



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

1950 PRE-PRIMARY CONVENTION

OF THE

California Labor League For Political Education



CONVENTION HELD AT SAN FRANCISCO

APRIL 17, 1950



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PRINTED ON UNION MADE PAPER

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The Executive Council of the California Labor League for Political Education is composed of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Secretary-Treasurer.

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APRIL 17, 1950**

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"Who can estimate the moral, the political and material strength of eight million men and women, united in a common cause, thinking as one, acting as one? And it is because we are united in that way, having developed that attitude as a result of experience and training, that those who are against us in the legislatures of the nation must take account of that solidarity of the working people of the nation."

—from speech by William Green
to the 47th convention of the
California State Federation of
Labor, August 29, 1949, Los
Angeles, California.

PROCEEDINGS

of the 1950 Pre-Primary Convention

CALIFORNIA LABOR LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1950

MORNING SESSION

Opening Ceremonies

The 1950 Pre-Primary Convention of the California Labor League for Political Education was called to order at 10:50 a.m. in California Hall, Polk and Turk streets, San Francisco, California, by John F. Shelley, President.

The delegates rose to give the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

Invocation

President Shelley introduced the Reverend Ettore di Giantomasso, Pastor of St. John's Methodist Church, San Francisco, who delivered the following invocation:

"God of our fathers and our God, God who gave us this fair land of ours, we pray for the bifocals of faith to see not only the desire and the need of the hour, but also to see further on the patience of our Omnipotent God working out his plan in the world he has made. Give these Thy servants assembled here vision to see the need of the hour, the wisdom to rely on Thy strength and not on their strength alone, and the courage to stick to their tasks until victory is won.

"Give unto us all a redoubled faith to go on, on to Thy leadership.

"We ask it in Jesus' name. Amen."

Welcome to Delegates

President Shelley then welcomed the delegates to the convention, as follows:

"Delegates, it gives me pleasure at this time to be back in my native city for a few days and to be here at this meeting of the people and with the people from whom I come. As you know, the House recessed a week ago last Thursday to go back in session tomorrow, so that the boys could get home for Easter, and some of them on a few campaign problems, which gives me the opportunity to be here to preside over at least the opening of this convention.

"On behalf of the Executive Board of Labor's League for Political Education, I bid you welcome. I sincerely hope that

you will apply yourself diligently (in fact, I know you will) to the matters at hand.

"This is the first time that the American Federation of Labor in California has held a formal political convention on the basis on which this was set up. Labor has gone into politics before, but not on the complete basis that they find they must go in now.

"I cannot help but sound one note. It has been my experience in life to know that at times, particularly in political discussions or discussions over candidates, the discussions in fact may turn into arguments which become a little heated. As we have conducted ourselves in our regular State Federation conventions, as we have conducted ourselves in all of our deliberations, let us make up our minds and resolve that we shall so conduct ourselves here.

"Everybody will not be satisfied probably with some of the endorsements, but that is the very spirit of democracy: that the majority vote shall prevail.

"Later we will have a recommendation, setting up the rules of order, rules with which you are all familiar, the rules which are used to guide the regular State Federation conventions. It was decided to use those rules because you are familiar with them.

"And if you cooperate with each other and with the Chair, the Chair pledges himself to cooperate with you in seeing that everybody has an opportunity to express himself within reasonable limits, certainly not to the point where dilatory tactics can be engaged in. But we do ask that you keep to the subject and accord to every other delegate that courtesy which you want extended to you.

"I am extremely happy to see such a large turnout. I think it speaks very well for the American Federation of Labor's interest in who holds public office.

"It has been my good fortune to have served on the state legislature and now to serve the public of my Congressional district in Congress. I know I don't have to say this, but I do want to say that

there are many, many issues in which you, and the people with whom you are connected, and the people of this country as a whole, whether they are in or out of organized labor, have a great deal at stake. In the next year or so, possibly in the next few months, issues which may change or establish policy for this country for some years to come may be decided in the national legislative body, issues or policies, rather, which may affect you and the people around you and their children for years to come. This is a serious matter, and I ask you—in fact, I don't ask you, as I know you will, as good Americans interested in the future of your country and the welfare of its people—to give every attention and every thought during this convention to the matters which are presented to you and to the discussions which take place on the floor.

"It was just a couple of years ago that the American Federation of Labor found, because of oppressive legislation that has been enacted in the national Congress, and oppressive legislation directed against labor which was being enacted in state legislature after state legislature clear across the country, that if we wanted our policy in politics of rewarding our friends and defeating our enemies to mean anything, we had to gear ourselves to do a job in that field.

"So the American Federation of Labor convention set up a formal and official organization, called it Labor's League for Political Education, and to make it function, looked around to see whom they might select to put at the head of it. Fortunately, they made a very happy choice.

"They took a young man who had represented labor during the war years in government service, and represented the American Federation of Labor well and capably. For some years he had been the Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor. He took over the job as Director of Labor's League for Political Education, started from scratch, was given no tools to work with, had to go into his own mind, draw up his own plans and forge his own tools. The headway that has been made in the last couple of years is astounding! And I think that a great deal of the credit, in fact, the great majority of it, is due to the man I'm about to present to you, who is serving in the capacity of Director of Labor's League for Political Education.

"He is respected, he is respected in the halls of Congress, he is effective in working with local leagues and state leagues, and he is a tireless and energetic worker.

"It gives me pleasure at this time to

present my friend and your friend, the Director of Labor's League for Political Education, Brother Joe Keenan." (Applause.)

JOSEPH D. KEENAN

Brother Joseph D. Keenan, National Director of Labor's League for Political Education, addressed the convention as follows:

"Chairman Shelley, Secretary Haggerty, and brothers and sisters of Labor's League for Political Education in the State of California:

"I assure you that it is a pleasure for me to come back to the State of California and talk to you on a subject about which I have spoken to you twice before. I think it is probably the most important one facing American labor today.

"As I told you once before, we in the American Federation of Labor have for years been bound by a policy handed down by Samuel Gompers, which was to reward our friends and punish our enemies. And we know well that down through the years we did very little for our friends when they needed it. Many of us at different times took an interest in a campaign here and there, but the establishment of an all-out campaign, nationwide, only happened once in our lifetime, I believe, and that was in 1936: the second campaign of President Franklin Roosevelt. (Loud applause.)

"Today in America we hear these great stories by our opposition and their concern for the welfare of the free enterprise system. You and I know that here in America there were two periods of the free enterprise system. There was the free enterprise system prior to 1933, and the free enterprise system after the election of Roosevelt and his becoming President in March, 1933. (Loud applause.)

"Prior to 1933 (and I know there are many men sitting here who realize what I am talking about), organizing was difficult, no matter in what section of the country you happened to be. Whenever an organization was developed, it was developed over every kind of opposition and handicap known to man. In my own city, the City of Chicago, yes, we had a fairly good organization in the building trades, but beyond that, any organization was difficult and after we were organized they generally could break us up any time they felt like it.

"We had in Chicago, like we had all over the United States, the local police; we had the state's attorney; we had the injunction judge; we had the militia; we had the vigilante committees and every

other known kind of committee with protection to carry on, to try and destroy whatever gains we made.

"I think that the LaFollette Committee reports brought out perfectly just what was done in the attempt to destroy the labor movement in this country. We remember the 'back-to-normalcy' in 1920. In Chicago we had two bitter strikes: the steel strike and the packinghouse strike. In the course of three or four months they destroyed those unions. But the conditions and the methods were the same no matter where it was. They had the right to bring in strikebreakers from the south; if necessary, they could go to Europe and bring in the immigrant; and the immigrant was used year after year in attempts to destroy the Miners' Union and other unions throughout the country.

"But I want to point out that the old fellow who was responsible for this organization which we enjoy today, and the men associated with him had the courage some fifty years ago to go in and apply for a charter, and then find the men who would stick with them. They had to be careful all the time, because if they ran into an informer it meant that they would be reported to the boss; it meant discharge, it meant blacklist. Generally, it meant that you could not find work at your trade in your locality. Most of the time it meant picking up your family, moving about the country, changing your name, hoping against hope you would not be found out. Yes, some fifty years ago organized labor was practically a secret organization, and in only a very, very few localities in the country did people dare to expose their union cards. They used to break into your hotel room; they used to break into your locker to try to find out whether you had a card on you.

"That was the condition up to 1933. That was the free enterprise system that our enemies and the people opposed to us knew, and that is the kind of a free enterprise system that they want to go back to, whether we like it or not.

"In 1933 there was a change in this country. In the early part of '33, shortly after Roosevelt took office, a law was passed known as the NIRA. In that law a clause was inserted known as Section 7(a). For the first time in the history of this country people were to be allowed to join a union without fear of blacklist, discharge, and coercion such as went on before that time!

"A little later this law was declared unconstitutional; and in 1936 the Wagner Act was passed. After the Wagner Act had been declared constitutional and peo-

ple knew that they could freely join a union, they came into our organizations by the millions.

"I well remember those early days, and I know this happened to most of you who happened to be officers of central bodies and state federations of labor and organizers of the American Federation of Labor. You would receive a telephone call. The fellow would talk in a low voice. He would ask if it was the Chicago Federation of Labor. He would tell about the conditions in his plant, and he wanted to know if there was anybody listening on the line. He wanted to come down and see somebody, but he wanted to be sure that no one would be around. They had had that fear instilled in them, but still they wanted to join a union or get into some kind of an organization that would take them out of the misery that was prevalent at that time.

"We had those calls, and we went out and helped those men. And they were responsible for this great development of the American trade union movement.

"Most of the newspapers and most of the commentators would lead you to believe that every person who belongs to a labor organization today was driven into it by force, that he had nothing to do with joining our unions. You and I know differently. You and I know that the conditions which the opposition controlled made it possible for us to enlist so many new members into our organization.

