

PROCEEDINGS
of the
**THIRTIETH ANNUAL
CONVENTION**

***California State
Federation
of Labor***



Held at
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER 23 TO 27, 1929



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LABOR PAPERS

IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Union Labor Journal, P. O. Bin 1140, Bakersfield.

Tri-County Labor News, Fresno.

Union Labor News, Glendale.

Labor News, 1231 Locust Avenue, Long Beach.

Oil Worker, 1231 Locust Avenue, Long Beach.

The Citizen, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.

Contra Costa County Labor Journal, 5823 Occidental Street, Oakland.

East Bay Labor Journal, 480 Twentieth Street, Oakland.

The Searchlight, 219 Federal Telegraph Building, Oakland.

Pasadena Labor News, 110 E. Union Street, Pasadena.

Union Labor Bulletin, Labor Temple, Sacramento.

The Labor Leader, San Diego.

Labor Clarion, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco.

The Musical and Theatrical News, 230 Jones Street, San Francisco.

Organized Labor, 1122 Mission Street, San Francisco.

The Seamen's Journal, 525 Market Street, San Francisco.

The Union Gazette, Labor Temple, San Jose.

Labor Gazette, 286 Seventh Street, San Pedro.

Union Labor News, 12 W. Figueroa Street, Santa Barbara.

Stockton Labor Journal, 216 E. Market Street, Stockton.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT:

WM. P. STANTON.....2617 Laguna Street, San Francisco

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District No. 1—(San Diego and Imperial Counties)

E. F. NELSON.....4194 Illinois Street, San Diego

District No. 2—(Los Angeles and Adjacent Counties)

JOHN S. HORN.....124 East 59th Place, Los Angeles

J. W. GILLETTE.....1417 So. Georgia St., Los Angeles

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LLOYD A. BARNES.....330 Haybert Court, Bakersfield

District No. 5—(San Joaquin and Adjacent Counties)

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District No. 7—(Alameda and Contra Costa Counties)

GEORGE DURAND.....265 Bacon Bldg., Oakland

District No. 8—(Marin, Sonoma, Napa and Solano Counties)

ELMA F. SMITH.....1436 I Street, Napa

District No. 9—(San Francisco)

CHARLES S. CHILD.....22 College Terrace, San Francisco

JAMES E. HOPKINS.....87 Tingley Street, San Francisco

ANTHONY L. NORIEGA.....230 Jones Street, San Francisco

JOHN A. ST. PETER.....1388 Geary Street, San Francisco

District No. 10—(Sacramento and Northern Counties)

GEORGE W. STOKEL.....Box 73, Labor Temple, Sacramento

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

PAUL SCHARRENBURG.....Underwood Bldg., 525 Market Street, San Francisco

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No. A—In Memoriam of J. B. Dale—Page 48. Adopted—Page 48.

No. 1—Continuing Continental Baking Co. of Southern California on the unfair list—Page 50. Adopted—Page 75.

No. 2—Continuing National Biscuit Co. on unfair list—Page 50. Adopted—Page 75.

No. 3—Thanking Hon. William N. Hornblower for his sponsorship of legislation which allows any person of good moral character over the age of 21 years, after three years' study of law, to take the state bar examinations—Page 50. Adopted—Page 65.

Nos. 4, 5, 6—Providing for the election of vice-presidents of the Federation by the Districts which they represent—Page 51. Rejected—Page 56.

No. 7—Relative to the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer—Page 52. Rejected—Page 57.

No. 8—Reapportioning the State into 10 Vice-Presidential Districts—Page 52. Adopted—Page 58.

No. 9—Endorsing Sunday closing law for barber shops—Page 52. Adopted—Page 65.

No. 10—Providing for introduction of a bill in the next legislature to improve sanitary conditions of restaurants, etc.—Page 52. Adopted—Page 65.

No. 11—Placing Petaluma Manufacturing Co. on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Federation, and continuing boycott on Co-op Manufacturing Co., Oakland—Page 53. Adopted—Page 75.

No. 12—Urging Labor Councils to assist American Federation of Teachers in organizing teaching force of public schools—Page 53. Adopted—Page 66.

No. 13—Providing for coöperation with representatives of Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union in effort to secure passage of legislation beneficial to plumbing industry—Page 53. Adopted—Page 65.

No. 14—Urging consideration of application of tug boat captains for appointment as bar pilots of the port of San Francisco—Page 53. Adopted—Page 66.

No. 15—Endorsing bill sponsored by A. F. of L. to limit jurisdiction of equity courts—Page 60. Adopted—Page 66.

No. 16—Requesting President Hoover to insist upon strict enforcement of Seamen's Act and all laws to insure safety of life at sea by proper and sufficient manning of all ships leaving U. S. Ports—Page 60. Adopted—Page 66.

No. 17—Providing for appointment by Executive Council of a commission of twelve members from the Bay vicinity to make a study of conditions in San Francisco region, which impede progress of organized labor—Page 61. Referred to Executive Council—Page 65.

No. 18—Relating to efforts to organize mechanics in the aviation industry—Page 61. Referred to Executive Council—Page 65.

No. 19—Protesting against unjust removal of John P. McLaughlin from position as Collector of Internal Revenue at San Francisco—Page 61. Adopted—Page 65.

No. 20—Pledging assistance of Federation to the theatrical crafts in their struggle to prevent complete mechanization of amusement industry—Page 61. Referred to Executive Council—Page 65.

No. 21—Renewing demand that Mexican immigration be placed on a quota basis—Page 62. Adopted—Page 78.

No. 22—Relative to a measure to be presented to next legislature providing for state publication of supplementary textbooks—Page 62. Adopted—Page 65.

Nos. 23-28—Endorsing legislation sponsored by Postal Employees for better working conditions, wages, vacations, etc.—Pages 62-63. Adopted—Page 66.

No. 29—Withdrawn.

No. 30—Relative to construction of Post Office Buildings—Page 64. Rejected—Page 66.

No. 31—Relative to certain salary increases of Federal Employees—Page 64. Adopted—Page 66.

No. 31-A—Asking A. F. of L. to provide that its officers shall not hold office in National Civic Federation—Page 69. Rejected—Page 75.

No. 32—Favoring establishment of general system of old age pensions—Page 69. Rejected—Page 75.

No. 33—Favoring establishment of labor classes in colleges and universities—Page 69. Rejected—Page 78.

No. 34—Pledging support to Journeymen Tailors' Union in struggle against unfair concerns—Page 70. Adopted—Page 76.

No. 35—Endorsing government control of Boulder Dam project—Page 70. Adopted—Page 75.

No. 36—Placing "Hollywood Dry, Inc." on "We Don't Patronize" List—Page 70. Adopted—Page 76.

No. 37—Endorsing proposed legislation for state printing of supplementary textbooks—Page 70. Adopted—Page 74.

No. 38—Providing for investigation of status of Dentist Department of San Francisco College of Physicians and Surgeons—Page 71. Adopted—Page 74.

No. 39—Relative to use of initiative for proposition that citizens be employed on all public work in the State of California—Page 71. Adopted—Page 74.

No. 40—Placing Allen-A Hosiery Co. on "We Don't Patronize" list—Page 71. Adopted—Page 76.

No. 41—Requesting Native Sons and Native Daughters to have their magazine, "The Grizzly Bear," produced in a union shop—Page 72. Adopted—Page 76.

No. 42—Favoring legislation to regulate hours and working conditions of drivers of auto stages, busses and trucks—Page 72. Adopted—Page 74.

No. 43—Providing for redrafting of Assembly Bill No. 288 regarding wearing of special dress or uniforms by employees—Page 72. Adopted—Page 74.

No. 44—Opposing practice of University of California in requiring students to attend classes on Labor Day—Page 72. Adopted—Page 78.

No. 45—Calling for 48-hour demonstration strike in the event that Mooney and Billings are not pardoned within three months after close of convention—Page 73. Rejected—Page 77.

No. 46—Demanding an unconditional pardon for Mooney and Billings—Page 73. Adopted by general recommendation of Executive Council—Page 78.

No. 47—Placing convention on record as favoring organized labor's entry into politics as the American Labor Party—Page 73. Rejected—Page 78.

No. 48—Commending work of Labor Commissioner Walter G. Mathewson—Page 73. Adopted—Page 75.

No. 49—Opposing daylight saving legislation—Page 73. Substitute adopted—Page 75.

CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW OF PRESIDENTS SECRETARIES AND DELEGATES TO THE A. F. of L. CONVENTION

MEN WHO SERVED AS PRESIDENT

- 1901 C. D. Rogers, Typographical No. 36, Oakland.
- 1902-1903 John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9, Vallejo.
- 1904-1905 Harry A. Knox, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
- 1906 G. S. Brower, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.
- 1906 Thomas F. Gallagher, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
- 1907-1908 George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
- 1908 A. M. Thompson, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
- 1909-1911 Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.
- 1912-1915 Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.
- 1916-1921 Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.
- 1922-1924 Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
- 1924-1925 Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco.
- 1926-1927 John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
- 1928- William P. Stanton, Electrical Workers No. 151, San Francisco.

MEN WHO HAVE SERVED AS SECRETARY

- 1901-1902 Guy Lathrop, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.
- 1903 George K. Smith, Barbers No. 134, Oakland.
- 1904 George B. Benham, Printing Pressmen No. 24, San Francisco.
- 1905 F. J. Bonnington, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
- 1906-1907 J. H. Bowling, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
- 1908-1909 George W. Bell, Gas Workers No. 9840, San Francisco.
- 1909- Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

DELEGATES TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTIONS

- 1904 San Francisco—John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9, Vallejo.
- 1907 Norfolk, Va.—Walter Macarthur, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
- 1908 Denver, Colo.—J. B. Dale, Federal Labor Union No. 11345, Vallejo.
- 1910 St. Louis, Mo.—L. W. Butler, Teamsters No. 208, Los Angeles.
- 1911 Atlanta, Ga.—Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8, San Francisco.
- 1912 Rochester, N. Y.—Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8.
- 1913 Seattle, Wash.—Patrick Flynn, Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific.
- 1914 Philadelphia, Pa.—Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
- 1915 San Francisco—Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.
- 1916 Baltimore, Md.—Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 168, San Francisco.
- 1917 Buffalo, N. Y.—Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.
- 1919 Atlantic City, N. J.—George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21.
- 1920 Montreal, Canada—A. J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco.
- 1921 Denver, Colo.—Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
- 1922 Cincinnati, O.—James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
- 1923 Portland, Ore.—Frank Walsh, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
- 1924 El Paso, Texas—R. W. Robinson, Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach.
- 1925 Atlantic City, N. J.—John J. Murphy, P. O. Clerks No. 2, San Francisco.
- 1926 Detroit, Mich.—Don Witt, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.
- 1927 Los Angeles, Calif.—Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.
- 1928 New Orleans, La.—John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
- 1929 Toronto, Canada—Harvey C. Fremming, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach.

WHAT THE CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR SEEKS TO DO

It has been fully demonstrated by experience that unity of action and organization among working people are imperative and essential in order to combat the evergrowing encroachment of organized and consolidated capital, and as there are many questions affecting the interests of the organized workers which cannot be dealt with in special or separate trade or labor unions, and as that end can best be attained by a central labor organization through which all branches of labor may prove allies to any particular one that may be oppressed, and all may form a brotherhood for aggressive or defensive action; therefore, all labor unions in California should affiliate with the State Federation of Labor.

The labor movement of the state is expressed in the State Federation of Labor, and all local movements should be in touch with state designs and demands. Unions, like individuals, achieve greatest results in co-operation.

A link in the chain of communication, fellowship and solidarity is welded by such connections; its seal certifies the genuineness of purpose, attests the worth, entitles to respectful hearing, and commands recognition from all the people of the state.

A larger field is thus within the reach of all, prompt and concerted action can be secured, unity is extended and its power increased, obnoxious legislation retarded or abolished. Labor weapons can be used more effectively and general interest furthered:

To tell the story in short paragraphs:

The State Federation of Labor endeavors to unite all classes of wage-workers under one head, through their several organizations, to the end:

1. That class, race, creed, political and trade prejudices may be abolished.
2. That support, moral and financial, may be given to each other.

It secures in cases of boycotts, strikes, lockouts, attentive hearing before all affiliated bodies, and it renders financial aid to the extent of its ability.

It is not a moneyed institution. It allows each organization to control its own funds; to establish and expend its own benefits without let or hindrance.

It aims to allow—in the light of experience—the utmost liberty to each organization in the conduct of its own affairs consistent with the generally understood principles of labor.

It establishes inter-communication, creates agitation, and is in direct and constant correspondence with a corps of representative organizers throughout the country.

It watches the interests of the workers in the State Legislature; it endorses or protests in the name of labor, and has secured vast relief from burdensome laws.

It compiles and distributes an accurate and comprehensive report on the work of

the State Legislature, together with the labor record of the legislators.

It assembles once a year all classes of wage earners, in convention, to exchange ideas and methods, to cultivate mutual interest, to secure united action, to speak for labor, to announce the burdens, aims and hopes of the workers in California.

It asks—yea, demands—the coöperation of all wage-workers who believe in the principle of unity, and that there is something better in life than long hours, low wages, lack of employment, and all that these imply.

The State Federation of Labor contends:

1. That no particular trade can long maintain wages above the common level.
2. That to maintain high wages all trades and callings must be organized.
3. That lack of organization among the unskilled vitally affects the organized skilled.
4. That general organizations of skilled and unskilled can only be accomplished by united action. Therefore, Federation.
5. That no one particular locality can long maintain high wages above that of others.
6. That to maintain high wages all localities must be organized.

ACHIEVEMENTS of the CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Positive Results

The Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act.
The Women's Eight-Hour Law.
Better Child Labor Laws.
An Old Age Pension System.
Labor Camp Sanitation and Better Housing Laws.
Better Sanitary Conditions in Foundries, Bakeries and Other Workshops.
The Initiative, Referendum and the Recall.
Free Public Employment Agencies and Effective Regulation of Private Employment Agencies.
Compelling Truthful Advertising during Strikes and Lockouts.
Legal Protection for the Union Label.
The Semi-Monthly Pay Day.
Collection of Unpaid Wages without Cost.
The Absent Voters Law.
Safety Laws to Protect Those Employed in Hazardous Industries.
Greater Educational Opportunities for the Workers; University Extension, Vocational Education, Part Time Schools, Free Textbooks.
The Effective Exclusion of Oriental Labor.

Negative Performances

All proposals to establish compulsory arbitration have been defeated.
The appointment of non-citizens as deputy sheriffs, deputy constables or deputy marshals has been prohibited by law.
The ancient "property" qualification for jurors has been abolished.
The law under which "the entire time of a domestic servant" belonged "to the master" has been repealed.
Attacks on Labor Laws, too numerous to mention, have failed because the State Federation of Labor is always on guard duty.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

to the

30TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Long Beach, September 23, 1929.

To the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

It is pleasant to be able to report that the past year has recorded further substantial progress in the achievements of the California State Federation of Labor. The detailed report of the Forty-eighth Session of the California Legislature will be available for the scrutiny of the delegates assembled at this convention. Organized Labor of California can scarcely appreciate the full significance of this year's legislative victories unless a comparison is made with the results obtained in other States, where legislative sessions were held. No other State, except perhaps Wisconsin, can even remotely approach California in so far as favorable and tangible results are concerned.

Let me refer to a single bill successfully sponsored by this Federation. The increase obtained in the maximum weekly payments (under the amended Workmen's Compensation Act) will put into the pockets of injured workers an additional \$1,250,000 per annum. This places California at the head of all States. To be sure, union and non-union workers will share alike in this increase, although the non-union men did not put forth any effort to obtain the changes in law. This is one of the features of labor legislation, that we should stress in our organizing work. Every real man likes to participate in the constant struggle to make this world a better place to live in. The army of toilers in industry may be roughly divided in two groups (1) the trade-unionists in the front trenches who do all the fighting (2) the non-unionists far in the rear who do not contribute an ounce toward success but eagerly and joyfully share in all good things obtained through tenacious fighting of the unionists. Let us never neglect an opportunity to emphasize this fact and tell the whole world that the trade-union movement constantly struggles for the progress and advance of all humanity!

Unemployment and Social Insurance

Few subjects have provoked so much discussion as that of unemployment, and no economic problem has been left more completely unsolved. Labor is united in the demand that something should be done to cure the evil or at least to alleviate the suffering arising therefrom. No legislative session, whether Federal or State, is complete that does not have a discussion of the subject. Of books published and articles written and reports prepared by economists, statisticians, and sociological experts there is no end. Labor organizations have it constantly before them.

As a consequence of the attention directed toward this problem, at least one definite accomplishment has been achieved within recent years. No well-informed, intelligent person now denies that such a problem exists. Those who still evade the issue by denunciation of the unemployed, as being merely a lazy or a shiftless lot, merit and receive contempt for such opinion. To all who have undertaken any study of the unemployed with any degree of impartiality, it is obvious that the overwhelming majority of those who are out of work are keenly desirous of finding it. Nor is it any exaggeration that the ranks of the army of able bodied men who have become chronic seekers of charity, are largely recruited from among those who would have been industrious and self-sustaining had reasonably continuous employment been available for them. Involuntary idleness has habit-forming qualities quite as pronounced as drug taking.

