

Proceedings and Secretary-Treasurer's Report

**1952 Pre-Primary Convention
San Francisco, April 7, 1952**

**CALIFORNIA LABOR LEAGUE
FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION, AFL**

C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer

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995 Market Street, San Francisco**

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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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PROCEEDINGS

of the

1952 Pre-Primary Convention California Labor League for Political Education

Monday, April 7, 1952

MORNING SESSION

Opening Ceremonies

The 1952 Pre-Primary Convention of the California Labor League for Political Education was called to order at 10:15 a.m., April 7, 1952, in California Hall, Polk and Turk Streets, San Francisco, California, by Thomas L. Pitts, President.

The delegates then rose and gave the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

Invocation

President Pitts introduced the Reverend T. H. Simpson of the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church, who delivered the following invocation:

"Almighty and Everlasting God, we stand in Thy presence. We always are in Thy presence, and to Thee we are responsible for the lives we live. From Thee we came, and in Thy presence we live and move and have our being, and one day we shall return unto Thee.

"Grant, Almighty God, that we may return unto Thee with clean hands and pure hearts because we have served Thee and our fellow men faithfully.

"We thank Thee for the progress made in the past. We thank Thee for the liberties we have spoken about today. We thank Thee for the flag that is above us and the mercy and the justice underneath it.

"We ask Thee that one day we as a nation may be privileged to lead the world into the same freedoms we have enjoyed. We pray today, our Father, for the great laborers of the world, the men and women who do the hard work. We pray today for those who are laid aside in hospitals, sick and weary. We pray for those today who may be in trouble, and now we pray for this meeting, that it may be led and guided by Thy spirit, that men here may know Thy will and consecrate themselves to the task of building a fairer and better world. And, Lord, hasten the day of peace among all mankind.

"To Thy name shall be all the glory now and forevermore. Amen."

President Thomas L. Pitts

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

"Delegates, on behalf of the Executive Council of California's Labor League for Political Education, I am happy to welcome all of you here to this convention hall.

"There may be in this convention many disagreements as to political candidates, but that is the purpose for which this convention is called: to resolve the disagreements that exist and to combine ourselves into one solid organization up and down the state of California for the purpose of electing to office those who respond to the wishes of the workers in the state of California.

"We have today only to look behind us on the record to see what has happened to the working people as a result of lack of interest or lack of education, may we call it, in politics. We have only to look at the last few sessions of Congress. We have to look at some of the people who present themselves as candidates for office in the United States at the present time to begin to realize that we have not done the job that could and should be done in the political field, otherwise that type of person would not rear his head to suffer the defeat he would be justly entitled to.

"The report by our Federation and our League on the legislature in the state of California since the last regular session is in itself a warning to all of us that there is a still greater need for political education and activity. The reports in the daily papers, slanted as sometimes they may be on legislative matters both in California and on the national level, should again point up to us the great need for a considered political activity.

"It appears to me that we have not yet done the sort of job that is necessary

to accomplish a good political program on behalf of the workers in California. Much more work has to be done. Our people have to learn much more about the problem and why it is so important to them. It is your job and it is my job to try to bring these facts to them.

"Proof exists that we have not done the job that should be done by organized labor in one fact alone: in some instances we do not now have candidates for office who can be endorsed by this body. That is a job that we should all awaken to and start just a little bit earlier in the future. We should profit by our experiences during the past two years since our last convention, and we should profit now by this convention. As we leave it and go into a campaign involving general elections in California this year, I think we will find it more and more impressed upon us that immediately upon the end of an election we have to begin to prepare ourselves for the next election.

"So I say to you: Let it be your job, let it be my job—let's all of us get to work and bring about the grass-roots education that will develop the political field to the highest and best degree possible for labor, to the end that we do not find ourselves in the next convention of this organization looking for candidates for public office. We'll have them.

"Thank you." (Loud applause.)

Glen Slaughter

Research Director, Labor League for Political Education

President Pitts next presented Glen Slaughter, Research Director of Labor's League for Political Action in Washington, D.C., and assistant to Director James McDevitt, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Secretary Haggerty, and friends of the California AF of L movement. You know, when I look around this hall and after sitting in that meeting yesterday with your Executive Board, I cannot help but realize how far we have come from the old days of the smoke-filled room endorsement, with each individual union officer endorsing conflicting, competing candidates. It is a great institution that you have developed here in California in your League of truly democratic and considered endorsements. Also important is the great number of you who obviously are taking an active part in this political program. As a matter of fact, in the past I think we have emphasized too much in our propaganda that some people are not cooperating, that

there is a large number of people who are not registered to vote, and so on.

"I remember after the 1950 campaign a public relations firm in New York put out some rules on politics which they addressed to us and suggested we might change our tactics. (This is a confession of past sins.) They said: 'Quit talking about how few people vote. That is not good advertising tactics. It makes the person who does not vote feel like he is a part of the majority. Make him feel that he is part of the minority. Take the example of the soap companies. You never heard of a soap company saying: "Nobody will use our soap, so please use it." You have an advertisement that says: "Everybody is using Sweetheart Soap, and if you don't use it you are a stinker".'

"That is exactly the psychology that we have to develop. And it is true. More and more of our people are taking an active part in politics. Read any of your labor papers. Note the amount of interest that is shown there, and in your union meetings the amount of time that is devoted to political questions. Let us put the emphasis on the positive instead of worrying about the negative all the time.

"I should like to discuss with you four things today:

"1. The sordid question of money, because it takes money to make our political program work.

"2. I should like to discuss with you some of the policies adopted at the Miami meeting of the Administrative Committee of the National League.

"3. I should also like to make, if you will permit me, some comments about certain political candidates in California.

"4. I should like to mention what appear to be the big issues coming up in this election.

"In regard to the program for raising money, you are perfectly well aware that the Taft-Hartley Act forbids the use of union funds in behalf of political candidates for national office. That includes Congress, the presidency and the Senate. That means it has to be done by voluntary contributions.

"We are now in the middle of the third fund-raising program conducted by Labor's League for Political Education on the national level. As you know, in 1948 it was a one-dollar contribution, with the states having their own fund drives too. Then in 1950 it was decided to make it a two-dollar contribution, with a fifty-percent split automatically to the states, and the other funds going into the reserve fund to be distributed where the need was greatest. This last time the decision was

made to go back to a dollar. It seemed more attractive. At least you can say it is one price that has gone down from two dollars to one dollar! But the campaign is being conducted this year through the national unions and the local unions.

"This time I am very happy to report to you that we have very substantial support. Out of 92 unions which can legally cooperate with the League in this fund-raising drive (that excludes the civil service unions and the railway unions which are in the Railway League), 85 unions are now cooperating in this fund drive. There are only seven that are not. When you get that kind of support in the AF of L, that is as good as unanimous; that is as good as you get at any time in a federation such as the AF of L.

"On our promotion program, this time we have tried to provide for you certain material to back you up in the drive. We feel that is is a mistake just to turn the books over to your shop stewards, or whoever does the collecting, and send them out into the shops cold to get one-dollar bills from the members. We sent out with the books and the letters that went from the international presidents to their local financial secretaries a suggested seven-point program, in which it was recommended that the collection drive not start until after a union meeting had been devoted to the subject of politics and the need for political funds. Then, if possible, on the basis of a unanimous resolution in the local union, start the fund drive, preferably linked in with your regular dues' paying procedure, to be collected with the next month's dues, but naturally on a voluntary basis.

"We also put out leaflets for the membership on this fund drive and also for the collectors. They are very inexpensive one-fold leaflets. And we have bulletin board placards which we are putting out each month. If any of your local unions do not have this material, write to me personally. I shall be glad to take care of the matter and see that they get out to you.

"On the spending of these funds, as you are perfectly well aware, we cannot elect anybody from Washington. To the best of our ability we are trying to keep any use of political funds at a minimum at the national level. It is true that there are certain expenditures which legally must fall under the political consideration. Just the printing of the membership cards must be paid out of political funds. But for the most part we are trying to operate on the matter of educational funds so that the

maximum amount of money can go back into the states.

"So far there is not an awful lot of money to be sent back into the states, for the simple reason that many local unions either are slow in getting their fund-raising drive started or they are waiting until they have one-hundred percent collections before they send it in.

"Believe me, it does not do a bit of good to have that money sitting in some local union treasury. It has to come to us before we can send it back to you. That is particularly important in California, where you have this cross-filing, mugwump system where you have to get rolling in the primaries in many of these districts.

"So let me urge you to see to it that your financial secretaries send in whatever moneys have been collected so far and not wait until you have one-hundred percent contributions. Send the money in now and continue to keep sending it in either weekly or monthly, so that we can send it back to the states.

"We report monthly to each state on the exact amount of contributions from each individual local union in that state. At the same time we report monthly to the national unions on the contributions that their local unions have made in every part of the country. Thus, there is complete control and there is complete accounting on this. There is no mystery about where the moneys go. We cannot send the money back to you until you send the money to us for central accounting and reporting to Congress.

"There is a real need for this money, as you are perfectly aware. I do not know how many of you realize it, but when you talk to your members about contributing one dollar, it is really a very pitiful, small amount to be giving to help elect friends. Our enemies are putting it in by the bushel basketful. Do you realize that in 1950 alone the DuPont family spent \$98,570 to back anti-labor candidates? It is true each of us in our families cannot contribute that kind of money, but surely our members should be willing to put out one dollar.

"Now, they are not going to put it out unless you, the representatives and leaders of the movement in this particular state, go to your people, explain why it is necessary, and get them to make that contribution. It always has puzzled me. We give all sorts of support in our local unions to everything from the cancer drive to the Red Cross and Community Chest and the heart fund and all the other funds. They are fine. I have no objection to them.

But this is *our* charity. I think we spend so much time knocking ourselves out collecting money for the other things that we forget about our own program. This is *our* charity, and I think it is the charity that should have top priority.

"I am reminded of what a cab driver told me the other day. He was a philosophical, elderly Negro cab driver in Washington. He was talking about something that I think is very applicable here. He said: 'Everybody wants to go to heaven but nobody wants to die.'

"That is about the situation that we have right here. Everybody wants political results, but by golly it is going to take a little effort on the part of the business agents and the presidents and the local unions to get this job done.

"In regard to the work that was done at the Miami meeting in making certain decisions concerning the continuance of the League, the budget for the League on the educational fund is about a quarter of a million dollars a year. Someone may think that we got the whole one cent per-capita increase. That is not true. We have a budget of around a quarter of a million which we are using in preparing radio programs for the individual congressmen who are up for reelection. As you know, the AF of L League Reporter was merged with the AF of L clip sheet to form a new AF of L weekly paper. We are also using money for various other educational programs, preparing voting records, and so forth and so on.

"Another decision which was very important at Miami was in regard to the presidency. I thought one of the most encouraging things about the meeting that you had yesterday was that nobody mentioned the presidential campaign once. That is very encouraging. After all, the President does not write the laws. The President cannot initiate the laws. Only your elected legislators at the state and national levels can do that.

"I think one of the tragic things that happened in the '30's and '40's was that people got to thinking that if they voted for Roosevelt, they did not have to do anything else. Yet if you look at the record from 1938 on, he was faced with hostile Congresses. You remember there was, first, the enactment of the Smith Amendments, which were defeated by veto; eventually the Smith-Connolly Act went through; and finally in 1947 you had a situation where we did not have enough friends to sustain a presidential veto. Then we realized how important electing legislators was, and I am glad to see that very encouraging tendency in your own League meeting here.

"But in regard to the presidency, it was the decision of the national officers of the League and of the national unions of the AF of L that the presidency was something on which we needed nationwide unity, that it would be perfectly ridiculous for the state of California to endorse one candidate and the state of Maine to endorse another candidate, and so on. It would only lead to conflict and the diverting of our main strength and interest away from those things which we can do in each elective area. But the elective area for the presidency is nationwide. So it was decided that the policy would be not to become embroiled as a league in these pre-convention fights over who shall be the presidential candidate; that that decision should be left until after the parties have their conventions and until the AF of L convention in September.

"Now I should like to remind you of one thing. The convention of the AF of L was moved from after election day in presidential years to September. You remember they did that back in 1949. The reason for it was that if the AF of L ever decided to endorse a presidential candidate, it would be possible to do so at least two months in advance of the election. That is significant.

"So my recommendation to you is that you abide by that policy, which seems to be sensible: leave this matter until all of the AF of L can come together in the most representative body possible at the convention in September, if the recommendation is made at all at that time. In the meantime, you have plenty of work to do to concentrate on electing friendly state assemblymen, senators, congressmen and national senators.

"It seems that in every labor gathering there is no speech complete without referring to Taft. I am going to tell you right now that I am not going to make any derogatory comments about Taft. As a matter of fact I tell my friends who are registered Republicans, 'By all means vote for Taft.' He is my favorite candidate on that ticket.

"But I should like to tell you one humorous story. I promised another cab driver in Washington I would tell you this story.

"I was coming out to the airport preparatory to leaving for San Francisco from Washington. They have a zone system in Washington on cab rates rather than a meter system. In Zone 1 you can travel for forty cents and get to every main government building, every legislative hall, the House and Senate office buildings, all the main hotels, all the lobbyists' offices. They are all in Zone 1.

Needless to say, it was designated that way by the committee of Congress in charge so that it would be a cheap cab rate to any destination to which these Congressmen and Senators wanted to go.

"This cab driver was saying how long a distance some of them were. I said: 'Yes, you can travel all the way from the Mayflower Hotel to the Capitol for forty cents. Isn't that right?'

"He said: 'Yes, that's right. As a matter of fact, the other day this fellow Senator Taft got in my cab at the Mayflower Hotel and wanted to go to the Capitol. He tipped the doorman a quarter just for opening the door. Here I struggled through traffic, it takes me twenty minutes to get all the way over to the Capitol with him, he gets out—and he hands me four dimes and a three-cent tip!' (Laughter).

"And then the cab driver said: 'Oh, I wish I had some way to tell that to hundreds of people!'

"I said: 'Well, I will do whatever I can for you, I will pass that story along.'

"So I have done my duty to that cab driver by bringing that story to you about how Senator Taft became a millionaire by conserving his own money.

"As for the political picture in general throughout the country, I would not make any bets if I were you at this time, because I think that a lot of things can happen between now and election day. I think that we have to look at this thing in the long-term view. A lot of labor people take the view that if they win an election labor should get all the credit, and if they lose an election labor lost it.

"Let us be realistic about it. There are ninety-seven million potential voters in this country; we have eight million members. Our own registration checks here in the state make you realize that instead of multiplying that by three by saying that there are probably two other members in the family who would be influenced by AF of L thinking, maybe we had better just divide that by the number of actual registered voters that we have in our own ranks. Then we come up with a more realistic picture as to just exactly what is our strength in relation to the total vote cast. In other words, we can make our contribution in certain districts where labor is strong, we can be a balance of power in other districts, and very importantly, we can help raise money through our organizations for friendly candidates inasmuch as their opponents are being furnished with large amounts of funds from the special-interest lobbies and from business groups. That we can do. But let us

not kid ourselves about winning or losing an election.

"It is like after 1948. I shall never forget November 3rd of 1948. We had more people rushing in with that late money and wanting to get in the limelight, sticking their thumbs in their lapels and all the rest of it, congratulating themselves about what a wonderful job was done.

"I remember when we started that League. It was late when we got going then. We were operating on borrowed money as late as May of that year.

"I am sure that when we look at it realistically we cannot kid ourselves into thinking that labor did it. There were a lot of things that contributed to that. And the same thing in 1950. We did not lose that election. Actually it was one of the best off-year elections in a long time. But some of us had the feeling that we ought to be able to repeat 1948.

"If you look at the history of this thing, it just does not work out that way. You have trends in politics; you have the effect of off-year elections and the presidential picture in a presidential race. All those things have to be taken into consideration.

"Who was to forecast that the Chinese Communists were to attack the week before election day? And don't think that that did not make a difference. I think that three Senators and twenty Congressmen were lost on that. The isolationist program of the Chicago Tribune and other papers of that type paid off in time. Right in the city of Chicago the morning Tribune had the skies black with Communist planes. After the polls closed, in the final editions, they admitted that there were only fifteen planes. But those things have their effect.

"The thing that we can do is to keep on plugging, increasing our own registration, doing a better education job with our own members, trying to work with other civic groups, trying to get better candidates to run. But look at this thing in terms of the long pull. It is a fight that has got to be fought. It is a defensive fight as well as one for positive measures. Let us not get over-optimistic when we win or over-pessimistic when we lose.

"As for our own position on judging Congressmen and Senators on a non-partisan basis, as you know, it is on the basis of the voting record and not on the basis of the party label. And it is not a case of adding up how many right and how many wrong. It is still the policy of the AF of L that if a man takes the position that Taft-Hartley is a fine law and does not need any major refurbishing, then

he is not good enough for us. That is still the test in labor's eyes. And it is not a case of being for this little, minor amendment or that one. It is that the law is bad all the way through. You people in this room know it. You do not have to be told that. That is still the test as far as Congressmen and Senators are concerned.

"As in the past, you will find that a man who is against us on Taft-Hartley is usually against the farmer, is usually against the small businessman, and is usually not too friendly toward increasing the size of pensions, and so on.

"Coming here from outside the state, from Washington, I would be very hesitant to say for whom you should vote and for whom you should not vote. Not long ago, a professor ran a poll down in St. Louis. It was a big Teamsters' local, a very active one and very active politically. The poll had some very interesting results, or at least they were to me. When the union members were asked whether they thought the union should tell the members which candidates were friendly to labor and which were not, 77 percent said they thought the union should tell them which ones were friendly. And then they were asked, Did they think the union should advise them which candidates to vote for? And 66 percent said, No, it should not advise them whom to vote for. In other words, it is the case of how to sell soap again. You cannot tell people, 'Vote for (so-and-so).' You have got to say to our members: 'We recommend on the basis of this man's voting record, and it is a good record from labor's standpoint.'

"On that basis I should like to make a few comments about some of your delegation from out here.

"As far as the senatorship is concerned, you have one Senate seat open. I am not quite sure just whom this present Senator is representing. Sometimes you have the feeling he is more interested in an island out in the Pacific than he is in the state of California. But he certainly should receive your undivided consideration this year.

"On the House side you have several very good friends. Two of them are in a little trouble. One of them is your own Franck Havenner in San Francisco, whose district was badly chopped up, as you are well aware. He is going to need every bit of support that you can possibly get out for him.

"Clyde Doyle, I understand, has moved into a new district where, although it should be a good Democratic district since he is running as a Democrat, actually I understand his competition in the primary is very keen.

"Others who deserve your support are Engle, Holifield, King, and George Miller across the Bay, who has been one of the great champions of the postal workers on that committee. He certainly deserves the support of all of the AF of L members. And, of course, Jack Shelley from San Francisco who is going to get by without competition. That is wonderful. And then there are Harry Sheppard, and Sam Yorty, who is the new Congressman, as you know, from southern California. I must say that he has done a terrific job on a favorite subject of mine. He has torn this fellow Werdel on the House floor to ribbons, and it is a real pleasure to watch. Then there is Congressman McKinnon who is aspiring to higher office, and I understand it will be a difficult job to replace him down there. He certainly has been a good friend of labor.