"Brothers and sisters, today there is a group in this country, a small group, that would like to go back to the period before 1933. They would like to go back to the twenty-five or thirty years before 1933, and enjoy the conditions they had prior to the growth of the American labor movement to its present strength. And I warn you here again today that with the Taft-Hartley Act they have a weapon which, when they want to use it, can destroy this American labor movement as we know it!

"Day by day, in every section of the country, there is a decision by a district court or by the National Labor Relations Board that points out just what is in the law and how it affects you. Many times it takes away the method of operation that you have been enjoying since the day of the founding of the American Federation of Labor. It is nothing more than a time bomb, or a sort of creeping paralysis that can engulf you in its slow movement.

"The only difference between the Taft-Hartley Act in its effect and the methods used in Europe or in South America,

where totalitarian governments have taken over, is that they did it in one swoop. In Germany it was done overnight. In Russia, in Italy and in Argentina, the methods were the same. And I want to remind you that in every one of those countries where a totalitarian government was set up, the first official act was the destruction of the trade unions. And in this country today there is a group that would like to destroy the trade unions of this country, hoping against hope that they can control the situation.

"This year of 1950 is all-important for American labor. The labor movements of the whole world are watching us while we go into the bitterest campaign in the history of this country.

"Right here in your own state you have a man running for the United States Senate on the Republican ticket who will try in the next few months to develop a position where next November we will be voting for or against Communism. This man cannot stand up to the record. He cannot go to the people and explain why he voted against laws which affected all of the people of this country. So he is going to try to get away from it and run home on false issues.

"We know what we are talking about, because the pattern has already been set. The first indication we had of it was last fall in New York, in the Dulles-Lehman campaign. Lehman was called everything that the candidate who is opposing Nixon this year is going to be called. We also have an identical situation in Florida. Today that campaign, whether you like it or not, is down to just one issue: for or against Communism. It is also the case in North Carolina, where one of the greatest Americans I have ever known is running for re-election; that person is Frank Graham. You all know him. He was a member of the War Labor Board during the war period, and anyone who has had any dealings with him knows that he is one of the greatest Americans in this country.

"The same thing was started in Oregon against Senator Morse, but for some unknown reason it has dried up. We are going to have it in Ohio, we are going to have it in Pennsylvania, we are going to have it in Connecticut. We are going to have it in every state and in every congressional district where a candidate is a member of Congress or the Senate who voted with you.

"I want to read a paragraph from a letter sent out by the Young Republicans in the State of Florida:

'Mr. Smathers' campaign managers have told us it will have over one million dollars all over the state. It will take over twenty-five thousand dollars in Volusia County, which is beyond doubt the weakest county in the state. Pepper's flunkies, including the State Chairmen Littlefold and Jess Mathias and others live and work here. We are attempting to raise twenty-five hundred dollars just here in Volusia County. Certain Democratic anti-labor groups intend to raise the rest. Other Young Republicans for Smathers are trying to raise a similar amount for work in seven other Florida counties.'

"This is the part I want to bring home: 'Such prominent historians and others say that this is one of the three most important elections in the past fifty years. We must defeat Senator Pepper and we must re-elect Taft in Ohio. We are counting on your greatly needed help in this matter.'

"Now, that's the story. Here in America we have a coalition of southern Democrats and northern Republicans who are banded together to destroy the labor movement. And yet I am sure that the people of this country understand this and will see to it that on next November those people who are the tongs of the opposition will be defeated. (Loud applause.)

"Three years ago this fall I attended a convention in this city. Prior to coming here I had spent two and a half years in Germany, and I happened to be in Germany when the Taft-Hartley Act was passed. I stopped home in Chicago and came out here. Starting in New York and Washington, I talked to leaders and I talked to my friends. Generally, to begin with, the conversation was about conditions in Germany, then they moved on to the Taft-Hartley Act. And everyone with whom I talked was all set on going out and not leaving a stone unturned in setting up an organization in every city central body, in every local union and in every precinct in the country for the purpose of defeating those men responsible for the Taft-Hartley Act. Now, that was in October, here in your city.

"At that convention a resolution was presented and unanimously adopted, calling upon the officers of the American Federation of Labor to take steps immediately to set up a political arm in order to do what these men said they were going to do. That organization became a going institution in March of 1948. By that time there were people in the country who were beginning to think that, because the law wasn't being applied, may-

be the Taft-Hartley Act wasn't too bad and maybe with a few amendments we could probably live with it.

"I am happy to say, however, that the majority of the people in this country didn't think that way—I am talking about laborwise—and the group that set up the National League went about the country organizing as was intended. And in 1948 we did a good job.

"Many of us thought that probably we had won a complete victory, but we knew very well in Washington on November 3 that if there wasn't a change in the heart, the victory wasn't complete. In making the check we had found that 225 members of the House—which is eight more than the majority—who had voted for the Taft-Hartley Act in the 80th Congress, would be in the 81st Congress. And we also knew that there would still be 56 members in the Senate—eight more than the majority—who had voted for the Taft-Hartley Act in the 80th Congress.

"You know the kind of campaign that was carried on, the platforms of the two parties. President Truman went up and down the country, and his first statement was for outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. We endorsed twelve Senators, and those who were elected went up and down their states, and their opening statements were for outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and support for the program of the American Federation of Labor.

"The issues were clear-cut. There was no doubt as to the position of both parties. So we hoped that when Congress convened in January of 1949 there would be a change of heart and we would have enough votes to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and also pass the other legislation we were interested in.

"Well, this Congress is about ready to adjourn and I am sure—and I think your Chairman can bear me out—that there isn't any chance of any of the Taft-Hartley Act being repealed at this session.

"It is doubly important, therefore, that we now go out and do this political job: carry out the program and the policy of Samuel Gompers by really supporting our friends and doing it in a way that will leave everyone with no doubt that we intend to do this job today and every day from now on! (Applause.)

"Now, the Taft-Hartley Act contains a section that prohibits our International unions and local unions from making any expenditures or contributions to a political campaign where national offices are concerned. We are therefore going to have to finance ourselves by voluntary contri-

butions. I am calling on everyone here today to go back to his local union and see that the package of contribution books that was sent to the Secretary gets out to the stewards and to the business agents, and see to it that every member is solicited for the \$2.00 contribution.

"I want to remind you that in Florida we have a man who stood right with us every time on every issue concerning us, and who, because he supported us, today finds it impossible to raise money, while the opposition will have no trouble whatsoever in raising that \$1,000,000. Our friends, by supporting us, have cut off all means of contributions and they are depending on us to come through to help them as best we can to cover their campaign expenditures.

"It is most important, therefore, that you go out and get those books distributed, get the money in, so that we can send it back to your Secretary to be expended between now and next November.

"Secondly, I am going to call on every financial secretary, when he gets back home, to take his membership list and check it with the election commissioners to see that every man and woman on his list is registered so they can vote next election day.

"I know and you know that up to the present, politicians have generally not been concerned about the leaders of organized labor. I have spent some time around legislatures. You know, you'd get out late at night, and, with a few drinks, people poured their hearts out and generally told you what they felt. And, if you were interested in a bill and you asked them to go along, you generally said, 'Well, if you don't, we are going to be against you,' and they would say, 'Well, what do you represent? You can't control your membership.' And they were absolutely right!

"In 1943 we had an experience in New Jersey that I'd like to tell you about. We have a man there who had been Secretary of the State Federation of Labor for thirteen years, and business agent of the Plumbers for twenty-five years, and he was nominated as a candidate for Governor in 1943. He had the unanimous support of every trade union person in the state. They figured up the membership and the members of their families, and judging by the records of the past elections he was a cinch. He would be elected by two hundred thousand votes. But on election day he was defeated by two hundred thousand votes.

"Being a politician, he went and checked. He took a check of his own membership and, lo and behold! when he

went into the records he found that only thirty-three percent of his members were registered and that only fifty percent of them voted. But the payoff was the two men who travelled night and day throughout the state aiding him in his campaign, and on election day he found that they weren't registered and couldn't vote! (Laughter.)

"Because of that experience, we made a check in twelve cities in 1948, and we found that the average throughout the country was about 33 percent. So our work goes for naught unless our people are on the books.

"I think that that is the most important job we have between now and the last day of registration. And then, finally, the setting up of your organizations in the city central bodies, down into the local unions and finally down into the precincts.

"We in Washington hope to get enough information to you so that you can acquaint the people with the laws that the American Federation of Labor is concerned with and also how they affect the average person, laws such as social security, minimum wage, aid to education, housing, and, most of all, health insurance. You and I know that there is hardly a member of any of our organizations who can stand a serious illness where it takes any time in the hospital or a major operation. They may have a few thousand dollars that took years to save, and it will be wiped out in just a few weeks. What we are asking in this country today is a prepaid insurance that will allow us, in case of a serious illness or serious operation, to go in and get hospital and doctors' care without having to go to charity.

"That is the American way and we want to do this in the American way. And I want to point out that the American Federation of Labor believes in the free enterprise system. We believe in the two-party system, and we are going to

live with it. But we want the free enterprise system to work for everybody and not for just a few.

"From the day of its organization, the American labor movement has been a crusading group. We are responsible in a great measure for all the improvements that all of the people enjoy, such as workmen's compensation, social security, public schools, free textbooks. But we have never been able to get the people to understand it.

"If you read the daily press or listen to the radio, it seems there are only two kinds of people in labor organizations: they are either racketeers, or they are Communists. You and I know differently. I am a Catholic, and I will say that the missionaries of the Catholic Church have never done a better job than those pioneers who went out and organized the unions that have done so much to lift the standard of living of the American citizens. Brothers and sisters, we assumed that responsibility some seventy years ago. These people in the press and on the radio don't know just what makes us tick, but it is a desire to aid everyone, and we are not going to let anyone down.