Unemployment is a ravaging social disease both endemic and epidemic in its nature, and, because it is a social disease, it is the duty of society for its own protection, if for no other reason, to reduce it to the lowest proportion possible. The positive guarantee of continuous employment at rates of remuneration that will provide a reasonable standard of living to all who need work in order to live, is still an Utopian dream. But while conceding the improbability of completely stamping out this disease, it is our duty to assume the leadership in this fight. Poverty and pauperism under famine conditions are understandable. When the means of life are inadequate to supply the needs of all, some must inevitably suffer. Such conditions, however, do not prevail under our modern system of production and distribution. The reverse is the fact. Indeed the great tragedy

of our present system is to be found in the fact that the most acute suffering due to unemployment is coincident with an overstocked market. Trade depressions mean that warehouses are choked with clothing, cold storage plants and grain elevators bursting with food, and fuel reservoirs are overflowing. Then, at such times, men, women and children must go unclothed, must exist half starved upon some form of charity, and must freeze in their hovels. In other words, there is no question about the wealth of our country being more than enough to meet every legitimate need.

Thus there are two facts that may be accepted as established beyond dispute; first, in California and throughout the United States, there is either seasonally or continuously, a considerable number of persons who are unable to find employment; and second, the suffering caused by unemployment is not due to the inability of the means of production to adequately supply a sufficiency of commodities to meet legitimate human need. Untold wealth is possessed by thousands, while unemployment and the fear of it inflict their misery upon millions.

Herein lies the challenge to us; that labor produces an abundance for all, but through the inability to find employment, multitudes are divorced from access to the things they need. This condition constitutes the difficult and troublesome problem which confronts us.

It has been contended that many public and semi-public service corporations are gradually enlarging their various systems of social insurance, and that they will ultimately adopt unemployment insurance. It is my firm opinion, based upon concentrated attention to the subject, that only an insignificant percentage of unemployment will be eliminated, if all the before-mentioned corporations should adopt unemployment insurance. Moreover, there is a serious question whether social insurance by private employers is desirable.

Various forms of social insurance, including old age pensions, if paid for by the employer, are merely cunning devices adopted by the opponents of collective bargaining and the trade-union movement to discourage organization of the wage workers.

This form of insurance is in no sense an altruistic grant. It is designed to chloroform the employee, to prevent him from affiliating with a labor union and to stop him from complaining about wages or working conditions. Because, if he does join a union, if he does complain, his job will be at stake and to him and his family dismissal means the end of the whole beautiful insurance scheme, including the promise of the pension in old age.

According to a recent investigation by the Old Age Pension Commission of Pennsylvania several privately conducted industrial pension schemes allow the board of directors to suspend or terminate pensions if in their judgment the conduct of the pensioners may seem unworthy. Others declare that employees going on strike or ceasing work when their services are required will not be eligible for pensions. One company rules that in case of a strike the time previously employed shall be divided by two, thus cutting down the amount of the pension or postponing the date of retirement. Several firms forbid marriage to certain of their employees under certain conditions under penalty of forfeiting pension rights. Little wonder that Justice Brandeis has called industrial pensions the new peonage.

Therefore, it should seem quite obvious that until we can substitute social insurance by the State for the group insurance and other welfare schemes by which employers silence the workers, we shall be seriously handicapped in organizing work.

The subject is recommended to the earnest and serious attention of the Convention.

Necessity for Intelligent Political Action

The apparent necessity for greater efforts to obtain equitable legislation providing for social insurance by the State, rather than by private corporations, clearly points to the need for continued intelligent activity in the political field. And in this connection we must bear in mind that the population of California is not only rapidly increasing, but the balance of political power is constantly shifting.

In 1910 the entire vote for Governor was 385,713; of these the successful candidate, Hiram W. Johnson, received 177,191 votes. At the General Election in November, 1928, there were registered in San Francisco County alone 253,043 voters; in Alameda County 241,571, a total in the two counties of 494,614, a greater vote by 108,901 than the entire vote for Governor in 1910.

In Los Angeles County, however, to which the bulk of the population has gone, we find even more startling figures. The registered vote of Los Angeles County alone, at the before-mentioned election was 925,292, almost three times the vote of the entire State for Governor in 1910. The vote actually cast in Los Angeles County last November was 705,801, almost double the vote for Governor in the entire State eighteen years ago.

Of course, when Hiram Johnson was elected Governor, women did not vote. This factor must be taken into consideration in making comparison. Even when the fact is taken into consideration, the increase of registration in Los Angeles County to 925,292, with 750,801 actually voting at a single election, is most significant.

Under the new reapportionment system the political strength and influence of the pro-labor delegation from San Francisco has been greatly diminished. On the other hand the normally anti-labor delegation from Los Angeles County will have more

than 25 per cent of the eighty votes in the Assembly. In the Senate the majority of the people of California, residing in the three most populous counties, will be represented by only three Senators. The minority will elect the other thirty-seven Senators. Nearly all these thirty-seven Senators will do their political campaigning in the small cities and country towns. This, of course, necessitates the adoption of new tactics on our part and it is hoped the Convention will give careful deliberation to this problem.

Conclusion

The nation-wide organizing campaign under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor has had our hearty co-operation and it is most gratifying that our membership shows an increase notwithstanding the severe unemployment conditions which have prevailed in certain trades.

I sincerely appreciate the honor of serving as President of the California State Federation of Labor. It has been a pleasant duty to work for the labor movement of my native State. The work has been all the more agreeable because of the cordial and harmonious relations with Secretary Scharrenberg, and all the other members of the Executive Council.

May our great movement ever continue to grow and develop along broad and progressive lines. This is the earnest wish of yours.

Fraternally and Sincerely,

WILLIAM P. STANTON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 1

San Diego, September 1, 1929.

To the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

The progress of the Labor Movement in San Diego County for the past year has been very gratifying, both in the Federated Trades Council and in the Building Trades Council.

The Moving Picture Operators have made the greatest strides of any organization in this city during the past year, owing to the introduction of the "Talkies," and are now enjoying unparalleled prosperity.

The Butchers have maintained a very militant organization, and have negotiated an agreement with a very large percentage of the butcher shops of this city, which shortened their hours of work and increased their wages.

The Culinary Workers have many reasons to be proud of their organizations in this city, as they signed up every new house that has opened in this city during the past year, and have gained many new members.

The building trades are becoming more closely affiliated, and are receiving support from the employers' associations, who have finally come to the conclusion that in order to secure competent craftsmen in this vicinity, they must secure them through the employment departments of the various unions, and not at employment agencies and auto camps. While some of the building trades have suffered a slight loss in membership, this has been more than overcome by the installation of a new local of Stationary and Operating Engineers, with a healthy membership which is growing very rapidly.

The Retail Clerks, Bakers, Barbers, Sheet Metal Workers, Teamsters and Chauffeurs, and all theatrical crafts report satisfactory gains in membership. Local 1017, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, has been revived, new members added and a new wage scale entered into.

Letter Carriers Branch No. 70 has made steady gains, as has Local No. 145, Fire Fighters.

The meetings of the Federated Trades and Labor Council have grown in interest, and the attendance has increased about fifteen per cent over last year's record. The Council has continued its activities toward a solution of the immigration problem, and its Research Bureau, under the able management of Secretary Dowell, is recognized—as witnessed by the many requests for information and data received from educators and legislators throughout the land.

The "San Diego Labor Leader," the voice of the organized worker in San Diego and vicinity, under the very able management of Editor Albert Rogers, is in a very prosperous condition.

Fraternally submitted,

E. W. LEONARD.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

Los Angeles, September 1, 1929.

To the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

In submitting the report for the Vice-Presidency of the Second District for the year 1928-1929 I am pleased to report that Organized Labor has made progress. Conditions

were similar to the year previous. An unemployment problem during the winter months that was estimated as high as 75,000 with a gradual clearing up during the spring and summer so that at this writing employment is about normal, all of the skilled trades reporting very little or only seasonal unemployment—the semi-skilled and unskilled trades reporting a great number unemployed.

The continued influx of Japanese, Mexican and Filipinos is yearly becoming more menacing, and is a problem that Organized Labor must solve if we would preserve California for the white races. The tremendous protest and howl put up by southern California employer's associations during the hearings on the Hurley Bill (prohibiting the employment of aliens on public work) should have aroused every American with red blood in his veins. These patriotic employer's associations were fighting for the privilege of employing alien labor when there were over fifty thousand Americans unemployed in Los Angeles County, among whom were ten thousand World War Veterans.

The building trades organizations with few exceptions have made some progress in face of a slump of approximately twelve per cent in building permits and valuations. For the benefit of the convention there are quoted herewith the building statistics for the past seven years which will show the general trend of the building industry in this district:

Fiscal Year	No. of Permits	Valuation of Same
1922-1923	54,818	\$155,636,722
1923-1924	60,618	185,072,734
1924-1925	46,238	154,494,235
1925-1926	40,355	132,632,374
1926-1927	36,762	118,037,797
1927-1928	36,535	116,836,732
1928-1929	33,003	103,747,797

An active organizing campaign has been carried on during the past year which I believe has more than offset the losses some organizations have sustained. There has been a great deal of activity by the Moving Picture Studio workers, some progress made and new organizations chartered.

The outstanding Labor event of the year being the fight put up by the Actors' Equity for an equity contract for all actors working in the studios. The battle was under the personal charge of President Frank Gilmore and was aggressively conducted. Mass meetings with thousands in attendance were held and the radio put to good use. The meetings with the producers however were unsuccessful, and the fight for an equity contract has been suspended for a few weeks when it will undoubtedly be resumed and pushed to a successful conclusion.

In the Los Angeles city election Labor made a very poor showing, only a few of its City Council endorsees being elected, the mayoralty endorsee being badly defeated. However the Labor Movement has many friends in office in the city government, hold-overs from the previous administration and the new Mayor, while not endorsed by Labor, is considered a very fair man; at one time a member of the Railway Telegraphers Union and will without doubt give Organized Labor a square deal.

In conclusion it can be stated that the Organized Labor Movement in Los Angeles, as a whole, made progress during the year and is in good position to meet the problems that confront it. All of which is respectfully submitted:

JOHN S. HORN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

Long Beach, September 1, 1929.

To the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

With the Convention coming to Long Beach there is a great deal of enthusiasm, not only among the members of labor unions but also among the many progressives, civic officials, and in fact the whole community seems to be interested in the entertainment of the delegates and the making of this Convention the outstanding one of the Federation.

I am pleased to report one hundred per cent affiliation with the Federation in the city of Long Beach with practically the same percentage in the outlying districts. Practically all of the local unions in the district have elected delegates to the Convention.

The "Movement" in Orange County has witnessed considerable growth in membership during the past year. Past Vice-President, R. W. Robinson, has spent considerable time in the county doing organization work for the several Carpenters Local Unions throughout the county with a great deal of success. This success has naturally penetrated throughout the entire Building Trades Industry with the result that the wage scale and working conditions almost universally prevail. There is a very active Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council in this county.

The San Pedro "Movement" has kept pace with the growth of the city, having had control of practically all of the work. The Central Labor Council of San Pedro has had

a good attendance of delegates at all meetings throughout the year. The officers have put forth every effort possible to perfect the Labor Movement of this district.

Long Beach has had an exceptionally good year. The building permits have exceeded any year in the history of the city. Quoting a report made by a committee appointed by the Central Labor Council to investigate the percentage of union men employed in this gigantic building program, which was to the effect that 80 per cent of the work on class "A" construction was being done by union men, appears to be the best method of reporting union conditions in the Building Trades industry. Both the Building Trades Council and Central Labor Council have practically one hundred per cent affiliation with good attendance at all meetings.

There have been two local unions established in Long Beach during the past year, namely, the Bakers and Teamsters and Truck Drivers. The Bakers are making considerable progress with their new local. Great results are hoped for in the formation of a real Truck Drivers organization, especially with those employed in the distribution of milk products.

The six day week which was instituted by some of the oil companies approximately one year ago is proving a real asset to the industry, both to the employees and companies as well. All of the major companies have adopted the six day week with no reductions in pay in a great many of the departments. It is hoped that the time is not far distant when the program will be universally observed. A new agreement has been negotiated between the Shell Oil Company and employees to take effect at the expiration of the present agreement September 1, and runs for a period of one year. The conference was presided over by E. P. Marsh and C. T. Connell of the United States Department of Conciliation. Several increases in wages were obtained.

The Labor News, which is owned by the Central Labor Council and managed and edited by Carl Fletcher, is proving to be a real asset to the "Movement" of this district.

A consistent and definite program of advocating the employment of local union craftsmen on all work in the city is one of the most important factors in cementing and building our "Movement." It is in a very healthy financial condition.

The Labor Temple, which was dedicated in June 1928, has assisted greatly in bringing the many organizations closer together, both from a practical working standpoint and socially. Local unions and individuals have assisted in paying off the indebtedness of the building to the point that it is now on a sound financial basis.

The Labor Commissioner's office in this district has been successful in collecting many thousands of dollars in wages from "fly-by-night" promoters and contractors, and has worked hard in the enforcement of the general labor laws.

The entire Labor Movement of this district is greatly pleased with the legislative accomplishments by the Federation during the past year and highly commend the officers of the Federation and all of those connected with the legislative program for their efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. COULTER.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 3

Santa Barbara, September 3, 1929.

To the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

Peace and tranquillity seem to pervade the Third District, and during the past year nothing of a serious nature has arisen to cause trouble between Organized Labor and employer. The few controversies that have cropped out have been satisfactorily settled. The district has prospered.

Ventura has made rapid strides in organization, and now has fifty per cent more members than was reported a year ago. Brother C. A. Pender, business agent for the Ventura Carpenters, has had remarkable success in building up his local. Building has kept up at a good pace during the year and the organized membership has been steadily employed.

Ventura's miscellaneous trades are doing well. They show a gain in membership; they are pushing the union label, house card and button, and they are taking a great interest in organization work. The Auto Mechanics have made a big gain in membership. The Ventura County News is a credit to Organized Labor, and a great help to the movement in the district.

San Luis Obispo has more than held its own. A small gain in membership is reported. Pismo Beach and Santa Maria present a fertile field for organization among the culinary workers.

Organization moves onward and upward in Santa Barbara. The movement takes an active interest in all public affairs and is always represented on civic betterment committees. At this time several members of Organized Labor are on city commissions.

Building activity has been good and all members in the building line have had steady employment. Brother Jay Smedley, secretary of the Building Trades Council, reports that

all building done in Santa Barbara has been strictly union, with one exception. An addition to the State Teachers' College was built by an out-of-town contractor with non-union men. It seems rather strange that the State would foist a non-union job on the people of Santa Barbara. However, the story has a most unsatisfactory ending, for it is understood the bonding company had to finish the job at a reported loss of \$14,000.

Owing to the great number of piledrivers employed in building piers and bulkheads near the Elwood oil field, Brother Don Cameron, international organizer, has been kept busy in this connection. A good many new members have been taken into the Santa Barbara branch of San Pedro Piledrivers' Union.

All miscellaneous unions have gained in membership, the Auto Mechanics showing the greatest gain. The Culinary Alliance is strongly entrenched; Moving Picture Operators and Stage Employees' local has secured better working conditions and shorter hours; the Bakers have everything lined up; Laborers have secured a 50-cent per day increase; a Blacksmiths' local was chartered during the year.

The Children's Recreative Society, a new organization, put on a number of successful entertainments in the Labor Temple, and in June put over a wow of a picnic for the children.

Santa Barbara's labor paper, The Union Labor News, has doubled in size and interest. It is a great help to the movement.

Fraternally,

C. C. HOPKINS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 4

Bakersfield, September 6, 1929.

To the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

A review of labor activities in District No. 4 the past year shows the usual succession of peaks and depressions in volume of work in the building trades and allied crafts, and with some local exceptions, a general decline in amount of work, as compared to previous years. The miscellaneous crafts have consistently maintained their positions and in some cases show healthy gains in membership and conditions.

The size of this district and the agricultural characteristics of the territory between population centers, breaks it into three rather distinct groupings, viz: (a) Merced, (b) Fresno and its Tri-County associates including Hanford, Visalia and Tulare, and (c) the southern group consisting of Bakersfield and Taft and environs.

A generally healthy condition of labor exists in Merced where harmonious conditions prevail. Labor ideals, in the crafts where organizations exist, have been maintained by the members and respected by the employers. As a fitting tribute to the efforts of those who made Labor Day possible, the Merced Daily Sun-Star, in conformity with the contract existing with the Typographical Union, omitted their Labor Day issue, thus permitting the typos to join in the day's observances. A full column of front page space devoted to labor's ideals, aspirations and accomplishments, in the issue just preceding, is an example of the harmony prevailing.