"I talked with Neil Haggerty in Washington last week and we went over some of these marginal districts. When I say 'marginal,' I mean that in reorganizing the counties into their new districts it is quite apparent that you have six districts in which you have very unfriendly incumbents. They are marginal. They should be beaten. For one thing all six of these are Republicans with bad labor records and their districts are now heavily Democratic in registration on the basis of the most recent registration figures and population figures. I am not saying that they can be beaten this year. As a matter of fact, in a couple of cases they do not have any kind of competition from the Democratic side. But those are districts in my estimation in which you can concentrate in the next ten years and get results.

"Again I say, Look at this thing in the ten years. Do not worry about districts where it is hopeless. Go out and concentrate in those districts where there is a possibility.

"There are two new districts, the third and the sixth, which should be districts in which you can elect friendly Congressmen. I think that you should concentrate in those districts too. In other words, when you make your decisions on a state level, I would suggest that you look at the most vulnerable spots in the enemy's line and try to break through there instead of diffusing your effort in districts where it is almost hopeless.

"In regard to this present Senator whom you have from California, or perhaps Formosa is where he is from: Senator Knowland, as you know, the son of the publisher of the Oakland Tribune, was appointed by Governor Warren and then was re-elected in his own right. On what basis he was reelected and what basis he

expects to get reelected again I do not know. I think his thinking is a little dangerous.

"I was reading a clipping from the Record of a speech he made here last February in which first of all he condemned the President for sending troops into Korea without first consulting Congress. You and I know that they would have pushed the Southern Koreans all the way into the North China Sea before Congress could have reconvened on that one. The President had to make a decision, and he did. But then Senator Knowland turned around and condemned the President for not starting a war on the Chinese mainland.

"It does not make sense. In other words, he seems to have the feeling that it is better to have a great, big holy war with a 4000-mile front than it is to have a small containing action on a 150-mile front.

"My feeling with all these people who have this 'drop-a-bomb' philosophy is that after you have dropped the bomb, whose troops are you going to send in? And I do not believe they have the answer. I think that Knowland falls into the same group of thinking with Colonel McCormick and Taft and the others. They want a bloodless war without any taxes, without any bills and all just pure victories.

"It is silly thinking. Certainly, Senator Knowland is a little silly in the way he talks. But I would not get into an argument with a fellow about Chiang-kai-shek or anybody else. I think that probably Chiang did as good a job as he could when he was leading the forces of New China over there. So he lost out. I do not know why he lost out. I do not care whether it was due to Potsdam or Yalta or anything else. The important thing is, What are we going to do in the future? And you can't tell me that Senator Knowland has the solution. He says that we should back three hundred thousand Chinese troops in an invasion of the Chinese mainland. Whom is he kidding? Does he think that a force of three hundred thousand can conquer four million people on the mainland? Of course not. He wants us to become involved in a war on the mainland.

"I believe this is very dangerous thinking. I do not believe that that is the main enemy. I do not think the people of California will believe that when they are given a chance to really look into the case. At any rate that will be his main line out here. However, that is not where he is most vulnerable from the standpoint of labor. The question is, What has he done for you?

"You know perfectly well that Senator Knowland has never been right with you

on Taft-Hartley. He has always supported the most vicious anti-labor legislation and he has been opposed to any repeal of the important restrictive measures in Taft-Hartley. In addition to that, he is the author of the very vicious Knowland amendment to the Social Security Act, which was put through in 1950. It is not as though that Act had been put through with a lot of deep consideration on the part of the Senate and the House. It wasn't. As a matter of fact, it was agreed in committee that both parties would not go along with it, and Senator Millikin was supposed to have had the job on the floor of saying that the committee did not support it and recommended that it not be passed on the Senate floor.

"However, on the day that it was to be passed, Senator Taft called a policy meeting and they decided, without telling the other side, that they would support the measure. So with virtually no consideration on the floor of the Senate, it was slipped through in the bill. People did not even know for what they were voting. But what it did was to break down all regulation of uniform and fair standards in the unemployment compensation laws. It was written by the California manufacturers groups and was lobbied in Washington by your own unemployment compensation officials in this state. It was a very shocking display of collusion between a government agency and employer groups for the purpose of preventing the federal government from granting unemployment funds if the local unemployment compensation people decided that they would refuse benefits to workers who refused to accept jobs on struck work.

"It is a very, very onerous type of law. It must be stricken from the books eventually. It is going to take better votes in the House and Senate than we now have before we are able to do it. But here was this man back in 1950, in the very month that Korea was attacked, talking about being the great guardian of our interests in the Orient. He evidently was even busier during this period performing this vicious piece of messenger work for his employer backers out here.

"But to get the real measure of the man I should like to point out to you a vote that he cast back on June 4, 1948. There was an amendment up which was supported unanimously except for two Senators in the entire Senate. This amendment provided that five dollars a month more would be given to the blind and three dollars a month more to orphaned children. And do you know that Knowland was one of those two men who voted against it?

"That is how mean the fellow is. I think

it runs in the family. I remember when I was a kid I used to work for his father on the Oakland Tribune. I eventually got to the high position of being a station manager with fourteen kids under me when I was in high school. I received the 'huge' salary of four dollars a week.

"I think the father-son relationship follows. But it is pretty mean to vote against providing five dollars a month more to the blind and three dollars a month more to orphaned children.

"We went all the way back to the time Knowland entered the United States Senate and tried to pick out test votes from the farmer standpoint. We found that he had only been right in two out of twenty-three votes since he was first appointed to the United States Senate. That is what he thinks of the farmers of California.

"And then again, on business he has the same type of record. You have some bills that are extremely important to business out here in resisting the restrictive tactics that are used by eastern business against the development of a really balanced economy in the West. Basing point is one example. He was not with you on that. In the latest amendment in 1950 which would provide for tightening up the anti-trust laws in the purchasing of assets of one corporation by another, which was the biggest loophole in the anti-trust laws, he was one of the few men from the West who voted against it. He has a very shocking record on domestic issues that affect you, that affect the farmer, and that affect the business people in this state.

"I am not going to advise you for whom you should make a recommendation, but I certainly hope that you will not feel I am out of place in bringing you our reaction from looking over his record in Washington. We do not think he has been very friendly to the people of California.

"As for the issues this year, we find that Taft-Hartley is not the thing that is uppermost in the minds of the average citizen. It is a very important issue to labor, but in winning an election you have to think in terms of the total vote. The candidates whom you support cannot base their whole program on repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. I do not think you expect it of them. Recently an impartial and very good reporting service in Washington conducted a survey of all Senators and Congressmen and the leading newspapers throughout the country to see which they thought were the most important issues in this forthcoming election. I should like to tell you that they thought that Taft-Hartley was 39th. We should remember, in making appeals to the

voters, that Taft-Hartley is not uppermost in everybody's mind.

"The first three things that were uppermost were: corruption, taxes and high prices. If we are going to win an election we cannot be off in left field some place arguing about other issues in which people are not interested. Let us look at these issues.

"First of all is the question of corruption. It is my opinion that this thing has been overplayed for the purpose of diverting attention from the real issues in this campaign. Certainly the question of corruption is non-partisan. Look at what happens every time they get into 'Mystery Man' Henry Gruenwald's affairs. It either leads to the office of Senator Nixon, who got an illegal payment from Senator Brewster in the 1950 election, as you remember from your papers, or they find out that Henry Gruenwald is tied up with, first, Senator Bridges and Senator Brewster, who was involved in the wire-tapping case that affected Howard Hughes in the Pan American scandal. In other words, this thing is more than a little bi-partisan. When you get into these affairs you find that the onus is on both sides of the party lines. Corruption is something that has to be fought in any kind of government. Everybody wants clean government. But in itself it is not an issue. There are going to be weak men and good men on each side of the aisle. It is something that we have to constantly strive for. But let us not be fooled into thinking that that is the really important issue. Let us look at it this way:

"It is perfectly possible for a Nazi or Communist regime to have on its payroll only very honest employees in so far as they do not filch out of the till and they technically carry out the laws without altering them to their own opinions or whims. In other words, you could have technical honesty in a Communist or Nazi regime, although the laws that such a government would carry out would not be in the best interests of the people.

"Keep your eye on just exactly what kind of government you have, not only on the aspect of technical honesty. As a matter of fact that leads right into the question of the other two issues. I believe there is a lot of intellectual dishonesty and, in a sense, legal dishonesty in the laws that are passed by our duly-elected legislators. Take the issue of taxes. There is a great deal of confusion surrounding that issue. First of all, you hear on every hand, and especially from people like Knowland, that the public debt is at a very high point and that because of this public debt we have to cut down on our spending and on taxes and so forth.

"The truth is really this: our public debt before the Korea affair was at its highest point. In 1946, for example, it was \$257 billions. But remember this: out of that \$257 billions, \$217 billions represented a wartime-incurred debt. It was not because of anything that Roosevelt or any pro-labor candidates did in voting for so-called social welfare laws. It was strictly a war debt.

"When they talk about cutting down on the budget, where are they going to cut? Knowland will be out here and others will be out here telling you that we have to cut to the bone all these New Deal socialistic programs that labor has put across. Let us be realistic. The budget proposed for 1952 is \$68.4 billions. Of that amount \$48 billions is for national security, the military, foreign aid programs, military and economic, and so forth; in other words, resistance against Communist aggression. And \$5 billions is for the veterans of past wars, and \$6 billions is interest which, as I have just pointed out, is basically for past war debts. So all we have left are \$9.5 billions for all the other functions of government. That includes your postal subsidies, your farm program, your public health and everything else—all of the normal functions of government. For them it is proposed that there be appropriated \$9.5 billions—a small part of the total budget.

"So when they say that we have to cut, just ask them where they want to cut. Because when you break down that last \$9.5 billions you find out that of this total budget only three percent goes for the things that they call New Deal, social welfare legislation. Only three percent!

"Where are they going to cut? Don't let fellows like Knowland double-talk you. When they talk about a bigger war and when they talk about a smaller budget at the same time, they are just talking out of both sides of their mouths.

"As to the AF of L position on this, they estimate that there will be better than a \$5 billion deficit this year. That could be covered with fair taxes. And the AF of L has made specific proposals. As you know, we are carrying on a campaign to get the loopholes plugged in the tax laws. We find that at the present time the poor are suffering unduly under the tax burden while there are all sorts of loopholes for the wealthy. So without a sales tax, without an increased income tax, we are positive that we could balance the budget by plugging the loopholes that exist in the tax laws at the present time.

"For instance, a single working man today pays five percent more in income taxes than he did at the peak of the last war,

yet a married taxpayer who makes \$25,000 a year pays 28 percent less because of the split-income provision, which only helps people with incomes over \$10,000. Then there are special loopholes that were written in on the excess profits tax for particular companies. Then there are the depletion allowances that go to the oil companies, and there are the inheritance taxes, which are in a very sad shape.

"The way the AF of L spelled it out is that by plugging the split-income provision you could gain \$2.5 billions; by withholding taxes on dividends and interest at the source so they do not escape and avoid taxes, another third of a billion dollars; taking care of depletion allowance, two-thirds of a billion dollars; and finally, from the estate taxes and the other special loopholes that have been written into the recent laws for companies, you could bring the total to \$5.25 billions in taxes that they could get through elimination of these loopholes, which would be enough to balance the budget without an increase in income taxes on the average citizen.

"But how did Senator Knowland stand on that? Between September 26 and September 28, 1951, three days, there were a series of amendments proposed to plug the loopholes in the tax laws. There were nine of them in all. And here is this fellow who talks about fighting the Communists, yet when it came to plugging the loopholes and balancing the budget and raising the taxes to buy the arms and to buy the aid necessary to carry out the things he thinks are desirable, he was wrong nine times on all nine votes. That is the sort of fellow he is. He talks about a big war, but when it comes to voting for the things to back it up he just is not there.

"The last of these three issues is prices. Nobody is particularly pleased about high prices. Needless to say every effort will be made to point the finger of blame at the wrong people, because the people who were responsible for high prices are the very ones who scream the loudest about them. The Tories and the anti-labor forces will be against us. Actually you cannot put it all on the doorstep of the Administration, as they would like to do, and blame the Administration because prices went up. Back in 1950, after the Korean war started, they finally passed after about three months a price and wage control law. But in that law they said that the Administration must first try voluntary methods. When they say that the Administration delayed too long, just remember that. First it had to try voluntary measures. The first time it tried it was on General Motors, you remember, in No-

vember and December of 1950. General Motors wanted a five-percent increase. The government said: 'We are asking you voluntarily not to increase your prices.' And General Motors, figuratively speaking, thumbed their nose at the government and said: 'We're going to increase them anyway.' Then, for the first time, they put in mandatory controls. From that time on you have had controls, and the cost of living, as you know, has been held since then fairly level. It was before that that you got your big increases.

"Last summer, you remember, they were to renew that law. On July 26, at 4 o'clock in the morning, a Senator who had just been elected the year before from Indiana, Senator Capehart, of jukebox fame, slipped in the terrible Capehart Amendment, as it is called. I found out from a friend of mine who happened to be there on that fateful night where that little amendment came from. The reason I was curious and asked around was because out of the first \$750 millions in increases provided under the Capehart Amendment, \$400 millions went to the automobile companies. There was a reason for that. In the early hours of the morning at that conference committee meeting, Jesse Wolcott, a Congressman from Michigan and a messenger for the big companies there, brought in this amendment and gave it to Capehart. And they did not even have the courtesy to strike out the name of the outfit which had written this particular amendment. The name of Chrysler Corporation was on the letterhead. In other words, that is the way they operate back there when they do not have enough friends in Congress.

"What this Capehart Amendment did sounded reasonable. It said that manufacturers could include in their price all the costs that they had incurred in their raw materials, and so forth, since the beginning of the war and up until that point, July 26th. The trouble with it was that it sounded reasonable, but what it did was prevent the price people from rolling back some of the excessive material prices which were being charged manufacturers. Any rollbacks whatsoever were prevented by that one little amendment. On the other hand, it meant that each manufacturer could come in and ask for a different price. In other words, each man calculates his cost in a different manner, and there are hundreds and hundreds of thousands of manufacturers in this country. Obviously, they could not administer a law in which each manufacturer of a particular product had a different price. You could not even enforce it, much less figure the price out in the first place,

without an army of analysts taking months and months. What they did was to set the highest price that the least efficient producer could charge for the particular commodity. That is how the Capehart Amendment works. And when they start putting the blame on your congressmen when they come home, just remember how they pass these laws.

"There is one final plea I should like to make. Before election day let us do what is best for the candidate and not worry about the credit. We have a slogan now in Washington where, because certain candidates against us have succeeded in making labor the issue and the target in the campaign when we have become too closely associated with a candidate, we now keep quiet and help the candidate as quietly as we can. Let our own people know, but do not let the opposition start calling him a 'labor stooge' and making labor as such the issue. In other words, let's not flex our muscles before election day. Then if our candidate wins and the reporters come to us and say, 'Well, how did you win the election?' just give them a surprised look and say, 'We didn't win the election but the farmers did a grand job.'

"In other words, let us not worry about getting the credit and let us see that these people are elected. In all these things let us remember that part of the battle is defensive, that we are fighting for a way of life which we have established through legislation in the last twenty years, and we have seen some of this legislation being whittled away. We are worried about more of it being whittled away. We have had considerable prosperity in the last few years, which is in contrast to conditions which existed in the early '30's. It has been true of everybody. I will give you an example.

"Hoover used to say 'A chicken in every pot.' Last year there were 750 million chickens eaten in this country. That is exactly 22 times as many as were eaten in the early '30's.

"Another interesting way to look at this is that the chicken farmers in 1934 sold only \$18 million worth of chickens. They sold \$250 million worth of chickens last year. That is quite an increase. But one of the very nice things about it is that the chickens are better because they are getting a better diet, too!

"So in this constant improvement that we have throughout the country let us remember these things. When the Tories come in and say: 'The only solution for this country is to elect us and we'll take care of your problems,' let us remember that it has been a long struggle to establish the gains that we have made and let

us be very leery about turning out any of our friends on election day.

"I want to thank you very much for your time and attention, and all the luck in the world on your forthcoming election day!"

(Loud and sustained applause.)

Report of Committee on Credentials

On motion by Chairman James Blackburn of the Committee on Credentials, delegates whose names appeared in the printed preliminary roll of delegates and the supplementary list read by him were seated.

Note: The completed roll call may be found beginning on page 20.

Recommendation and Endorsement of Candidates

Secretary Haggerty of the California Labor League for Political Education presented the report and recommendations of the California LLPE's Executive Council and Advisory Group which had interviewed candidates on the preceding day, April 6, 1952.

Note: This report was interrupted by the noon recess and resumed thereafter. For convenience, the report and convention action upon it is summarized and given below in its entirety.

The recommendation for Assembly District No. 38 was presented from the floor by Delegate Harry Hollins (Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield) upon authority of the Kern County Labor Council. A motion to refer this recommendation to the Executive Council with full power to act was adopted, and the Council, meeting after convention adjournment endorsed the recommended candidate, John F. McGeady.

All recommendations presented were adopted by the convention, which action constituted endorsement of these candidates by the California LLPE.

The complete slate of candidates endorsed by the Pre-Primary convention were as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE

Clinton R. McKinnon

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Dist.

1. Paul Golis
2. Clair Engle
3. John E. Moss, Jr.
4. Franck R. Havenner
5. John F. Shelley
6. Robert L. Condon
7. Daniel F. Cunningham
8. George P. Miller

9. Harold F. Taggart
10. Arthur L. Johnson
11. Open
12. Don C. Mayes
13. Will Hayes
14. Open
15. Open
16. Jerry K. Harter
17. Cecil R. King
18. Open
19. Chet Holifield
20. Open
21. Everett G. Burkhalter
22. Dean E. McHenry
23. Clyde Doyle
24. Amos Hurley
25. Open
26. Samuel William Yorty
27. Harry R. Sheppard
28. Lionel Van Deerlin
29. Phidel W. Hall
30. De Graff Austin

STATE SENATE

Dist.

1. Harold J. Powers
3. Rob Roy Neilson
5. Edwin J. Regan
7. Harold T. Johnson
9. Melvin Pierovich
11. Nathan F. Coombs
13. Open
15. Luther E. Gibson
17. George Miller, Jr.
19. Open
21. No endorsement
23. Open
25. Open
27. Open
29. Open
31. Open
33. James J. McBride
35. Open
37. Open
39. Open

STATE ASSEMBLY

Dist.