"In closing, I am going to ask you to go out of this meeting and, after you have endorsed your candidates, support the California League for Political Education right straight down the line. Next November you can be assured that we will elect to Congress people who believe in the American way of life, and who will support a program that will better our life, and defeat forever and ever the possibility of any kind of totalitarian government taking root in this great country of ours!

"Thank you." (Loud and sustained applause.)

Report of Committee on Credentials

Brother James Blackburn, Painters No. 256, Long Beach, submitted the report of the Committee on Credentials, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

(NOTE—The report as here printed comprises the completed roll call of the convention and includes all additions and changes made subsequent to the issuing of the preliminary roll of delegates. In it is given the name of the city in which the union, council or district league is located, the name of the organization and its delegate, and the vote the delegate was entitled to cast.)

ALAMEDA	BURBANK	EL CENTRO
Carpenters No. 194	Culinary Workers & Bartenders	Culinary Alliance No. 338
George R. J. Klehs (36)	No. 694	Loleta Grande (79)
BAKERSFIELD	Dick Lacy (100)	Truck Drivers No. 898
Butchers & Meat Cutters No. 193	CHESTER	Bill Gilson (68)
Harold Hodson (299)	Lumber & Sawmill Workers	EL MONTE
Carpenters & Joiners No. 743	No. 3074	Carpenters & Joiners No. 1507
Vernon W. Munn (318)	Merald M. Murchison (219)	Joseph C. Wilt (156)
Plumbers & Fitters No. 460	CHICO	EUREKA
Harold W. Zebley (619)	Lathers No. 156	Central Labor Council
BARSTOW	Rex B. Pritchard (13)	Theodore F. Arfstein (1)
Theatrical Stage & M. P.	Millmen No. 1495	Hod Carriers No. 181
Operators No. 730	L. B. Richard (394)	Albin J. Gruhn (81)
Harry E. Reynolds (12)		

FEATHER FALLS

Sawmill and Lumber Handlers
No. 2892
L. N. Douglass (286)

FRESNO

Bartenders No. 566
Frank Antonucci (217)
Cooks No. 230
Leo Vuchinich (263)
Electrical Workers No. 100
Wally Worthington (154)
Hod Carriers No. 294
Charles Robinson (840)
M. P. Operators No. 599
Jerome G. Viele (48)
Plumbers & Fitters No. 246
Paul L. Reeves (528)

GLENDALE

Carpenters No. 563
C. O. Beatty (961)

GRASS VALLEY

Carpenters No. 1903
Clayton R. Taylor (129)

HOLLYWOOD

Affiliated Property Craftsmen
No. 44
B. C. "Cappy" Duval (1000)
Film Technicians No. 683
Robert H. Garton (1000)
Make-up Artists No. 706
Stanley L. Campbell (41)
M. P. Cinetechnicians No. 789
Harry M. Shiffman (273)
M. P. Costumers No. 705
Ted Ellsworth (125)
M. P. Film Editors No. 776
John W. Lehnars (614)
M. P. Photographers No. 659
Herbert Aller (25)
M. P. Studio Mechanics No. 468
Roy M. Brewer (541)
Painters No. 5
Henry B. Richardson (125)
Studio Electricians No. 40
Bert W. Thomas (408)
Studio Grips No. 80
C. W. Thompson (300)
Studio Transportation Drivers
No. 399
Gay Lilliefloren (1145)

JACKSON

Carpenters No. 2927
Walter J. Sullivan (174)

LOMPOC

Chemical Workers No. 146
J. G. Truman (274)

LONG BEACH

Auto. Empl. Laundry Drivers
No. 88
Richard W. Flynn (16)
Bartenders No. 686
Michael R. Callahan (389)
Building Construction Trades
Council
Wayne J. Hull (1)
Central Labor Council
Edward L. Brown (1)
Chauffeurs No. 527
B. L. Culpepper (125)
Chemical Workers No. 255
A. D. White (180)
Culinary Alliance No. 681
Jack T. Arnold (3208)
General Truck Drivers No. 692
Claude Ripley (250)
Hod Carriers No. 507
Elwood Mueller (1250)
(C. W. Evans, alternate)
Painters No. 256
J. H. Blackburn (265)
Retail Clerks No. 324
Richard L. Johnston (450)

LOS ANGELES

Bakery Drivers No. 276
Henry J. Becker (412)
Barbers No. 295
Alvin L. Holt (458)
Bartenders No. 284
Dick Stovall (139)
Beer Drivers No. 203
Lew W. Parish (300)
Bill Posters No. 32
C. J. Hyans (60)
Boilermakers No. 92
E. V. Blackwell (500)

LOS ANGELES (continued)

Bookbinders No. 63
Walter R. Stansberry (104)
Building Material Drivers
No. 420
John E. Kennard (1066)
Cabinet Makers No. 721
Earl E. Thomas (1055)
Carpenters No. 25
Harold Schmidt (2135)
Cement Finishers No. 627
William W. Haslwanter (564)
Cooks No. 468
John M. Sargent (138)
Council of Fed. Municipal Crafts
B. A. Mitchell (1)
Cracker Bakers No. 418
Susan Adams (16)
Department Store Clerks No. 777
Harry Lea (16)
Dining Car Employees No. 582
William E. Pollard (67)
District Council of Carpenters
Earl E. Thomas (1)
Film Exchange Employees
No. B-61
William A. Ring (35)
Firemen & Oilers No. 152
Browne C. Hamilton (5)
Fitters, Welders & Helpers
No. 250
R. J. Picard (458)
Freight Drivers No. 208
Neal Evanikoff (611)
Freight Handlers & Clerks
No. 357
Gene Blackwell (83)
Hardwood Floor Workers
No. 2144
William Chisnall (760)
Ice Drivers & Warehousemen
No. 942
Irvin N. Gustafson (100)
Jewelry Workers No. 23
Irving Cherr (300)
Joint Council of So. Calif.
Elec. Workers
James Lance (1)
Joint Council of Teamsters
No. 42
Raymond F. Leheney (1)
Joint Executive Board,
Culinary Workers
John L. Cooper (1)
Ladies' Garment Workers
No. 266
Bessie Bayer (41)
Ladies' Garment Workers
No. 445
Alfred Schneider (25)
Ladies' Garment Workers
No. 451
John Ulene (25)
Ladies' Garment Workers
No. 482
Sigmund Arywith (16)
Ladies' Garment Workers
No. 483
John Ulene (8)
Ladies' Garment Workers
No. 496
Abe F. Levy (16)
Ladies' Garment Workers
No. 497
John Ulene (25)
L. A. Allied Printing Trades
Council
W. J. Bassett (1)
L. A. Building Trades Council
Ralph A. McMullen (1)
L. A. Central Labor Council
W. J. Bassett (1)
L. A. City Employees No. 119
Ernest E. Debs (8)
L. A. Co. Mech. Superv. Empl.
No. 180
Browne C. Hamilton (5)
Lathers No. 42
C. J. Haggerty (164)
Lumber & Sawmill Workers
No. 2288
Nick G. Cordil, Jr. (2444)
Mailers No. 9
W. J. Bassett (275)
Meat Cutters No. 421
John Donovan (1500)

LOS ANGELES (continued)

Metal Trades Council of So.
California
E. E. Schell (1)
Miscellaneous Employees No. 440
Harvey Lundschen (1757)
Misc. Foremen & P. W. Supts.
No. 413
L. Parker (41)
Molders & Foundry Workers
No. 374
George A. Dreger (100)
Office Employees No. 30
Anne K. Sweet (16)
Operating Engineers No. 12
LeRoy Francis (1666)
Operating Engineers No. 63
Earl C. Smith (300)
Painters No. 116
Fred Friedman (127)
Photo-Engravers No. 32
Olin G. Voss (212)
Plumbers No. 78
Walter A. Bertelsen (8)
Railway Carmen No. 601
F. F. Crovish (330)
Retail Clerks No. 770
Joseph T. DeSilva (5232)
Retail Hardware Employees
No. 1215
Thelma Thomas (118)
Retail Milk Drivers & Salesmen
No. 441
R. L. Warren (2075)
Service & Maintenance Empl.
No. 399
James Murphy (833)
So. Calif. Dist. Council of
Laborers
S. V. Sadler (1)
So. Calif. Dist. Council of
Lathers
Lloyd A. Mashburn (1)
Stage Employees No. 33
Steve B. Newman (200)
Steel, Paper House & Chemical
Drivers No. 578
Howard L. Barker (50)
Street, Electric Railway
Employees No. 1277
D. D. McClurg (1194)
Typographical No. 174
Henry E. Clemens (1000)
Van & Storage Drivers No. 389
Vern H. Cannon (65)
Waiters No. 17
Vincent J. Lawler (72)
Wholesale Delivery Drivers
No. 848
Thomas L. Pitts (1606)
Wholesale Grocery
Warehousemen No. 595
L. L. Sylvaine (209)
Wholesale Salesmen & Dairy
Emp. No. 306
John G. Marshall (500)

MARTINEZ

Carpenters No. 2046
George H. Weise (275)
Central Labor Council
Freda Roberts (1)
Construction Laborers No. 324
Herbert J. Shoup (1000)
Contra Costa Building Trades
Council
Howard Reed (1)
General Truck Drivers No. 315
Howard Reed (500)
Painters No. 741
Russ Roberts (125)
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 159
Willard H. Welch (332)

MARYSVILLE

Building Trades Council
William C. Waack (1)

MODESTO

Cannery Workers & Drivers
No. 748
Wesley M. King (366)
Carpenters No. 1235
S. E. Welch (94)
Culinary Workers No. 542
Ray Berry (9)
Plasterers & Cement Finishers
No. 429
C. A. Green (100)

MODESTO (continued)

Theatrical Stage Employees
No. 564
Charles C. White (23)

MONTEREY
Bartenders No. 483
George L. Rice (483)
Central Labor Council
Joe Perry (1)
Fish Cannery Workers of the
Pacific
Joseph Perry (923)
Seine & Line Fishermen
John Crivello (500)