The healthy condition of this council with ten affiliated locals holds out hopes for additions in the near future. Steps are under way to organize the Laundry Workers, and they feel that a little outside help could secure a Machinist local as well.

In Fresno the determined front put up by the Barbers against the inroads of cut price non-union competition is worthy of comment. The effort to meet this cut price competition with its own weapons has not only strengthened and consolidated the Journeyman Barbers as well as the Master Barbers Association, but has brought them closer together in a realization of their mutual problems and their mutual dependence, than has ever been possible before in their history. An optimism and determination prevails in both organizations, that the cut rate non-union men will be forced back into the scattered suburbs where they came from, or out of business altogether.

This year in Fresno has seen the complete establishment of the five day week program in the building trades crafts and in addition, two crafts have advanced their earnings \$1 per day, and the closed shop prevails.

The Bill Posters are happily optimistic in their newly chartered local, with jurisdiction extending over most of San Joaquin Valley.

The Truck Drivers of Fresno have recently been successful in taking in the men of one of the large overland trucking companies, which has helped the membership, besides increasing their scope of effectiveness greatly.

Miscellaneous crafts in the tri-city group of Hanford, Tulare and Visalia have not been so prosperous as in the larger places, and the organized crafts are fewer in number, but a Culinary local to embrace the three localities is projected. Building trades crafts have had a prosperous summer there.

Bakersfield and Taft, each having both Central and Building Trades Councils maintain the friendliest relations and exchange working courtesies.

One regret in this territory has been the disbanding of the Truck Drivers local, who surrendered their charter early last year.

Bakersfield has been quietly rejoicing for the past two weeks over the fact that the Labor Temple Association has paid off its last indebtedness and the Temple is now entirely free and clear.

In Taft the Butchers are passing through a rather chaotic state but the "old heads" hope to bring about a better condition soon. They have been crying for assistance with both the Truck Drivers and the Machinists, and believe there are excellent possibilities in both lines if some outside assistance can be obtained in organizing them.

The progress being made by the Oil Workers, both in membership and recognition, has been gratifying and gives ever increasing promise. This is especially true in this territory where the Federal conservation program has kept employment conditions so uncertain and upset.

The two labor owned printeries in Fresno and Bakersfield are in a healthy and prosperous condition, and are inestimable factors in keeping our aims before the general public. They have our every wish for continued prosperity under their successful management.

Beginning this month the Kern Central Council is inaugurating a series of label observance meetings which will continue through the winter months, in which the rotten conditions of some non-union production methods will be emphasized. A label drive was put on at the instigation of the writer last year just after the return from the State Federation Convention, which resulted in putting full lines of labeled men's wear in most of the leading stores. Previous to this only two of the smaller shops made any pretense of carrying labeled wearing apparel.

The difficulty between the Bakersfield Butchers and the Safeway Stores, Inc., satisfactorily settled after several weeks, was the only major disturbance in the southern part of District No. 4 this year, although the Bakers narrowly averted trouble by a prompt and vigorous stand, at its first appearance.

There is of course much room for work and improvement all over the district, and it is hoped that we may be kept free from such disturbances so that our efforts may be turned to new constructive work rather than to repairing broken organization structures.

With sincere felicitations to all members and friends of this Federation, I am

Faternally yours,

L. A. BARNES.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 6

San Jose, August 23, 1929.

To the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

During the past year business here has been almost as quiet as it was the previous year. The Building Trades locals have been the heaviest losers as there has been considerable decrease in the construction work, and, due to the falling of construction work, a considerable number of craftsmen have suffered unemployment.

In Santa Cruz County and Monterey County the Building Trades has been very progressive due to the enormous amount of construction work that has been carried on in the cities of Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Salinas, Monterey, Pacific Grove and Carmel, and the Building Trades Locals of those two counties have had an increase of membership and finances.

Nothing of unusual importance has developed in my district. Practically every labor organization affiliated with the Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County has maintained its previous standard. A few locals have gained in membership and finances.

Of all unions here I can surely state that the Teamsters and Auto Truck Drivers No. 287 has made progress, having gradually increased by both membership and finances, and at present said Local No. 287 is having a drive to organize the unorganized drivers employed by some union bakeries for the delivery of union-made bread, also to organize all non-union bakeries and their drivers.

I have always dedicated a part of my time to keeping in good standing all affiliated unions in my district with this Federation, and in the making of propaganda for new affiliations on the few unaffiliated unions, some of whom have given me assurance to affiliate as soon as conditions will permit.

In my five years of attendance to the conventions of this Federation I have noticed that this Federation has gone on record in recommending numerous measures tending to the welfare of different branches of labor organizations and those have become very protective laws for Organized Labor in general, and I do believe that those few indifferent local unions which still remain unaffiliated should appreciate the stand taken by this Federation for their protection with more seriousness and loyalty by affiliating with the same.

I have also worked in making direct propaganda among Organized Labor to patronize only and exclusively "Union Made Goods," and having had a conference with several

merchants (owners of reliable stores here), I have found that it is very easy to find union-made clothes, hats, underwear, shoes, coveralls, and several other appparels. Union-made collars are almost out of sight, and the reasons given by the merchants are two: First, because it is difficult to obtain them, due to the scarcity of manufacture; second, because there is very little demand for them. However, it is not difficult to obtain "five labels."

In regard to the development of the Surety Building and Loan Association which was organized in February, 1926, to counteract unfair tactics adopted by some Building and Loans in this community, report has been recently made to me that the growth and success of this organization has surpassed all expectations and the total resources of the Association to date is about \$1,500,000, exceeding last year by \$600,000. Nearly all union jobs have been financed by this association.

The Barbers Unions in this district have maintained their previous standard, and, due to the activity on the enforcement of the Barber Law, which was enacted by the State Legislature in 1927, it is hoped that conditions will continuously improve.

Our Labor paper, the Union Gazette, since the change was made has become one of the best union papers in the State which is highly appreciated by our members. This great improvement is due through the untiring efforts and ability of the editor and manager, Wallace Watson.

In conclusion, it is a pleasure to state that I have enjoyed my term of office, and I appreciate the honor of serving as Vice-President of this great Federation.

Fraternally yours,

ROS MANNINA.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 7

Oakland, September 1, 1929.

To the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

As Vice-President of the Seventh District I hereby present my annual report, and it is most gratifying to me to be able to report progress throughout the entire district, all local unions have either held their own as to wages, and in a number of cases wage scale has been advanced to a higher level. A large number of the local unions in this district have added materially to their membership, it should be noted that this increase has not been brought about by a sporadic short lived movement but by the steady and consistent efforts of the officials of the various units of the labor movement in this district.

Particular attention is called to the advancement that has been made, in organizing and adding to the membership of Organized Labor, in the vicinity of Martinez, in Contra Costa County. Sharing most prominently in this advancement can be mentioned the Boilermakers and the Electrical Workers organizations, these unions having made wonderful progress in the vicinity mentioned.

No charters have been surrendered since our last convention, but it is noted with pleasure that the following unions have been organized and chartered under the parent body and their delegates have been seated in the Alameda County Central Labor Council: Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmens' Union Local No. 39, Retail Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers Union Local No. 18084, Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers Union Local No. 17967 and Sleeping Car Porters Union Local No. 18079.

The fight that has been conducted in this district by Local No. 70 of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, in their controversy with the unorganized gas companies has met with some success, and the work is still progressing with the greatest of energy and no doubt will be successful.

District No. 7 has been singularly free from labor trouble during the present term, there having been no authorized strikes or boycotts declared with the exception of the controversy between the Musicians Union and a very small percentage of the moving picture industry, this matter has had the attention of the entire labor movement in this district.

In the automobile industry in this district there developed a situation whereby a large number of the workers suspended work because of the low wage paid and the intolerable working conditions that were imposed upon the workmen in certain plants of the above mentioned industry. It appears to be an unfortunate fact that the working men in one or more plants of the industry came under the influence of certain people who were avowed adherents of the Communist party or the O. B. U. with the result that the efforts of the actual workers have been wasted, with conditions no better than before they became the victims of a movement that is avowedly antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor. I have called this situation to the attention of the respective international unions and urged that serious attention be given to the condition of this large number of the unorganized group in this industry located in the Seventh District.

•The culinary crafts of this district are in a very good condition, as to organization, it being a rare thing to see an eating house without the union house-card. The Molders Union report good progress in their fight for organized conditions.

The labor movement of the Seventh District was successful at a recent election in the city of Oakland in securing the passage of a municipal ordinance that provides that the prevailing scale of wages in the city of Oakland shall apply to all contracts for work done by said city.

Every contract for work to be performed within the State of California at the expense of the city or paid for out of moneys deposited in the treasury, whether such work is to be done within or outside the limits of the city, and whether such work be done directly by or under such contract duly awarded, or indirectly by or under sub-contract, sub-partnership, day labor, station work, piece work or any other arrangement whatsoever must provide:

1. That in every contract for the performance of labor, that eight hours shall constitute a day's work; that the contractor and all sub-contractors under him shall pay their employees on said work a salary or wage at least equal to the prevailing salary or wage for the same quality of service rendered to private persons, firms or corporations under similar employment in the city of Oakland;

2. That any person performing labor in the execution of such contract shall be a citizen of the United States or have declared his intention of becoming such;

3. That preference in the performance of labor under such contract or other arrangement shall be given to persons who shall have actually resided in the city and shall have so resided for the period of one year next preceding the date of their engagement to perform labor thereunder.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. DURAND.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8

Napa, September 6, 1929.

To the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

As another year has passed and it is time to again render my report from District No. 8, it is with pleasure I can say it has been a very satisfactory year in general for Organized Labor.

Napa has had one of the busiest years in the building line it has experienced for some time, with all jobs including the work on State buildings and new hospital fair to Organized Labor.

The contractor for the Mutual Home Builders, an outsider, caused us considerable trouble and we were obliged to remove our men from all his jobs, and in some cases impose a fine. While it has not all been settled satisfactory with the Carpenters, as yet, and may not be, they have made it impossible for him to continue his operations here and the organizations in other localities where he may operate will profit by the experience of the Carpenters here.

While the various organizations have not increased their membership materially they have held their own except the Garment Workers who have made considerable gain and now have a membership of nearly one hundred.

Vallejo too has had a very successful year; the most important item is the progress being made in handling of wage matters entirely within the ranks of Organized Labor. Shop Committees have been elected in our own crafts and the authorities at Mare Island have been notified and have accepted our committees as representing these crafts. Important changes in the instructions to local wage boards have been made and are due entirely to the activities of our representatives in Washington. We feel that both the management and Organized Labor will benefit by this plan. Building trades conditions, as far as the organizations are concerned, are not perhaps as they should be. An organization campaign is in progress and with increasing building activities they hope to strengthen the ranks of Organized Labor. In this connection they hope to place one of their members as the Inspector on the Veterans Memorial Building soon to be erected in Vallejo.

Organization activities are being carried on by a number of the crafts. Boilermakers have just completed their campaign, the Culinary Workers are now in the midst of a membership drive and the Machinists are about 95 per cent organized. These activities reflect materially in the active attendance of the delegates to the Central Labor Council and they are now enjoying lively meetings.

The Labor Temple Association has had another successful year showing a substantial reduction in the debt on their building, with prospects for the future very bright.

The Summer School conducted by representatives of the Extension Department of the University of California, held at Joy Woods, was highly appreciated by the members of Organized Labor who found it possible to attend. The various Councils of this district have appointed a committee who will try and put next year's Summer School on a sound financial basis, with good prospects for success.

Petaluma has had a quiet year, but enough work to keep most of the crafts at work. The Label Auxiliary has been very active and has done very effective work. Santa Rosa has had a "double your membership" drive which means an increase of members in the Engineers local, Laborers and Painters. The Painters have established the five day week which is very satisfactory. The Carpenters have received an increase in wages of \$1 per day, and all city work is run 100 per cent union, and there is a move on now to organize the retail clerks. The Labor Council has put a shelf in the Public Library, where all Labor books may be obtained.

Fraternally submitted,

ELMA F. SMITH.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 9

San Francisco, August 30, 1929.

To the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

The year just closed found the Labor Movement in District No. 9 holding its own, to say the least. An occasional temporary setback has been overcome, with our locals showing a healthy condition, financially and numerically.

The Grocery Clerks Locals call attention to their activities against the chain stores, requesting your assistance by not patronizing them.

The Structural Iron Workers' have been somewhat successful in the elimination of a dual (Industrial Association) union. With the good advice and personal assistance of their National President the future seems brighter.

The Culinary crafts are engaged in a strenuous battle against the Foster Lunch Houses; they are requesting assistance in your refusal to enter these unfair houses.

The Garment Workers', in requesting the label on all your purchases, merely ask members of Organized Labor to render the same assistance your local expects from the movement.

The Molders appear to have recovered from their recent battle with the Industrial Association, having regained many foundries.

Our Alaska Fishermen report a prosperous season.

The Laundry Workers' Union have been doing some fine work, their membership now totaling over 2000 members.

Auto Mechanics report good results in organization work.

The Building Trades, generally speaking, are slowly recovering from the enemy's attack; many large buildings were erected 100 per cent union.

Our youngest local, the Cleaners and Dyers, are going through the period that veterans of the movement so well remember.

The School Teachers have become well organized with a progressive organization.

The Typographical Locals as well as the entire printing trades are in a prosperous condition.

The introduction of the five-day work week has made some progress in San Francisco. All the mechanics and laborers employed in the maintenance and repair departments of the State Harbor Commission are now under the five-day work week. The arrangement is said to be satisfactory to all concerned.

The Theatrical Trades have had the greatest struggle in their history. The challenge of the T. and D. Jr., Circuit to introduce the American Plan in the district from Tulare to Redding, including about twenty-two theaters, has hardly accomplished the desired results. The State Theatrical Federation responding to the challenge has taken charge of the controversy. We might well be proud of the fact that in the large territory affected, no desertions have been reported. Musicians, Stage Employees, Motion Picture Projectionists, Janitors and Bill Posters and Billers who comprise the California State Theatrical Federation have for the third time since the birth of their Federation, fully demonstrated to the Theatrical Managers the full meaning of their slogan "An injury to one is an attack upon all." At this time the Theatrical Federation reports the situation well in hand, being fully confident of ultimate victory.

In conclusion may we call attention to the immediate need of Labor to meet the rapidly growing mergers of capital; we of Labor must unite our dollars and our purchasing power under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, demand the Union Card, label and button. Thus and only thus may we ever hope to combat the common enemy, and retain the American standard of living.

A summary of Labor's progress so far as District No. 9 is concerned, may well be recorded as being in a healthy and prosperous condition.

Fraternally submitted,

CHAS. S. CHILD,
JAMES E. HOPKINS,
ANTHONY L. NORIEGA.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 10

Sacramento, September 1, 1929.

To the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

During the past year the labor movement in Sacramento has had very good success considering the lack of building in the winter months, while the miscellaneous unions have more than held their own with a slight gain in membership.

The Culinary Workers Alliance No. 561 of Sacramento have general conditions very good, signing up eleven new houses with an increase of membership about sixty-six, with the co-operation of other unions through the Federated Trades Council Local No. 561 was able to accomplish these gains.

Building and Common Laborers Local No. 343 and the Cement Workers have amalgamated into one local union, and have made a slight gain in membership.

Butchers Local Union No. 498 is believed, by the writer, to be one of the best in the State in their line of work; they have a one hundred per cent closed shop condition and have continually made advances each year. During the past year they have negotiated a new agreement which provides that the employer furnish for the meat cutters all gowns and aprons.

The Carpenters have held their own during the past year, their membership being about the same as last year.

The Electrical Workers Local Union No. 340, with a membership of about eighty members is prosperous; at the present time somewhat dull with a bright outlook for the balance of the summer and winter, with some improvements in the working conditions.

General Teamsters and Dairy Employees Local No. 585 has made a gain of about eighty members in the past year. The Dairy Employees have negotiated a new agreement with an increase in wages of \$10 per month for all inside labor at the various dairies and creameries. At present Local No. 585 is negotiating new agreements for the Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen; also Laundry Wagon Drivers and the Heavy Truck Drivers.

Plumbers and Steamfitters Local Union No. 447 had a slight decrease in membership during the past year because of the decline in the amount of construction work going on in Sacramento. The Local Union still controls the same proportion of work that it always had, the work being done by non-union men is only the very cheapest class of construction, where price is the largest element to the minds of the pirate real estate speculator, promoting this type of work.

The movement in Sacramento has maintained a very cordial relationship with all the officers of the political subdivision, many of the local unions holding memberships in the Chamber of Commerce.

The following statement relative to legislative activities for the year 1929 is self-explanatory:

"As a mark of respect to the Sacramento Labor Movement, the writer was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly of the California Legislature.