1. Open
2. Lester T. Davis
3. Lloyd W. Lowrey
4. Henry E. Casey
5. Ernest C. Crowley
6. Bliss Harper
7. Open
8. Gordon A. Fleury
9. Roy J. Neilsen
10. Open
11. Open
12. John J. McFall
13. Francis Dunn, Jr.
14. Randal F. Dickey
15. Luther H. Lincoln
16. No endorsement
17. William B. Rumford

18. No endorsement
19. Charles W. Meyers
20. Thomas A. Maloney
21. William C. Blake
22. Open
23. William Clifton Berry
24. Edward M. Gaffney
- George D. Collins, Jr.
25. Joseph P. Gilmore
26. Richard J. Dolwig
27. Open
28. Open
29. Robert Doerr
30. Ralph M. Brown
31. Open
32. Wallace D. Henderson
33. Open
34. Open
35. Open
36. Open
37. John B. Cooke
38. John F. McGeady
39. Open
40. Edward E. Elliott
41. Julian Beck
42. Floyd Jolley
43. Ralph Hilton
44. Open
45. Thomas J. Doyle
46. Charles E. Chapel
47. Open
48. Open
49. No Endorsement
50. Open
51. William A. Munnell
52. J. J. Hollibaugh
53. Open
54. Alvin Holt
55. Vernon Kilpatrick
56. Open
57. Open
58. Open
59. Open
60. Open
61. Lester A. McMillan
62. Augustus F. Hawkins

63. Open
64. Open
65. John W. Evans
66. Gordon R. Hahn
67. Clayton A. Dills
68. Vincent Thomas
69. Carley V. Porter
70. Gerald Desmond
71. Open
72. Stanford C. Shaw
73. Stewart Hinckley
74. Lester Van Tatenhove
75. Richard B. White
76. Open
77. Sheridan Hegland
78. Frank Luckel
79. Kathryn T. Niehouse
80. D. J. Sass

Note: Candidates for State Senate District No. 9 and Assembly District No. 70 were endorsed subsequently by the LLPE Executive Council, as authorized by the convention. See "Open" Recommendations, below.

"Open" Recommendations

At the conclusion of the endorsement of candidates, Secretary Haggerty took up the matter of "open" recommendations as follows:

"You will have noted the number of instances in which an 'open' recommendation has been made. This is due to the fact that in such instances the local Leagues have been unable to complete their interviews and therefore no recommendations have been submitted to the state League.

"In order that every effort may be made to obtain suitable candidates for all offices wherever possible, I move that all 'open' districts be referred to the Executive Council, with full power to make endorsements when, in its judgment, circumstances and conditions warrant."

The motion was duly seconded and passed by the convention.

Recess

The convention recessed at 11:45 a.m. to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was reconvened at 2:10 p.m. by President Pitts.

The convention proceeded immediately to complete the endorsement of candidates, as explained above, and then Secretary Haggerty addressed the delegates, as follows:

Secretary C. J. Haggerty

"I should like to refer for a moment to the report of your Secretary to this convention, which contains the list of organizations affiliated with the California LLPE as well as the amount of tax paid by each.

"A number of delegates have com-

mented upon this report, and one delegate protested that he had not received the number of votes to which he was entitled, that his local was much larger than as indicated on his identification card.

"This is not unusual; at every Federation convention we have a few with the same protest. But I want to call your attention to the fact that this is a very serious matter in connection with League membership.

"Let me explain:

"We have a tremendous job to do. We have met here since Saturday; Saturday

and Sunday with our Executive Council Interviewing Committee, and Monday, today, with the main League. Other members up and down the state have been working to simplify and make more effective the functioning of the League on behalf of candidates whom we have endorsed.

"I recognize that there is often controversy, of course, over the right or wrong man to endorse. That is a matter of judgment which lies generally within the minds of the local Leagues, and with the state League as the deciding factor, if, as and when we come to a parting of the ways and conflict ensues. But no matter what the conflict may be, no matter what the difference of opinion may be as to candidates, once we have taken a position I think we have no choice but to proceed and do the best we can to elect our candidates.

"May I call your attention again to the report and to the fact that we have allotted the LLPE funds as carefully as we possibly could in order to have them to assist our local Leagues and the candidates of their choice when the time comes. The time will be shortly upon us when we shall be called upon for financial help by candidates who have been dignified by the endorsement of our people.

"I think you understand, inasmuch as you are all mature people—and you have seen it in your own districts and some of you have been in Sacramento and have seen it function there—that a little money goes a long way in behalf of candidates whom we have chosen. Generally, those whom we have endorsed are precluded from automatically receiving funds from business sources. Generally, those who have supported us in the halls of Congress and in the halls of the state legislature preclude themselves automatically from large sums of money that they might otherwise obtain through business and private interests. They are therefore obliged to look to us, whom they have supported, for whom they have worked and whose endorsement they have received, for assistance to be re-elected. Because of this, I believe we should be very diligent about getting the tax into the League so it can be used to the best advantage in electing candidates of our choice.

"Usually, one of the first things that our delegates read is the financial statement of their secretary, be that in their local union, their council, their state federation, or their International. We always read the financial statement; it seems to be a habit we all have. That being the case, you must have noticed that we have a

net of \$3,000 that can be utilized to assist candidates for federal office. You have also undoubtedly noticed that we have \$132,000 in the treasury which can be utilized to assist candidates for state offices.

"That money is tax money. You have paid it to us in taxes at the rate of three cents per month per member—but, in the cases of many of you, it has been paid on too few members in proportion to the membership in your organization.

"To that point I urge you to give attention. When you return to your organization, get hold of your 'Scotch' secretary and tell him it is not wise to cut down on a fund which is so important as this one. The total amount of money involved is 36 cents per year per member. You can't even buy two packs of cigarettes for that today! You can't buy even a drink of cheap whisky! (Of course, I know very few of you drink, but those who do couldn't even buy a drink of cheap whisky for 36 cents!)

"You see what a small amount of money is involved per person. And where you have secretaries who are deliberately cutting down to just ten percent of the membership, you are not doing a service either to your organization or to your local union, to the Federation or to the AFL political movement as a whole.

"I am therefore calling this to your attention and urging that you correct it wherever you possibly can. And I ask this because, if you will notice, these funds have been held specifically and religiously for use in support of the candidates you have endorsed. We have hired no high-power field men to do a lot of high-priced promotional field work. I see no point in doing that. The cost would be too great. Besides, such work can be done by the local unions themselves.

"We had a member of the Assembly in the last session in Sacramento who had the courage to carry a bill for us on unemployment disability compensation. It was a very important bill, arrived at after many meetings with the insurance companies and business interests, and designed to obtain an increase in disability benefits for our people.

"This Assemblyman had been supported for years by Southland, Incorporated, which is the political arm of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, by the Chamber of Commerce, by the Home Builders, and by many others. He was asked to drop the bill. He said he would not drop it, stating: 'This is one time that I think you're entirely wrong and labor is perfectly right in its attempt to get a proper increase for workers who

are ill and unable to work.' And, incidentally, the employers who are directly responsible for the employment of these workers agreed with him.

"He told the people who had asked him to drop the bill: 'I am going to retain the bill and not drop it, and I am going to fight it through along with labor from the beginning to the end.'

"He was then threatened by the spokesmen for some of these people and told that they would spend a hundred thousand dollars to beat him this year in southern California. Imagine!

"Those were not idle threats, those were not empty gestures. Just to set an example and to put the fear of God in certain people who dare to use their own God-given judgment in behalf of the masses of the workers of this state, these people would unleash that great power against an individual with the object of defeating him at the polls, so that then they could say: 'This is what happened to Joe Doaks. Now you get in line and stay there, and don't take any more bills from labor and don't give labor any more votes!'

"Under those circumstances, what should we do about that as honest, conscientious, clean-cut trade unionists? What is your obligation under those circumstances?

"It is clear to me. We should raise every dollar we can raise to save that man, even though he gave us only a half-record: fifty good, fifty bad. Under the circumstances, in view of the threat made and the power displayed by the individuals involved, we are obligated, in my judgment, to save that and put money in his campaign.

"If you don't have the money, however, you can't put it there. It is not in our local Leagues. They don't have it. They have not raised it. And we have not raised too much. Our job has not been very well done. I think we shall all admit that. We are all grown people. We do not kid each other. Within the lodge we talk plainly to one another; we use plain English and I think we understand fair English. So, admitting that we have not done the job too well, let us get to work for it is not too late to do it now.

"I am frank in saying to you that I am terribly fearful of what will happen to us in Sacramento in 1953. Some of you read our 1951 report; some of you did not. All of you who belong to the State Federation of Labor received a copy. It is called 'The Sacramento Story,' and it contains an account of our successes and failures, threats and friendships in Sacramento. It shows you that we came out of the 1951 session miraculously.

"But you just can't keep on doing those things on 'no pair.' Most of you fellows know that you can bluff in a game of stud or draw only until the guy calls you. You turn them in, and if they are not there you are in a bad fix. In the same way, we can't bluff our way through in Sacramento. We have to turn the card up, and it has got to be there in the hole when we are called. And we cannot do this without the proper amount of help in our local Leagues from our business representatives, to bring the story back to our people.

"I think most of you who know me know that I am not an alarmist. Generally speaking, I have a pretty good philosophy. I like people and believe in people. I find that we have good and bad in all walks. I find some good even in some of those people who oppose us. They are sometimes on the wrong track, badly mistaken, confused intellectually, and so forth. But I think we can straighten them out by proper approach and the right, intelligent action. Nevertheless, I have an unholy fear of what may happen to us at Sacramento.

"Our obligation is great now; in fact, it is greater than ever before, because if we fail in 1952 to send back to Sacramento, to return to Congress those who worked for us, and to add a few more—because we have seven new Congressmen in California—we shall not fare so well in the legislative halls in 1953.

"California now has 30 Congressmen. It is one of the most important states in the Union. And labor has grown with the growth of population in the state. Today in California we can brag about more membership per capita than any state in the Union. We can talk about a million and a quarter membership within the AF of L unions in California.

"When I say that, however, I do not mean we have a powerhouse in politics. I agree with Glen Slaughter. We have no right to say that we won or that we lost. We are not the only factor in politics. It is our obligation to gather the data, the information, and then to get these to our people and let them see what is right and what is wrong. It is our task to refer to them good candidates—not friends whom we may like but who are not the type who can be good persons in the offices to which they aspire — but candidates who have what it takes to represent all the people. If we give our people good candidates, show the record of the persons they are opposing, give them the background and all the data, then, because we do have an intelligent membership, I have no concern and no fear about what the outcome will be.

"My problem is: How do we get this information to the rank and file? The only way is through the leadership of our local unions. But there we reach a roadblock. At the present time this roadblock is pretty high. We are not getting through that roadblock. We cannot get around it, we cannot go over it or under it. And yet the people who make up that roadblock have the mailing lists of the rank and file membership of our unions. They are the only people whom we can go through to bring to the membership the information at hand. We are willing and eager to get every bit of information possible into the workers' hands, into their homes where they can sit down and digest it. We are not going to tell them what to do. We will not say: 'Vote for Tom, Dick or Harry' on just a little piece of paper, or say: 'Labor has endorsed Mike Smith and Nick So-and-So, so vote for them.'

"Your people do not take your program. That has been proved to us so often that we should not repeat the same errors time after time. We do not have to. I think, through trial and error, we have come to realize where the problem lies. If we can get the cooperation of our business managers, our secretaries, our leaders at the local level, and our councils, and if they, in turn, can get the information to each member in his home, then I am sure that the membership will vote the right way and will turn out of office those who have not been good for the great mass of workers and put in those who want to be good to us. It is just that elementary.

"I hear people talk about 'scientific politics.' Frankly, to me politics is a cold, realistic, and elementary subject; one that takes a lot of hard work and a lot of common sense—not too smart, not too wise; just good, fundamental, down-to-earth common sense, so you can talk to people about the issues. As Clint McKinnon calls them, they are the 'bread and butter' issues, because they are our first concern.

"Labor's program is age-old. There is nothing new about it. We have added to it, that is true, but the basic, fundamental program of labor has not changed in sixty years. And it should not change, because the program is the same now as it was when we first started. Initially we started out to get workmen's compensation laws, social security laws, eight-hour-day laws, women's laws. We have those laws, and now we are attempting to better them as the conditions warrant and as times permit. So, you see, this job of ours never ceases. We live in a dynamic society and we are part of a dynamic movement. It

cannot remain static. If it does, it dies and slides back.

"I wish I could talk to you personally, sit down with each one of you and explain some of the things that we see from day to day, and tell you why my concern is greater now than it ever was in our history. I am not concerned for myself, or for any of us older ones. The young guy is coming along. Fine! Let's give that young guy something to work on and go on as we pass on the heritage that we received and which we ourselves did not begin. What we have today, the structure, the foundation, was built by those who preceded us. We have carried on the program which they laid down.

"Now, as you go back to your membership, keep this in mind: where there have been differences or doubts in your mind as to the wisdom of a selection, no matter what the differences or the doubts, remember that the die is now cast. You have selected and, by your action here today, endorsed certain candidates for certain offices. Sometimes they have not been the wisest. I personally have not liked a few of them. But I bow to the will of the majority in every instance. In one or two cases I have even been a little nauseated. Nevertheless, the fact remains that that has been the choice of that local League and the choice of this statewide League. That is the program we have set forth. It is our job, therefore, to make it work.

"If you want to reach your membership, first, let me repeat, tell your secretaries to get on the ball and quit cutting too fine. Tell them to pay the tax pursuant to the motion of your Union, which was to join the League and pay tax to the League. Not ten percent of it, but all of it. Then give us the entree, if you will, to your membership. Spend a little money to get this information into the hands of the rank and file.

"Before I close, I want to emphasize the fact that we have very meager sums in our coffers to help elect Congressmen and Senators. In your action today you endorsed an outstanding individual for United States Senator; a fellow from San Diego who has the courage to leave his congressional job, with certain re-election, to take on a statewide fight in one of the largest states in the Union. He has the courage to do this because he sees the need for a great change.

"He is disturbed by the actions of a senator who spends so much time in the Orient that he has forgotten the fact that he has a great state to take care of. So evident is this that when a debate occurred recently in the Senate on the Territory of Hawaii, and this senator rose to support

action to make a state of Hawaii, Senator Connolly, who disagreed violently on that issue, stated in debate (I cannot quote him verbatim, but here the gist of it): 'I am happy to see the "Senator from Formosa" finally returning close to the shores of California, his home state. He has now reached the Territory of Hawaii, and in time he will get back to his home state of California, where they elected him to represent them.' When you get a colleague in the Congress to go that far on the floor of the Senate, certainly we in California have things to be worried about. And in the person of Clinton McKinnon we found a little guy who has all it takes to beat this gentleman.

"Let nobody tell you that Knowland is too well entrenched to beat. That is a lot of hokey. Nobody is that deeply entrenched.

"The issues are there for everybody to see. Clint has the courage, he has the ability, he has the desire, to make those issues known to all the people of California. When he tells the story, it is my judgment that Mr. Knowland will go back to Oakland and go to work for his dad rather than go back to the Senate.

"That means that we have a job to do. The old days of giving a big 'Hurrah!', endorsing a candidate and then going home and being happy, are all gone. We cannot elect Clint by ourselves. Let's admit that. We are a factor. As a unit, however, we can be of great assistance to Mr. McKinnon, along with those who want to elect him. Don't be surprised if you see Clint gain some support from newspapers, because after all that is his business. And don't discount him as a man who cannot be elected. In my judgment, he is the best candidate we could pick in California to run against Knowland. The time has come to make ourselves felt and heard in that respect.

"Glen was talking this morning about the unemployment compensation bill, or the so-called Knowland Rider to the Social Security Act. I was in Washington when that was passed. I had learned of the danger that was coming, made a hurried trip to Washington, and begged the senator not to take that bill and not to introduce it. I learned that nine other senators had been propositioned and had refused to take the bill and introduce it. I went to Senator Knowland's office, sat down and talked to him. I pointed out to him the dangers involved in using that method. I said: 'If the bill has merit, Senator, at least give us a chance to be heard in committee. Set it for a hearing and have a special bill. Don't use this foul tactic of hanging a rider to a

good bill which must be signed by the President. At least give us a chance to tell our story to a committee of senators.'

"And the answer was: 'No. The bill is going in tomorrow as a rider to the Social Security Act.'

"I asked: 'May I have a copy?'

"He said: 'I don't have a copy.'

"I am a constituent. I have a right to know these things. But because I was the 'wrong' kind of constituent, because I did not vote for him, I could not get a copy. I got a copy within two hours, but not from my own Senator. I got it from the Senator from Illinois—somebody else's office.

"That shows that for us in the trade unions, for the working people, Knowland does not have the slightest thought. In my opinion, you have endorsed the best man to oppose him. And it is our job to make that good.

"We do not have any money, but we do have a program. Glen described to you how the LLPE has asked every International to send books to their local unions, who, in turn, are to get a dollar per member on a voluntary basis. It must be done this way, because, as you know, we cannot use the money paid by tax. I shall never jeopardize any of our unions by illegal use of moneys sent in. We have to get the right kind of money and do it the right way. The National League has asked us in California to join the League at a dollar per member. But so far in California (I report this to you with a great deal of reluctance and much sadness) we have collected, up to the first of March, on the voluntary-membership basis, only \$1,300.

"This is a sad state of affairs, but it is not yet too late to correct it. I am one of those pollyanna people who believes that while we cannot do this thing overnight, with a little bit of pressing on the part of the business agents and the stewards and the secretaries, we'll make it.

"We find that when a union secretary is collecting dues, if he says to a man who is paying his dues, 'Do you want to join the League?' nine times out of ten the man will say, 'Yes. I'll give you a dollar,' and you give him a receipt. Most of the time, however, that is not done.

"At other times, when you have a steward who goes around to his members on the job and asks for a dollar, the steward gets the money. In the last drive, I saw some local unions, where the stewardship system worked, come back with a hundred percent participation by the members.

"Do not forget: This dollar is for the National League, and I urge your full cooperation.

"There are about three large unions

which are not participating in the national campaign, for their own reasons. These are the Carpenters, the Teamsters, and the Engineers. I have been informed by the officials of those Internationals that California can get its own collection from those people. As of yesterday the Executive Council authorized your Secretary to prepare our own books to send out to our unions, asking them to accept membership in the California League at the dollar-per-member rate, and to make our own books for those locals which are part of the Internationals which are not participating in the National League. We have that freedom, and I am confident that General Presidents will not in any way restrain us from doing that. Two weeks ago in Los Angeles, I heard the General President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters point out to his State Council that while they were not participating as a national organization for their own reasons, they had no objections to their local unions contributing; in fact, he urged them to get in line with the State Federation and their local councils and participate in the campaign to raise funds for federal office candidates. I believe that that is true of the rest of the unions. We are going to tap that source as soon as we possibly can. So that we shall have some money to assist these candidates for the House and Senate.

"In San Francisco a great fight has started to unseat one of our old, tried and true friends in the person of Franck Havenner. We are obligated there to do all we possibly can to re-elect Franck Havenner. By the grace of God and some good luck, he has four Republicans against him in the one district! Perhaps fate has been kind to him, and the opportunity is here now where he can be elected in the primaries if his friends do the job that they are capable of doing.