OAKLAND
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432
Lester Benham (561)
Bartenders No. 52
James F. Murphy (1286)
Building Trades Council
J. C. Reynolds (1)
California State Council of
Carpenters
J. F. Cambiano (1)
Cannery Warehouse Drivers
No. 750
Chester L. Oliveira (1944)
Carpenters No. 36
Leon Vannier (655)
Carpenters No. 1473
Jack Fraser (242)
Carpenters No. 1861
Harry C. Grady (25)
Cemetery Workers No. 322
George Asquith (97)
Central Labor Council
Robert S. Ash (1)
Cleaning & Dye House Workers
No. 23
Paul Jones (400)
Culinary Workers No. 31
Al Cutler (2435)
Dining Car Cooks & Waiters
No. 456
Bernard Graville (115)
Drydock & Marine Waymen
No. 3116
Frank Reed (316)
Electrical Workers No. 50
Paul W. Yochem (200)
Federal Labor Union No. 24311
K. Nakano (65)
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 2
Guy Gill (100)
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141
William McFarland (325)
Iron Workers (Shopmen) No. 491
Joseph R. Costa (166)
Lathers No. 88
Earl V. Davidson (150)
Millmen's Union No. 550
Anthony S. Ramos (886)
Newspaper Drivers No. 96
Edwin A. Clancy (297)
Office Employees No. 25
John B. Kinnick (434)
Retail Food Clerks No. 870
Robert Ash (250)
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216
Lloyd Child (500)
Shipyard Laborers No. 886
R. J. Brennan (270)
Sleeping Car Porters
C. L. Dellums (200)
Teachers No. 771
Ed M. Ross (129)
Tech. Engineers No. 39
Paul M. Gatz (51)
Typographical No. 35
John W. Austin (71)

OROVILLE
Central Labor Council
Herbert Howell (1)

PASADENA
Barbers No. 603
O. B. Harris (72)
Central Labor Council
Harry N. Sweet (1)
Culinary Workers & Bartenders
No. 531
Edith Glenn (1170)
Hod Carriers No. 439
Otto Emerson (317)
Meat Cutters No. 439
Lee Johnson (238)
Typographical No. 583
Glen K. Richey (140)

PETALUMA

Bartenders No. 271
Earl P. Byars (269)
Beauticians No. 419-A
Lily Bone (1)

PITTSBURG
Bartenders & Culinary Workers
No. 822
Benny Wagner (485)
Plasterers No. 825
W. E. Robbie (50)

POMONA
Barbers No. 702
Premo M. Valle (27)
Central Labor Council
Edwin M. Greenwald (1)
Retail Clerks No. 1428
Edwin M. Greenwald (537)

REDDING
Central Labor Council
Charles R. McDermott (1)
Culinary Workers No. 470
Charles R. McDermott (420)
Lumber & Saw Mill Workers
No. 2608
Luther A. Sizmore, Jr. (37)

RICHMOND

Barbers Union No. 508
Hugh Caudel (45)
Bartenders No. 595
Bernice A. Sullivan (1168)
Carpenters No. 642
Harry Cecil (500)
Electrical Workers No. 302
Norman Breuillot (684)

RIVERSIDE
Cement, Lime & Gypsum
Workers No. 48
Escar G. Wear (320)
Central Labor Council
A. C. Schumacher (1)
District Council of Painters
No. 48
H. C. Evetts (1)
Hod Carriers No. 1184
James L. Smith (687)
Retail Clerks No. 1167
Ted Phillips (266)

SACRAMENTO

Building Trades Council
R. A. Caples (1)
Butchers No. 498
Roy Mack (841)
Cannery Workers & Warehouse-
men No. 857
George Cole (146)
Carpenters No. 586
Melvin A. Rossi (1060)
Central Labor Council
Harry Finks (1)
Construction Laborers No. 185
Albert Seidel (500)
District Council of Carpenters
A. N. Allen (1)
Electrical Workers No. 340
Charles H. Crawford (200)
Laundry Workers No. 75
Harry Dubecker (50)
Office Workers Union No. 43
Walter L. Francis (5)
Theatre Employees No. B-66
Robert Coursey (41)
Waiters & Waitresses No. 561
Frank Dix (627)

SALINAS

Culinary Workers No. 467
Bertha A. Boles (266)
General Teamsters No. 890
William G. Kenyon (45)
Retail Clerks No. 839
Harold F. Miller (89)

SAN BERNARDINO

Barbers No. 253
Glenn M. Farley (99)
Building Trades Council
Elmer Doran (1)
Central Labor Council
C. W. Wright (1)
Chauffeurs & Teamsters No. 467
Owslet B. Robbins (100)
Culinary Workers No. 535
Harry E. Griffin (100)
Hod Carriers No. 783
Walter Neff (977)

SAN BERNARDINO (continued)

Plumbers & Steam Fitters
No. 364
Joseph Messenger (241)

SAN DIEGO
Building Trades Council
K. G. Bitter (1)
Butchers No. 229
Max J. Osslo (1170)
California Council of Culinary
Workers
Frankie Behan (1)
Carpenters No. 1296
L. E. Palmer (93)
Central Labor Council
John W. Quimby (1)
Chauffeurs No. 481
Lee E. Trice (677)
Culinary Alliance No. 402
Dudley Wright (679)
District Council of Carpenters
Ted Magnusson (1)
Electrical Workers No. B-569
M. L. Ratcliff (916)
Hod Carriers No. 89
Louis F. Mehl (1603)
Sales Drivers No. 683
Larry M. Smith (666)
Teamsters No. 542
John Quimby (500)
Waiters & Bartenders No. 500
John W. Brown (1050)

SAN FRANCISCO
Asbestos Workers No. 16
Edward A. Dwyer (150)
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484
Clarence J. Walsh (643)
Bartenders No. 41
Arthur F. Dougherty (2672)
Bay District Council of Iron
Workers
Mervin Fenton (1)
Bill Posters & Billers No. 44
Loyal H. Gilmour (61)
Bookbinders No. 31-125
William S. Hogan (450)
Bottlers No. 896
Edward R. Costello (1500)
Building Service Employees
No. 87
George Hardy (1100)
Building Trades Council
A. F. Mailloux (1)
Calif. Allied Printing Trades
Council
John F. Kelly (1)
Calif. State Conf. Operating
Engineers
Newell J. Carman (1)
Calif. State Council of Retail
Clerks No. 2
Larry Vail (1)
Calif. State Theatrical Feder-
ation
William P. Sutherland (1)
Cen. Calif. Dist. Council of
Lumber & Saw Mill Wrkrs.
Joseph L. Hazard (1)
Central Labor Council
George W. Johns (1)
Chauffeurs No. 265
A. G. Costa (568)
Cloak Makers No. 8
Jack Taub (300)
Commercial Telegraphers No. 34
James W. Cross (500)
Construction Laborers No. 261
Larry Roche (1833)
Cooks No. 44
William Kilpatrick (1736)
Coppersmiths No. 438
Robert E. Mogel (91)
David Scannell Club No. 798
Robert F. Callahan (111)
Dental Technicians No. 24116
William J. Callahan (80)
District Council of Painters
No. 8
E. W. Young (1)
Dressmakers No. 101
Sue Lee (300)
Electrical Workers No. 6
Charles J. Fohn (1083)
Elevator Constructors No. 8
Frank Murphy (150)
Federation of Radio Artists
Clarence W. Hillman (100)

SAN FRANCISCO (continued)

Florists & Landscapers No. 167
 Eugene Guiney (75)
 Garage Station Employees
 No. 665
 Kenneth J. Tenney (1000)
 Iron Workers No. 377
 M. Fenton (200)
 Leather & Novelty Workers
 No. 31
 Charles Bruno (100)
 Local Joint Board of Culinary
 Workers
 Bruno J. Manori (1)
 Lumber Clerks No. 2559
 Lloyd F. Jacobsen (535)
 Marble Shopmen No. 95
 Walter Meehan (60)
 Millmen No. 42
 George Bratt (736)
 Miscellaneous Employees No. 110
 Frank Ellert (833)
 M. P. Machine Operators No. 162
 Floyd M. Billingsley (162)
 Newspaper & Periodical Drivers
 No. 921
 Jack Goldberger (510)
 No. Calif. District Council of
 Laborers
 Lee Lalor (1)
 Office Employees No. 3
 Phyllis Mitchell (67)
 Operating Engineers No. 3
 P. E. Vandewark (2333)
 Operating Engineers No. 39
 Robert Moran (1575)
 Paint Makers No. 1053
 Richard Armstrong (192)
 Plumbers No. 38
 Gus Katsarsky (416)
 Printing Pressmen No. 24
 Arthur Sanford (672)
 Prof. Embalmers No. 9049
 William J. Williams (126)
 Railway Carmen No. 498
 C. L. Johnson (50)
 Retail Dept. Store Empl.
 No. 1100
 John Blaiotta (166)
 Retail Fruit & Veg. Clerks
 No. 1017
 Henry Savin (300)
 Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350
 Fernando Bussi (500)
 Ship Caulkers No. 554
 F. C. Watts (37)
 Shipfitters No. 9
 Mario Grossetti (336)
 Sign, Scene & Pictorial Painters
 No. 510
 Richard H. Wendelt (189)
 State Building Trades Council
 Frank A. Lawrence (1)
 Stereotypers & Electrotypers
 No. 29
 W. F. Stebbin (190)
 Teachers No. 61
 Antoinette Montgomery (11)
 Teamsters No. 85
 Daniel Sweeney (2708)
 Theatrical Employees No. B-18
 William P. Sutherland (133)
 Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants
 No. 784
 Alvin F. Maass (27)
 Union Label Section
 James C. Symes (1)
 Waiters No. 30
 Jacob Holzer (798)
 Waitresses No. 48
 Hazel M. O'Brien (872)
 Watchmakers No. 101
 George F. Allen (100)
 Western Federation of Butchers
 Barney Mayes (1)
 Window Cleaners No. 44
 Tony Borsella (116)