"While serving in that capacity I was in a position to observe the work of Brother Scharrenberg, as the representative of the California Labor Movement, in the capacity of lobbyist before our State Legislature, and I would feel that I had neglected my duty to the Labor Movement if I did not express my impression of this officer's ability in this report. His knowledge of legislative affairs, his personal acquaintanceship, his judgment and his untiring efforts to protect and improve the conditions of the workers by legislation and, most important, the respect in which he was held by members of the Legislature. The Labor Movement gained many friends through being judged by their representative.

"Our local union will not have a representative at this convention, but we extend to you our best wishes for a successful and harmonious convention, knowing full well that such action as you may take will be for the best interest of the Labor Movement.

Respectfully,

A. FERGUSON, Secretary,
Plumbers and Steamfitters Local No. 447."

The report of the 1928 convention contained the announcement that the Sacramento Organized Labor Movement had just placed its own newspaper—the Sacramento Valley Union Labor Bulletin—in the field. This militant publication celebrated its first birthday with the issue of August 23. It has enjoyed a steady growth in circulation, the average fully paid circulation for the past three months having been in excess of 8000 copies weekly. The paper is proving of inestimable value to the movement.

For many years Sacramento had suffered from the odium created by solicitors for "privately" owned "labor" papers, and the high pressure methods of "fly-by-night" gentry, who fattened their purse at the expense of local business men in the name of Organized Labor, through the medium of solicitation for charts, timebooks, and other schemes.

This bad condition has been completely eliminated by our own publication, which is now recognized in the business field as being truly authentic and as entirely representative of the progressive and humanitarian platform of the great trades union movement.

The Union Labor Bulletin is under the supervision of a Board of Publishers, elected by the membership, and is comprised of J. N. Welsh, of the Allied Printing Trades Council; C. W. Barber, of the Building Trades Council, and Chris Lages, of the Federated Trades Council. Chas. W. Lyon, a member of the Typographical Union, is the editor and manager.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. W. STOKEL.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Los Angeles, September 3, 1929.

To the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

The Forty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order in New Orleans on Monday, November 12, and held daily sessions until Wednesday afternoon, November 28.

The report of the Committee on Credentials declared there were present on the opening of the convention 377 delegates, which included five fraternal delegates.

The report on membership in the American Federation of Labor showed an increase in per capita paying members of 83,537 over the previous twelve months. This is the greatest gain in membership in any single year since 1920, and reports indicate a still greater gain for the present year.

At the Los Angeles convention a resolution introduced at the instance of the California State Federation of Labor demanding that Mexicans be placed under the quota system was refused passage because the delegates were led to believe that Mexican immigration could be regulated by a voluntary agreement entered into between the Mexican Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.

In its report to the New Orleans convention, the Executive Council admitted that the voluntary agreement had not produced results and recommended that Mexico, Central and South America be placed under the restrictive quota system. The recommendation was unanimously concurred. This decision places the American Federation of Labor legislative program, with respect to immigration restriction, in full accord with the expressed wishes of the California State Federation of Labor.

Your delegate introduced two resolutions in the convention—Resolution No. 76 and Resolution No. 77. Resolution No. 76 proposed endorsement of the Swing-Johnson Bill and the Boulder Canyon Dam, a project of serious import to southern California, in the following resolve: That the American Federation of Labor at its Forty-eighth Annual Convention, held in New Orleans, La., November, 1928, does hereby affirm its entire approval of the Boulder Canyon Dam project as provided for in the Swing-Johnson Bill, and earnestly urges the Senate of the United States to vote favorably upon the Swing-Johnson Bill at the earliest possible date after the reconvening of the Seventieth Congress in December of this year. This resolution met with considerable opposition in committee and was a subject for extensive lobbying and was finally reported out by the committee in the closing days of the sessions as follows: In relation to the subject matter of Resolution No. 76, the committee has been informed that in January, 1928, the Executive Council adopted the following declaration:

"We are in favor of the Boulder Dam project; we favor it being constructed with such safeguards thrown around it as to fully protect the interests of all the people, and we favor the distribution of water for domestic, irrigation and power generating purposes being placed under the direction, control and authority of the Federal Power Commission created by the Federal Government." The committee recommended, as a substitute for Resolution No. 76, that the declaration of the Executive Council in relation to the subject matter of the resolution be concurred in by the convention.

Delegate McCluskey of the Arizona State Federation of Labor spoke at length against the resolution and the report of the committee. Vice-President Matthew Woll spoke in support of the report. Delegate Harvey C. Fremming, Long Beach, representing Oil Field Workers of America, closed the debate in support of the committee's report in a most convincing and scholarly address. The report of the committee on Resolution 76 was unanimously adopted.

Resolution No. 77 was practically the same as Resolution No. 59, introduced by Delegate J. E. Ford, National Organizer of Master, Mates and Pilots of America, and had for its purpose the urging of establishing adequate salary standards for the United States Steamboat Inspection Service.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution and further recommended that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized

to continue its co-operation with the National Federation of Federal Employees to the end that adequate wage standards be established in the United States Steamboat Inspection Service. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

In marked contrast to previous conventions was the absence of jurisdictional disputes throughout the sessions, and the only session of acrimonious debate was when the discussion of Brookwood College was injected into the proceedings.

Your delegate deeply appreciates the honor of representing the Labor Movement of the State of California in the American Federation of Labor Convention and expresses his thanks and best wishes for the continued success of the California State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN F. DALTON.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF WORKERS' EDUCATION FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1928-1929

Berkeley, September 7, 1929.

To the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

This report includes the work of the fifth year of workers' education in California under the direction of the Joint Committee on Workers' Education representing the California State Federation of Labor and the Extension Division of the University of California.

The following is a list of the educational activities promoted by this department during the past educational year:

- 1-3. For Electrical Workers' Local No. 18, Los Angeles, California, three courses of eight sessions each by Attorney Stahlman.
4. The Social Wage Policy of the American Federation of Labor, six sessions, by Professor Lundkvist and Director Kerchen, for Central Labor Council of Long Beach, California.
5. Course in the Study of Wages, by Director Kerchen, for Engineers Local No. 72, Los Angeles, California.
6. Course in the Study of Wages, by Director Kerchen, for Ornamental Plasterers Local No. 640, San Francisco, California.
7. Course in the Study of Wages, by Director Kerchen, for Electrical Engineers, Local No. 104, Oakland, California.
8. A ten day Summer School at Neeley's Grove on the Russian River ending September 3.
9. Conference over the week-end of August 25-26 on Problems of Poverty in connection with the aforesaid summer school.
10. Conference on the Social Wage Policy of the American Federation of Labor during the week-end of September 1-2, at the close of the above mentioned summer school.
11. A week-end Conference on Unemployment, January 18-19, in co-operation with the Committee on Education of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council.
12. Summer School at Joywoods, Bodega, California, from June 22 to July 7.
13. One week-end conference in connection with the Joywoods Summer School on the subject of "Technological Unemployment."

It will be noted in a consideration of the above list of activities that there were not as many classes organized as last year or in some of the previous years of this department, but as an offset to this there was an increase in other forms of education. For example, the departure in the growth of summer schools and week-end conferences. These developments in the field of workers' education are hopeful and indicate an increased interest in workers' education.

Summer Schools

This summer beginning June 22, ending July 7, was held our second summer school. The site for this summer school was selected at Joywoods, near Bodega, California, a beautiful location in the midst of redwoods, mountains and running streams. Three courses were offered as follows: (1) Problems of the Worker in a Machine Age. (2) Economic Backgrounds of Modern Thinking. (3) Economic Problems of the Working Woman. The regular attendance of the sessions was thirty persons, both men and women.

At Camp Seeley, south of Los Angeles, California, near Arrow Head Lake in the San Bernardino mountains, there was held a third summer school from July 14 to 28, inclusive. The same courses of study were offered in this school as at the Joywoods School. The attendance numbered some fifty persons. The instruction was given by Professor Lundkvist and Director of Workers' Education, J. L. Kerchen.

Week-end Conferences

It will be noted that during the past school year there has been conducted four week-end conferences. The four subjects considered at these conferences were as follows: (1) The New Social Wage Policy of the American Federation of Labor. (2) The Nature, Cause and Relief of Poverty. (3) Problems of Unemployment. (4) "Technological Unemployment." All of these sessions were well attended, the interest keen, and participation general on the part of those present. One of the chief features of the week-end conference is that it can be attended by many persons that could not otherwise find time to attend a regular class. It provides an opportunity for the busy labor official to participate in the efforts of workers' education that the longer, continuous sessions do not provide.

Approval by the American Federation of Labor

The most outstanding and significant achievement of the past year for the California Plan of co-operation between an Extension Division of a state university and a state federation of labor has been the generous indorsement of the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor and the Workers' Education Bureau of the same organization. Persons interested in this co-operative plan of workers' education as conducted in the State of California will note the nature of this unstinted approval.

The following excerpts from the Report of the Proceedings of the last Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor indicate the nature of this approval:

"There has emerged among other successful experiments the plan of co-operation that has developed between the State Federation of Labor of the State of California and the Extension Division of the University. This co-operative plan provides for a Joint Committee on Workers' Education composed of nine members, five of whom represent the State Federation of Labor and four of whom represent the Extension Division, which committee has control of the general policy of the work. The plan preserves the integrity of a workers' education enterprise and at the same time preserves a high standard of instruction in classes. It has now been in operation for a period of four years and from both the side of labor and the university there has been a complete satisfaction with the plan.

"This plan of co-operation with a state university is in line with labor's long and continuous record of support of tax supported institutions. It follows the path of many successful accomplishments. As far back as 1912 the American Federation of Labor in annual convention indorsed a resolution to relate the university extension programs to the needs of the workers. The California plan has achieved this result on a democratic basis. We believe that this is not only a sound procedure to follow but one that will assure to our membership throughout the country the opportunity of a sound and thorough going program of workers' education under their own direction. We recommend that this plan be followed and direct the Workers Education Bureau to make this the basis of its work."

It is hoped that the labor movement of the State of California will note and appreciate duly this splendid approval that has been given us by the American Federation of Labor. To the mind of the Director of Workers' Education that it is even better than we deserve. Labor of California is asked to consider this approval of our work as a challenge to stimulate it to measure up to what is expected of it by the Workers' Education Bureau and the American Federation of Labor.

The Workers' Education Bureau Convention

It was the good fortune of the writer of this report to attend, as a delegate, the convention of the Workers' Education Bureau held at the American Federation of Labor Building at Washington, D. C., last April. This convention marked the eighth year of the Bureau's history.

This was the most important convention of the Bureau because of the Brookwood College case and the declaration of policy so clearly and emphatically outlined by the representatives of the American Federation of Labor. This declaration of workers' education policy turned upon the Brookwood case. Without a discussion of the merits of the many issues involved in this controversy, in this report, it is stated for very definite reasons that the American Federation of Labor through its representatives refused to approve some of the instruction offered by Brookwood and accordingly Brookwood was removed from membership in the Workers' Education Bureau.

The fate of the Brookwood Labor College was not the special business of the American Federation of Labor; it had no control, nor never had any control, over its policies anyway. But the discussion of the case has furnished an opportunity to state what is to be expected of workers' education in the future by the American Federation of Labor. The American trade union movement represented by the American Federation of Labor has found its way in most of the vital concerns of trade union policy. It stakes its present and risks its future on that policy. It is not going to be misled by radical

doctrines of visionaries who are critical of and most frequently hostile to trade unionism. It looks with suspicion upon reform movements; it is not interested in how tolerable labor might be with the American Federation of Labor left out. It proposes rather to strengthen its position in present day society by education, organization to the end that labor may secure an increasing share in the things that make for better living standards. A workers' education that contributes to this program of trade union principles and which can be made to function as a support and an arm to these ideals of the American Federation will meet the approval of the American Federation of Labor and none other will be considered.

It should be noted, too, that this program in matters of workers' education should not be construed as narrow and rigidly circumscribed either as to subject matter or method. The academic freedom as practiced by the Workers' Education Bureau is likely as liberal as is to be found in any other educational institution. There are no prescribed courses. The fundamental policy of local autonomy as practiced by the American Federation of Labor is the rule in the selection of course and instructors in its workers' education. A group of trade union workers have the unrestricted freedom to choose any subject for study and select any instructor they themselves decide to choose. The Bureau places no restrictions in these matters.

Lectures and Talks Upon Workers' Education

During the past school year your Director of Workers' Education addressed sixty-two gatherings upon labor and allied subjects pertaining to workers' education. He feels that in the main these efforts have been cordially received.

It is with appreciation that your delegate was elected to membership in the new incoming Executive Board of the Workers' Education Bureau.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. KERCHEN.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 10, 1929.

To the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

We, the undersigned Auditing Committee, appointed by President Stanton to audit the accounts of the State Federation for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1929, beg leave to report that we have examined the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and find them correct as per detailed report submitted to the convention.

The cash balance on hand September 1, 1929, was \$7,568.81.

On the date of the audit there was on deposit with the Bank of America of California (Humboldt Branch) of San Francisco the sum of \$5,228.41, from which should be deducted \$1,357.78 in checks issued but not paid; with the United Bank and Trust Company of San Francisco the sum of \$1,773.36; with the Liberty Bank of San Francisco (Bank of Italy) the sum of \$1,774.82, and in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer \$150.00.

The Federation owns a \$1,000.00 registered Liberty Bond of the fourth series. Also, one \$1,000.00 5 per cent school bond of the City and County of San Francisco, maturing in 1956, and one \$1,000.00 5 per cent school bond of the City of Los Angeles, maturing in 1959.

The Secretary is under bond with the National Surety Company to the amount of \$2,000.00, the premium on said bond being paid in advance to September 23, 1930.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLES S. CHILD,
JAMES E. HOPKINS,
ANTHONY L. NORIEGA.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, September 10, 1929.

To the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

As in previous years, the Secretary-Treasurer's report contains, in addition to a detailed statement on the Federation's finances, a statistical review of the Federation's membership, a report on the "We Don't Patronize" List, and a review of the more important transactions of the Executive Council, not already dealt with in the reports of the President or Vice-Presidents.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Vice-President Edward Drake of District No. 1 tendered his resignation on April 1 because he was no longer a resident of the district. The Executive Council elected Edward W. Leonard, a member of Waiters' No. 500, to the vacancy.

Vice-President R. L. Vogelgesang of District No. 5 tendered his resignation during July because his employment required him to be absent from his home and out of the district the major part of time. The Executive Council did not fill this vacancy because the convention would meet in a few weeks.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST

Following is the Federation's "We Don't Patronize" list as revised by the Sacramento convention and with the changes developed during the year:

Stage Lines: Pickwick Stage Company.

Wearing Apparel: Co-Op. Manufacturing Company (overalls and garments). Oakland.

Food: Continental Baking Company of Southern California; National Biscuit Company; Mutual Creamery Company of San Francisco.

Cigars, Tobacco, etc.: La Natividad Cigar; Van Camp Cigar; El Primo Cigar; Santa Fe Cigar; United Cigar Company, all cities; M. A. Gunst Cigar Company, all cities.

Newspapers and Periodicals: Riverside Evening Press; Collier's Weekly; American Magazine; Woman's Home Companion; Farm and Fireside; Mentor.

Hotels: Hughes Hotel, Fresno; Travelers Hotel, Sacramento.

ACTION ON RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

All resolutions pertaining to State legislative matters have had the careful attention of the Executive Council. The detailed report on results achieved at the Forty-eighth session of the California Legislature will be in the hands of the delegates to the convention.

All resolutions referring to Federal legislation have had the earnest attention of the Executive Council.

Resolution No. 28, requesting that the Langendorf Baking Company of Southern California be placed on the Federation's "We Don't Patronize" List, was referred to the Executive Council for attention. It is a pleasure to report that this concern signed a union agreement with the Bakery Workers, effective January 2, 1929.

Resolution No. 29 relative to voting rights of fraternal delegates in Central Labor Councils was referred to the Executive Council without instructions. The Executive Council considered the proposal but failed to find any merit in the proposal to grant voting rights to fraternal delegates. For that reason no action was taken in the matter.

Resolutions Nos. 46 and 68 were referred to Brother John F. Dalton who represented this Federation at the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor.

WORKERS EDUCATION

Upon adjournment of the last convention, President Stanton appointed the following Committee on Workers' Education: Daniel C. Murphy, James W. Mullen, George Durand, Roe H. Baker, Elizabeth K. Livermore, George G. Kidwell and Paul Scharrenberg.

By request of the Executive Council this committee gave careful attention to Resolution No. 40, pertaining to the establishment of a Workers' College. Mrs. Kate O'Hare, who suggested the plan outlined in Resolution No. 40, appeared before the committee and argued in favor of the proposal. The committee recommended unfavorably on the establishment of a workers' college, (1) because of the tremendous financial obligations involved, and (2) because educational facilities of every character are now available in California. The Executive Council unanimously concurred in the report.