"That is the story in a nutshell. I hope you realize that there is going to be a tremendous amount of change in the state legislature in 1952, and that the prospects all look bad at the present time unless, by hard work and application to the job, we can make them look better. The reapportionment of the California legislature certainly was done with the intent of not doing us any good. And it has not done us any good. Our districts have been so changed that, in some of the areas, it will be difficult now to elect a progressive, liberal-minded candidate.

"Nevertheless, we have found that the boys did not cut quite deep enough in some cases, and we still have a chance to elect men in certain areas and districts. But that chance is only there if we work at it

and make it a reality and not just wishful thinking.

"And if we fail, if we do not succeed in electing sufficient numbers of members to the legislature this year, then look out for 1953. We know that the opposing side has always been there. You find them in the California Manufacturers Association, the M & M from Los Angeles, the Southern Californians, or the Southland Incorporated, the various employers' councils which employ our people and say they are friends of ours, but who are not our friends when they get to Sacramento. There no holds are barred and all friendships cease. As a matter of fact, they now contend that they have 46 votes all tied up under the election processes in the new reapportionment.

"If they succeed in having 46 votes in the Assembly, how do you suppose you are going to stop bills like 'hot cargo,' the 'right to work,' 'featherbedding,' and all the rest of those bills which are designed to destroy the potency and power of your unions? What good are all the gains you have made organizationally and economically, if you can lose them by one act of the legislature, either in Congress or in the state?

"I did not intend to talk to you so long. I started out to complain about the cheapness of your taxes in some cases, and it led to all these other matters. Just the same, I think what I have told you is pretty near gospel. I hope you realize the importance of leaving here and going back to your various districts and doing a job. While there is some dissatisfaction among some of the delegates here in this meeting, there is nothing we can do about that. We have taken the program as you gave it to us in the local areas, and we have gone along with it as best we possibly could. Such dissatisfaction as may exist certainly must dissipate itself.

"In closing, let me say this to you: we can no longer enjoy the luxury of this small bickering within our organizations, either local or statewide, and hope to repel the enemy and advance along our own front. Unless we stop this bickering within our organizations and get together on a united program, we are going to be hurt. And keep in mind that while the employers' organizations do differ and do quarrel in Sacramento (I have seen them time after time), when it comes to a labor bill, one to hurt labor, they are united as a single, solid, front. By the same token, that must be our slogan.

"It is nice to have you come here. I hope you enjoyed the meeting. I am looking forward to working with you during the pri-

maries and the finals. And the best of luck when you return home!" (Loud and sustained applause.)

Introduction of Alvin Holt

At the request of Delegate Anthony Agrillo (Barbers No. 252, San Jose), President Pitts introduced to the convention Brother Alvin Holt, international representative of the Barbers' International Union and candidate for the Assembly from the 54th District.

Ballot Propositions

In reply to a question from Delegate C. H. Lindegren (Pile Drivers No. 2375, San Pedro) concerning recommendations and endorsements of state ballot propositions, Secretary Haggerty replied as follows:

"In answer to the delegate: the State Federation has taken onto itself, and properly so, the handling of all propositions and measures on the ballot. Our League Constitution limits us, as you will notice, to the handling of candidates, but not propositions. The Federation convention and the League convention both agreed that the matter of handling measures on the ballot was the fundamental property of the State Federation, that because the Federation sets the procedure and policy, the Federation should retain the handling

of all measures on the ballot. Therefore you have not before you, because we are not permitted to bring them before you, any of the propositions on the ballot.

"You will recall that at the last convention of the State Federation of Labor, the Committee on Resolutions brought in recommendations on four of the propositions that will be on the ballot and these recommendations were adopted. Since that time two or three new ones have been titled, one or two others, I think, are in circulation, and, I think, one other has been qualified. So you see, we will not know concretely all the measures that will be on the ballot until around the latter part of July or the first part of August. I believe July 26 is the last date on which any proposition can be qualified by the Secretary of State. Up until then there will still be propositions in circulation. We will therefore handle all of them at the August convention of the Federation. They will not be voted on at the primaries, but only at the general election."

Adjournment

There being no further business to come before the convention, the 1952 Pre-Primary Convention of the California Labor League for Political Education was adjourned at 3:55 p. m. on April 7, 1952.

Roll of Delegates

This comprises the completed roll of delegates to the 1952 Pre-Primary Convention of the California Labor League for Political Education.

LOCAL UNIONS AND COUNCILS

ALAMEDA

Carpenters No. 194 (160)
F. M. Gladdin

BAKERSFIELD

Butchers No. 193 (351)
Harold W. Hodson
Central Labor Council (1)
Harry Hollins

CHESTER

Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs.
No. 3074 (237)
Merald M. Murchison

CORONA

Sales Drivers & Food
Processors No. 225 (225)
Dick De Vogelaere

CROCKETT

Sugar Refinery Empls.
No. 20037 (1190)
Austin Regan, Jr.

EL CAJON

Carpenters No. 2398 (135)
John E. Hunter

EL MONTE

Carpenters No. 1507 (1992)
L. K. Roland

EUREKA

Central Labor Council (1)
Albin J. Gruhn
Hodcarriers No. 181 (76)
Albin J. Gruhn

EUREKA (continued)

Humboldt County Labor
League for Political
Education (1)
William N. Abbay, Jr.
Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs.
Redwood Dist. Council (1)
William N. Abbay, Jr.

FRESNO

Bldg. & Const. Trades
Council, Fresno, Madera &
Kings Counties (1)
Paul L. Reeves
Central Labor Council (1)
C. H. Cary
Cooks No. 230 (249)
Leo Vuchinich
Culinary & Hotel Wkrs.
No. 62 (834)
George Rollis
Hodcarriers No. 294 (770)
Jessie Bernard
M. P. Machine Operators
No. 599 (35)
Jerry Viele
Painters, Calif. State
Conference (1)
Wm. Dean
Plumbers and Steamfitters
No. 246 (471)
Paul L. Reeves

FRESNO (continued)

Promotional & Legislative
Committee (1)
C. H. Cary
Retail Food, Drug, Liquor
Clerks No. 1288 (900)
George Kisling

GREENVILLE

Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs.
No. 2647 (268)
Robert Giesick

HANFORD

Carpenters No. 1043 (163)
Elmer P. Smith

HAYWARD

Carpenters No. 1622 (150)
W. Yoeman

HOLLYWOOD

Film Technicians No. 683 (1000)
Robert H. Garton
M. P. Cinetechnicians
No. 789 (300)
Harry M. Shiffman
M. P. Costumers No. 705 (100)
Ted Ellsworth
M. P. Studio Art Craftsmen
No. 790 (33)
Roy M. Brewer
M. P. Studio Laborers
No. 727 (37)
Albert K. Erickson

HOLLYWOOD (continued)

M. P. Studio Mechanics
No. 468 (200)
Ralph W. Peckham
M. P. Studio Projectionists
No. 165 (280)
George J. Flaherty
Property Craftsmen
No. 44 (2000)
B. C. "Cappy" Du Val
Screen Actors Guild, Inc. (4167)
Pat Somerset
Studio Transportation
Drivers No. 399 (1109)
Jay Lillefloren

JACKSON

Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs.
No. 2927 (268)
T. A. Broitzman

KINGSBURG

Chemical Wkrs. No. 96 (45)
N. S. Horton

LONG BEACH

Automotive Empl. & Laundry
Drivers No. 88 (50)
Richard W. Flynn
Bartenders No. 686 (559)
Michael R. Callahan
Bldg. & Const. Trades
Council (1)
Wayne J. Hull
Central Labor Council (1)
Edward L. Brown
Chauffeurs No. 572 (500)
Richard J. Seltzer
Culinary Alliance No. 681 (3222)
Jack T. Arnold
Hod Carriers No. 507 (1250)
Glenn K. Buss
Painters No. 256 (998)
J. H. Blackburn

LOS ANGELES

Allied Printing Trades
Council (1)
Olin G. Voss
Bakery Drivers No. 276 (884)
Chester H. Leonard
Barbers No. 295 (66)
Frank LeCain
Bill Posters No. 32 (60)
C. J. Hyans
Boilermakers No. 92 (166)
Geo. H. Smith
Bldg. & Constr. Trades
Council (1)
Lester A. Parker
Brick & Clay Wkrs., Dist.
Council No. 11 (1)
Penny Cabello
Cabinet Makers & Millmen
No. 721 (2038)
Charles H. Burge
Carpenters, Dist. Council (1)
Earl E. Thomas
Carpenters No. 25 (2094)
Harold Schmidt
Carpenters No. 929 (275)
R. E. Fankboner
Cement Masons No. 627 (1044)
Wm. W. Haslwanter
Central Labor Council (1)
Thomas Ranford
Dairy Empls. Plant &
Clerical No. 93 (1483)
Mark S. Whiting
Department & Variety Store
Clerks No. 777 (108)
Herschel Womack
Electrical Wkrs., Joint Exec.
Conf. of So. Calif. (1)
James Lance
Firemen & Oilers No. 152 (18)
Browne C. Hamilton
Fitters, Welders &
Helpers No. 250 (347)
Andrew J. Drovie
Food Processors, Packers,
Warehousemen & Clerical
Empls. No. 547 (100)
W. R. Richison
Food, Drug & Bev. Whsemen
& Clerical Empl.
No. 595 (595)
L. L. Sylvaine

LOS ANGELES (continued)

Freight Drivers No. 208 (666)
John W. Filipoff
Freight Handlers, Clerks &
Helpers 357 (500)
Gene Blackwell
Ice Drivers & Cold Storage
Whsemen No. 942 (100)
Irvin N. Gustafson
Ladies Garment Wkrs.
No. 55 (8)
Isidor Stenzor
Ladies Garment Wkrs.
No. 445 (100)
Alfred Schneider
Ladies Garment Wkrs.
No. 482 (108)
Sigmund Arywitz
Ladies Garment Wkrs.
No. 496 (108)
John Ulene
Lathers No. 42 (235)
C. J. Haggerty
L. A. City Employees
No. 119 (30)
C. T. Lehmann
Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs.
No. 2288 (3682)
Wm. H. Knight
Meat & Provision Drivers
No. 626 (520)
A. J. Menard
Mechanical Supervisory
Employees No. 180 (30)
Harold Branting
Miscellaneous Employees
No. 440 (1183)
Harvey Lundschen
Misc. Foremen & Supt. of
Public Wkrs. No. 413 (78)
S. Zankich
Molders & Foundry Wkrs.
No. 374 (100)
Geo. A. Dreger
Municipal Crafts, Council of
Federated (1)
B. A. Mitchell
Municipal Truck Drivers
No. 403 (50)
J. T. Gardner
Operating Engineers
No. 12 (3611)
Wm. C. Carroll
Operating Engineers
No. 63 (650)
Raymond A. Walsh
Photo Engravers No. 32 (400)
Olin G. Voss
Railway Carmen No. 601 (412)
Charles R. Finney
Retail Milk Drivers & Salesmen
No. 441 (1925)
Wm. E. Nissen
Sportswear & Cotton Garment
Wkrs. No. 266 (541)
John Ulene
Steel, Paper House, Chemical
Drivers No. 578 (200)
Howard L. Barker
Street, Electric Railway
& M.C. Operators
No. 1277 (833)
Alfred E. Bliss, Jr.
Teachers No. 1021 (185)
Edward A. Irwin
Teamsters Joint Council
No. 42 (1)
Vern H. Cannon
United AF of L Voters'
League (1)
William Knight
Whse Delivery Drivers &
Salesmen No. 848 (2283)
Thomas L. Pitts

LOS GATOS

Chemical Wkrs. District
Council No. 2 (1)
Joseph J. Sevane, Jr.

LOYALTON

Lumber & Sawmill Workers
No. 2695 (258)
L. P. Cahill

MARTINEZ

Building & Construction
Trades Council (1)
Howard Reed

MARTINEZ (continued)

Central Labor Council (1)
Hugh Caudel
Construction Laborers
No. 324 (916)
Herbert J. Shoup
General Truck Drivers
No. 315 (494)
Erle E. Carter
Painters No. 741 (169)
Freda Roberts
MARYSVILLE
Central Labor Council (1)
Herbert W. Howell
LLPE for Yuba & Sutter
Counties (1)
Herbert W. Howell
Teamsters Jt. Council No. 38 (1)
Gerald A. Shearin

MAYWOOD

Glass Bottle Blowers
No. 148 (200)
Neil Morrison

MODESTO

Bldg. & Const. Trades
Council (1)
R. L. Cloward
Central Labor Council (1)
Clyde Farlin
Chemical Workers No. 190 (135)
Donald W. Hopper
Plasterers & Cement
Finishers No. 429 (113)
C. Al Green

MONTEREY

Bartenders & Culinary Wkrs.
No. 483 (633)
John Schlitt

OAKLAND

Allied Printing Trades
Council (1)
Clinton N. Jetmore
Bakery Wagon Drivers
No. 432 (631)
Lester Benham
Barbers No. 134 (445)
S. J. Olsen
Bldg. & Const. Trades
Council (1)
Clarence Vezey
Cannery Workers No. 750 (2777)
Chester Oliveira
Carpenters, Calif. State
Council (1)
J. F. Cambiano
Carpenters No. 36 (2780)
Leon Vannier
Carpenters No. 478 (220)
Geo. Blaker
Carpenters No. 1473 (572)
C. A. McIntosh
Carpet, Linoleum & Soft Tile
Wkrs. No. 1290 (66)
Glenn A. McIntire
Central Labor Council (1)
Robert S. Ash
Dining Car Cooks & Waiters
No. 456 (166)
Wm. E. Pollard
Electrical Workers
No. B-595 (1250)
S. E. Rockwell
Floor Layers No. 1861 (100)
Harry C. Grady
Glass Bottle Blowers
No. 137 (87)
John D. Rooks
Iron Workers No. 491 (200)
Joseph R. Costa
Lathers No. 88 (150)
Earl V. Davidson
Millmen No. 550 (800)
A. Ramos
Newspaper & Periodical
Drivers No. 96 (274)
Edwin A. Clancy
Retail Food Clerks No. 870 (125)
Robert S. Ash
Roofers No. 81 (20)
S. A. Summers
Sheet Metal Workers
No. 216 (916)
Joseph Pruss

OAKLAND (continued)

Sheet Metal Workers
No. 355 (200)
Vernon C. Hall
Shipyards & Marine Shop
Laborers No. 886 (600)
A. F. Bartholomew

OROVILLE

Central Labor Council (1)
Ambrose Murphy

PALO ALTO

Barbers No. 914 (128)
Owen Oleson

PASADENA

Central Labor Council (1)
Russell Robinson
Hod Carriers No. 439 (473)
Robert Bean
Meat Cutters No. 439 (284)
Lee Johnson
San Gabriel Valley's Labor
League for Political
Education (1)
Ray Hollingsworth

PETALUMA

Bartenders & Culinary
Workers No. 271 (267)
Earl P. Byars
Central Labor Council (1)
Earl P. Byars

PITTSBURG

Bartenders & Culinary
Wkrs. No. 822 (609)
Benny Wagner
Plasterers & Cement
Finishers No. 825 (29)
W. E. Robbie

POMONA

Central Labor Council (1)
Ira W. Malton
Painters & Decorators
No. 979 (231)
Sam K. Williams
Retail Clerks No. 1428 (527)
Edwin M. Greenwald

REDDING

Culinary Workers No. 470 (500)
Chas. R. McDermott
Laundry Workers No. 92 (66)
Dorothy Vincent
Lumber and Sawmill Workers
No. 2608 (716)
Luther E. Sizemore, Jr.

RENO, NEVADA

Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs.
No. 2903 (45)
Edmund Hansen

RICHMOND

AFL Political & Educational
League (1)
Russ Roberts
Carpenters No. 642 (1333)
H. E. Cecil
Electrical Wkrs.
No. B-302 (673)
David L. Canno
Retail Clerks No. 1179 (103)
Esther Luther

RIVERSIDE

Cement, Lime & Gypsum
Wkrs., Dist. Council
No. 3 (1)
Joseph M. Viena
Central Labor Council (1)
Burnell W. Phillips
Electrical Wkrs. No. 440 (175)
R. F. Willsey
Painters, Dist. Council
No. 48 (1)
Sam K. Williams

ROSEVILLE

Central Labor Council of
Placer, Nevada and El
Dorado Counties (1)
James P. O'Reilly

SACRAMENTO

Bookbinders No. 85 (156)
Joseph J. Selenski
Cannery Workers & Whsemen.
No. 857 (4254)
Mike Elorduy

SACRAMENTO (continued)

Carpenters, District Council (1)
M. A. Rossi
Carpenters No. 586 (764)
Claude Hall
Central Labor Council (1)
Harry Finks
Electrical Wkrs. No. 340 (116)
Lloyd F. Moul
Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs.
No. 3170 (33)
S. S. Snyder
Teachers, Calif. State Fed. (1)
Torrey Smith
Theatre Employees
No. B-66 (62)
Harry Finks

SALINAS

Central Labor Council (1)
Alfred J. Clark
Hotel, Restaurant Empl. &
Bartenders No. 355 (150)
Alfred J. Clark
Plumbers & Pipe Fitters
No. 503 (125)
E. R. Arbuckle
Teamsters & Warehousemen
No. 890 (540)
Ed Pedersen

SAN BERNARDINO

Building & Const. Trades
Council (1)
Elmer J. Doran
Carpenters No. 944 (1120)
Geo. A. McCoy
Central Labor Council (1)
Earl Wilson
Culinary Wkrs. & Bartenders
No. 535 (100)
Harry E. Griffin
Electrical Wkrs. No. 477 (166)
John M. Carney
Hod Carriers & Laborers
No. 783 (687)
Walter Neff
Labor League for Political
Education for San
Bernardino County (1)
Mike Schley
Lathers No. 252 (134)
Ivan Lee Buck
Office Employees No. 83 (27)
B. W. Phillips
Plumbers & Steamfitters
No. 364 (300)
Charles Mautz
Theatrical Stage
Employees No. 614 (11)
Earl Wilson

SAN DIEGO

Bakers No. 315 (500)
Charles W. Redding
Butcher's No. 229 (1000)
Max J. Osslo
Carpenters No. 1296 (1473)
Louis Ragsdale
Central Labor Council (1)
John W. Quimby
Culinary Alliance
No. 402 (2719)
Dudley Wright
Hod Carriers & Const.
Laborers No. 89 (2452)
Redmond R. Richardson
Labor League for Political
Education (1)
John W. Quimby
Millmen No. 2020 (503)
C. O. Taylor
Sales Drivers, Helpers
& Dairy Employees
No. 683 (100)
Larry M. Smith
Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
Whsemen No. 542 (500)
John P. Poteet
Waiters & Bartenders
No. 500 (983)
John W. Brown

SAN FRANCISCO

Asbestos Workers No. 16 (150)
M. F. Chase
Bakery Wagon Drivers
No. 484 (912)
Wendell J. Phillips

SAN FRANCISCO (continued)