SAN JOSE

Barbers No. 252
 Anthony Agrillo (170)
 Building Trades Council
 Otto E. Sargent (1)
 Butchers No. 506
 Walter Howes (491)
 Carpenters No. 316
 Edmond J. Gile (1233)
 Cement Laborers No. 270
 G. B. Miller (1374)

SAN JOSE (continued)

Central Labor Council
 LeRoy Pette (1)
 Retail Clerks No. 428
 James P. McLoughlin (333)
 State Council of Barbers
 Frank Le Cain (1)
 Theatrical Stage Employees
 No. 134
 Clarence G. Brewer (25)
SAN MATEO
 Bartenders No. 340
 Thomas A. Small (416)
 Building Service Employees
 No. 81
 Edward J. Carrigan (125)
 Building Trades Council
 Frank Olson (1)
 Carpenters No. 162
 E. W. Honerlah (650)
 Central Labor Council
 William H. Diederichsen (1)
 Construction Laborers No. 389
 Charles Benton (196)
 Electrical Workers No. 617
 Werner H. Diederichsen (106)
 Motion Picture Operators
 No. 409
 John Turturici (26)
 Painters No. 913
 James Mandt (131)

SAN PEDRO

Bartenders No. 591
 William J. Mulligan (252)
 Butchers No. 551
 Lee Johnson (1000)
 Central Labor Council
 Cecil O. Johnson (1)
 Construction Laborers No. 802
 L. McLain (167)
 Lumber & Saw Mill Workers
 No. 1407
 John Murray (125)
 Pile Drivers No. 2375
 Cecil O. Johnson (500)
 Seine & Line Fishermen of
 the Pacific
 John Calise (125)
 Waitresses No. 512
 Mary J. Olson (480)

SAN RAFAEL

Building Trades Council
 Charles M. Geller (1)
 Central Labor Council
 Minette Fitzgerald (1)
 G. G. Dist. Council of Lathers
 Rex E. Pritchard (1)
 Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers
 No. 268
 Cecil A. Matthews (50)

SANTA ANA

Building Trades Council
 James J. Bardwell (1)
 Central Labor Council
 Charles E. Devine (1)
 Hod Carriers No. 662
 Ralph C. Conzelman (491)
SANTA BARBARA
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 1062
 Lewis Smith Reed (529)
 Carpet & Linoleum Layers
 No. 1689
 William Dean (2)
 Central Labor Council
 Lewis E. Reed (1)
 Chauffeurs & Teamsters No. 186
 Clifford H. Jameson (333)
 Culinary Alliance No. 498
 Bee Tumber (1326)
 Painters No. 715
 William Dean (176)

SANTA CRUZ

Central Labor Council
 Thomas H. Deane (1)
 Painters No. 1026
 H. C. Bollman (63)

SANTA MARIA

Culinary Workers & Bartenders
 No. 703
 Joe Marciel (692)

SANTA MONICA

Carpenters No. 1400
 Robert J. Ohare (550)

SANTA ROSA

Bartenders No. 770
 E. S. Cardwell (521)
 Building Trades Council
 Edward E. Hansen (1)
 Central Labor Council
 E. S. Cardwell (1)
 Painters No. 364
 Edward E. Hansen (126)

STOCKTON

Building Trades Council
 Ed Doran (1)
 Central Labor Council
 Henry Hansen (1)
 Cleaners No. 102
 Henry Hansen (168)
 Joint Council of Teamsters
 No. 38
 (7839—on behalf of affiliates)
 Affiliated Locals
 Teamsters No. 684, Eureka
 Fred Arstein
 Creamery Drivers No. 517,
 Fresno
 Chet Cary
 Teamsters No. 137,
 Marysville
 Gerald A. Shearin
 Affiliated Locals
 Teamsters No. 386, Modesto
 John W. Rae
 Teamsters No. 150, Sacra-
 mento
 Virgil V. Olander

SUSANVILLE

Tri-Counties Central Labor
 Council
 Charles Carter (1)

TERMINAL ISLAND

Fish Cannery Workers of the
 Pacific
 James Waugh (2708)

VALLEJO

Boilermakers No. 148
 Paul O. Beeman (218)
 Building Trades Council
 William C. Green (1)
 Carpenters No. 180
 C. W. McKay (250)
 Central Labor Council
 Paul O. Beeman (1)
 Culinary Workers No. 560
 Frances Haskins (497)
 Electrical Workers No. 180
 W. C. Green (250)
 Hod Carriers & Laborers No. 326
 John S. Cotten (383)
 Operative Plasterers No. 631
 Lowell Nelson (40)
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 221
 Walter Chiodo (137)

VAN NUYS

Carpenters No. 1913
 Jack Welch (1867)

VENTURA

Central Labor Council
 George F. Bronner (1)
 Hod Carriers No. 585
 W. L. Leiby (500)

WATSONVILLE

Painters No. 750
 Peter P. Meidus (47)
 Theatrical Stage Employees
 No. 611
 James W. Wilson (47)

WESTWOOD

Bartenders No. 768
 Charles Carter (208)
 No. Calif. Dist. Council of
 Lumber & Saw Mill Workers
 Roy Walker (1)

WHITTIER

L.A. Co. Fire Protection
 Dist 1014
 E. T. Bowler (25)

WILMINGTON

Marine Painters No. 812
 O. T. "Bud" Satre (130)
 Ship Carpenters No. 1335
 I. D. (Tex) Skinner (275)

DISTRICT COUNCILS, LLPE

BAKERSFIELD

Kern County Labor League
Harold Hodson (1)

EUREKA

Northern California AFL
Political League
Albin J. Gruhn (1)

FRESNO

Fresno Labor Council Promotional & Legislative Committee
C. H. Cary (1)

LOS ANGELES

AFL Voters League of Los Angeles
William Knight (1)

MARTINEZ

AFL Educational League of Contra Costa County
Russ Roberts (1)

MONTEREY

Monterey Peninsula Labor League for Political Education
George L. Rice (1)

NAPA

Napa Labor Promotional League
George A. Solomon (1)

PASADENA

San Gabriel Valley Labor League for Political Education
Russell F. Robinson (1)

REDWOOD CITY

United AFL Political Committee
R. D. Armstrong (1)

SALINAS

Labor League for Political Education of Salinas
V. Neil Goodwin (1)

SAN DIEGO

Labor League for Political Education
John W. Quimby (1)

SAN FRANCISCO

Union Labor Party
Jack Goldberger (1)

SANTA BARBARA

Tri-Counties Labor League for Political Education
Clifford H. Jameson (1)

SANTA CRUZ

Santa Cruz Labor League for Political Education
Rex Crabtree (1)

STOCKTON

Labor League for Political Education of San Joaquin County
Edward Doran (1)

VALLEJO

Political Education League of Solano County
Walter Chiodo (1)

VENTURA

Ventura County Political Education League
Robert D. Ussery (1)

At the conclusion of the Credentials Committee's report, Chairman Blackburn stated as follows:

"I should like to add that the voluntary contributions by the delegates to the State LLPE, through donations for the little blue buttons, were practically unanimous. We collected \$530 toward the cause of helping our friends.

"This completes the report of the Committee on Credentials.

"James Blackburn, Chairman,

"C. J. Hyans,

"Wayne J. Hull,

"R. C. Conzelman,

"Phyllis Mitchell,

"Committee on Credentials."

The convention adopted the committee's report, and President Shelley discharged the committee with thanks.

Rules of Order

The chairman called upon Secretary Haggerty to present the proposed rules of order for the conduct of the convention to the delegates for their approval.

Secretary Haggerty stated: "These rules of order were recommended for the operation of this convention by the Joint Executive Council and interviewing Committee, as of last night. They are the usual rules of order used in our Federation conventions. They are as follows:

"1. The sessions of the convention shall be from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 m. and from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. No night sessions shall be held unless ordered by a two-thirds vote of all delegates present.

"2. Delegates when arising to speak shall respectfully address the Chair and announce their full name and the name and number of the organization which they represent.

"3. In the event of two or more delegates arising to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide which delegate is entitled to the floor.

"4. No delegate shall interrupt any other delegate who is speaking, except for the purpose of raising a point of order.

"5. Any delegate who is called to order while speaking shall, at the request of the Chair, be seated while the point of order is decided, after which, if in order the delegate shall be permitted to proceed.

"6. No delegate shall speak more than once on the same subject until all who desire to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so; nor more than twice on the same subject without permission by vote of the convention; nor longer than five minutes at a time without permission by vote of the convention.

"7. No question shall be subject for debate until it has been seconded and stated by the Chair, and any motion shall be reduced to writing at the request of the Secretary.

"8. When a question is before the house, the only motions in order shall be as follows: (a) to adjourn, (b) to refer, (c) the previous question, (d) to postpone indefinitely, (e) to postpone to a stated time, (f) to divide or amend. These motions shall take precedence in the order named.

"9. A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

"10. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted with the prevailing side; and such motion shall require a two-thirds vote to carry.

"11. No motion or resolution shall be finally acted upon until an opportunity to

speak has been given the delegate making or introducing the same.

"12. It shall require twenty-five delegates to demand a roll call.

"13. Any delegate wishing to retire during sessions shall receive permission from the Chair.

"14. All questions not herein provided

for shall be decided in accordance with Roberts' Rules of Order."

Upon motion by the Secretary, the rules of order were adopted by the convention.

Recess

The convention thereupon recessed at 11:40 a.m. to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order at 2:40 p.m. by Vice-President Thomas L. Pitts, presiding in the temporary absence of President Shelley.