The Committee on Education also considered Resolution No. 52, pertaining to co-operative part-time education in Oakland. The committee learned that, upon direction

of Labor Commissioner Mathewson, a survey and detailed investigation of part-time education in Oakland was then carried on by Louis Bloch, Statistician for the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement. Mr. Bloch's report was made available early in the year. After a careful study of this very comprehensive survey, supplemented by personal investigation on the part of several members of the committee, the following report was submitted:

"Part-time Vocational Education as practiced in Oakland has proven unsatisfactory and even dangerous in the unorganized industries. Where organization of the wage earners is in effect it is possible to keep the employment of students within reasonable bounds, but in unorganized industries it seems that the tendency has been to exploit those students and to pay them a wage much less than those regularly employed in these industries.

"Insofar as so-called 'Cooperative Retail Store Education' is concerned, we find it particularly objectionable because, in actual operation, it seems to be merely a scheme to commercialize students in the public schools for the benefit of retail merchants."

The Executive Council approved the report for submission to the convention.

LABOR AND THE STATE UNIVERSITY

The Joint Committee on Workers' Education, composed of representatives of the California State Federation of Labor and the Extension Division of the University of California has continued to function during the year.

This Joint Committee meets the requirements of the National Workers' Education Bureau, which specifies that the majority of such a committee shall be composed of bona fide labor representatives. The report of J. L. Kerchen, Director of Workers' Education, giving details of the Joint Committee's work, is available and recommended for careful perusal of the delegates to this convention.

In 1929 a new arrangement for the observance of Labor Day was initiated at the University of California. Beginning with that year, Labor Day has been celebrated by holding literary exercises on the campus under the auspices of the California State Federation of Labor. Following are the California trade-unionists who have delivered Labor Day addresses to the students of our State University: 1924, Daniel C. Murphy; 1925, James W. Mullen; 1926, Henry Boyen; 1927, Andrew Furuseth; 1928, Will J. French; 1929, Paul Scharrenberg.

MISSION OF THE LABOR PRESS

Within recent years some ninety American cities have come into the class having only one morning newspaper. A large number of cities have come into the class having morning and evening newspapers under one ownership. With growing speed the combination and merging of newspapers goes on. San Francisco, as an example, for many years had three morning and three evening papers. Now it has only two morning and two evening papers, the Bulletin having been absorbed by Hearst and combined with the Call. This amalgamation placed an additional 250 men on the enforced unemployment list.

The self-satisfying claim that workers can enter other industries will not suffice. The "other" industries are also victims of the same revolution. Even such unskilled callings as road making and sewer digging are being done by the machine.

If the trend toward newspaper monopoly continues, the outlook for fearless probing, fighting, searching journalism is poor. It may be said there will be the fear that competition may arise, but that danger lessens for the simple reason that embarking on newspaper publication is today a very expensive business.

The only redeeming feature about this merging and monopolizing of daily papers is the obvious fact that it enlarges and makes much more important the field of the labor press. In several California cities today the trade-union journal stands out as the only paper through which the issues vital to the masses can get an adequate hearing and presentation.

A big daily paper, monopolizing its field, is a big business enterprise. The labor paper remains a human enterprise. Therein is its opportunity.

It is the historic mission of the labor press to point to the fact that we are yet at the threshold of the automatic-machine age. Inventors and scientists are ceaseless in their efforts to develop machinery and processes that will dispense with human labor power. With workers displaced, and their purchasing power destroyed, who will buy the machine-made commodities?

We are confronted by many perplexing economic problems and the swift march of progress scarcely gives us time for retrospective thought. A century and a half ago, an English clergyman, Thomas Robert Malthus, wrote an essay in which he proved that population increases faster than the means of subsistence, and that vice, war, disease and birth control are the forces which alone can save us from a world so crowded that all mankind is on the edge of starvation.

Malthus was hailed as a great, though gloomy, prophet. But now, after 150 years, in which the toll of disease, at least, has been reduced by half and the average term of life doubled, the main trouble with the world in an economic way is that it is producing more than it can consume.

Standards of living have risen steadily in all that time; but the world is now not only farther from starvation than ever before, but is embarrassed by a glut of goods which it doesn't know enough to distribute properly, and thus balance production by consumption.

Truly, the situation presents startling possibilities. And in seeking the road toward a better and brighter future, organized labor must become the leader—not the follower. Not only the Malthus theory, but other hoary old theories must be rejected as a new age dawns. Only a complacent, non-thinking world will overlook the opportunities brought to our door by the revolution now on in industry.

FORMATION OF CREDIT UNIONS

A law providing for the formation of Credit Unions in this State, sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor, was passed by the 1927 Legislature, and became effective in July, 1927. Since said time a number of unions have availed themselves of the benefits of this law by organizing credit unions. These in particular are the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks now operating credit unions in Los Angeles, Bakersfield, San Francisco, Oakland and Stockton, and in addition thereto, Postal Clerks have organized Credit Unions in San Diego, Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Francisco, Oakland and in Stockton. A recent group now are organizing a credit union known as the "Marine Credit Union, Ltd.," which will serve the employees on marine craft in the port of San Francisco and ocean-going vessels. Other groups are contemplating organization. The Credit Union solves the small loan problem of the worker and enables him to learn something about the management of money and also inculcates in him the habit of thrift.

The organization work of Credit Unions is being financed by Edward A. Filene of Boston as a disinterested Public service work, and no charge is made directly or indirectly for any service rendered in connection with the organization of such credit unions.

MEXICAN AND FILIPINO IMMIGRATION

Vigilant attention has been given to the unsolved phases of California's immigration problem. Insofar as Asiatic immigration is concerned the California State Federation of Labor has continued to function through the California Joint Immigration Committee. This committee represents, in addition to the State Federation of Labor, the State Department of the American Legion and the Native Sons of the Golden West.

The report of Delegate Dalton refers to the fact that the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor went on record by unanimous vote in favor of legislation to place Mexico, Central and South America under the restrictive quota system.

Largely through the influence of this Federation the California Legislature was prevailed upon to adopt three resolutions memorializing Congress to restrict Filipino and Mexican immigration and keep intact existing statutes providing for the exclusion of Asiatic laborers. The three resolutions are described in the "Report on Labor Legislation."

The American Legion convention, which met in San Diego recently, passed a resolution asking the Department of Industrial Relations of the State of California to report on the Filipino problem in California. Preliminary work was commenced on such a survey several weeks ago. It is expected the report will be ready by the end of the year.

With respect to Mexican immigration, Governor Young has, several months ago, appointed a Mexican Fact-Finding Committee, composed of the Directors of the Department of Industrial Relations, Social Welfare and Agriculture. The gathering of the facts has taken time and has been done in a most painstaking manner. The present outlook is that by the end of this year there will be in the hands of the Governor a report on the Mexican population in this State, and it is hoped the document will be printed for general distribution.

ORIENTAL LABOR IN CALIFORNIA

A significant event took place during the year at one of the regular weekly meetings of the San Francisco Labor Council, when a representative of the newly organized Chinese Laundry Workers' Union told in graphic terms of their successful strike against intolerable conditions prevailing in the Chinese laundries of the San Francisco bay cities.

By the agreement arrived at between laundry proprietors and employees, the latter would have to work only ten hours on Saturdays instead of the fifteen hours, which was the main cause of the controversy. The other five days they work from 7 a.m. until 10 p.m., making an eighty-five hour week. In addition, the bosses agreed to pay their respective employees for the period of the walkout, to take the "instigators of the rebellion" back to work without any discrimination and to freely permit all workers to join the Chinese union.

This incident is of real historic significance—first, because never before had a duly accredited delegate of organized Chinese workers appeared on the floor of San Francisco Labor Council; second, because the strike illustrates forcibly the terrible contrast in the working conditions of white and yellow laundry workers. The organized white laundry workers have for many years enjoyed the eight-hour work-day, i. e., the forty-eight-hour week. The organized Chinese laundry workers, on the other hand, have only now succeeded in establishing the eighty-five-hour week! And yet there are foolish men who tell us that Asiatics have ceased to be a threat or a menace to a decent standard of living!

EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY IN STATE INSTITUTIONS

That the efforts of organized labor benefit all workers was again forcefully demonstrated during the year by the establishment of the eight-hour workday in State institutions, such as hospitals, asylums, etc. Years ago when there was a semblance of organization among the attendants in State hospitals, the California State Federation of Labor began to make representations to the State administration for the necessity of the shorter workday in State institutions. In the meantime, the Attendants' Union had surrendered the charter because the members felt the organization could not obtain results. Notwithstanding this lack of appreciation, the Federation continued an aggressive campaign for the shorter workday until success was achieved. The change, which took effect on July 1, will not only benefit the employees of State institutions, but will greatly reduce the labor turnover and thus increase efficiency and guarantee more humane care and treatment for the unfortunate persons who are wards of the State.

PARDONS FOR MOONEY AND BILLINGS

The last convention of this Federation resolved as follows:

"Resolved, That this convention reiterate the action taken at preceding conventions and the action of the American Federation of Labor pertaining to the case of Mooney and Billings, and be it further

"Resolved, That this matter be left in the hands of the incoming officers of this Federation for this consideration and settlement."

The American Federation of Labor Convention, held at New Orleans, unanimously reaffirmed the declaration of the previous convention which provided "that the President and Executive Council will continue to proceed in the manner which in their judgment is best calculated to bring about the release of Mooney and Billings, and calls upon all affiliated organizations, including city central bodies and state federations of labor, to be guided solely by the advice given them from time to time by the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor regarding the cases of Mooney and Billings."

Your Executive Council has kept in close touch with the President of the American Federation of Labor. It is to be regretted that Governor Young has not been able to arrive at a conclusion in Brother Mooney's application for a pardon. Notwithstanding this regrettable delay and notwithstanding Mooney's published opinion that "he, (Governor Young) does not want to pardon me—he wants me to accept parole," the record shows that progress is being made to secure the release of these two men.

Ten years ago a polite communication was sent to Governor Stephens inquiring when it would be convenient to meet a committee appointed by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to urge that a pardon be granted. Governor Stephens, in a lengthy reply, which was transmitted over the continent by the Associated Press, declined to meet the committee and urged that "organized labor should purge itself of Mooneyism."

Governor Richardson, who was Mooney's favorite at the election, did not touch the application for a pardon but passed it along to his successor.

The present Chief Executive is the first and only Governor who has consented to investigate the case and render a decision one way or the other.

During the year, your Secretary, under authority of the Executive Council, has repeatedly conferred with Governor Young upon this subject. It should be understood that the Governor cannot grant a pardon to Warren K. Billings until he has "the written recommendation of a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court."* No application for a pardon has as yet been filed by Brother Billings but the petition is in course of preparation and your Secretary has rendered whatever assistance he could give in the matter of obtaining the required statements from those who participated in the trial.

Your Executive Council recommends that the convention reiterate its many previous declarations of belief in the absolute innocence of Mooney and Billings, and strongly urge Governor Young to speed up his study of the case and to grant the long-delayed pardon.

* * *

Shortly after the foregoing was written, but before going to press, Tom Mooney issued his second annual circular letter to the local trade-unions in California. Both letters request financial aid.

Few persons have any conception of the tremendous sums already raised for that purpose. From August, 1916, to January, 1918, the sum of \$108,225.61 was raised for the defense of Mooney, Billings and the other trade-unionists indicted for alleged participation in the preparedness parade explosion of July 22, 1916. For the before-mentioned collection the Workers' Defense League of San Francisco published a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements.

It is not known what amount was collected by the Workers' Defense League subsequent to January, 1918. It is known, however, that self-constituted Mooney Defense Committees were collecting large sums in various parts of the United States. For instance, on November 24, 1919, the Washington State Federation of Labor issued a circular repudi-

*See Section 1, Article VII, Constitution of California.

ating the Mooney Defense Committee for the Northwest. This particular committee had up to that time collected \$9,673.07. The committee had expended \$8,872.20 to carry on its work. There was a balance on hand of only \$800.87. Not one dollar had been forwarded to the Mooney Defense at San Francisco.

At about this time there was organized the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee. This committee was not appointed by the Molders' Union but it proceeded at once with the collection of funds.

On May 10, 1920, E. D. Nolan, Secretary of the International Workers Defense League (and one of the most active men in the Mooney defense), notified the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor that the League at a regular meeting on May 8, 1920, had decided to terminate its active connection with the defense in the Mooney case.

No financial statement was ever issued by the Molders' Committee and when attention was called to this fact at the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor, Rena Mooney supplied Secretary Morrison with the following statement which was designated as an "audit":

"To Whom It May Concern: This will certify that the undersigned committee from Local 164, International Molders' Union of North America, has audited the books of the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee from November 1, 1920 to December 31, 1923, and found them to be thoroughly satisfactory in every respect; all moneys received and disbursed having been duly accounted for. (Signed) B. Seebaum, F. M. Gorman, Martin Eagan, L. P. Warner."

If there has been any subsequent "audit" of funds collected by the Molders' Defense Committee it has not been brought to the knowledge of the California State Federation of Labor.

MEASURES ON NOVEMBER BALLOT

A total of twenty-one measures, comprising twenty Constitutional Amendments and the Veteran's Bond Act, will be submitted to the people of California at the General Election in November, 1930. It is likely that one or more Initiatives will also qualify for the ballot. At this time definite action is recommended on six measures, as follows:

Description of Measure on Ballot	Recommendation
S. C. A. 6—Exempting non-profit hospitals from taxation.	Yes
S. C. A. 27—Providing that not to exceed one-half the State taxes on fire insurance company premiums shall go to firemen's pension funds.	Yes
A. C. A. 17—Prohibiting judges of courts of record, including municipal courts, from practicing law either "in or out of court."	Yes
A. C. A. 37—Authorizing the Legislature to set up retirement salary system for State employees.	Yes
Twenty Million Dollar Veteran's Bond Act.	Yes
S. C. A. 28—Ten million dollar bond issue for San Francisco Harbor improvements.	Yes

STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Local Unions Affiliated	Labor Councils Affiliated	Total Affiliations	Total Membership
October 1, 1909.....	151	11	162	25,000
October 1, 1910.....	244	12	256	45,000
October 1, 1911.....	362	12	374	56,000
October 1, 1912.....	429	15	444	62,000
October 1, 1913.....	502	15	517	67,000
October 1, 1914.....	512	18	530	69,000
October 1, 1915.....	498	18	516	66,500
October 1, 1916.....	481	21	502	68,000
October 1, 1917.....	498	21	519	71,500
October 1, 1918.....	486	21	507	78,000
October 1, 1919.....	515	24	539	94,900
October 1, 1920.....	549	27	576	104,200
October 1, 1921.....	568	27	595	100,100
October 1, 1922.....	664	27	691	91,000
September 1, 1923.....	626	25	651	87,500
September 1, 1924.....	633	25	658	92,000
September 1, 1925.....	607	25	632	95,400
September 1, 1926.....	662	27	689	96,600
September 1, 1927.....	648	28	676	95,200
September 1, 1928.....	647	30	677	96,100
September 1, 1929.....	623	32	655	99,000*

*Explanatory Note.—The recorded membership is based on the per capita tax paid to this Federation. Local unions pay per capita tax only on members in good standing. It

is estimated that an average of 15 per cent of the members of local unions are usually in bad standing. Again, it is regrettable, but true, that a few local unions do not even pay per capita tax on the full membership in good standing.

It should also be noted that a number of local unions are not affiliated with this Federation, although the constitution of the A. F. of L. makes such affiliation a duty!

In any estimation of the total trade-union membership in California the foregoing facts should be duly considered. Conservatively speaking, it is believed that the A. F. of L. trade-union membership in California is in excess of 125,000. If we add the membership of the four Railroad Brotherhoods, who are not in affiliation with the A. F. of L., the minimum total California trade-union membership must be placed at about 150,000.

Report of Membership, 1928-1929

Labor Councils in good standing, September 1, 1928.....	30	
Local Unions in good standing, September 1, 1928.....	647	
	<hr/>	677
Labor Councils affiliated during the year.....	2	
Local Unions affiliated during the year.....	10	
	<hr/>	12
		<hr/>
		689
Amalgamated with other unions.....	3	
Charters surrendered	4	
Suspended for nonpayment of per capita tax.....	27	
	<hr/>	34
		<hr/>
Organizations in good standing, September 1, 1929.....		655
Approximate membership of newly affiliated unions plus increase in membership of unions already affiliated.....		7300
Approximate decrease in membership of affiliated unions plus loss of membership in unions listed as suspended, etc.....		4400
		<hr/>
Net increase in membership.....		2900

New Affiliations

LONG BEACH	SAN FRANCISCO
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17965.	Chauffeurs No. 265.
MARTINEZ	Cleaners, Dyers, Pressers No. 17960.
Oil Workers No. 5.	Longshore Lumbermen's Assn.
PITTSBURG	Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89.
Sacramento River Fishermen.	Masters, Mates and Pilots of the Pacific.
SALINAS	SAN LUIS OBISPO
Central Labor Union.	Central Labor Union.
SANTA BARBARA	Culinary Workers No. 98.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 364.	