Barbers No. 148 (1000)
Joseph H. Honey
Bartenders No. 41 (2960)
Roy Kenny
Bill Posters No. 44 (66)
Loyal H. Gilmour
Building & Const. Trades
Council (1)
A. F. Mailloux
Bldg. & Constr. Trades
Council, State (1)
Otto E. Never
Butchers, Western Fed. (1)
Barney Mayes
Bookbinders No. 31-125 (45)
Wm. S. Hogan
Bottlers No. 896 (1500)
William H. Ahern
Brewery, Soda & Mineral
Water Packers, Checkers
& Shipping Clerks
No. 884 (119)
Clay D. Bisantz
Carpenters, Bay Counties
Dist. Council (1)
C. R. Bartolini
Carpenters No. 483 (1100)
E. T. Aronson
Central Labor Council (1)
George W. Johns
Chauffeurs No. 265 (2331)
A. G. Costa
Cloakmakers No. 8 (300)
Jack Taub
Const. & Gen. Laborers
No. 261 (1000)
Sam Capriolo
Coppersmiths No. 438 (75)
Robert E. Mogel
Culinary Workers, Local Jnt.
Exec. Board (1)
Anthony Anselmo
David Scannell Club
No. 798 (666)
Robert F. Callahan
Dental Technicians
No. 24116 (73)
Lew C. G. Blix
Dressmakers No. 101 (300)
Jennie Matyas
Electrical Workers No. 6 (150)
Charles J. Foeht
Elevator Constructors
No. 8 (150)
Frank J. Murphy
Furniture Wkrs. No. 3141 (333)
Louis Burke
Garage Employees
No. 665 (1000)
A. H. Thomason
Ice Wagon Drivers
No. 440 (127)
W. F. Feilding
Leather & Novelty Workers
No. 31 (100)
Charles Bruno
Lumber & Sawmill Workers,
Calif. State Council (1)
J. L. Hazard
Lumber & Sawmill Workers,
Central Calif. Dist.
Council (1)
L. F. Jacobsen
Lumber Clerks & Lumbermen
No. 2559 (510)
A. C. Jensen
Millmen No. 42 (917)
C. D. Johnson
Motion Picture Machine
Operators No. 162 (162)
John A. Forde
Newspaper & Periodical
Drivers No. 921 (510)
Jack Goldberger
Office Employees No. 3 (200)
Phyllis Mitchell
Operating Engrs., Calif. State
Conference (75)
Newell J. Carman (75)
Operating Engineers
No. 3 (3500)
C. F. Mathews
Painters Dist. Council No. 8 (1)
R. W. Young

SAN FRANCISCO (continued)

Pattern Makers Assn. (150)
 William F. Jebe
 Plasterers and Cement Masons,
 N. Calif. Dist. Council (1)
 Frank J. Nieberding
 Printing Pressmen No. 24 (714)
 Arthur Sanford
 Professional Embalmers
 No. 9049 (115)
 Wm. J. Williams
 Railway Carmen No. 498 (50)
 Philip Rosenstock
 Retail Dept. Store Empls.
 No. 1100 (1000)
 John Blaiotta
 Sanitary Truck Drivers
 No. 350 (583)
 Fernando Bussi
 Shipfitters No. 9 (16)
 Mario Grossetti
 Sign & Pictorial Painters
 No. 510 (207)
 R. H. Wendelt
 Stereotypers & Electrotypers
 No. 29 (189)
 Clinton N. Jetmore
 Teamsters Joint Exec.
 Council No. 7 (1)
 Joseph J. Diviny
 Teamsters No. 85 (2500)
 Harold T. Lopez
 Theatrical Federation, Calif.
 State (1)
 Pat Somerset
 Theatrical Wardrobe
 Attendants No. 784 (27)
 William P. Sutherland
 Union Labor Party (1)
 Jack Goldberger
 Waiters No. 30 (1224)
 Jacob Holzer
 Watchmakers No. 101 (100)
 George F. Allen
 Web Pressmen No. 4 (200)
 Frank D. Willey

SAN JOSE

Barbers No. 252 (170)
 Anthony Agrillo
 Barbers & Beauticians,
 State Council (1)
 Walter W. Pierce
 Bricklayers No. 10 (65)
 Albert R. Tully
 Butchers No. 506 (90)
 Walter Howes
 Cement Laborers No. 270 (1319)
 G. B. Miller
 Central Labor Council (1)
 Walter Jones
 Electrical Wkrs. No. 332 (204)
 Oree Di Giovani
 Plumbers No. 393 (250)
 Dan MacDonald
 Sheet Metal Wkrs.
 No. 309 (157)
 Floyd Easton
 United AFL Political &
 Educational Committee (1)
 Otto Sargent

SAN MATEO

Bartenders & Culinary
 Workers No. 340 (750)
 Thomas A. Small
 Bldg. Service Employees
 No. 81 (177)
 Manuel J. Valdes
 Carpenters No. 162 (1090)
 Earl W. Honorlah

SAN MATEO (continued)

Central Labor Council (1)
 Thomas A. Small
 Constr. & Gen. Laborers
 No. 389 (196)
 Chas. Benton
 Electrical Wkrs. No. 617 (100)
 Werner H. Diederichsen
 Labor League for Political
 Education (1)
 Thomas A. Small
 M.P. Operators No. 409 (40)
 Amos R. Kanaga
 Typographical Union
 No. 624 (43)
 Earl A. Smith

SAN PEDRO

Bartenders No. 591 (233)
 William J. Mulligan
 Butchers No. 551 (1000)
 Warren M. Underwood
 Central Labor Council (1)
 Cecil O. Johnson
 Lumber & Sawmill Workers
 No. 1407 (803)
 Nick Cordil
 Pile Drivers No. 2375 (500)
 C. H. Lindegren
 Seine & Line Fishermen
 of the Pacific (125)
 John B. Calise
 Waitresses No. 512 (547)
 Mary J. Olson

SAN RAFAEL

Barbers No. 582 (60)
 Pat Robison
 Central Labor Council (1)
 E. N. Frye
 Lathers, Golden Gate
 Dist. Council (1)
 Jas. F. Healy

SANTA ANA

Central Labor Council (1)
 C. E. Devine
 Orange Co. Labor League for
 Political Education (1)
 C. E. Devine...
 Painters No. 686 (355)
 Wm. W. Seaquist

SANTA BARBARA

Central Labor Council (1)
 W. F. Dowler
 Chauffeurs No. 186 (500)
 John J. McKay
 M.P. Operators No. 442 (30)
 John H. Gotchel

SANTA CRUZ

Central Labor Council (1)
 Elwyn Bond
 Painters No. 1026 (58)
 Thos. H. Deane

SANTA MARIA

Central Labor Council (1)
 Joe Marciel
 Culinary Alliance &
 Bartenders No. 703 (731)
 Joe Marciel

SANTA MONICA

Carpenters No. 1400 (704)
 Robert J. Chare

SANTA ROSA

Barbers No. 159 (77)
 Ben H. Shuemaker
 Electrical Wkrs. No. 551 (100)
 Charles Geller

STOCKTON

Electrical Wkrs. No. 591 (100)
 R. Zimmer

STOCKTON (continued)

Labor League for Political
 Education of San
 Joaquin Co. (1)
 Edward Doran
 Plumbers & Steamfitters
 No. 492 (16)
 George DeMange
 Typographical No. 56 (75)
 Frank Claudino

TERMINAL ISLAND

Cannery Workers of
 Pacific (2500)
 James Waugh

UKIAH

Carpenters, No. Coast Co.
 District Council (1)
 E. A. Brown

VALLEJO

AFL Political Education
 League (1)
 Walter Chiodo
 Barbers No. 335 (111)
 Olaf Karlstad
 Bldg. & Const. Trades
 Council (1)
 Lowell Nelson
 Carpenters No. 180 (50)
 William M. Lockwood
 Central Labor Council (1)
 C. W. McKay
 Culinary Workers &
 Bartenders No. 560 (843)
 William McWhinney
 Hod Carriers & Laborers
 No. 326 (632)
 James Broton
 Plasterers & Cement Masons
 No. 631 (68)
 Lowell Nelson
 Sheet Metal Wkrs. No. 221 (150)
 Walter Chiodo
 Shipwrights, Joiners &
 Boatbuilders No. 1068 (105)
 D. E. Willis

VAN NUYS

Barbers No. 337 (50)
 Alvin L. Holt

VENTURA

Central Labor Council (1)
 Robert D. Ussery
 Hod Carriers No. 585 (500)
 Robelo Marquez
 Tri-Counties Labor League
 for Political Education (1)
 George F. Bronner

VISALIA

Central Labor Council (1)
 John H. McLaughlin
 Hod Carriers No. 1060 (609)
 T. J. Godeker

WEOTT

Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs.
 No. 2952 (29)
 Wm. H. Albay, Jr.

WESTWOOD

Lumber & Sawmill Workers
 No. 2704 (10)
 William N. Rose
 Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs.
 No. 2836 (70)
 James B. Bingham
 Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs., No.
 Calif. Dist. Council (1)
 Roy Walker

WILMINGTON

Marine Painters No. 812 (156)
 O. T. Satre

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER C. J. HAGGERTY

San Francisco, March 1, 1952

To the 1952 Pre-Primary Convention
of the California Labor League
for Political Education—Greetings:

A year and a half has elapsed since the last convention of the California Labor League for Political Education and the last election in which we had the opportunity to function as a statewide body. Of necessity, therefore, a report on the CLLPE during these eighteen months cannot be one of great activity, nor, unfortunately, one of growth in membership and influence. Nevertheless, it can be truthfully said that we have not lost ground during this time, and that many of us have used this intervening period to draw certain conclusions from the last campaign that should aid us immeasurably in planning the new campaign for the 1952 elections.

Meantime, developments in three important fields have taken place which bear directly on our political work during the coming months and will be of great benefit to us.

Of most immediate interest because closest to home and occurring earliest has been the 1951 general session of the state legislature, which has always revealed the extent of our success or failure in the preceding election.

Similarly, the first session of the 82nd Congress has pointed up our political strength and weakness.

And finally, the record of the past eighteen months shows the ceaseless, vigorous educational campaign on behalf of the CLLPE that has been conducted by the League's officers throughout the state.

These matters, with brief mention of developments in the national League, are the substance of this report by your Secretary.

1950 Elections

Immediately after the adjournment of the 1950 convention of the CLLPE, the League threw all its energies into the closing weeks of the election campaign. A gauge of the fine participation of the affiliated organizations was the number of copies of the official endorsement pamphlet which were shipped from CLLPE headquarters to our unions, councils and local leagues throughout the state. Nearly a million and a half of these were sent out, and the fact that the pamphlets were shipped only on request indicates the in-

terest that had been aroused by the campaign.

Results

As you will remember, candidates were endorsed at the pre-primary and general election conventions of the CLLPE, held in April and October, 1950, respectively. The following summary, based on the results of the primary and final elections, measures our success:

(1) CLLPE-endorsed candidates were elected to five statewide offices: attorney general, secretary of state, state treasurer, controller, and superintendent of public instruction.

It must be pointed out, however, that we failed to elect two of the three candidates we had endorsed for major statewide office. The present attorney general, Edmund G. Brown, was the sole winner, James Roosevelt and Helen Gahagan Douglas being unable to stem the tide that reelected Governor Earl Warren and sent Richard Nixon to the U.S. Senate.

(2) The four Board of Equalization candidates endorsed by the CLLPE won in the primary elections.

(3) Nine CLLPE candidates were elected to the House of Representatives. There were 23 House seats from California in 1950.

(4) Thirty-seven candidates for the Assembly were elected. There were 80 seats to be filled in the Assembly.

(5) Five CLLPE candidates for the state Senate were elected. Twenty seats were open for election in 1950.

Finally, we were unable to prevent the adoption of the most important, to labor, of the 11 proposed amendments to the state Constitution, Proposition No. 10, the anti-public housing measure which was approved by a narrow majority.

1951 Session of Legislature

With the election results in hand, it was not difficult to foresee that the California State Federation of Labor's legislative program was going to face a far more severe struggle than usual. We had lost some valuable friends and had failed to make up their loss by victories in other districts. Furthermore, the old-time reactionary bloc had been strengthened by the nationwide anti-labor trend which has been steadily increasing its force and influence since the end of World War II. The legislative session was scarcely underway, however, before it was evident that

the reality would far exceed our earlier appraisal.

As your Secretary has stated many times, it was a little short of miraculous that we were able not only to defeat the heavy assaults of the anti-labor forces at the 1951 session of the legislature, but even to make some important gains in the fields of workmen's compensation and disability insurance. But we cannot, must not, count on future miracles to save our legislative program, not to mention our entire trade union structure, which will be in jeopardy just as long as reactionaries remain in strength in the legislative bodies of our state as well as of our nation.

What Must Be Done

We cannot continue to withstand these anti-labor assaults without the full support of all the AFL local unions in the state. That support boils down to carrying through one simple, powerful activity: to join the CLLPE, participate fully in choosing candidates who are friendly to labor's aims and aspirations, work for the election of these candidates, and finally, go to the polls and vote for them on election day.

The point is too obvious to do more than state in its simplest terms: if nine-tenths of labor's energies and talents did not have to be used during the sessions of the legislature to withstand anti-labor determination to destroy the gains labor has made over the years, there would be a great increase in the number of new laws beneficial not only to labor, but to all of the people of California.

This is a lesson from experience which surely, by now, has been learned by every member of organized labor. If it has been so learned, then it may be considered one of the positive gains derived from the 1951 session of the legislature. The other outstanding gains are the tools for our use in the coming election of members of the legislature, represented by the voting records of each legislator during the 1951 session. These have been compiled by the Federation and will be referred to again later in this report.

1951 Federation Convention

Although the next statewide election was over a year away when the 1951 convention of the California State Federation of Labor was held, political education and activity received the continuing emphasis it has been given by the Federation ever since the formation of the CLLPE.

William J. McSorley, Jr., assistant to the director of Labor's League for Political

Education, came from Washington, D.C. to place the political picture before the delegates, warn of developing dangers, and urge stepped-up political activity at precinct level by every local union, every central body and craft council, and every local league in the state. Congressman John F. Shelley, first president of the CLLPE, gave a vivid account of the 82nd Congress and its lack of accomplishment on behalf of the great mass of the people of the country. Your Secretary described the difficulties encountered in trying to put over any part of the Federation's program during the 1951 state legislative session. In many other speeches by invited guests, the need for greatly increased political activity by the AFL in California was stressed.

In addition, a pamphlet issued by the Federation and telling of the functions and purposes of the CLLPE was given to every delegate. A large number of copies of this pamphlet, "You and Politics," have been sent out, upon request, since the convention.

Convention Action

The convention adopted the firmly-worded policy statement on political action presented by the Federation's Executive Council, and calling for intense political action through support of the national, state and local divisions of Labor's League for Political Education.

Recommendations to vote YES on each of four propositions which will appear on the ballot in 1952 were also adopted. These four propositions were the following:

1. Repeal cross-filing.
2. Require designation of party affiliation after candidate's name.
3. Repeal relatives' responsibility in connection with old age pensions, provide for straight state financing and administration of pensions, provide cost of living increases in pensions above \$75 a month, and make other improvements.
4. \$150 million veterans' bond issue.

Resolutions

Two resolutions on LLPE matters presented to the convention were referred by it to the Executive Council of the CLLPE, and were considered by that body at its meeting on December 1, 1951. These resolutions were as follows:

Resolution No. 105—"Increase Activity of LLPE."

This resolution was referred to your Secretary for action, and he has been guided by it in drawing up plans for the

work of the CLLPE during the coming year.

Resolution No. 147—"Defeat Congressman John Phillips for Reelection."

The Executive Council referred the subject matter of this resolution to the League's next convention.

National LLPE

The national Labor's League for Political Education faced basically the same situation after the 1950 elections as the various state leagues, and its success in maintaining, on a minimum budget, the structure of the League ready to expand into active campaign duties in the 1952 elections has been an inspiration to all leagues, state and local, throughout the country.

1951 AFL Convention

Certain changes in procedure were made by the 1951 convention of the American Federation of Labor which are sufficiently noteworthy to be set forth briefly in this report.

The AF of L has made political education one of its permanent functions. The funds needed to carry out the year-round political education activities of the League will henceforth be taken over as a direct expense of the AF of L.

Financial Plans

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

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

The greater portion of funds donated by individual unionists in California to the national LLPE will be returned to the state LLPE for assistance to congressional candidates favorable to the aspirations and needs of the American working people. Since, by reason of the 1950 census, California now enjoys a representation of 30 congressmen, it is mandatory that our duly endorsed candidates be given all possible moral and financial aid.

Moneys collected by the California LLPE may be used only for campaigns of a state nature, such as those for the state Assembly and Senate, since our state LLPE funds are collected on a per capita

basis from AFL unions. Because the state legislature has a direct and vital relationship to the labor movement of our state, the state LLPE's campaign fund is extremely important.

Both campaign funds, national and state, will serve as the blood and sinews of labor's efforts in 1952 to be represented in the law-making bodies of our nation and our state. The kind of campaigns we shall wage, and their success, thus depends directly on the financial support of each and every one of our members.

Political Plans

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

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

In connection with the LLPE, it should be noted that part of the increase in the AFL's per capita tax from 3 to 4 cents a month will go to meet the additional expense of maintaining the basic LLPE educational activities taken over by the parent body.

Educational Materials

The LLPE has continued to render invaluable service with the regular publication and distribution of the League Reporter and the Congressional Score Card. An excellent pamphlet was also issued in July, 1951, "Our Job in 1952," by George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the LLPE.

The LLPE embarks on the campaign to win the 1952 elections for labor with a new director, James L. McDevitt, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, who was appointed in September 1951 to fill the vacancy left by the LLPE's first director, Joseph Keenan, when he was elected secretary-treasurer of the AFL Building Trades Department. Much as Joseph Keenan will be missed in LLPE activity, the organization is very fortunate in having as its new director a man of the calibre of James McDevitt, whose record of LLPE success in his own state has been outstanding.

1952 Elections

The task of the CLLPE this year has been made even more difficult because of

the reapportionment of districts by the last session of the legislature, as well as the increased number of Congressmen from this state, both resulting from the 1950 census. This points up the need for a network of strongly organized, active local leagues throughout the state, affiliated and working with the CLLPE with the utmost harmony and steadfastness of purpose.

It is impossible to emphasize this too strongly. We may endorse the finest candidates in the world, but we will not elect them unless we have the organization to do so.

Endorsement of Candidates

Insofar as endorsements are concerned, we have ample material to help us make a wise choice.

Candidates for the state legislature who are running for reelection may be judged by their voting records in previous sessions. These records are compiled by the staff of the California State Federation of Labor from official sources, and show how each legislator voted, or whether he was absent, in a large number of roll calls on issues of compelling interest to labor. These records have been made and published for some forty years, so that the complete record of even old-timers in the legislature is available.