Secretary Haggerty was then called upon to present the report and recommendations of the Interviewing Committee, as follows:

Report and Recommendations of Interviewing Committee

"Report of meeting of Interviewing Committee, California Labor League for Political Education, April 16, 1950, Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco:

"The Executive Council of the Labor League, together with members of local leagues and councils, members of committees listed at the end of this report, met in the Corinthian Room at 2:00 p.m. Sunday, April 15, 1950, to interview candidates for statewide office.

"The offices in question were: Governor; Lieutenant Governor; Secretary of State; Controller; Treasurer; Attorney General; Superintendent of Schools; and United States Senator.

"After interviewing all the candidates who appeared before the committee, a full discussion was held and the following candidates were recommended to the full convention of the Labor League meeting in California Hall, San Francisco, April 17, 1950.

Governor

"The first recommendation of the committee to this League is that we give our endorsement to James Roosevelt for Governor." (Loud and sustained standing ovation.)

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

With the adoption of a motion by Delegate Nick Cordil, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles, it was decided to invite James Roosevelt to make a brief appearance before the convention later in the afternoon.

The committee report was resumed by Secretary Haggerty.

Lieutenant Governor

"For Lieutenant Governor, your committee recommends the endorsement of this body for George Miller, Jr." (Loud applause.)

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

On motion by Delegate Russ Roberts, AFL Educational League of Contra Costa County, this endorsement was made unanimous.

Secretary of State

"For the office of Secretary of State, your committee recommends the endorsement of Frank M. Jordan, present incumbent."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Controller

"For the office of Controller, your committee recommends the endorsement of the present incumbent, Thomas H. Kuchel."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Treasurer

"For the office of State Treasurer, your committee recommends the endorsement of the present incumbent, Charles G. Johnson."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Attorney General

On the request of Delegate Raymond Leheney, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42, Los Angeles, the committee's recommendation for Attorney General was postponed in order to permit the presentation of a minority report which was not yet ready.

United States Senator

"For the office of United States Senator, your committee recommends the endorsement of Helen Gahagan Douglas." (Applause.)

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Upon motion by Delegate S. V. Sadler,

Southern California District Council of Laborers, Los Angeles, it was decided to invite Helen Gahagan Douglas to the convention.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

"For the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, your committee recommends the endorsement of the present incumbent, Roy E. Simpson."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 1

"With respect to the measures which will be on the ballot for consideration by the voters on June 6, 1950, your committee makes the following recommendations:

"Proposition No. 1, Veterans Farm and Home Bonds:

"This proposition authorizes issue and sale of one hundred million dollars in state bonds to provide funds to be used by the Veterans Welfare Board in assisting California war veterans to acquire farms and homes.

"Your committee recommends endorsement of this proposition."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 2

"Proposition No. 2, Veterans' Possessory Interests:

"This proposition authorizes the legislature to prescribe the extent of tax exemption for farms or homes being purchased by veterans from Veterans Welfare Board.

"Your committee recommends no action on this measure."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 3

"Proposition No. 3, Financing of Off-Street Parking:

"This proposition authorizes cities or other public bodies to pledge parking meter income as security for the payment of revenue bonds issued to finance construction or acquisition of public parking lots, garages, or other automotive parking facilities.

"Your committee recommends that this matter be referred to the Secretary to obtain further information and authorizes him to take action after consultation with our affiliated unions and members who might be affected by this amendment."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Proposition on Reorganization of State Courts

"Your committee also considered a measure, which will be on the November ballot, providing for the reorganization of the state courts. This measure was explained to the committee by a representative of the California State Supreme Court in the person of Chief Justice Gibson.

"Your committee recommends that we support and endorse this measure."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Representatives

"Your committee recommends concurrence in the actions taken by our local and district leagues and councils on candidates for Congress.

"These candidates have been endorsed where endorsements were made by our local leagues and councils. Your committee merely concurred in those recommendations.

"The list of candidates is as follows:

District No. 1, Roger Kent endorsed.

District No. 2, Claire Engle. No opposition; no action taken.

District No. 3, William A. Ford endorsed.

District No. 4, Franck R. Havenner endorsed.

District No. 5, John F. Shelley endorsed.

District No. 6, George P. Miller endorsed.

District No. 7, Lyle E. Cook endorsed.

District No. 8, Arthur L. Johnson, endorsed.

District No. 9, Cecil F. White endorsed.

District No. 10, Ardis M. Walker endorsed.

District No. 11, Marion R. Walker endorsed.

District No. 12, Steve Zetterberg endorsed.

District No. 13, Gordon B. Severance endorsed.

District No. 14, Samuel William Yorty endorsed.

District No. 15, Harry W. Flannery endorsed.

District No. 16, Esther Murray endorsed.

District No. 17, Cecil R. King endorsed.

District No. 18, Clyde Doyle endorsed.

District No. 19, Chet Holifield endorsed.

District No. 20, Ralph H. Hilton endorsed.

District No. 21, Harry R. Sheppard endorsed.

District No. 22, William C. Slape endorsed.

District No. 23, Clinton D. McKinnon endorsed.

"Your committee recommends the endorsement of these 23 candidates, as set forth in its recommendation."

The committee's recommendations were adopted.

State Senators

"Your committee recommends concurrence in the action taken by our local and district leagues and councils on candidates for the California State Senate.

"You will note that in some cases endorsement has been referred to the Secretary with power to act. This is because the unions in these districts have not yet reported their endorsements to us; in some cases they have made none. In these cases, the Joint Committee, that is, the Committee and the Executive Council, recommended that the Secretary should contact the unions, where such exist, and ascertain their desire in the matter.

"Remember that only the even-numbered districts run this year. Every two years they alternate.

"The list of candidates is as follows:

- District No. 2, Randolph Collier. No opposition. No action recommended.
- District No. 4, open. Referred to the Secretary with power to act, upon obtaining further information from the unions in that district.
- District No. 6, Harry E. Drobish endorsed.
- District No. 8, open. Referred to the Secretary with power to act, upon obtaining further information from the unions in that district.
- District No. 10, Harold J. Sperbeck endorsed.
- District No. 12, open. Referred to the Secretary with power to act, upon obtaining further information from unions in that district.
- District No. 14, Gerald J. O'Gara. Endorsed.
- District No. 16, open. Referred to the Secretary with power to act, upon obtaining further information from unions in that district.
- District No. 18, John E. Thorne endorsed.
- District No. 20, Charles M. Weber endorsed.
- District No. 22, Hugh P. Donnelly endorsed.
- District No. 24, George J. Hatfield. No opposition. No action recommended.
- District No. 26, open. Referred to Secretary with power to act upon obtaining further information from the unions in that district.
- District No. 28, open. Same course.
- District No. 30, Hugh M. Burns. No opposition. No action recommended.
- District No. 32, open. Referred to Secretary with power to act, upon obtaining further information from unions in that district.
- District No. 34, Jess R. Dorsey endorsed.

District No. 36, James E. Cunningham endorsed.

District No. 38, Glenn M. Anderson endorsed.

District No. 40, Fred W. Simpson endorsed.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in these recommendations."

The committee's recommendations were adopted.

State Assemblymen

"Your committee recommends concurrence in the action taken by our local and district leagues and councils on the following candidates for the State Assembly:

- District No. 1, William N. Abbay, Jr. endorsed.
- District No. 2, Lester T. Davis endorsed.
- District No. 3, Lloyd W. Lowrey. No opposition. No action recommended.
- District No. 4, Arthur W. Coats, Jr. endorsed.
- District No. 5, Ernest C. Crowley endorsed.
- District No. 6, Daniel J. Higgins endorsed.
- District No. 7, Vera L. Schultz endorsed.
- District No. 8, John E. Moss, Jr. endorsed.
- District No. 9, Gordon A. Fleury endorsed.
- District No. 10, Robert L. Condon endorsed.
- District No. 11, open. Referred to the Secretary with power to act, upon obtaining further information from unions in that district.
- District No. 12, John J. McFall endorsed.
- District No. 13, Francis Dunn, Jr. endorsed.
- District No. 14, Randal F. Dickey endorsed.
- District No. 15, Allen J. Moore endorsed.
- District No. 16, no endorsement.
- District No. 17, William Byron Rumford endorsed.
- District No. 18, Clara Shirpser endorsed.
- District No. 19, open. Referred to Secretary with power to act, upon obtaining further information through Union Labor Party.
- District No. 20, Thomas A. Maloney endorsed.
- District No. 21, no endorsement.
- District No. 22, George D. Collins, Jr. endorsed.
- District No. 23, William Clifton Berry endorsed.
- District No. 24, Charles W. Meyers endorsed.
- District No. 25, Robert I. McCarthy endorsed.