Amalgamated With Other Unions

Elementary School Teachers No. 44 with High School Teachers of Sacramento.
Shipwrights No. 759, Carpenters No. 449, San Francisco, with Shipwrights No. 875, Oakland.

Charters Surrendered

Building Service Employees No. 64, Los Angeles.
Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 391, Los Angeles.
Cleaners and Dyers No. 17967, Oakland.
Fire Fighters No. 230, San Jose.

Suspended for Non-Payment of Per Capita Tax

Carpenters No. 1481, Colusa.	Barbers No. 253, San Bernardino.
Carpenters No. 1963, Crescent City.	Electrical Workers No. 477, San Bernardino.
Printing Pressmen No. 279, Eureka.	Retail Clerks No. 769, San Diego.
Stage Employees No. 430, Eureka.	Pavers No. 18, San Francisco.
Mailers No. 59, Fresno.	Post Office Laborers No. 17831, San Francisco.
Railroad Signalmen No. 100, Los Angeles.	Lathers No. 278, San Mateo.
Retail Clerks No. 406, Los Angeles.	Painters No. 83, San Rafael.
Steamfitters No. 95, Los Angeles.	R. R. and Steamship Clerks No. 751, Santa Barbara.
Street and Highway Engrs. No. 941, Los Angeles.	Painters No. 821, Santa Monica.
Barbers No. 863, Merced.	Lathers No. 98, Stockton.
Musicians No. 652, Modesto.	Painters No. 1115, Stockton.
Plumbers No. 62, Monterey.	Post Office Clerks No. 45, Vallejo.
Stage Employees No. 327, Napa.	
Oil Workers No. 12, Orcutt.	
Tailors No. 272, Pasadena.	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 1, 1928, to August 31, 1929, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year:

Receipts

Affiliation Fee	\$ 12.00
Per Capita Tax	12,405.73
Miscellaneous	1,351.34
Total	<u>\$13,769.07</u>

Disbursements

Sacramento Convention	\$ 1,417.40
Executive Council	285.69
Office Expense	245.65
Postage and Mailing.....	433.13
Printing	641.75
Rent	762.00
Salaries	6,125.00
Legislative Expense	1,399.18
Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention.....	450.00
Contribution to California Joint Immigration Committee.....	250.00
Purchase of Los Angeles School District Bond.....	1,068.78
Furniture and Fixtures.....	105.00
Miscellaneous	287.09
Total	<u>\$13,470.67</u>

Recapitulation

Cash Balance, September 1, 1928.....	\$ 7,270.41
Total Receipts for twelve months.....	13,769.07
Total	<u>\$21,039.48</u>
Total Disbursements	<u>\$13,470.67</u>
Cash Balance, September 1, 1928.....	\$ 7,568.81
Invested in Liberty Bond, Bond of City and County of San Francisco and Bond of City of Los Angeles (par value).....	<u>\$ 3,000.00</u>
Total	<u>\$10,568.81</u>

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL

Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee

ANAHEIM		BENICIA	
Carpenters No. 2203.....	\$ 7.14	Federal Employees No. 218.....	5.50
Central Labor Union.....	15.00	BERKELEY	
Painters No. 1136.....	5.78	Carpenters No. 1158.....	10.99
Typographical No. 873.....	5.80	BREA	
BAKERSFIELD		Oil Workers No. 27.....	13.00
Bakers No. 146.....	5.00	CHICO	
Barbers No. 317.....	6.97	Barbers No. 354.....	5.75
Butchers No. 193.....	5.57	COALINGA	
Carpenters No. 743.....	17.98	Oil Workers No. 2.....	6.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 550.....	32.01	COMPTON	
Electrical Workers No. 428.....	4.31	Barbers Union No. 906.....	7.25
Hod Carriers No. 220.....	6.00	EL CENTRO	
Labor Council	12.00	Barbers No. 733.....	10.88
Lathers No. 300.....	3.33	Typographical No. 707.....	8.00
Laundry Workers No. 175.....	6.73	EUREKA	
Musicians No. 263.....	11.25	Bakers No. 195.....	8.70
Painters No. 314.....	9.03	Barbers No. 431.....	1.75
Printing Pressmen No. 264.....	4.66		
Stage Employees No. 215.....	5.84		
Steam Engineers No. 469.....	6.21		
Teamsters No. 280.....	3.21		
Typographical No. 439.....	5.86		

Carpenters No. 1040.....	8.70
Cooks and Waiters No. 220.....	8.78
Federated Trades Council.....	12.00
Hod Carriers No. 181.....	5.06
Laundry Workers No. 156.....	4.91
Machinists No. 540.....	7.80
Musicians No. 333.....	12.75
Painters No. 1034.....	5.04
Typographical No. 207.....	4.29

FRESNO

Auto Mechanics No. 684.....	7.50
Bakers No. 43.....	8.34
Building and Common Laborers No. 135.....	16.64
Butchers No. 126.....	9.77
Carpenters No. 701.....	28.24
Cooks and Waiters No. 62.....	23.40
Electrical Workers No. 100.....	6.45
Electrical Workers No. 169.....	6.00
Gas Workers No. 17273.....	4.50
Glass Workers No. 132.....	5.50
Hod Carriers No. 294.....	5.12
Iron Workers No. 155.....	6.00
Labor Council.....	10.00
Lathers No. 83.....	6.00
Laundry Workers No. 86.....	25.52
Letter Carriers No. 231.....	6.26
Machinists No. 653.....	13.16
Millmen No. 1496.....	12.98
Moving Picture Operators No. 599.....	7.23
Musicians No. 210.....	19.08
Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	5.40
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252.....	4.37
Sign Painters No. 966.....	8.18
Stage Employees No. 158.....	6.00
Steam Engineers No. 336.....	8.92
Stereotypers No. 104.....	4.64
Teamsters No. 431.....	27.88
Typographical No. 144.....	11.00

FULLERTON

Barbers No. 766.....	5.20
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GLENDALE

Carpenters No. 563.....	7.70
Central Labor Union.....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 691.....	5.74
Plumbers No. 761.....	6.76
Typographical No. 871.....	6.00

GRASS VALLEY

Miners No. 90.....	8.00
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HANFORD

Carpenters No. 1043.....	5.85
Electrical Workers No. 216.....	2.70
Hod Carriers No. 546.....	7.26
Musicians No. 462.....	5.75
Painters No. 594.....	5.72

HOLLISTER

Carpenters No. 1139.....	3.28
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HOLLYWOOD

Int'l. Photographers No. 659.....	83.94
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HUNTINGTON BEACH

Carpenters No. 2056.....	5.68
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INGLEWOOD

Carpenters No. 909.....	6.17
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LA JOLLA

Carpenters No. 1358.....	7.25
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LIVERMORE

Miners No. 45.....	5.20
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LONG BEACH

Barbers No. 622.....	21.00
Bricklayers No. 13.....	15.31
Carpenters No. 710.....	25.04
Central Labor Council.....	9.00
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17965.....	3.00
Culinary Alliance No. 681.....	15.57
Electrical Workers No. 711.....	7.20
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 122.....	3.61
Hod Carriers No. 507.....	6.50
Lathers No. 172.....	2.32
Machinists No. 1235.....	24.60
Moving Picture Oper. No. 521.....	7.72
Musicians No. 353.....	15.72
Oil Workers No. 128.....	96.00
Painters No. 256.....	15.27
Plasterers No. 343.....	6.08
Plumbers No. 494.....	9.00
Printing Pressmen No. 285.....	6.29
Sheet Metal Workers No. 503.....	8.53
Tailors No. 255.....	6.90
Typographical No. 650.....	17.60

LOS ANGELES

Bakers No. 37.....	27.00
Bakers No. 453.....	9.00
Barbers No. 295.....	41.33
Bill Posters No. 32.....	6.80
Boilermakers No. 92.....	9.00
Bookbinders No. 63.....	15.00
Bricklayers No. 2.....	84.00
Broom and Whisk Makers No. 28.....	7.10
Bldg. & Common Laborers No. 696.....	4.00
Cap Makers No. 26.....	8.80
Carpenters No. 158.....	57.66
Carpenters No. 426.....	42.00
Carpenters No. 738.....	5.96
Studio Carpenters No. 1692.....	79.90
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1976.....	9.90
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
City and County Laborers No. 722.....	4.50
Cleaners and Dyers No. 17954.....	30.00
Cooks No. 468.....	55.02
Coopers No. 152.....	5.34
Dining Car Employees No. 582.....	12.63
Egg Inspectors No. 14934.....	4.45
Electrical Workers No. 18.....	33.85
Electrotypers No. 137.....	3.50
Federal Employees No. 62.....	13.00
Stationary Firemen No. 220.....	4.64
Floor Workers No. 2094.....	12.91
Flour and Cereal Workers No. 204.....	5.10
Garment Cutters No. 36.....	6.00
Garment Workers No. 125.....	87.93
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 129.....	9.80
Glass Workers No. 636.....	6.04
United Hatters No. 41.....	5.10
Heat and Frost Insulators and As- bestos Workers No. 5.....	8.17
Iron Workers No. 433.....	7.50
Lathers No. 42.....	18.51
Laundry Workers No. 52.....	6.16
Leather Workers No. 8.....	5.72
Machinists No. 311.....	60.00
Mailers No. 9.....	12.00
Meat Cutters No. 421.....	4.00
Metal Polishers No. 67.....	8.55

PALO ALTO

Barbers No. 914.....	8.85
Carpenters No. 668.....	24.32
Painters No. 388.....	6.70
Typographical No. 521.....	5.81

PASADENA

Board of Labor.....	12.00
Carpenters No. 769.....	25.65
Electrical Workers No. 418.....	8.22
Lathers No. 81.....	4.73
Printing Pressmen No. 155.....	6.20
Typographical Union No. 583.....	12.00

PETALUMA

Barbers No. 419.....	5.81
Carpenters No. 981.....	9.17
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 271.....	3.55
Hod Carriers No. 488.....	6.40
Teamsters No. 35.....	4.50
Typographical No. 600.....	4.10

PINE KNOT

Carpenters No. 1170.....	5.69
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PITTSBURG

Sacramento River Fishermen's Union	3.00
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REDLANDS

Carpenters No. 1343.....	6.55
Painters No. 1335.....	4.70
Plumbers No. 364.....	4.44

REDWOOD CITY

Carpenters No. 1408.....	13.28
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RICHMOND

Barbers No. 508.....	4.50
Boilermakers No. 317.....	9.41
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Firemen No. 188.....	5.64
Musicians No. 424.....	9.13
Potters No. 89.....	7.20
Stage Employees No. 560.....	2.80
Typographical No. 738.....	4.62

RIVERSIDE

Barbers No. 171.....	6.00
Central Labor Council.....	9.00
Electrical Workers No. 440.....	9.93
Federal Employees No. 119.....	5.88
Painters No. 780.....	5.16
Typographical No. 254.....	6.40

ROSEVILLE

Carpenters No. 1147.....	6.93
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SACRAMENTO

Bakers No. 85.....	15.15
Barbers No. 112.....	13.80
Blacksmiths No. 174.....	7.50
Bookbinders No. 35.....	9.60
Bricklayers No. 9.....	7.93
Bridgemen No. 118.....	8.00
Building and Common Laborers No. 343.....	9.96
Butchers No. 498.....	19.83
Carpenters No. 586.....	54.42
Culinary Workers Alliance No. 561.....	40.28
Dredgemen No. 45-C.....	10.18
Electrical Workers No. 36.....	6.10
Electrical Workers No. 340.....	15.96

Technical Engineers and Drafts-

men No. 47.....	5.23
Federated Trades Council.....	12.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 230.....	13.00
Laundry Workers No. 75.....	15.75
Letter Carriers No. 133.....	12.10
Machinists No. 33.....	15.45
Molders No. 199.....	6.00
Moving Picture Operators No. 252.....	8.13
Musicians No. 12.....	18.00
Painters No. 487.....	29.23
Plumbers and Steam Fitters No. 447.....	12.84
Post Office Clerks No. 66.....	13.50
Printing Pressmen No. 60.....	7.80
Sheet Metal Workers No. 162.....	10.05
Stage Employees No. 50.....	5.16
Stereo and Electrotypers No. 86.....	5.60
Street Carmen No. 256.....	9.75
Tailors No. 107.....	5.40
Sacramento Chapter (Teachers) No. 31.....	17.92
Teamsters No. 585.....	30.00
Material Teamsters No. 803.....	10.50
Typographical No. 46.....	26.67

SALINAS

Central Labor Union.....	8.00
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SAN BERNARDINO

Carpenters No. 944.....	12.46
Central Labor Council.....	10.00
Lathers No. 252.....	1.50
Painters No. 775.....	5.90
Printing Pressmen No. 138.....	1.50
Stage Employees No. 577.....	6.00
Typographical No. 84.....	7.20

SAN BRUNO

Carpenters No. 848.....	7.85
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SAN DIEGO

Barbers No. 256.....	19.09
Bridgemen No. 229.....	6.04
Butchers No. 229.....	20.15
Carpenters No. 1296.....	41.38
Carpenters No. 1571.....	7.49
Cigar Makers No. 332.....	4.66
Cooks and Waitresses and Helpers No. 402.....	29.50
Draftsmen No. 9.....	5.00
Electrical Workers No. 465.....	3.00
Federal Employees No. 63.....	6.79
Federated Trades and Labor Council.....	18.00
Fire Fighters No. 145.....	24.68
Hod Carriers No. 89.....	12.00
Lathers No. 260.....	6.54
Letter Carriers No. 70.....	18.36
Machinists No. 389.....	10.27
Molders No. 387.....	3.10
Moving Picture Operators No. 297.....	8.08
Musicians No. 325.....	59.99
Painters No. 333.....	26.88
Plasterers No. 346.....	7.07
Plumbers No. 230.....	15.76
Post Office Clerks No. 197.....	11.12
Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	10.86
Railway and Steamship Clerks No. 247.....	5.73
Stage Employees No. 122.....	6.00
Stereo and Electrotypers No. 82.....	2.45

Tailors No. 277.....	1.63
Tile Layers No. 28.....	6.82
Typographical No. 221.....	19.68
Waiters and Beverage Dispensers No. 500	12.00

SAN FRANCISCO

Alaska Fishermen	180.00
Auto Mechanics No. 1305.....	42.00
Baggage Messengers No. 10167.....	.27
Bakers No. 24.....	72.00
Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	1.50
Auxiliary Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	24.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484.....	53.25
Barbers No. 148.....	101.41
Beer Drivers No. 227.....	18.00
Bill Posters and Biller, No. 44.....	6.75
Bookbinders and Binderywomen No. 31-125	67.50
Bottlers No. 293.....	36.00
Brewery Workmen No. 7.....	24.00
Bricklayers No. 7.....	24.00
Butchers No. 115.....	91.00
Butchers No. 508.....	23.76
Carpenters No. 22.....	115.05
Carpenters No. 449.....	4.40
Carpenters No. 483.....	75.15
Carpet Workers No. 1.....	18.30
Chauffeurs No. 265.....	135.29
Cigar Makers No. 288.....	8.55
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960	3.00
Grocery Clerks No. 648.....	16.00
Cooks No. 44.....	194.04
Coopers No. 1.....	14.15
Draftsmen No. 11.....	9.60
Egg Inspectors No. 16086.....	12.57
Electrical Workers No. 6.....	40.50
Electrical Workers No. 151.....	39.00
Electrical Workers No. 537.....	6.75
Elevator Constructors No. 8.....	18.00
Federal Employees No. 1.....	96.00
Garment Cutters No. 45.....	4.46
Garment Workers No. 131.....	84.00
Glove Workers No. 39.....	4.32
United Hatters No. 23.....	6.00
Hoisting Engineers No. 59.....	21.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	19.53
Janitors No. 9.....	40.00
Labor Council	12.00
United Laborers No. 1.....	42.00
Laundry Drivers No. 256.....	36.00
Laundry Workers No. 26.....	216.00
Letter Carriers No. 214.....	88.70
Lithographers No. 17.....	26.10
Longshoremen's Assn.....	290.00
Longshore Lumbermen's Protect- ive Association	8.25
Machinists No. 68.....	120.00
Mailers No. 18.....	12.61
Marine Cooks and Stewards Assn.....	15.00
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water- tenders	120.00
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40....	57.77
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89..	21.00
Masters, Mates' and Pilots' of the Pacific	4.27
Metal Polishers and Platers No. 128 ..	8.10
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226.....	86.52
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110..	92.72
Molders No. 164.....	78.00

Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162	12.00
Musicians No. 6.....	150.00
Office Employees No. 13188.....	12.00
Ornamental Plasterers and Model- ers No. 460.....	17.90
Painters No. 19.....	89.86
Painters No. 658.....	.72
Pattern Makers Assn.....	30.00
Paving Cutters No. 69.....	3.57
Photo Engravers No. 8.....	12.00
Pile Drivers No. 34.....	45.00
Post Office Clerks No. 2.....	96.00
Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	95.07
Webb Pressmen No. 4.....	18.00
Railway Mail Assn.....	27.86
Sail Makers No. 11775.....	5.71
Sailors' Union of the Pacific.....	300.00
Sausage Makers No. 203.....	16.11
Sewermen No. 534.....	7.30
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104.....	22.50
Shipwrights No. 759.....	10.00
Shipwrights, Joiners and Boat Builders No. 1149, San Francisco, Oakland and Vicinity.....	2.20
Sleeping Car Conductors No. 19....	9.35
Stage Employees No. 16.....	18.75
Steam Shovelmen No. 45.....	24.99
Stereo and Electrotypers No. 29....	18.00
Stove Mounters No. 62.....	7.40
Street Carmen No. 518.....	108.00
Submarine Divers and Tenders No. 16139	1.45
Teachers No. 61.....	9.60
Teamsters No. 85.....	240.00
Material Teamsters No. 216.....	30.00
Trackmen No. 687.....	9.36
Typographical No. 21.....	144.96
Upholsterers No. 28.....	9.00
Varnishers and Polishers No. 134..	9.90
Waiters No. 30.....	262.67
Waitresses No. 48.....	129.37
Water Workers No. 401.....	9.84
Window Cleaners No. 44.....	6.00
Wood Carvers and Modelers No. 1 ..	6.26

SAN JOSE

Barbers No. 252.....	12.20
Builders, Material Packers and Shippers No. 1.....	2.56
Butchers No. 506.....	19.10
Carpenters No. 316.....	27.01
Cement Workers No. 270.....	9.65
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 180.....	14.83
Hod Carriers No. 234.....	7.50
Lathers No. 144.....	.93
Laundry Workers No. 33.....	21.77
Machinists No. 504.....	8.36
Material Handlers No. 115.....	4.96
Millmen No. 262	10.65
Moving Picture Operators No. 431 ..	1.20
Musicians No. 153.....	27.00
Painters No. 507.....	13.55
Plasterers No. 224.....	8.40
Plumbers No. 393.....	6.39
Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	5.58
Sheet Metal Workers No. 309.....	5.63
Stage Employees No. 134.....	4.67
Steam and Operating Engineers No. 171	4.70
Tailors No. 108.....	6.30

Teamsters No. 287.....	31.20
Typographical No. 231.....	10.75

SAN LEANDRO

Musicians No. 510.....	14.00
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SAN LUIS OBISPO

Barbers No. 767.....	5.75
Carpenters No. 1632.....	7.29
Central Labor Union.....	8.00
Culinary Alliance No. 98.....	5.00
Typographical No. 576.....	5.65

SAN MATEO

Butchers No. 516.....	7.66
Carpenters No. 162.....	31.91
Electrical Workers No. 617.....	8.88
Printing Pressmen No. 315.....	6.00
Stage Employees No. 409.....	4.92
General Teamsters No. 160.....	13.94
Typographical No. 624.....	5.80

SAN PEDRO

Barbers No. 881.....	10.00
Carpenters No. 1140.....	19.20
Central Labor Council.....	14.00
Culinary Workers No. 754.....	24.80
Painters No. 949.....	6.74
Pile Drivers No. 2375.....	14.46
Plumbers No. 616.....	3.79
Steam Engineers No. 235.....	12.45
Typographical No. 862.....	9.24

SAN RAFAEL

Carpenters No. 35.....	8.65
Electrical Workers No. 614.....	5.82

SANTA ANA

Barbers No. 549.....	6.37
Musicians No. 687.....	19.63
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 641.....	5.25
Stage Employees No. 504.....	7.36
Typographical No. 579.....	6.18

SANTA BARBARA

Bricklayers No. 5.....	8.06
Building and Common Laborers No. 591.....	21.05
Carpenters No. 1062.....	58.87
Central Labor Council.....	15.00
Composition and Tile Roofers No. 56.....	5.34
Culinary Alliance No. 498.....	13.74
Hod Carriers No. 195.....	7.58
Lathers No. 379.....	5.26
Letter Carriers Assn. No. 290.....	5.00
Machinists No. 338.....	15.44
Musicians No. 308.....	18.39
Painters No. 715.....	18.57
Plasterers No. 341.....	8.11
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 114.....	10.80
Post Office Clerks No. 264.....	6.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 364.....	6.81
Stage Employees No. 442.....	7.37
Typographical No. 394.....	5.78

SANTA CRUZ

Musicians No. 346.....	8.17
Painters No. 1254.....	5.99
Sheet Metal Workers No. 304.....	5.56
Typographical No. 589.....	5.28

SANTA MARIA

Carpenters No. 2477.....	5.11
Musicians No. 642.....	7.48

SANTA MONICA

Electrical Workers No. 1154.....	7.25
Typographical No. 875.....	6.00

SANTA ROSA

Barbers No. 159.....	6.00
Butchers No. 364.....	6.28
Carpenters No. 751.....	11.89
Central Labor Council.....	15.00
Hod Carriers No. 139.....	4.93
Lathers No. 243.....	5.76
Musicians No. 292.....	16.54
Painters No. 364.....	6.63
Stage Employees No. 420.....	4.60
Steam Engineers No. 147.....	5.55
Teamsters No. 417.....	6.00
Typographical No. 577.....	6.66

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5.....	18.00
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STOCKTON

Bakers No. 120.....	1.80
Barbers No. 312.....	9.65
Carpenters No. 266.....	23.40
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Culinary Workers Alliance No. 572.....	24.28
Electrical Workers No. 591.....	5.23
Hod Carriers No. 73.....	6.30
Machinists No. 364.....	5.50
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 428.....	4.97
Musicians No. 189.....	5.88
Plasterers No. 222.....	6.30
Plumbers No. 492.....	4.20
Post Office Clerks No. 320.....	4.21
Printing Pressmen No. 132.....	5.40
Sheet Metal Workers No. 283.....	2.63
Stage Employees No. 90.....	5.10
Stereotypers & Electrotypers No. 145.....	2.56
Street Carmen No. 276.....	5.95
Teamsters No. 22.....	5.30
Typographical No. 56.....	9.00

TAFT

Barbers No. 869.....	5.18
Carpenters No. 1774.....	7.23
Central Labor Union.....	10.00
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 771.....	9.17
Electrical Workers No. 343.....	6.80
Laundry Workers No. 124.....	2.70
Machinists No. 1428.....	2.68
Moving Picture Operators No. 518.....	7.06
Painters No. 702.....	4.84

TULARE

Carpenters No. 1578.....	5.33
Painters No. 1130.....	6.00

VALLEJO

Barbers No. 335.....	6.72
Boilermakers No. 148.....	10.54
Carpenters No. 180.....	6.38
Central Labor Council.....	15.00
Culinary Workers No. 560.....	8.34
Federal Employees No. 76.....	10.94
Laundry Workers No. 113.....	11.15

Machinists No. 252.....	24.00
Musicians No. 367.....	7.05
Painters No. 376.....	7.60
Plumbers No. 343.....	4.95
Shipwrights No. 1068.....	8.07
Steam and Operating Engineers No. 731.....	5.84
Teamsters No. 490.....	10.80
Typographical No. 389.....	4.22

VAN NUYS

Barbers No. 837.....	10.61
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VENTURA

Barbers No. 850.....	6.48
Carpenters No. 2463.....	21.30
Central Labor Union.....	12.00
Culinary Alliance No. 708.....	17.01
Oil Workers No. 120.....	35.04
Painters No. 955.....	11.13
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 484.....	6.21

VISALIA

Barbers No. 856.....	5.81
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers No. 21.....	1.26
Carpenters No. 1484.....	6.85
Central Labor Union.....	8.00
Hod Carriers No. 341.....	4.60
Laundry Workers No. 234.....	7.48
Musicians No. 805.....	6.89
Stage Employees No. 605.....	5.64
Typographical No. 519.....	4.30

WATSONVILLE

Barbers No. 749.....	6.00
Carpenters No. 771.....	10.89
Central Labor Union.....	12.00
Lathers No. 122.....	8.02
Stage Employees No. 611.....	6.00
Typographical No. 543.....	5.50

DISBURSEMENTS IN DETAIL**Sacramento Convention**

Southern Pacific Co., railroad fare for Secretary and Stenog- rapher.....	\$ 9.80
Frank L. Johnston, Asst. Secre- tary.....	50.00
Chas. Shields, Sergeant-at-Arms	20.00
Isabelle Morrison, expense at- tending Convention.....	60.00
Telegrams, expressage and inci- dental Convention expenses.....	84.00
Larkin Printing Co., printing daily proceedings, etc.....	357.00
Jas. H. Barry Co., printing 1200 copies proceedings and 500 ad- vance officers' reports, postage and express.....	836.60
Total.....	\$1,417.40

Executive Council

John S. Horn.....	\$ 38.75
J. C. Coulter.....	79.75
C. C. Hopkins.....	30.75
L. A. Barnes.....	56.94
R. L. Vogelgesang.....	7.60
Ros. Mannina.....	10.90
Elma F Smith.....	28.00

WOODLAND

Carpenters No. 1381.....	.91
Typographical No. 830.....	5.91

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Principal and interest on Third Liberty Bond.....	\$ 510.63
Interest on Fourth Liberty Loan Bond.....	42.50
Interest on bond of City and County of San Francisco.....	75.00
Interest on deposit in Liberty Bank (Bank of Italy).....	55.88
Interest on deposit in United Bank & Trust Co.....	68.84
Refund from State Insurance Fund.....	1.55
Additional cash allowance on typewriter.....	1.00
Southern Pacific Railroad refund on two return tickets from Sac- ramento.....	1.62
Pro rata for maintenance of leg- islative headquarters: Order of Railway Conductors, Brother- hood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Broth- erhood of Locomotive Engi- neers, \$49.53 each, total.....	198.12
San Francisco Labor Council pro rata for maintenance of Legis- lative Headquarters.....	198.10
State Building Trades Council pro rata for maintenance of Legislative Headquarters.....	198.10
Total.....	\$1,351.34

Charles Child.....	5.00
James G. Dewey.....	5.00
James E. Hopkins.....	.70
George W. Stokel.....	16.00

Total.....\$ 285.69

Office Expense

Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co.....	\$ 131.74
Postal Telegraph Co.....	50.56
Star Towel Supply Co.....	14.00
Miscellaneous office supplies.....	49.35

Total.....\$ 245.65

Postage and Mailing

Postage stamps purchased by Secretary-Treasurer.....	\$ 411.98
Addressograph Co., revise mail- ing list.....	21.15

Total.....\$ 433.13

Printing

Donaldson Printing Co., letter- heads, circular letters, by-laws, affiliation blanks, check books, billheads, envelopes, record cards, convention calls and cre- dentials.....	\$ 489.75
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Jas. H. Barry Co., printing minutes Executive Council.....	125.00
Walter N. Brunt Company, receipt books	27.00
Total	\$ 641.75

Rent

Crocker Estate Co., rent of offices, September 1, 1928, to August 31, 1929.....	\$ 762.00
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Salaries

Secretary-Treasurer, Paul Scharrenberg	\$4,200.00
Isabelle Morrison, Stenographer..	1,845.00
Helen Barrett, Stenographer.....	80.00
Total	\$6,125.00

Legislative Expenses

Southern Pacific Co., Scrip Book..	\$ 90.00
Paul Scharrenberg, expense incurred as Legislative Agent*....	544.51
Rent of headquarters.....	174.67
Margaret Silva, Stenographer.....	505.00
Henry Heidelberg, expense trips to Sacramento	25.00
Madeline Wieland, Stenographer	60.00
Total	\$1,399.18

Contribution

Contributed to the California Joint Immigration Committee as pro rata share of expense....	\$ 250.00
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*See "Miscellaneous Receipts" for pro rata refund of expense incurred in maintaining Legislative Headquarters at Sacramento.

Purchase of Bond

Purchase of \$1000 City of Los Angeles 5 per cent School District Bond	\$1,068.78
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Furniture and Fixtures

Underwood Typewriter	\$ 81.50
Office clock	23.50
Total	\$ 105.00

Miscellaneous Expenses

National Surety Co., premium on Secretary-Treasurer's bond	\$ 10.00
State Compensation Insurance Fund, premium	17.40
Aetna Fire Insurance Company, premium	2.50
Subscription to daily papers and periodicals	54.80
Humboldt Bank, rent of safe deposit box	5.00
Commonwealth Club, dues for Secretary	12.00
A. F. of L., per capita tax and supplies	23.00
City and county taxes.....	6.34
American Association for Labor Legislation, dues	5.00
Mechanics Institute Library, dues..	6.00
Workers' Educational Bureau, dues	10.00
National Women's Trade Union League, dues	5.00
Mimeographing, etc.	16.00
Books for office library.....	69.80
Paul Scharrenberg, expense travel	39.00
Andrew Furuseth, expense to Woodland	5.25
Total	\$ 287.09

CONCLUSION

The annual report of the Secretary-Treasurer will be incomplete without an expression of appreciation to the officers and members of the California trade union movement for the uniform courtesy and cooperation in carrying on the work of the Federation.

As an executive officer of the California State Federation of Labor, your Secretary has, during the year, not only addressed many union meetings, but has also been invited to explain the aims and aspirations of the labor movement to numerous meetings not held under labor auspices. Among the latter are Social Workers' Conferences, Rotary Clubs, Accident Prevention meetings, Churches and Church Clubs, sections of the Commonwealth Club, a Barristers' Club and many other gatherings of different types and widely varying purposes. At each of these meetings the attention given by the audience was most gratifying.

During the year there was distributed through the office of the Federation a vast amount of literature consisting principally of dodgers and pamphlets pertaining to organizing, the union label, prison labor goods, immigration, etc.

Altogether, it has been a pleasant duty to plan and to "carry on" for the continued progress and development of the California labor movement.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBERG,

RECEIPTS BY DISTRICTS

Revenue from Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee for the Fiscal Year Ended Aug. 31, 1929

District No. 1		District No. 6	
El Centro.....	\$ 18.88	Monterey	28.07
La Jolla.....	7.25	Hollister	3.28
National City.....	6.44	Menlo Park	5.10
San Diego.....	430.12	Mountain View	5.68
	<u>\$ 462.69</u>	Palo Alto	45.68
District No. 2—Northern Section		Redwood City	13.28
Glendale	38.20	Salinas	8.00
Hollywood	83.94	San Bruno.....	7.85
Los Angeles.....	1965.70	San Jose	276.89
Pasadena	68.80	San Mateo	79.11
Redlands	15.69	Santa Cruz	25.00
Riverside	42.37	Watsonville	48.41
San Bernardino.....	44.56	Pacific Grove	12.19
Pine Knot	5.69		<u>558.54</u>
Van Nuys.....	10.61	District No. 7	
	<u>2,275.56</u>	Berkeley	10.99
Southern Section		Livermore	5.20
Anaheim	33.72	Martinez	27.98
Brea	13.00	Newark	7.08
Compton	7.25	Oakland	1,019.00
Fullerton	5.20	Pittsburg	3.00
Huntington Beach.....	5.68	Richmond	55.30
Inglewood	6.17	San Leandro	14.00
Long Beach	322.26		<u>1,142.55</u>
San Pedro	114.68	District No. 8	
Santa Ana	44.79	Benicia	5.50
Santa Monica	13.25	Mill Valley	5.68
	<u>566.00</u>	Napa	43.99
	2,841.56	Petaluma	45.53
District No. 3		San Rafael	14.47
San Luis Obispo.....	31.69	Santa Rosa	95.84
Santa Barbara	237.17	Vallejo	141.60
Santa Maria	12.59		<u>352.61</u>
Ventura	109.17	District No. 9	
	<u>390.62</u>	San Francisco	5,114.84
District No. 4		South San Francisco...	18.00
Bakersfield	145.96		<u>5,132.84</u>
Coalinga	6.00	District No. 10	
Fresno	304.08	Chico	5.75
Hanford	27.28	Grass Valley	8.00
Merced	28.81	Marysville	93.68
Taft	55.66	Roseville	6.93
Tulare	11.33	Sacramento	508.79
Visalia	50.83	Oroville	8.51
	<u>629.95</u>	Woodland	6.82
District No. 5			<u>638.48</u>
Modesto	38.45	District No. 11	
Stockton	149.66	Eureka	79.78
	<u>188.11</u>		<u>79.78</u>
		GRAND TOTAL.....	<u>\$12,417.73</u>

PROCEEDINGS



FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY

Monday, September 23, 1929—Morning Session

The Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10 a. m. in the Labor Temple in Long Beach by Harvey C. Fremming, President of the Central Labor Council of Long Beach. Brother Fremming made a speech of welcome, after which he presented Dr. Henry Kendall Booth, pastor First Congregational Church, who gave the invocation.

The convention then sang "America."

The address of welcome was delivered by Acting Mayor R. W. Jones.