Supplementing these are the committee roll calls recorded by the Federation's representatives on the spot during the session. These roll calls are of tremendous importance, since they are never officially recorded, and since the outcome of more and more legislation is decided nowadays in committee. While many issues are determined in committee by purely voice vote, the Federation was able to obtain 48 committee roll calls during the 1951 session. Copies of these were mailed to all affiliated organizations at the beginning of this year.

Candidates for the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives who are running for reelection may be judged in the same way. A voting chart of the two senators and 23 representatives from California was compiled by the Federation and mailed to all affiliates in February. In addition, the national LLPE is making available a detailed written analysis of senators and representatives, based on their actions and quotations from their public utterances as well as on the important votes cast by them since their election.

In choosing candidates for endorsement who are running for either state or national office for the first time, we must, as always, rely on the reports and judge-

ment of our people in the various areas these candidates seek to represent.

Campaign Materials

Printed material will be issued by the national LLPE and the CLLPE as the need arises.

Secretary Meany's pamphlet, "Our Job in 1952," will prove useful in rousing our people to the compelling necessity of intense political activity this year. This pamphlet's emphasis is on the need to elect a new Congress that will repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, and points out, as one more example of the frightening potential this law contains, that last year's Supreme Court decision holding that union men cannot refuse to work beside non-union men has enabled the Taft-Hartley law to bring about what the infamous "American Plan" of 1921 had failed utterly to accomplish.

Likewise, in the 1952 election campaigns we shall have far more effective support from the labor press in California than ever before, thanks to the annual labor press institutes initiated by the California State Federation of Labor shortly after the 1950 elections. Two of these institutes have been held, and as a result, we can count on the vital and active participation of the labor newspapers in the CLLPE campaigns throughout the state.

Conclusion

There are close to one million, two hundred thousand members of American Federation of Labor unions in California. Only a fraction of these have a voice in the deliberations and decisions of the California Labor League for Political Education. Those who are shut out from our work because their local unions have not affiliated with the CLLPE are, in large measure, those who do not go to the polls and vote on election day. These are the people and these are the local unions we must reach. They need us just as much as we need them.

Your Secretary and the other members of the Executive Council have been working hard these past months to contact all unaffiliated locals and councils and urge them to add their strength to ours in the coming campaign. But this work must be supplemented by similar action by all affiliated organizations in the respective localities. Your local campaigns, as well as the statewide effort, will benefit if each CLLPE affiliate does its best to see that every local union and council in his city and county belongs to the CLLPE.

In closing, your Secretary would like to

reiterate certain thoughts he has already expressed to you:

It is only through an everlasting campaign of education that we can hope to survive in the political wars that have been thrust upon us. Since the very existence of our trade union structure is in jeopardy, we must enter this theatre of action with the same spirit and discipline

that the AFL has always evidenced in the zones of economic action. The proper impact of our men and women in California upon the political life of this state could be the determining factor in shaping good government for all the people.

Fraternally submitted,
C. J. HAGGERTY,
Secretary-Treasurer

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

San Francisco, March 4, 1952

California Labor League for Political Education
995 Market Street
San Francisco 3, California

Gentlemen:

We have audited the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the California Labor League for Political Education for the period March 1, 1949 to February 29, 1952.

Cash receipts, as recorded and evidenced by duplicate receipts on file, were found to have been regularly deposited in the bank. Disbursements were evidenced by paid cancelled checks on file which we compared with the cash book entries as to payees and amounts, and scrutinized as to signatures and endorsements. Disbursements were either supported by vouchers or approved for payment by Mr. C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer.

The commercial account maintained with Bank of America N.T. & S.A., Humboldt Branch, San Francisco, was reconciled with the bank's statements on file for the period ended February 29, 1952. The balance on deposit as at February 29, 1952, as shown on Exhibit A, attached, was confirmed by correspondence with the depository.

We attach for your information:

Exhibit A—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements—March 1, 1949 to February 29, 1952.

Schedule 1—Detail of Contributions to California Labor League for Political Education—March 1, 1951 to February 29, 1952.

Schedule 2—Detail of Disbursements—March 1, 1949 to February 29, 1952.

Very truly yours,
Skinner & Hammond
Certified Public Accountants

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS MARCH 1, 1949 TO FEBRUARY 29, 1952

Exhibit A

	Total	Per Capita Receipts	Voluntary Contributions
Receipts:			
Contributions to California Labor League for Political Education:			
March 1, 1949 to February 28, 1951	\$216,844.92	\$176,868.94	\$39,975.98
March 1, 1951 to February 29, 1952—			
Schedule 1	87,035.27	87,035.27	
	<u>\$303,880.19</u>	<u>\$263,904.21</u>	<u>\$39,975.98</u>
Refund of Disbursement in 1948 from Central Labor Council, Modesto, California	400.00	400.00	
Total Receipts	<u>\$304,280.19</u>	<u>\$264,304.21</u>	<u>\$39,975.98</u>
Disbursements:			
Contributions to Campaign Funds from Per Capita Receipts	\$ 44,410.73	\$ 44,410.73	\$

Disbursements: (Continued)

Contributions to Campaign Funds from			
Voluntary Contributions	35,516.30		35,516.30
Miscellaneous Campaign Fund Expenses	31,830.16	30,647.75	1,182.41
Executive Council Meetings	6,542.64	6,542.64	
Convention Expenses	5,010.92	5,010.92	
Labor League for Political Education			
Conferences, Washington, D.C.	4,087.32	4,087.32	
Publicity Expenses	20,371.26	20,371.26	
Travel Expenses	1,535.24	1,535.24	
Office Salary	9,111.46	9,111.46	
Group Insurance Expense	194.52	194.52	
Printing, Stationery, and Office Supplies	4,243.90	4,243.90	
Postage and Mailing	2,643.35	2,643.35	
Telephone and Telegraph	556.21	556.21	
Taxes	327.79	327.79	
General Expenses	1,933.21	1,933.21	
Total Disbursements—			
Schedule 2	\$168,315.01	\$131,616.30	\$36,968.71
Excess of Cash Receipts over Cash			
Disbursements for the period			
March 1, 1949 to February 29, 1952	\$135,965.18	\$132,687.91	\$ 3,277.27
Add: Taxes withheld from employee's			
salary	92.41	92.41	
Balance on Deposit at February 29, 1952,			
with Bank of America, N.T. & S.A.,			
Humboldt Branch, San Francisco	\$136,057.59	\$132,780.32	\$ 3,277.27

DETAIL OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO CALIFORNIA LABOR LEAGUE For POLITICAL EDUCATION
MARCH 1, 1951 TO FEBRUARY 19, 1952

Schedule 1

	Local	Con-	Central Labor Council ..	24.00
	No.	tributions	Electrical Workers	428 90.00
ALAMEDA			Hod Carriers and	
Carpenters and Joiners 194	\$	57.87	Common Laborers	220 36.00
ALHAMBRA			Lathers	300 16.20
Electrical Workers	47	\$ 15.00	Millmen	1081 6.75
ANTIOCH			Operative Plasterers	191 69.12
Paper Makers	330	\$ 18.00	Plumbers and	
Pulp, Sulphite and			Steamfitters	460 131.40
Paper Mill Workers ..	249	36.00	Sheet Metal Workers	199 26.13
			Theatrical Stage	
		\$ 54.00	Employees	215 9.36
ARCADIA			Typographical	439 30.69
Horseshoers	12	\$ 14.46		\$ 706.86
AUBURN				
Carpenters and Joiners 1486	\$	27.04	BARSTOW	
AVALON			Theatrical Stage and	
Painters	1226	\$ 5.20	Motion Picture	
AZUSA			Operators	730 \$ 6.48
Chemical Workers	112	\$ 24.84	BERKELEY	
BAKERSFIELD			Carpenters and Joiners 1158	\$ 56.88
Bakers	146	\$ 39.30	Meat Cutters and	
Barbers	317	55.74	Butchers	526 27.54
Bricklayers	3	16.95		
Butchers	193	126.60		
Carpenters and Joiners 743		28.62		\$ 84.42

BEVERLY HILLS				Plasterers and			
Typographical	973	\$	7.17	Cement Finishers	572		2.70
BURBANK				Theatrical Stage			
Plasterers	739	\$	203.91	Employees	656		12.00
CALEXICO				Truck Drivers, Ware-			
Farm Labor Union	282	\$	10.16	housemen and			
CAMARILLO				Helpers	898		108.00
California State Hos-							
pital Employees	923	\$	12.57				
Ventura County Polit-				EL CERRITO			
ical Education				Operative Potters	165	\$	49.03
Committee			26.00	EL MONTE			
				Carpenters and Joiners	1507	\$	717.18
				Chemical Workers	78		50.70
			\$ 38.57				
CHESTER							\$ 767.88
Lumber and Sawmill				EUREKA			
Workers	3074	\$	85.56	Bakers	195	\$	21.93
CHICO				Bartenders	318		18.78
Lathers	156	\$	2.40	Central Labor Council ..			9.00
Painters	1084		34.57	Cooks and Waiters	220		153.75
Typographical	667		10.80	Hod Carriers and			
				Common Laborers	181		27.57
			\$ 47.77	Hospital and In-			
CHULA VISTA				stitutional Workers ..	327		14.58
Theatrical Stage				Laundry Workers	156		21.57
Employees	761	\$	6.69	Lumber and Sawmill			
COALINGA				Workers	2592		114.18
Carpenters and Joiners	2233	\$	10.62	Lumber and Sawmill			
COLTON				Workers	2868		19.29
United Cement, Lime				Municipal Employees	54		20.61
and Gypsum Workers	89	\$	118.35	Musicians	333		34.23
COMPTON				Northern California			
Carpenters and Joiners	1437	\$	578.88	American Federation			
CORONA				of Labor Political			
Carpenters	2048	\$	22.56	League			11.00
Glass Bottle Blowers	254		11.76	Plasterers	481		11.94
Sales Drivers, Food				Redwood District			
Processors and				Council of Lumber			
Warehousemen	952		81.00	and Saw Mill			
				Workers			1.00
			\$ 115.32	Retail Clerks	541		54.12
CORONADO							\$ 533.55
Masters, Mates and				FEATHER FALLS			
Pilots	12	\$	10.62	Sawmill and Lumber			
CROCKETT				Handlers	2892	\$	60.27
Sugar Refinery				FORT BRAGG			
Employees	20037	\$	428.43	Carpenters and Joiners	1376	\$	11.67
CUPERTINO				FORTUNA			
United Cement, Lime				Carpenters and Joiners	960	\$	24.91
and Gypsum Workers	100	\$	41.01	FRESNO			
EL CAJON				Bartenders	566	\$	80.37
Carpenters and Joiners	2398	\$	48.78	Building and Con-			
EL CENTRO				struction Trades			
Barbers	733	\$	10.53	Council			33.00
Building and Con-				Building Service			
struction Trades				Employees	110		48.63
Council			12.00	California Confer-			
Carpenters and Joiners	1070		78.45	ence of Painters			12.00
Central Labor Council ..			12.00	Central Labor Council ..			22.00
Hotel and Restaurant				Cooks	230		89.97
Employees and Bar-				Culinary and Hotel			
tenders Union	338		30.00	Service Workers	62		300.45

District Council of			Motion Picture Studio		
Carpenters	12.00		Art Craftsmen	790	12.00
Electrical Workers	100	54.00	Motion Picture Studio		
Federated Fire			First Aid Employees	767	22.23
Fighters of			Motion Picture		
California	753	55.11	Studio Laborers	727	13.50
Hod Carriers and			Motion Picture		
Common Laborers	294	277.20	Studio Mechanics	468	72.00
Iron Workers	155	127.17	Motion Picture Studio		
Motor Coach			Projectionists	165	101.10
Operators	1027	24.84	Screen Actors Guild		1,500.00
Motion Picture			Studio Electricians	40	111.00
Operators	599	12.63	Studio Grips	80	108.00
Municipal Employees	205	13.71	Studio Transporta-		
Office Employees	69	11.00	tion Drivers	399	399.24
Painters and					
Decorators	294	42.30			\$ 3,563.07
Plasterers and			HUNTINGTON PARK		
Cement Finishers	188	45.00	Glass Bottle Blowers ...	145	\$ 7.80
Plumbers and			Painters	95	84.18
Steamfitters	246	169.77			\$ 91.98
Promotional and			JACKSON		
Legislative			Carpenters and Joiners	2927	\$ 96.51
Committee		8.00	KINGSBURG		
Retail Food Clerks	1288	324.00	Chemical Workers	96	\$ 16.20
Sheet Metal Workers	252	41.25	KORBEL		
Stereotypers and			Lumber and Sawmill		
Electrotypers	104	2.34	Workers	2641	\$ 10.00
Typographical	144	39.60			
			LOMPOC		
		\$ 1,846.34	Chemical Workers	146	\$ 97.26
FULLERTON			LONG BEACH		
Barbers	766	\$ 9.06	Asbestos Workers	20	\$ 1.00
Flat Glass Workers	20928	22.08	Automotive Employees		
			and Laundry Drivers	88	18.00
		\$ 31.14	Bakers	31	44.70
GARBERVILLE			Barbers	622	57.78
Shingle Weavers	2835	\$ 11.73	Bartenders	686	201.30
GLENDALE			Building and Con-		
Barbers	606	\$ 30.00	struction Trades		
Brick and Clay			Council		12.00
Workers	774	552.63	Cement Finishers	791	91.17
Carpenters and Joiners	563	644.01	Central Labor Council ..		12.00
Printing Pressmen	107	8.55	Chauffeurs, Sales		
Typographical	871	18.00	Drivers, etc.	572	180.00
			Chemical Workers	1	169.76
		\$ 1,253.19	Culinary Alliance	681	1,160.00
GREENVILLE			General Truck		
Lumber and Sawmill			Drivers	692	90.00
Workers	2647	\$ 96.63	Hod Carriers and		
HANFORD			Common Laborers	507	450.00
Carpenters	1043	\$ 58.70	Lathers	172	64.50
HAYWARD			Motion Picture		
Culinary Workers			Projectionists	521	24.12
and Bartenders	823	\$ 397.14	Musicians Protective		
HOLLYWOOD			Association	353	36.00
Affiliated Property			Ninth District Coun-		
Craftsmen	44	\$ 720.00	cil of Bakers		12.00
Film Technicians	683	360.00	Painters	256	359.55
Motion Picture			Plasterers	343	131.55
Cinetechnicians	789	108.00	Retail Clerks	324	162.00
Motion Picture			Stereotypers	161	8.28
Costumers	705	36.00	Typographical	650	36.00

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers	59	37.98	Hardwood Floor Workers	2144	32.28
		<hr/>	House, Building, and General Movers	923	79.23
		\$ 3,359.69	Ice Drivers and Cold Storage		
LOS ANGELES			Warehousemen	942	36.00
Asbestos Workers	5	\$ 72.00	Iron Workers, Shopmen	509	24.00
Bakers	453	72.00	Jewelry Workers	23	108.00
Bakery Drivers	276	318.46	Joint Council of Teamsters	42	12.00
Barbers	295	24.00	Joint Executive Con- ference Southern		
Beer Drivers	203	108.00	California Elec- trical Workers		1,012.00
Bill Posters	32	21.60	Los Angeles Central Labor Council		12.00
Boilermakers	92	60.00	Los Angeles City Employees	119	11.00
Boilermakers	723	36.00	Los Angeles County Mechanical Super- visory Employees	180	10.80
Bookbinders	63	45.00	Los Angeles County Metal Trades Council		12.00
Building and Con- struction Trades Council		12.00	Los Angeles County Office Employees	187	10.42
Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers	420	576.00	Los Angeles County Probation Officers	685	44.48
Cabinet Makers and Millmen	721	733.89	Los Angeles County Superior Court Clerks	575	23.97
California State Council Building Service Employees		15.00	Los Angeles Guards	790	9.72
Carpenters and Joiners	25	754.11	Laborers	696	50.70
Carpenters	929	99.00	Ladies Garment Workers	84	3.00
Cement Masons	627	375.90	Ladies Garment Workers	97	3.00
Chemical Workers	11	124.95	Ladies Garment Workers	445	36.00
Chemical Workers	350	29.98	Ladies Garment Workers	451	36.00
Cigar Makers	225	18.00	Ladies Garment Workers	482	39.00
Cloak Makers	55	3.00	Ladies Garment Workers	483	19.50
Cloak Makers	58	3.00	Ladies Garment Workers	496	39.00
Commercial Teleg- raphers	48	90.00	Ladies Garment Workers	497	34.50
Coopers	152	17.01	Ladies Garment Workers	512	3.00
Council of Federated Municipal Crafts		12.00	Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council		12.00
Dairy Employees Plant and Clerical	93	534.03	Lathers	42	84.60
Dental Technicians	100	21.60	Lathers	42A	425.43
Department, Variety and Specialty Store Clerks	777	39.00	Lumber and Sawmill Workers	2288	1,325.67
District Council of Brick and Clay Workers	11	12.00	Mailers	9	99.00
District Council of Carpenters		12.00	Meat Cutters	421	660.00
District Council of Chemical Workers	5	12.00	Meat and Provision Drivers	626	187.20
Electrotypers	137	19.89	Metal Polishers	67	36.00
Film Exchange Employees	B-61	44.93			
Firemen and Oilers	152	6.60			
Fitters, Welders and Helpers	250	125.00			
Food Processors and Packers, etc.	547	36.00			
Freight Drivers	208	240.00			
Freight Handlers, Clerks, etc.	357	180.00			
Glass Bottle Blowers	129	2.64			
Granite Cutters		10.80			