- District No. 26, Edward M. Gaffney endorsed.
- District No. 27, Jerry Joroslow endorsed.
- District No. 28, Gerda D. Isenberg endorsed.
- District No. 29, John D. Lowery endorsed.
- District No. 30, Ralph M. Brown endorsed.
- District No. 31, open. No opposition. No action recommended.
- District No. 32, open. No opposition. No action recommended.
- District No. 33, George L. Rice endorsed.
- District No. 34, Wallace D. Henderson endorsed.
- District No. 35, Frank A. Snyder endorsed.
- District No. 36, Harlan Hagen endorsed.
- District No. 37, open. Referred to Secretary with power to act, upon obtaining further information from unions in that district.
- District No. 38, John B. Cooke endorsed.
- District No. 39, Joe C. Lewis endorsed.
- District No. 40, William H. Rosenthal endorsed.
- District No. 41, Julian Beck endorsed.
- District No. 42, Everett G. Burkhalter endorsed.
- District No. 43, George A. Gibson endorsed.
- District No. 44, Edward E. Elliott endorsed.
- District No. 45, Thomas J. Doyle endorsed.
- District No. 46, John L. Fry endorsed.
- District No. 47, E. Newell Barrett endorsed.
- District No. 48, Alice C. Thompson endorsed.
- District No. 49, L. V. Lindsey endorsed.
- District No. 50, Evelyn E. Johnson endorsed.
- District No. 51, open. Referred to Secretary with power to act, upon obtaining further information from unions in that district.
- District No. 52, Jonathan J. Hollibaugh endorsed.
- District No. 53, George M. Bryant endorsed.
- District No. 54, James M. Sinclair endorsed.
- District No. 55, Vernon Kilpatrick endorsed.
- District No. 56, Clarence V. Gibson endorsed.
- District No. 57, James Harvey Brown endorsed.
- District No. 58, Bryan W. Stevens endorsed.
- District No. 59, George M. Cowell endorsed.
- District No. 60, Thomas E. Jackson endorsed.
- District No. 61, Lester A. McMillan endorsed.
- District No. 62, Augustus F. Hawkins endorsed.
- District No. 63, open. Referred back to district.
- District No. 64, Eldon James Markwort endorsed.
- District No. 65, John W. Evans endorsed.
- District No. 66, open. Referred back to the district.
- District No. 67, Clayton A. Dills endorsed.
- District No. 68, Vincent Thomas endorsed.
- District No. 69, open. Referred back to district.
- District No. 70, Orville T. Satre endorsed.
- District No. 71, Carl Fletcher endorsed.
- District No. 72, Stanford C. Shaw endorsed.
- District No. 73, L. Stewart Hinckley endorsed.
- District No. 74, Lester Van Tatenhove endorsed.
- District No. 75, Dan O'Hanlon endorsed.
- District No. 76, open. Referred to Secretary with power to act, upon obtaining further information from unions in that district.
- District No. 77, open. Referred to Secretary with power to act, upon obtaining further information from unions in that district.
- District No. 78, Frank Luckel endorsed.
- District No. 79, Kathryn T. Niehouse endorsed.
- District No. 80, Edwin M. Campbell endorsed.
- "The committee recommends concurrence in these recommendations, which were based upon information sent in by local leagues.
- "Is there any objection to a single one of those?"
- Delegate Harry E. Reynolds, IATSE No. 730, Barstow, protested the endorsement of L. Stewart Hinckley, incumbent assemblyman from District No. 73, not only because of his anti-labor record, but because no interviewing of candidates had been undertaken by the unions in San Bernardino, despite notification of endorsements received by the Secretary from the San Bernardino Central Labor Council.
- On motion by Delegate C. W. Wright, Central Labor Council, San Bernardino, the endorsement of the candidate for the Assembly for the 73rd District was referred back to the San Bernardino Central Labor Council and local LLPE, with the understanding that Secretary Haggerty be authorized to publicize subsequent action by the unions in the district.
- With the exception of the endorsement

for the 73rd District, the committee's recommendations were adopted.

JAMES ROOSEVELT

President Shelley announced the arrival of James Roosevelt, who was escorted to the platform, and after being introduced to the delegates by the President, addressed the convention as follows:

"Congressman Jack, Neil, officers, members, guests and delegates: I think I would be less than human if I did not tell you very frankly how thrilled and grateful I am to you for your support. I am particularly grateful because I have a long memory, a memory back to the days in 1933 when I watched the support and the efforts of the American Federation of Labor write into concrete action the laws and the program which built the American standard of living to what it is today. I am hopeful that together we may do the same thing, move forward in the State of California to accomplish a record of achievement which will solve the problems of all of the people of the State of California.

"It is easy to talk about these problems; it is difficult sometimes to get down to the kind of leadership which means performance. And I want to tell you very honestly that perhaps my greatest ambition of all is to make come true something for which you have fought so hard, so well, and so effectively, and that is to prove that American democracy, by what it achieves, can give the lie to the exponents of communism once and for all. (Loud applause.)

"We will give the lie to them when we prove in our state that all the difficulties that face us because of the influx of people, just plain people, into California can be resolved by clear thinking, by vision, and by action.

"To give you an example of what I mean, I think we must face the fact that we will have opposition, some of it bitter, some of it selfish, which will use every possible means of smear and distortion in order to protect a selfish interest. If we are ready to make that fight without fear and without quarter, we shall win. I have here something which I think will illustrate to you just exactly what I mean.

"Two days ago, in this San Francisco paper, there was an article on this side of the page with the headline, 'Bell System for Three Months Totalled \$72,000,000' plus a few pennies. It amounts to the difference per share of profit increasing from \$1.89 a share to \$2.80 a share. The company is not doing so badly!

"When you turn over to the opposite

page, this is what you read: 'Phone Company' (a part of the Bell System) 'requests stiff rate of increase,' and asks that the nickel phone call be abolished and that we all pay ten cents for a local call.

"That is the way the earning power of working men and women is siphoned off and put into the pockets of a few special interests. The earning power of all of us must be safeguarded. It must not be siphoned off, but increased, if labor is to have the job opportunities which are needed in the State of California. We must fight those special interests; we must fight them through the public parties like the Public Utilities Commission. We must go forward without fear whenever they threaten revenge or other action against us.

"I pledge you that kind of fight. I pledge it to you on every street corner and before every citizen I can have the privilege of facing in the remaining weeks of the primary and on into the November election. And then when the election is over, there must be an administration consistent in every decision, in every appointment that it makes; so that together, after the record is written, we may feel that we have labored well in accomplishing the purposes which a people's government should go forward to finish. (Loud applause.)

"And so I want to say to you that the responsibility which you have given me is accepted with the full realization of its import. And my pledge to you today is to carry forward in that fight to the utmost of my ability, telling you that I know a man couldn't play on a better team and I know that we shall go forward to victory in November.

"Thank you very, very much." (Loud and sustained standing ovation.)

Report of Interviewing Committee (Resumed)

Secretary Haggerty resumed the report of the committee.

State Board of Equalization

"Your committee recommends concurrence in the action taken by our local and district leagues and councils on the following recommendations for candidates to the State Board of Equalization:

District No. 1, George R. Reilly.

"Your committee recommends endorsement."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

District No. 2, James H. Quinn.

"The committee recommends endorsement."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

District No. 3, Jerrold L. Seawell.

"The committee recommends endorsement. There is no opposition in this district. The committee is offering a courtesy endorsement."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

District No. 4, William G. Bonelli.

"The committee recommends endorsement."

After a lengthy discussion the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Attorney General

Secretary Haggerty then proceeded to the question of the endorsement for the office of Attorney General.

"The committee's report, the majority report, has been read to you, recommending the endorsement for Attorney General of Edmund G. Brown.

"I now read to you the minority report:

"The undersigned members of the committee recommending endorsements to this convention herewith submit a minority dissent from the particular recommendation of "Pat" Brown for Attorney General, based on the following facts:

"Mr. Brown, with whom we have no particular quarrel, is promising to do the same things Mr. Howser has already done and is doing for organized labor and as the present Attorney General. Furthermore:

1. Fred Howser has a one hundred percent performance record for organized labor as Attorney General;

2. His understanding and handling of labor problems was seldom if ever done without consulting the AFL officials concerned;

3. No one can deny that he was and is at all times approachable and available to all labor officials for suggestions and advice;

4. No one can deny the fight he made against the DeMille attempt to title a bill against organized labor;

5. No one can deny his conferences with the labor officials concerned in the dairy, bakery and over-the-road unions, when quick action was needed to assist these unions;

6. No one can deny that his actions as District Attorney of Los Angeles stamped him as the best and probably the first real friend organized labor ever had in that last frontier of the open shop;

7. No one can deny his dismissal of high conspiracy charges against AFL members in Los Angeles when after

four years of litigation and one-half a million dollars of expense Howser dismissed the charges and the case, when the Supreme Court of the State ordered a re-trial;

8. No one can deny the statement that he has done nothing against labor that would hurt it and many things that have helped it;

9. Despite the smear campaign against his office, can anyone deny that if there was any shred of real evidence against Fred Howser as insinuated and slyly-implied irregularities, that the Governor, with whom he is not on friendly terms, or certainly the Crime Commission, would have caused his impeachment long ago?

"For these and many other reasons, we the undersigned, therefore disagree with the recommendation of the committee and ask that the delegates here present vote against concurrence in the majority's selection and recommend adoption of this minority recommendation for endorsement of Fred Howser.

"Signed by: Raymond Leheney, John W. Quimby, Max J. Osslo, Thomas Pitts, Harry Finks, Maurice A. Skates, T. A. Small, O. T. Satre, Harvey Lundschen, Edward L. Brown, W. J. Bassett, and L. A. Mashburn."

Lengthy discussion ensued. At the close of debate a roll call vote was decided upon.

The result of the voting was as follows:

For the minority report: 76,961.

Against the minority report: 40,296.

Thus, the convention endorsed the candidacy of Fred N. Howser for Attorney General.

PRESIDENT SHELLEY

In reply to remarks by Delegate James P. McLoughlin, Retail Clerks No. 428, San Jose, concerning the California Labor League for Political Education and especially the urgent need for the fullest backing of the LLPE by the unions, President Shelley spoke as follows:

"May the Chair say that the constructive criticisms made by the delegate and the comments are certainly well put. But the Chair wants to point this out:

"Some of the delegates have already left. Apparently all that some of them were interested in was either the candidate for Governor, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, or the candidate for Senator. Some were interested in the candidate for the office of Attorney General, but it seems that as soon as the endorsement in which they were interested was decided, they left.

"The Chair feels, and sincerely hopes that every delegate here feels and understands that nobody claims that this organization is functioning perfectly yet. It is not functioning as well as your State Federation is functioning, but that has functioned for over fifty years. Sometimes by trial and error, sometimes by bitter experience, we have improved our procedures there.