Miscellaneous			Van, Storage and Fur-		
Employees	440	426.00	niture Drivers	389	267.03
Miscellaneous			Wholesale Delivery		
Foremen and			Drivers	848	821.94
Superintendents			Wholesale Salesmen,		
of Public Works	413	28.32	Dairy, and Frozen		
Molders and Foundry			Foods	306	180.00
Workers	374	36.00	Wholesale Grocery		
Motion Picture			Warehousemen	595	85.05
Projectionists	150	237.33	Window Cleaners	349	36.00
Municipal Truck			Women's Union Label		
Drivers	403	18.00	League	36	12.00
Operating Engineers	12	1,300.00			
Operating Engineers	63	234.00			\$17,894.20
Painters	434	36.48	LOS GATOS		
Painters and			Carpenters and Joiners 2006	\$	39.81
Decorators	1037	11.77	District Council of		
Paper Handlers	3	28.03	Chemical Workers		5.00
Paper Makers	208	20.61			\$ 44.81
Paper Makers	356	46.20	LOYALTON		
Photo Engravers	32	144.00	Lumber and Sawmill		
Public Service			Workers	2695	\$ 93.21
Carpenters	2231	26.43	LYNWOOD		
Pulp, Sulphite, and			Pulp, Sulphite, and		
Paper Mill Workers ..	266	54.00	Paper Mill Workers ..	550	\$ 75.17
Pulp, Sulphite, and			MADERA		
Paper Mill Workers ..	303	6.52	Carpenters	2189	\$ 23.25
Pulp, Sulphite, and			Construction and		
Paper Mill Workers ..	307	195.00	General Laborers	920	28.95
Railway Carmen	601	148.50	Lumber and Sawmill		
Reinforced Iron			Workers	2762	40.80
Workers	416	252.00			\$ 93.00
Retail Milk Drivers			MANTECA		
and Salesmen	441	693.18	Beet Sugar Operators ..20733	\$	45.24
Roofers	36	213.75	Carpenters and Joiners 1869		22.65
Service and Mainte-					\$ 67.89
nance Employees	399	300.00	MARTINEZ		
Sheet Metal Workers	108	1,093.83	Allied Hospital		
Sheet Metal Workers	371	120.00	Employees	251	\$ 58.05
Southern California			Carpenters	2046	108.00
Council of Public			Central Labor Council ..		24.00
Employees		24.00	Construction and		
Southern California			General Laborers	324	330.00
District Council of			Contra Costa Building		
Lathers		12.00	and Construction		
Sportswear and Cotton			Trades Council		12.00
Garment Workers	266	195.00	General Truck Drivers	315	177.99
Sprinkler Fitters	709	68.37	Painters	741	61.00
Steel, Paper House					\$ 771.04
and Chemical Drivers	578	72.00	MARYSVILLE		
Stereotypers	58	72.00	Barbers	120	\$ 8.77
Stove Mounters	54	126.96	Building and Construc-		
Street, Electric Rail-			tion Trades Council ..		12.00
way, and Motor			Carpenters and Joiners	1570	119.97
Coach Operators	1277	300.00	Central Labor Council ..		12.00
Switchmen	43	12.00	Hod Carriers and		
Teachers	1021	66.72	General Laborers	121	65.22
Terrazzo Setters	117	27.00	Meat Cutters and		
Theatrical Wardrobe			Butchers	505	22.02
Attendants	768	7.29			
Typographical	174	378.00			
United American Fed-					
eration of Labor					
Voters League		12.00			

Yuba and Sutter Counties Labor League For Political Education	12.00		Dried Fruit, Nut Packers and Dehydrated Employees and Warehousemen ..	668	26.01
		\$ 251.98	Painters	262	22.10
MAYWOOD			Plasterers and Cement Finishers	766	8.58
Glass Bottle Blowers	148	\$ 72.00	United Garment Workers	197	6.21
MERCED					
Carpenters and Joiners	1202	\$ 99.00			\$ 90.90
Central Labor Council ..	.....	17.00	NEWARK		
Construction and General Laborers	995	113.33	Chemical Workers	62	\$ 61.01
Plasterers and Cement Finishers	672	20.76	Stove Mounters	61	103.32
Typographical	865	26.00			\$ 164.33
		\$ 276.09	NORWALK		
MODESTO			California State Hospital Employees	69	\$ 18.03
Building and Construction Trades Council ..	.....	\$ 1.00	OAKLAND		
Cannery Warehousemen, Food Processors, Drivers, and Helpers	748	36.00	Alameda County School Employees	257	\$ 69.45
Central Labor Council ..	.....	12.00	Allied Printing Trades Council .....	.....	12.00
Chemical Workers	190	48.41	Bakery and Confectionery Workers	119	216.00
Electrical Workers	684	82.80	Bakery Wagon Drivers	432	227.40
Office Employees	208	10.80	Barbers	134	160.20
Painters and Sign Writers	1629	7.02	Bartenders	52	485.11
Plasterers and Cement Finishers	429	40.89	Boilermakers	39	25.00
Typographical	689	16.50	Building and Construction Trades Council ..	.....	36.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters	437	6.00	Butchers	120	225.00
		\$ 261.82	California State Council of Carpenters .....	.....	24.00
MONROVIA			Cannery Warehousemen, Food Processors, etc.	750	1,000.00
Electrical Workers	1008	\$ 138.12	Carpenters	36	1,000.95
MONTEREY			Carpenters and Joiners	1473	206.16
Bartenders	483	\$ 228.00	Carpenters and Joiners	478	79.50
Building and Construction Trades Council ..	.....	12.00	Carpet, Linoleum and Soft Tile Workers	1290	24.00
Central Labor Council ..	.....	12.00	Cemetery Workers	322	47.00
Fish Cannery Workers of Pacific .....	.....	263.64	Central Labor Council ..	.....	12.00
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers	690	92.58	Chauffeurs	923	181.74
Painters	272	28.80	Cleaning and Dye House Workers	23	144.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers	337	24.00	Clerks and Lumber Handlers	939	27.00
Roofers	50	20.79	Commercial Telegraphers	208	36.00
		\$ 681.81	Dining Car Cooks and Waiters	456	60.00
MONTROSE			Drydock and Marine Waysmen	3116	60.00
Office Employees	140	\$ 21.78	Electrical Workers	595	450.00
NAPA			Floor Layers	1861	36.00
Building and Construction Trades Council ..	.....	\$ 6.00	Gardeners	1206	8.55
Central Labor Council ..	.....	22.00	Glass Bottle Blowers	2	36.00
			Glass Bottle Blowers	137	31.62
			Glass Bottle Blowers	141	117.00
			Ironworkers (Shopmen)	491	72.00

Lathers	88	54.00	Printing Pressmen	155	10.80
Laundry Drivers	209	132.33	San Gabriel Valley		
Milk Wagon Drivers ...	302	216.00	Labor League for		
Millmen	550	288.00	Political Education ....	.....	12.00
Motion Picture			Typographical	583	50.40
Machine Operators ..	169	30.60			
Newspaper and Period- ical Drivers	96	98.97			\$ 904.29
Nurserymen, Garden- ers, etc.	300	26.40	PETALUMA		
Pulp, Sulphite, and			Bartenders and Culi- nary Workers	271	\$ 96.42
Paper Mill Workers ..	255	94.17	Beauticians	419-A	11.25
Railway Carmen	735	36.12	Central Labor Council ..	.....	12.00
Sheet Metal Workers ..	216	330.00	Typographical	600	6.93
Sheet Metal Workers ...	355	72.00			\$ 126.60
Shipyards and Marine			PITTSBURG		
Shop Laborers	886	216.00	Bartenders and Culi- nary Workers	822	\$ 219.33
Sleeping Car Porters ...	.....	72.00	Glass Bottle Blowers ...	160	41.79
Teachers	771	34.44	Paper Makers	329	71.30
Technical Engineers,			Plasterers and		
Architects and			Cement Finishers	825	10.50
Draftsmen	39	24.18			\$ 342.92
Theatrical Employees ..	B-82	36.00	PLACERVILLE		
Theatrical Stage			Carpenters and Joiners	1992	\$ 41.79
Employees	107	10.80	Lumber and Saw		
Roofers Union	81	7.50	Mill Workers	2793	16.08
		\$ 6,889.19			\$ 57.87
OLEUM			POMONA		
Asbestos Workers	108	\$ 4.05	Barbers	702	\$ 6.75
ONTARIO			Central Labor Council ..	.....	12.00
City Employees	472	\$ 6.99	Chemical Workers	58	39.33
ORO GRANDE			Glass Bottle Blowers ...	111	3.00
United Cement, Lime			Glass Bottle Blowers ...	232	10.95
and Gypsum Workers	192	\$ 65.86	Painters	979	83.25
OROVILLE			Retail Clerks	1428	189.90
Bartenders and Culi- nary Workers	654	\$ 132.67			\$ 345.18
Butchers	460	10.65	PORTERVILLE		
Central Labor Council ..	.....	12.00	Carpenters and Joiners	2126	\$ 27.54
		\$ 155.32	QUINCY		
PALM SPRINGS			Lumber and Saw Mill		
Carpenters and Joiners	1046	\$ 60.96	Workers	2591	\$ 41.46
Lathers	454	7.41			
		\$ 68.37	REDDING		
PALO ALTO			Bartenders	549	\$ 33.30
Barbers	914	\$ 46.20	Building and Construc- tion Trades Council ..	.....	17.00
Bindery Workers	21	3.24	Carpenters and Joiners	1599	162.00
		\$ 49.44	Culinary Workers	470	180.00
PASADENA			Lathers	487	2.52
Barbers	603	\$ 28.47	Laundry Workers	92	23.81
Bricklayers	15	2.25	Lumber and Saw Mill		
Carpenters and Joiners	769	127.77	Workers	2608	258.03
Central Labor Council ..	.....	12.00	Motion Picture		
Hod Carriers	439	170.31	Projectionists	739	3.24
Lathers	81	102.33	Plasterers and		
Meat Cutters	439	102.24	Cement Finishers	805	15.39
Plasterers and					\$ 695.29
Cement Finishers	194	244.02	REDLANDS		
Plumbers and			Carpenters and Joiners	1343	\$ 31.23
Steamfitters	280	41.70			

REDONDO BEACH			Construction and		
Carpenters and Joiners 1478	\$	300.39	General Laborers	185	180.00
RENO, NEVADA			District Council of		
Lumber and Saw Mill			Carpenters		13.00
Workers	\$	16.50	Electrical Workers	340	42.00
REDWOOD CITY			Grant Union High and		
Cement Mill Workers ..	\$	39.00	Technical District		
RICHFIELD			Employees	930	11.79
Lumber and Saw Mill			Iron Workers	118	72.00
Workers	\$	23.54	Lumber and Saw Mill		
RICHMOND			Workers	3170	12.00
American Federation			Motion Picture		
of Labor Political			Projectionists	252	6.30
Education League	\$	26.00	Musicians Protective		
Carpenters and Joiners 642		480.00	Association	12	45.96
Electrical Workers	502	242.49	Office Employees	43	16.20
Motion Picture			Painters	487	123.75
Projectionists	560	7.77	Roofers	47	39.75
Operative Potters	89	24.00	Sacramento Board of		
Painters	560	181.38	Education Employees	258	38.34
Retail Clerks	1179	37.35	Stage Employees	50	8.10
Typographical	738	16.83	Stereotypers	86	6.96
			Street, Electric		
			Railway and Motor		
	\$	1,015.82	Coach Operators	256	46.80
RIVERSIDE			Theatre Employees	B-66	22.50
Carpenters and Joiners 235	\$	184.68	Typographical	46	97.50
Carpenters and Joiners 1959		24.66	Wholesale Plumbing		
Central Labor Council ..		12.00	House Employees	447-A	28.05
City Employees	395	12.99			
County Employees	1239	19.50			\$ 2,907.72
District Council of			SALINAS		
Cement, Lime and			Barbers	827	\$ 8.10
Gypsum Workers	3	15.00	Hotel, Restaurant		
District Council			Employees and		
of Painters	48	18.00	Bartenders	355	54.35
Electrical Workers	440	63.00	Central Labor Council ..		12.00
Retail Clerks	1167	288.00	General Teamsters	890	194.40
Roofers	146	19.50	Painters	1104	47.10
United Cement, Lime			Plumbers and		
and Gypsum Workers	48	152.07	Steamfitters	503	45.00
	\$	809.40			\$ 360.95
ROSEVILLE			SAN BERNARDINO		
Central Labor Council ..	\$	1.00	Barbers	253	\$ 38.82
SACRAMENTO			Building and Construc-		
Bay District Council			tion Trades Council ..		22.00
of Iron Workers	\$	26.00	Carpenters and Joiners	944	403.20
Beet Sugar Operators ..	20717	60.77	Central Labor Council ..		12.00
Boilermakers	743	2.40	Chauffeurs-Teamsters ..	467	216.00
Building and Construc-			Culinary Workers	535	36.00
tion Trades Council ..		12.00	Electrical Workers	477	60.00
Bookbinders	35	56.25	Hod Carriers and		
Bricklayers	9	50.40	Common Laborers	783	247.50
California Council			Labor League for		
of Roofers		24.00	Political Education ..		12.00
California State Fed-			Lathers	252	48.45
eration of Teachers ..		12.00	Office Employees	83	10.02
Cannery Workers and			Plasterers and		
Warehousemen	857	1,531.68	Cement Finishers	73	126.69
Carpenters and Joiners	586	275.22	Plumbers and		
Carpet, Linoleum and			Steamfitters	364	108.00
Soft Tile Workers	1237	24.00	Printing Pressmen	138	19.23
Central Labor Council ..		22.00			

Sales Drivers and Dairy Employees	166	72.00	Building and Construction Trades Council ..	.....	12.00
Theatrical Stage Employees	614	3.96	Bookbinders	31-125	162.00
Typographical	84	13.50	Bottlers	896	540.00
Women's Union Label League	201	10.89	Brewery, Soda and Mineral Water Clerks	884	42.87
			Building Service Employees	87	432.00
		\$ 1,460.26	California Allied Printing Trades Council .....	.....	12.00
SAN DIEGO			California State Council, Lumber and Saw Mill Workers ...	.....	120.00
Bakers Union	315	\$ 180.00	California State Conference Operating Engineers .....	.....	27.00
Building and Construction Trades Council ..	.....	12.00	California State Council of Retail Clerks .....	.....	12.00
Brewery Workers	895	24.12	California State Theatrical Federation .....	.....	12.00
Butchers	229	360.00	Carpenters and Joiners	483	396.21
Carpenters and Joiners	1296	530.40	Cement Finishers	580	49.50
Central Labor Council ..	.....	12.00	Central California District Council of Lumber and Saw Mill Workers .....	.....	12.00
Chauffeurs, Garage and Automotive Employees	481	241.32	Central Labor Council ..	.....	12.00
Culinary Alliance and Hotel Service Employees	402	979.17	Chauffeurs	265	839.44
District Council of Carpenters .....	.....	12.00	Cigar Makers	228	7.20
Electrical Workers	465	82.50	City and County Employees	147	72.00
Fish Cannery Workers of Pacific .....	.....	252.00	Cloak Makers	8	108.00
Floor Layers	2074	43.73	Commercial Telegraphers	34	38.00
Hod Carriers	89	882.98	Construction and General Laborers	261	360.00
Millmen	2020	181.26	Coppersmiths	438	27.00
Motion Picture Projectionists	297	27.90	David Scannell Club ..	798	240.00
Office Employees	139	16.74	Dental Technicians	24116	26.40
Roofers	553	36.12	District Council of Painters .....	.....	12.00
Sales Drivers and Helpers	683	360.00	Dressmakers	101	108.00
Stage Employees	122	6.66	Electrical Workers	6	360.00
State Council of Sheet Metal Workers .....	.....	12.00	Elevator Constructors ..	8	54.00
Stereotypers	82	24.00	Film Exchange Employees	B-17	36.00
Teachers	1035	3.36	Florists and Landscapers	167	42.00
Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen ..	542	180.00	Furniture Workers	3141	120.00
Tile, Marble and Terrazzo Workers ...	28	35.82	Garage Employees	665	360.00
Waiters and Bartenders	500	354.00	Garment Cutters	45	36.00
		\$ 4,850.08	Granite Cutters .....	.....	14.40
SAN FRANCISCO			Ice Wagon Drivers	440	46.02
American Federation of Radio Artists .....	.....	\$ 27.00	Iron Workers	377	72.00
Asbestos Workers	16	54.00	Joint Council of Teamsters	7	12.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen	484	328.44	Leather and Novelty Workers	31	36.00
Barbers	148	360.00	Local Joint Executive Board, Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Workers ...	.....	8.00
Bartenders	41	1,065.78			
Bay County District Council of Carpenters .....	.....	12.00			
Bill Posters and Billers	44	24.00			

Lumber Clerks and Lumbermen	2559	183.60	Bricklayers and Masons	10	23.50
Marble Shopmen and Helpers	95	19.80	Cement Laborers	270	475.00
Masters, Mates and Pilots (Bar Pilots) ..	89	9.36	Central Labor Council ..	.....	12.00
Milk Wagon Drivers	226	452.19	Chemical Workers	294	65.61
Millmen	42	330.42	Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses	180	697.92
Motor Coach Employees	1225	216.00	District Council of Painters	33	12.00
Motion Picture Machine Operators	162	58.32	Electrical Workers	332	73.50
Newspaper and Period- ical Drivers	921	183.60	Glass Bottle Blowers	262	6.24
Northern California District Council of Plasterers .....	.....	12.00	Motion Picture Machine Operators	431	8.28
Office Employees	3	72.00	Musicians Association ..	153	18.00
Operating Engineers	3	1,260.00	Painters	507	207.08
Pattern Makers Association .....	.....	54.00	Painters	1621	28.80
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	38	300.00	Plasterers and Cement Finishers	224	69.75
Printing Pressmen	24	257.19	Plumbers	393	90.00
Professional Embalmers	9049	41.61	Retail Clerks	428	130.00
Railway Carmen	498	18.00	Roofers	95	42.21
Retail Department Store Employees	1100	360.00	Sheet Metal Workers	309	56.79
Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks	1017	108.00	State Council of Barbers and Beauticians .....	.....	12.00
San Francisco Mailers	18	72.00	Theatrical Stage Employees	134	8.55
Sanitary Truck Drivers	350	210.21	United American Fed- eration of Labor Political and Edu- cational Committee ..	.....	12.00
Ship Caulkers	554	18.51			\$ 2,169.90
Shipfitters	9	6.00	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA		
Sign, Scene and Pictorial Painters	510	74.80	United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers	148	\$ 48.54
Stage Employees	16	41.76	SAN LEANDRO		
Stereotypers	29	68.20	Musicians	510	\$ 18.00
Teachers	61	11.00	SAN LUIS OBISPO		
Teamsters	85	900.00	Barbers	767	\$ 12.00
Theatrical Employees ..	B-18	78.00	Central Labor Council ..	.....	13.00
Theatrical Janitors	9	36.00	Electrical Workers	639	28.80
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants	784	10.04	Plumbers and Steamfitters	403	37.32
Union Label Section ....	.....	12.00			\$ 91.12
Union Labor Party .....	.....	24.00	SAN MATEO		
Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen	30	440.99	Bartenders and Culi- nary Workers	340	\$ 270.00
Watchmakers	101	36.00	Building and Consrtuc- tion Trades Council ..	.....	12.00
Web Pressmen	4	72.00	Building Service Employees	81	63.75
Western Federation of Butchers .....	.....	12.00	Carpenters and Joiners	162	392.71
Wholesale Liquor Drivers	109	93.00	Central Labor Council ..	.....	12.00
Window Cleaners	44	60.00	Construction and General Laborers	389	70.56
		\$12,960.76	Electrical Workers	617	36.00
SAN JOSE			Hod Carriers and Common Laborers	97	19.80
Barbers	252	\$ 61.20	Labor League for Political Education ....	.....	15.00
Bartenders	577	25.00	Shinglers	3111	16.65
Bindery Workers	3	34.47			