"We have embarked upon a new field. At your last convention several resolutions were in as to how the League should be set up and how it should function. Your committee brought in recommendations which were unsatisfactory to a great many of the delegates, and it was simply referred back to the Executive Council, with authority to set up a procedure. The Council set up a procedure. The Council also felt that, in fairness, a per capita tax voting system should be set up, and it was also kept in mind that if the regular basis of representation that exists at the State Federation of Labor convention were set up, it would perhaps discourage many unions from sending delegates because they just could not or would not take it on themselves to make that large expenditure for a one- or two-day political convention; that as long as they had representation, even one delegate would be sufficient to express the sentiment of their people.

"It is not perfect, and at the Council meeting last night, which was supplemented by a pretty fine cross-section of officers from the local leagues throughout the state, we discussed this. I made a recommendation in which they generally concurred: at the next State Federation of Labor meeting—not waiting until the end of the week but along about Wednesday—let us set an afternoon aside as a Political League afternoon. Between now and then, have your Executive Board, along with the officers of the local leagues who sat on this Interviewing Committee and who have been here, sit down and give some thought to bringing in a complete constitution, by-laws, system of representation, system of voting and system of procedure for your next political convention and for running and handling your Political League.

"We know that all the machinery is not perfect here, and it probably won't be for a couple of years. It has been suggested that we remain in session tomorrow. But I don't think that we can accomplish what all of us want to see accomplished by just throwing it open to general debate tomorrow. First, because you will not have a good representation present;

a great many who were interested in only 'Well, who is going to get endorsed? I want to be there for the voting' won't be patient enough or have enough sense of responsibility, to sit through that kind of discussion. It has been my experience that such problems are better solved if you first have a committee work on it, give it some thought, and come in with an affirmative program. Whether it is the program that is adopted or not, you start off by working for something instead of just having a mass meeting with a conglomeration of ideas, and then you usually wind up by referring all the ideas to a committee to screen them and put something together anyhow.

"I will, I hope, if Congress is not in session, be in attendance at the convention. I will not be a candidate for re-election. I determined to continue through the term of office to which you elected me and not resign simply because I was elected to Congress. And I sincerely hope that out of that convention—and I will make every personal effort to assist—there comes an established procedure for the Political League.

"I think that, starting in as we have and being a baby organization, in a new field, we have done remarkably well, with very few heated controversies and clashes, and with a very frank admission from your officers that the machinery is not perfect.

"Those are the thoughts that run through my mind. They are the suggestions I make to you. And I do sincerely feel that it would perhaps be better to let a committee work the thing over and then bring it in to the next convention and set it up formally in that way."

HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS

President Shelley then presented to the convention Helen Gahagan Douglas, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"Jack and Neil and my good friends. I am sure you must know how deeply gratified I am at your approval and endorsement of my record. My fight has been your fight, and I will continue to work for the economic bill of rights that the President outlined for us: a decent home for every family; a job at a decent wage; the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act (loud applause); the extension of the social security program; the extension of educational opportunities for our young people; the realization of the extension of our civil liberties for all the people; the right of business to compete free from the choking hand of monopoly.

"My fight, as I say, in the past has been your fight. My fight in the future will be your fight. And with this team, we cannot lose. We will take a liberal, free Senator to the Senate of the United States speaking for all the people of California and not just speaking for certain groups in California. And that will be good, I think, for the whole country.

"God bless you and thank you. And it is going to be a wonderful race!" (Loud and sustained standing ovation.)

SECRETARY HAGGERTY

Secretary Haggerty spoke as follows:

"Our committee worked until 2:30 this morning on organizing the convention and recommending to you the actions which you have approved today or rejected, as the case may be. Anyway, you considered them. And I only wish that more could be here to see the glaring inequities which existed in the roll call and the large unions which cast such a pitiful vote.

"I do not know that any convention or any group of people can do the impossible. I do not know that any machinery can be made perfect, because machinery is made by imperfect humans and so you will not have a perfect machine. You do not have it with the state machinery. There is some dissatisfaction with the machinery on numerous occasions when it does not suit certain people. They have a right to 'beef.' That is what we are: a nation of 'beefers.' And that is why we are here: to express our opinions and make our decisions.

"But I sincerely hope that the example which you saw today, on which I have been working since March of 1949, as have some of your officers and vice-presidents, in contacts made in person and by phone urging you to get into the League, to pay your tax on the League so that we could in turn help to finance the candidates whom you chose today, so that we could give them sufficient funds to make a good campaign and get elected, will impress upon you more than ever the need for political organization.

"I have deliberately hoarded every dime that came into the League and spent nothing on administrative costs. I have hired no field men, no directors and no groups to coordinate. We have left that to the local committees, who have in many instances done a very fine job on coordination, choosing, endorsing and picking candidates, and in many instances have set up very fine local committees. That is their responsibility.

"In the campaign two years ago, we furnished to our local committees, who had no money then and have none now,

\$157,000, which was collected in pennies and nickels from our people, to assist in electing candidates. We did elect many good candidates, because the League had the money to send to the local leagues and to assist in financing the candidates of our own choice.

"My office gave not one quarter to any one candidate in the entire state. Every dollar went to and through our local leagues. It is there that I think the job must be done, upon coordination from the state level and from the work on the state level in our conventions and so forth.

"Some of you are leaving here disappointed. All delegates are not going to go away happy. Everything we have done has not pleased everybody. Some have won, some have lost, some are happy and some are disappointed. As a democratic organization, however, we have made a decision, we have made our choice of candidates. It is now our job to go out and elect those candidates. The little lady whom you just applauded, God knows, deserves your support and is going to need lots of help. We cannot do it on what has been coming in so far. We cannot do it from what support has come to your League.

"So I am hopeful that you have seen a slight demonstration—full of inequities if you wish, some inaccuracies and some errors made—of what we must continue to do. All in all, I think a pretty fair job was done in one day's time, including the night before, through the hard work of your Committee on Interviewing, who had their arguments in the committee, who deliberated and finally agreed and came up with recommendations to this body.

"We have made our choice. It is now our job to elect the people of our choice. And I hope that when you will leave here you will contact the locals in your district; that you will not be confused any longer as to the intent, purpose and objectives of the League. I think they are quite clear. They have been made so here today. I think the record of the League stands on its own feet, a record of accomplishments since it has been organized. This is the first large convention of the League. We have had two before, but not as a league, just as a hastily thrown together conference.

"In time to come we can make improvements, but only if we have the support of the delegates, the local unions, and the councils and the leagues in the local area.

"So I trust that we leave here knowing we all had a chance to say our piece,

to make our choice; that we had the courage to state our convictions, and, if we lose, we went along with the majority vote, as is the custom in locals and is the mandate from the convention. That being the case, and if we take it in that vein, realizing that the chance is here, our choice has been made, and realizing now that the job has to be done, we can do a job.

"There are a million members of the American Federation of Labor in this state. There are 2200 locals of the American Federation of Labor in this state. We have a little more than one thousand in this League. Fair showing, true, but still not anywhere near good enough. It is not half good enough for the job that we must do, as is indicated by the roll call vote today. That vote surprised many of you. Certainly some of the delegates were startled when they saw their cards with 300 votes and knew they probably should have had 3000.

"I hope you will go back to your local and say, 'You sent me here to represent the organization but you did not give me any power to represent the organization. Some guys had dollars. I had pennies.'"

Report of Interviewing Committee (resumed)

Secretary Haggerty then gave the final report for the committee, as follows:

"Now for the committee's final recommendation.

"At its meeting last night, the committee adopted this action: that in the event an office, as a result of the primary, is without recommendation from our League, the subject matter be referred to the Interviewing Committee as composed for this convention, and that the recommendation of this committee be brought to the regular convention of the Federation in October, 1950 for action.

"This is the unanimous recommendation of the committee."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Secretary Haggerty completed the report of the committee as follows:

"Respectfully submitted by members of the Executive Council of the California Labor League for Political Education and members of local leagues and councils sitting with them to comprise the Interviewing Committee,

Executive Council

John F. Shelley, President

C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer

Visc-Presidents:

Max J. Osslo, San Diego

Jack T. Arnold, Long Beach

Elmer J. Doran, San Bernardino

C. T. Lehmann, Los Angeles
Harvey Lundschen, Los Angeles
Thomas L. Pitts, Los Angeles
Maurice A. Skates, Los Angeles
Pat Somerset, Hollywood
O. T. Satre, Wilmington
William A. Dean, Santa Barbara
Paul Reeves, Fresno
C. A. Green, Modesto
Thomas A. Small, San Mateo
Arthur F. Dougherty, San Francisco
George Kelly, San Francisco
Harry Lundeberg, San Francisco
Victor S. Swanson, San Francisco
Robert S. Ash, Oakland
Harry C. Grady, Oakland
Howard Reed, Martinez
Lowell Nelson, Vallejo
Harry Finks, Sacramento
Albin J. Gruhn, Eureka
Roy Walker, Westwood

Other Members of Committee

Lee Lalor, San Francisco
LeRoy Pette, San Jose
Jack Goldberger, San Francisco
W. J. Bassett, Los Angeles
Al Mailloux, San Francisco
Walter Chiodo, Vallejo
Ray Leheney, Los Angeles
Fred Arfstein, Eureka
Jack Reynolds, Oakland
Frank Lawrence, San Francisco
C. E. Devine, Santa Ana
John Quimby, San Diego
C. H. Cary, Fresno
Lloyd Mashburn, Los Angeles
John Brown, San Diego
Harold Hodson, Bakersfield
George Rice, Monterey
E. L. Brown, Long Beach

Interviewing Committee."

Recommendation re LLPE procedure

President Shelley presented the committee's recommendation for action to determine the League's procedure in the future, as follows:

"We do not have this recommendation in formal language, but it is that an interim committee of officers of some of the local leagues, some of those in attendance here, be appointed to meet with the Federation's Executive Council prior to the Federation convention in October, and that one afternoon be set aside at that time for considering a report on a complete procedure for the League, for its functioning from here on."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Adjournment

There being no further business, the 1950 Pre-Primary Convention of the California Labor League for Political Education was adjourned sine die at 6:15 p. m.

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