Theatrical Stage and Motion Picture Operators	409	14.52	Carpet and Lino- leum Layers	1689	10.41
Typographical	624	15.60	Central Labor Council ..	.....	12.00
			Chauffeurs and Teamsters	186	180.00
		\$ 938.59	Construction and General Laborers	591	233.60
SAN PEDRO			Culinary Alliance and Bartenders	498	372.41
Bartenders	591	\$ 84.00	Hod Carriers	195	16.38
Butchers	551	360.00	Painters	715	70.32
Central Labor Council ..	.....	12.00	Plumbers and Steamfitters	114	29.40
Chemical Workers	53	18.21	Sheet Metal Workers	273	37.02
Construction and Shipyard Laborers	802	120.00			
Lathers	366	16.26			
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers	1407	180.00			\$ 1,251.07
Masters, Mates and Pilots	18	20.85	SANTA CRUZ		
Pile Drivers	2375	180.00	Carpenters and Joiners	829	\$ 28.80
Plasterers and Cement Finishers	838	91.86	Central Labor Council ..	.....	12.00
Seine and Line Fish- ermen of the			Construction and General Laborers	283	54.00
Pacific		45.00	Electrical Workers	609	17.34
Waitresses	512	197.13	Painters	1026	20.97
		\$ 1,325.31	Plasterers and Cement Finishers	379	21.30
			Plumbers and Steamfitters	365	10.50
SAN QUENTIN					\$ 164.91
San Quentin Prison Employees	416	\$ 18.69	SANTA MARIA		
SAN RAFAEL			Barbers	941	\$ 9.54
Barbers	582	\$ 21.60	Carpenters and Joiners	2477	54.00
Bartenders and Culi- nary Workers	126	236.55	Central Labor Council ..	.....	12.00
California State Council of Lathers		24.00	Chemical Workers	224	17.10
Golden Gate Council of Lathers		24.00	Culinary Workers and Bartenders	703	263.25
Lathers	268	25.20	Painters	1147	29.16
		\$ 331.35			\$ 385.05
SANTA ANA			SANTA MONICA		
Beet Sugar Workers	20748	\$ 41.55	Barbers	573	\$ 26.01
Building and Construc- tion Trades Council ..	.....	12.00	Carpenters and Joiners	1400	253.50
Central Labor Council ..	.....	12.00	Central Labor Council ..	.....	18.00
Hod Carriers	652	317.52	Plumbers	545	122.04
Labor League for Political Education ....	.....	12.00	Typographical	875	19.50
Painters	686	127.80			\$ 439.05
Plasterers and Cement Finishers	489	70.26	SANTA ROSA		
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	582	92.34	Barbers	159	\$ 27.87
Roofers	36-C	20.10	Bartenders and Culinary Workers	770	208.35
Stage Employees	504	18.99	Building and Construc- tion Trades Council ..	.....	12.00
		\$ 724.56	Central Labor Council ..	.....	12.00
SANTA BARBARA			Electrical Workers	551	36.00
Barbers	832	\$ 20.97	Lathers	243	4.62
Building and Construc- tion Trades Council ..	.....	12.00	Painters	364	52.95
Carpenters and Joiners	1062	256.56	Typographical	577	18.00
					\$ 371.79
			SEAL BEACH		
			Chemical Workers	225	\$ 35.10
			SELMA		
			Carpenters and Joiners	1004	\$ 32.85

SONOMA			
California State			
Employees	14	\$	29.00
SOUTHGATE			
Pulp, Sulphite and			
Paper Mill Workers ..	253	\$	71.55
SPRECKELS			
Sugar Refinery			
Workers	20616	\$	117.48
STOCKTON			
Building and Construc-			
tion Trades Council ..		\$	12.00
Cement Finishers	814		13.50
Central Labor Council ..			6.00
City Employees	102-1		47.40
County Employees	183		18.00
Electrical Workers	591		36.00
Joint Council of			
Teamsters	38		2,400.00
Labor League for			
Political Education			20.00
Lathers	98		15.75
Motion Picture			
Projectionists	428		11.31
Motor Coach Operators	276		27.09
Operative Potters	171		32.55
Paper Makers	320		54.00
Plasterers	222		11.73
Sheep Shearers	301-A		36.00
Theatrical Stage			
Employees	90		7.59
Typographical	56		27.00
		\$	2,775.92
SUSANVILLE			
Carpenters and Joiners	2270	\$	14.86
Lumber and Saw			
Mill Workers	2790		83.67
Tri-Counties Central			
Labor Council			12.00
		\$	110.53
TAFT			
Carpenters and Joiners	1774	\$	22.49
Electrical Workers	343		13.98
Painters	702		9.69
		\$	46.16
TERMINAL ISLAND			
Cannery Workers of			
the Pacific		\$	900.00
TRACY			
Railway Carmen	449	\$	34.11
Sugar Workers	20058		61.71
		\$	95.82
TULARE			
Carpenters and Joiners	1578	\$	44.79
TUOLUMNE			
Lumber and Saw			
Mill Workers	2810	\$	26.91
TWIN			
Lumber and Sawmill			
Workers	2944	\$	14.04

UKIAH			
California State			
Hospital Employees ..	519	\$	14.97
Central Labor Council ..			12.00
		\$	26.97
VALLEJO			
American Federation			
of Labor Political			
Education League		\$	17.00
American Federation			
of Grain Millers	71		68.01
Asbestos Workers	70		8.19
Barbers	335		40.17
Blacksmiths	82		5.79
Building and Construc-			
tion Trades Council ..			12.00
Boilermakers	148		75.60
Carpenters and Joiners	180		18.00
Central Labor Council ..			12.00
Culinary Workers			
and Bartenders	560		303.73
Hod Carriers and			
Laborers	326		227.85
Operating Engineers	731		34.26
Operative Plasterers	631		24.48
Sheet Metal Workers	221		54.00
Shipwrights, Joiners			
and Boat Builders	1068		37.95
Teamsters and			
Chauffeurs	490		27.72
Theatrical Stage			
Employees	241		12.00
Typographical	389		16.20
		\$	994.95
VAN NUYS			
Barbers	837	\$	18.12
VENTURA			
Carpenters and Joiners	2463	\$	132.39
Central Labor Council ..			12.00
Electrical Workers	B-952		89.40
Hod Carriers	585		180.00
Operating Engineers	732		7.50
Typographical	909		8.16
		\$	429.45
VERNON			
Chemical Workers	92	\$	58.59
Glass Bottle Blowers	224		42.00
Paper Makers	336		18.00
		\$	118.59
VICTORVILLE			
Cement, Lime and			
Gypsum Workers	49	\$	120.45
VISALIA			
Barbers	856	\$	18.00
Building and Construc-			
tion Trades Council ..			12.00
Carpenters	1484		69.03
Central Labor Council ..			12.00
Hod Carriers and			
Common Laborers	1060		219.30

Motion Picture			OAKLAND		
Operators	605	7.20	Electrical Workers	50	\$ 24.00
Typographical	519	10.86	OROVILLE		
		\$ 348.39	Boilermakers	690	\$.60
VISTA			PINEDALE		
Carpenters and Joiners	2078	\$ 72.72	Cotton Warehousemen		
Lathers	527	4.32	and Cotton Workers ..	826	\$ 4.32
		\$ 77.04	PLACERVILLE		
WATSONVILLE			Hotel and Restaurant		
Painters	750	\$ 3.00	Employees	793	\$ 18.85
Theatrical Stage			REDDING		
Employees	611	18.27	Hod Carriers and		
		\$ 21.27	Common Laborers	961	\$ 15.00
WEIMAR			Plumbers and		
Weimar Sanatorium			Steamfitters	662	9.60
Employees	745	\$ 33.60			\$ 24.60
WEOTT			RICHMOND		
Carpenters and Joiners	2952	\$ 10.50	Barbers	508	\$ 12.00
WESTWOOD			RIVERSIDE		
Lumber and Saw Mill			Barbers	171	\$ 6.75
Workers	2836	\$ 25.50	Hod Carriers and		
Northern California			Common Laborers	1184	157.50
District Lumber and			Painters	286	10.29
Saw Mill Workers		24.00			\$ 174.54
		\$ 49.50	ROSEVILLE		
WHITTIER			Railway Carmen	231	\$ 15.66
Los Angeles County			SACRAMENTO		
Fire Protection			Lathers	109	\$ 7.50
District	1014	\$ 36.00	SALINAS		
WILLOW RANCH			Culinary Alliance	467	\$ 30.00
Lumber and Sawmill			SAN BERNARDINO		
Workers	2704	\$ 3.84	California State		
WILMINGTON			Employees	533	\$ 3.87
Chemical Workers	40	\$ 90.42	SAN DIEGO		
Marine Painters	812	56.43	Bookbinders and		
Ship Carpenters	1335	108.00	Bindery Workers	40	\$ 12.00
		\$ 254.85	Iron Workers	627	7.85
WOODLAND					\$ 19.85
Beet Sugar Operators ..	20610	\$ 78.09	SAN FRANCISCO		
Typographical	830	6.18	Miscellaneous		
		\$ 84.27	Employees	110	\$ 200.00
YUBA CITY			SAN MATEO		
Lathers	391	\$ 1.08	Lathers	278	\$ 10.50
ALHAMBRA			Printing Pressmen	315	10.11
Painters	835	\$ 22.35			\$ 20.61
BAKERSFIELD			SANTA ANA		
Farm Labor Union	218	\$ 2.43	Chemical Workers	66	\$ 24.09
LODI			SANTA BARBARA		
Typographical	983	\$ 1.56	Stage Employees	442	\$ 3.78
LONG BEACH			STOCKTON		
United Garment			Cleaners and Dyers	102	\$ 24.78
Workers	56	\$ 35.40	WATSONVILLE		
LOS ANGELES			Lathers	122	\$ 5.22
Printing Pressmen	78	\$ 115.50	TOTAL CONTRIBU-		
MARTINEZ			TIONS TO CALI-		
Typographical	597	\$ 4.60	FORNIA LABOR		
MODESTO			LEAGUE FOR PO-		
Lathers	341	\$ 2.40	LITICAL EDUCA-		
NAPA			TION—PERIOD		
Carpenters	2114	\$ 66.03	MARCH 1, 1951 TO		
			FEBRUARY 29,		
			1952—Exhibit A		
					<u>\$87,035.27</u>

DETAIL OF DISBURSEMENTS
MARCH 1, 1949 to FEBRUARY 29, 1952

Schedule 2

**Contributions to Campaign Funds From Per
Capita Receipts:**

Northern California AFL Political League, Humboldt County	\$ 750.00
United AFL Political and Educational Committee of Santa Clara County	1,250.00
Central Labor Council, Modesto	500.00
United AFL Voters' League, Los Angeles	16,000.00
Union Labor Party, San Francisco	3,260.73
San Diego County Labor League for Political Education	1,200.00
Marin County Labor League for Political Education	750.00
Contra Costa County League for Political Education	250.00
Labor League for Political Education for San Joaquin County	750.00
Alameda County AFL League for Political Action	2,500.00
United AFL Political Committee of San Mateo County	250.00
Monterey Peninsula Labor League for Political Education	900.00
Fresno Labor Council Promotional and Legislative Committee	1,500.00
Ventura County Labor League for Political Education	250.00
Kern, Inyo, and Mono Counties Labor League for Political Education	750.00
Long Beach Labor League for Political Education	2,500.00
Tulare-Kings Counties Labor League for Political Education	1,500.00
Harry Finks—Vice President (for: Yuba Sutter Labor League for Political Education, \$250.00; Butte County Labor League for Political Education, \$250.00; 6th Assembly District, \$200.00; 8th Assembly District, \$150.00)	850.00
George Miller, Jr., for Lieutenant Governor Committee, Inc.	1,000.00
James Roosevelt for Governor Committee	3,000.00
James Roosevelt for Governor Committee —San Francisco	1,000.00
George L. Rice for Assembly Committee	150.00
Sacramento County Political Labor League	500.00
AFL Political and Educational League—Contra Costa County	500.00
Edmund G. Brown Campaign Committee	1,000.00
Stanislaus County Labor League for Political Education	500.00
Tri-Counties Labor League for Political Education, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties	300.00
Los Angeles Voters League	250.00
Federated AFL Voters	500.00

Total

\$44,410.73

**Contributions to Campaign Funds From
Voluntary Contributions:**

Douglas for Senator Committee	\$ 9,500.00
Northern California AFL	
Political League, Humboldt County	300.00
Labor League for Political Education, 3rd Congressional District, Vallejo	300.00
Shelley for Congress Committee—	
San Francisco	500.00
Union Labor Party—San Francisco	800.00
Alameda County AFL League for Political Action	1,850.00
United AFL Political and Educational Committee of Santa Clara County	300.00
Fresno Labor Council Promotional and Legislative Committee	800.00
Kern, Inyo, and Mono Counties Labor League for Political Education	1,050.00
Tri-Counties Labor League for Political Education	300.00
AFL Voters League of Los Angeles County	4,400.00
San Diego County Labor League for Political Education	1,200.00
Long Beach Labor League for Political Education	800.00
Orange County Labor League for Political Education	300.00
Johnson for Congress Committee	500.00
Fred L. Trott, Chairman, Walker for Congress Campaign Committee	250.00
Labor League for Political Education, Imperial County	250.00
Douglas for Senator Committee, Alameda County	200.00
1st Congressional District Labor League for Political Education	650.00
Douglas for Senator Campaign Committee, Los Angeles	7,260.00
23rd Congressional District Labor League for Political Education	500.00
Kent for Congress Campaign Committee	1,000.00
Marion R. Walker for Congress Campaign Committee	500.00
Tulare-Kings Counties Labor League for Political Education	1,006.30
Franck Havenner Campaign Committee, San Francisco	1,000.00
Total	35,516.30

Miscellaneous Campaign Fund Expenses:

Disbursements from Per Capita Receipts:

Labor's Committee for Representative Government—Campaign vs. Proposition No. 10	\$ 5,000.00
Robert S. Ash—Organizing and Educational Expense	375.00
William A. Dean—Organizing and Educational Expense	612.85
Harry Finks—Organizing and Educational Expense	300.00
Curtis J. Hyans—Organizing and Educational Expense	600.00

Miscellaneous Campaign Fund Expenses: (Continued)

Thomas A. Small—Organizing and Educational Expense	75.20	
The Garrett Press	15,936.79	
Star Engraving Co.	267.68	
David F. Selvin—Advertising	525.00	
George I. Lynn—Advertising	79.50	
United AFL Voters League, Los Angeles—Mailing Expense	2,000.00	
Union Labor Party, San Francisco—Advertising Expense	1,711.20	
Americans for Democratic Action—Sundry Expense	124.43	
District Council of Carpenters—Mailing Expense	2,000.00	
Frank De Carlo	200.00	
Litho Process Co.	81.10	
James Roosevelt for Governor Committee—Banquet Tickets	9.00	
Union Labor Party—Trial Case	500.00	
Los Angeles Voters League—Board of Education Campaign	200.00	
Total		\$ 30,647.75
Disbursements from Voluntary Contributions:		
Ventura Printing and Offset Co.	\$ 674.07	
George I. Lynn—Advertising	508.34	
Total		1,182.41
Total		31,830.16

Executive Council Meetings:**Allowances and Expenses of Officers****attending Executive Council Meetings:**

Arnold, Jack T.	\$ 316.40	
Ash, Robert S.	95.00	
Dean, William A.	259.00	
Doran, Elmer J.	248.00	
Dougherty, A. F.	165.00	
Finks, Harry	199.00	
Grady, Harry C.	149.32	
Green, C. A.	186.60	
Gruhn, Albin J.	255.00	
Haggerty, C. J.	155.00	
Kelly, George	155.00	
Lehmann, C. T.	238.00	
Lundeberg, Harry	145.00	
Lundschen, Harvey	238.00	
Nelson, Lowell	180.60	
Osslo, Max J.	292.90	
Pitts, Thomas L.	238.00	
Reed, Howard	184.80	
Reeves, Paul	221.20	
Satre, O. T.	162.00	
Shelley, John F.	35.00	
Skates, Maurice A.	273.00	
Small, Thomas A.	175.00	
Somersset, Pat	270.40	
Swanson, Victor S.	175.00	
Walker, Roy	206.80	
Total		5,219.02

Executive Council Meetings: (Continued)**Other Expenses:**

Baker, Estelle	\$ 176.75	
Henning, John F.	145.00	
Hyans, Curtis J.	96.41	
London, Joan	18.32	
Lowrence, Helen S.	42.85	
Otto, Walter R.	135.00	
Sikora, Esther	30.26	
Harry McClune Sound Systems	53.00	
California Hall Association	110.00	
Stenotype Reporting Co.	225.08	
Hotel Whitcomb	110.55	
Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel	25.00	
Petty Cash—Sundry Expense	155.40	
Total		1,323.62
Total		6,542.64

Convention Expenses:

The Garrett Press	\$ 4,286.08	
Golden Gate Press	104.85	
Stenotype Reporting Co.	142.35	
Blake, Moffitt & Towne	24.38	
Bob Hettinger—File Boxes	25.00	
Wobbers, Inc.	3.26	
Skinner & Hammond— Accounting Service	425.00	
Total		5,010.92

**Labor League for Political Education
Conferences—Washington, D.C.:**

C. J. Haggerty	\$ 110.00	
California State Federation of Labor— Refund of Labor League for Political Education Conference Expenses	2,986.18	
Western Air Lines, Inc.	991.14	
Total		4,087.32

Publicity Expenses:

The Garrett Press	\$ 19,285.17	
Harry Finks—Promotional Expense	423.00	
David F. Selvin—Art Work	645.60	
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau	17.49	
Total		20,371.26

Travel Expenses:

Ash, Robert S.	\$ 42.00	
Finks, Harry	1,121.44	
Henning, John F.	40.00	
Hyans, Curtis J.	12.68	
Osslo, Max J.	50.00	
Small, Thomas A.	196.00	
Butchers Union Local No. 229— Max J. Osslo Travel Expense	50.24	
Western Air Lines, Inc.	22.88	
Total		1,535.24

Office Salary:

Betty J. Dvorson	9,111.46
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Printing, Stationery, and Office Supplies:

The Garrett Press	\$ 3,359.08
Charles R. Hadley Company	169.30
Banco Corporation	39.75
A. F. Cordray Company	2.58
Patrick and Moise-Klinkner Co.	26.63
Jay Schwartz—Printing	499.53
Roydon Supply House	145.57
Bank of America N.T. & S.A.	1.46

Total	4,243.90
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Postage and Mailing:

John F. Fixa—Postmaster	\$ 200.00
California State Federation of Labor	590.93
Pitney-Bowes, Inc.	3.27
Petty Cash—Postage Meter Machine— Postage	1,450.00
Petty Cash—Stamps	399.15

Total	2,643.35
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Telephone and Telegraph:

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.	\$ 549.96
Harry Finks	6.25

Total	556.21
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Taxes:

California Department of Employment	\$ 201.64
Collector of Internal Revenue	126.15

Total	327.79
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Group Insurance:

Bankers Life Insurance Company	194.52
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General Expenses:

Skinner & Hammond—Auditing services	\$ 1,425.00
Charles W. Meyer—Testimonial Dinner	50.00
James Roosevelt for Governor Campaign Committee, San Francisco—Banquet Tickets	37.50
Thomas A. Maloney—Bonds	225.00
Secretarial Service	195.71

Total	1,933.21
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Total Disbursements—Exhibit A	\$168,315.01
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