Assistant City Manager Frank Keith, Chief of Police J. C. Yancy, Municipal Court Judge Charles D. Wallace and County Sheriff William Traeger assured the convention that nothing should mar the delegates' pleasure during the week.

Seth R. Brown, former President of the State Federation, substituting for Will J. French, Chief of the State Department of Industrial Relations, outlined the benefits derived by Organized Labor through the various divisions of the department.

James F. Collins, Director of Professional and Vocational Standards, greeted the convention as the official representative of Governor Young, who was unable to attend.

Chairman Fremming introduced William P. Stanton, President of the California State Federation of Labor, to the convention, and made a presentation speech, and placed in the hands of the President a beautifully carved gavel.

President Stanton accepted the gavel in the name of the convention and thanked the Convention Committee for arrangements made, and the various speakers for their hearty welcome and kind words. He then called the convention to order of business.

President Stanton announced, that in accordance with the Constitution, he had appointed, prior to the convention, the following Committee on Credentials: Carl Fletcher, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; Cora Smith, Culinary Workers No. 681, Long Beach, and Wallace Watson, Carpenters No. 316, San Jose.

Chairman Carl Fletcher of the Credentials Committee then made the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Long Beach, September 23, 1929.

To the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

We, your Committee on Credentials, have examined all credentials received and submit herewith the names of delegates entitled to seats in the convention, with the number of votes allotted to each in accordance with Section 6, Article 1, of the Constitution:

ANAHEIM—

Carpenters No. 2203: (70)
C. R. Nelson, 35.
R. C. Ewing, 35.

BAKERSFIELD—

Kern County Labor Council:
Lloyd A. Barnes, 1.
Frank H. Lowe, 1.
Musicians No. 263:
Frank H. Lowe, 75.
Stage Employees No. 215:
J. Stevenson, 47.
Typographical No. 439: (49)
Fred E. Hunter, 25.
O. L. Coburn, 24.

EL CENTRO—

Typographical No. 707:
F. M. Jones, 48.

FRESNO—

Culinary Workers No. 62: (180)
J. J. Aldridge, 90.
John McLaughlin, 90.
Laundry Workers No. 86:
W. C. Brooks, 212.
Motion Picture Operators No. 599: (43)
H. E. Perkins, 22.
Cleve A. Beck, 21.
Stage Employees No. 158:
E. J. Knobloch, 50.

FULLERTON—

Barbers No. 766: (48)
John Whitcher, 24.
R. T. Scott, 24.

GLENDALE—

Carpenters No. 563: (59)
Walter W. Horton, 30.
W. S. Smith, 29.
Central Labor Union:
J. K. Sands, 1.
C. S. Dunning, 1.
Plumbers No. 761:
Carl A. Wiseman, 56.

HOLLYWOOD—

Photographers No. 659: (700)
James R. Palmer, 117.
William H. Tuers, 117.
Arthur Reeves, 117.
Howard E. Hurd, 117.
Roy H. Klaffki, 116.
J. O. Taylor, 116.

LONG BEACH—

Barbers No. 622:
George Brule, 100.
Bricklayers No. 13: (128)
M. H. Armstrong, 64.
Carl R. Crain, 64.
Carpenters No. 710: (209)
George C. Bentson, 70.
A. C. Leonard, 70.
Stanley Gruchy, 69.
Central Labor Council:
George D. Hammond, 1.
Thomas Astley, 1.
Cleaners and Dyers No. 17965: (33)
Richards D. Summers, 17.
Leonard E. Graham, 16.

- Culinary Workers No. 681: (130)
 Elmer Hines, 65.
 Cora Smith, 65.
 Electrical Workers No. 711: (80)
 Charles M. Hall, 40.
 John W. Dunn, 40.
 Hod Carriers No. 507: (50)
 George Baker, 25.
 J. F. Richards, 25.
 Lathers No. 172: (49)
 W. W. Krietz, 25.
 L. W. Miller, 24.
 Machinists No. 1235: (168)
 Charles E. Edmonds, 56.
 William Dingboom, 56.
 William Thornberry, 56.
 Moving Picture Operators No. 521: (50)
 G. A. Lahlum, 25.
 Arthur A. Wiley, 25.
 Musicians No. 353:
 Frank E. Judy, 173.
 Oil Workers No. 128: (800)
 Dominic J. Kane, 134.
 Howard T. Geiger, 134.
 Louis E. Mathews, 133.
 W. M. Robinson, 133.
 James C. Coulter, 133.
 Harvey C. Fremming, 133.
 Painters No. 256: (127)
 Carl Fletcher, 64.
 W. A. Robinson, 63.
 Plasterers No. 343: (51)
 Thomas Hall, 17.
 E. L. Loucks, 17.
 Frank Wilkinson, 17.
 Plumbers and Fitters No. 494: (75)
 A. O. Lingren, 38.
 Charles Creighton, 37.
 Printing Pressmen No. 285: (47)
 Howard E. Williams, 24.
 Thomas Hines, 23.
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 503: (50)
 Bruce Jones, 25.
 J. J. Hardy, 25.
 Tailors No. 255: (50)
 Walter V. Jusaitis, 25.
 John F. Larson, 25.
 Typographical No. 650: (110)
 Clinton G. Heuring, 55.
 Harold R. West, 55.
- LOS ANGELES—**
- Bakers No. 37:
 James J. Doherty, 225.
 Bakers No. 453: (75)
 Ben Raskin, 38.
 Charles D. Shields, 37.
 Barbers No. 295: (344)
 E. W. Patton, 115.
 William Reimers, 115.
 J. F. Behan, 114.
 Bill Posters No. 32: (52)
 James Putman, 26.
 C. J. Hyans, 26.
 Boilermakers No. 92:
 Frank S. Dunn, 75.
 Bookbinders No. 63: (125)
 William E. Steineck, 63.
 Jerome J. Leahy, 62.
 Bricklayers No. 2: (700)
 Frank Zengel, 234.
 Edmund R. Grimwood, 233.
 Charles Henry, 233.
 Cap Makers No. 26:
 I. Schneider, 73.
 Carpenters No. 158:
 A. R. Gifford, 474.
 Carpenters No. 426: (350)
 C. M. Stamm, 175.
 E. J. Newton, 175.
 Carpenters No. 738: (50)
 W. R. McCoy, 25.
 John Davis, 25.
 Carpenters No. 884:
 W. A. Anderson, 75.
 Studio Carpenters No. 946: (891)
 J. C. Blair, 297.
 J. V. Lippitt, 297.
 Ben Simmons, 297.
 Carpenters No. 1976:
 M. Brogin, 83.
- Central Labor Council:
 Harry Sherman, 1.
 W. R. Michener, 1.
 Cleaners and Dyers No. 17954: (250)
 Dave Koren, 84.
 Sam Gerber, 83.
 Jack W. Whiteman, 83.
 Cooks No. 468: (459)
 Harry H. Sachs, 153.
 Arthur Snellgrove, 153.
 John M. Sargent, 153.
 Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 582: (134)
 Clarence R. Johnson, 67.
 Fred G. Thornton, Sr., 67.
 Electrical Workers, No. 18: (282)
 O. Saunders, 141.
 C. M. Feider, 141.
 Federal Employees No. 62: (100)
 Harry B. George, 50.
 Thomas L. Cavett, 50.
 Floor Workers No. 2094: (100)
 B. S. Watson, 50.
 A. Loy Reeder, 50.
 Flour & Cereal Workers No. 204:
 Fred J. Miller, 38.
 Garment Workers No. 36:
 George G. Haas, 50.
 Garment Workers No. 125: (733)
 Daisy A. Houck, 184.
 Pauline Sadler, 183.
 Corrine Meyers, 183.
 Anne Peterson, 183.
 Glass Workers No. 636:
 Raymond Cooley, 67.
 Asbestos Workers No. 5:
 James T. Nunley, 68.
 Machinists No. 311:
 H. W. True, 500.
 Mailers No. 9:
 C. B. Hamner, 100.
 Molders No. 374: (100)
 Frank Belcher, 50.
 Frank C. Hillyard, 50.
 Moving Picture Projectionists No. 150:
 M. J. Sands, 286.
 Moving Picture Studio Mechanics No. 37:
 Lew C. S. Blix, 1142.
 Musicians No. 47: (2000)
 J. W. Gillette, 1000.
 F. Carothers, 1000.
 Musicians No. 676:
 Marshall Royal, 146.
 Office Employees No. 15251: (49)
 Fred W. Jackson, 25.
 Fred Kaplan, 24.
 Pattern Makers' Association:
 J. W. Buzzell, 85.
 Plumbers No. 78:
 Harry Sherman, 511.
 Post Office Clerks No. 64: (682)
 Joseph Hoenig, 341.
 Charles F. Newton, 341.
 Printing Pressmen No. 78: (243)
 James T. Tracy, 122.
 Frank T. McCrohan, 121.
 Web Pressmen No. 18: (201)
 Fred L. Pfister, 67.
 David S. Douglas, 67.
 N. O. Van De Water, 67.
 Sausage Makers No. 401: (29)
 M. R. Grunhof, 15.
 David D. Love, 14.
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 108:
 John McCarthy, 300.
 Sleeping Car Conductors No. 5: (143)
 E. A. Moses, 72.
 H. J. Needham, 71.
 Stage Employees No. 33: (400)
 John R. Lee, 200.
 Edward J. Nagle, 200.
 Steam Engineers No. 72: (290)
 C. C. Danielson, 97.
 J. B. Underwood, 97.
 F. C. Marsh, 96.
 Stereotypers No. 58: (102)
 Hugh Maguire, 51.
 Ben Reismor, 51.
 Truck Drivers No. 208:
 Robert P. Jackson, 158.

Typographical No. 174: (700)

John F. Dalton, 175.
Harvey E. Garman, 175.
Charles Hopewell, 175.
C. L. Smith, 175.

Upholsterers No. 15:

Henry Marshall, 100.

Waiters No. 17: (354)

Al C. Beck, 118.
Jack D. Carlile, 118.
C. H. Walker, 118.

Waitresses & Cafeteria Workers No. 639: (462)

Mary Boyd, 116.
Mae Stoneman, 116.
Bertha Potter, 115.
Bee Tumber, 115.

MARTINEZ—

Oil Workers No. 5: (125)
James H. Wright, 63.
James A. Shafer, 62.

MARYSVILLE—

Barbers No. 720:
C. E. Rynearson, 50.
Central Labor Council:
C. E. Rynearson, 1.
Marion Tabor, 1.

MODESTO—

Central Labor Council:
A. J. Felt, 1.
C. L. Hollis, 1.

NAPA—

Central Labor Council:
Elma F. Smith, 1.
Garment Workers No. 137:
Elma F. Smith, 99.

OAKLAND—

Bakers No. 119:
A. Kelly, 200.
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432: (300)
Paul Fuhrer, 100.
Dan O'Leary, 100.
Frank Nelk, 100.
Boilermakers No. 39:
Harry J. Norton, 59.
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324:
Michel Nielsen, 50.
Butchers No. 120:
F. W. Garlick, 100.
Carmen No. 192: (1000)
George Durand, 334.
J. C. Mills, 333.
C. G. Carlson, 333.
Central Labor Council:
G. W. McDill, 1.
Retail Clerks No. 47:
J. P. Griffin, 17.
Ferryboatmen's Union. (1208)
C. W. Deal, 604.
Paul Clinch, 604.
Gardeners No. 17847:
Ben Vickers, 57.
Machinists No. 284:
Frank Woodward, 500.
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302: (400)
William P. Fee, 200.
A. Graham, 200.
Moving Picture Operators No. 169: (60)
Al Daul, 30.
A. V. Nagle, 30.
Plumbers No. 444:
S. J. Donohue, 200.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216:
J. E. Cook, 100.
Stage Employees No. 107: (53)
L. R. Hallahan, 27.
Frank C. Casey, 26.
Teamsters No. 70: (700)
Charles W. Real, 350.
John E. Byrne, 350.
Typographical No. 36: (368)
G. W. McDill, 184.
James Cross, 184.

PALO ALTO—

Barbers No. 914:
Philip Jost, 75.

PASADENA—

Board of Labor:
A. E. Shoebridge, 1.
Typographical No. 583:
G. A. McDonald, 100.

RICHMOND—

Central Labor Council:
James Wright, 1.

RIVERSIDE—

Central Labor Council:
J. W. Dunkin, 1.
A. J. Tingleaf, 1.
Electrical Workers No. 440:
Percy Rich, 49.

SACRAMENTO—

Barbers No. 112:
Harry McElrath, 115.
Bookbinders No. 35:
Robert L. Ennis, 80.
Bridgemen No. 118:
Jack Fallon, 48.
Cooks & Waiters No. 561: (336)
Lee B. Tanna, 112.
Ernest Smith, 112.
Ruth Smith, 112.
Tech. Engrs. & Draftsmen No. 47: (48)
I. B. Mattson, 24.
J. L. R. Marsh, 24.
Federated Trades Council:
Robert L. Ennis, 1.
Machinists No. 33: (129)
J. T. Thorpe, 65.
C. M. Honey, 64.
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 252:
W. R. Federolf, 50.
Pressmen & Assistants No. 60:
D. D. Sullivan, 65.
Teamsters No. 585:
George W. Stokel, 250.
Typographical No. 46:
E. C. Wilson, 222.

SAN BERNARDINO—

Carpenters No. 944:
George B. Miller, 134.
Central Labor Council:
Edward J. Sadring, 1.
Typographical No. 84:
Ray Wilson, 59.

SAN DIEGO—

Barbers No. 256:
G. J. Gorey, 115.
Carpenters No. 1296:
Frank A. Thomas, 320.
Cooks, Waitresses & Helpers No. 402: (246)
L. E. Robbins, 123.
John Hauss, 123.
Federated Trades & Labor Council:
Edward H. Dowell, 1.
H. H. Tunney, 1.
Hod Carriers No. 89: (100)
Louis Mehl, 50.
William Coffey, 50.
Meat Cutters No. 229:
H. H. Tunney, 135.
Moving Pictures Operators No. 297:
Edward H. Dowell, 49.
Musicians No. 325:
John L. Donnelly, 500.
Plumbers No. 230: (131)
Harry Higgins, 66.
H. J. Duerst, 65.
Post Office Clerks No. 197: (93).
William C. Place, 47.
Lloyd J. Otis, 46.
Pressmen & Assistants No. 140:
J. H. Mc Ming, 91.
Stage Employees No. 122:
E. F. Nelson, 50.
Typographical No. 221:
Stone Stribling, 164.
Waiters No. 500:
Eddie Leonard, 100.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Alaska Fishermen's Union:
Peter E. Olson, 1500.
Bakers No. 24:
Fred Schierbaum, 600.

Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484: (444)

George G. Kidwell, 222.
E. E. Currie, 222.

Barbers No. 148: (845)

Frank Derone, 169.
George G. Barrett, 169.
John E. Jewell, 169.
Armand Mohaupt, 169.
J. B. Friedman, 169.

Beer Drivers No. 227:

John S. Horn, 150.

Bill Posters & Billers No. 44:

George Lea Phillips, 56.

Bottlers No. 293: (300)

Joseph Boller, 150.
Albert J. Rogers, 150.

Brewery Workers No. 7:

Emil Muri, 200.

Butchers No. 115:

Milton S. Maxwell, 700.

Carpenters No. 22:

John J. Hughes, 765.

Carpenters No. 483:

William Benn, 626.

Chauffeurs No. 265: (1127)

J. Klein, 376.
J. C. McBride, 376.
D. Schwartz, 375.

Cooks No. 44: (1617)

B. F. Dodge, 405.
Joseph Bader, 404.
John A. St. Peter, 404.
Harry Freidlander, 404.

Electrical Workers No. 6:

Charles J. Foehn, 463.

Electrical Workers No. 151:

William P. Stanton, 300.

Federal Employees No. 1:

William E. Hamburg, 800.

Garment Workers No. 131: (700)

Nellie Casey, 350.

Margaret Stump, 350.

Grocery Clerks No. 648: (100)

W. G. Desepte, 50.
Tina Dierssen, 50.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59: (150)

Guy Wright, 75.
R. R. Corrie, 75.

Labor Council:

William P. Stanton, 1.
John A. O'Connell, 1.

United Laborers No. 261:

Frank Donigan, 350.

Laundry Drivers No. 256:

James R. Morrison, 300.

Laundry Workers No. 26: (1800)

Charles S. Child, 300.
Charles Keegan, 300.
M. A. Petersen, 300.
Charles Hawley, 300.
Jack O'Keefe, 300.

Anna J. Brown, 300.

Letter Carriers No. 215:

John C. Daly, 740.

Longshoremen's Association:

John B. Bryan, 2417.

Longshore Lumbermen's Association:

Thomas A. Maloney, 50.

Machinists No. 68:

George M. Ross, 1000.

Marine Cooks & Stewards' Ass'n:

Robert Brauer, 100.

Marine Firemen, Oilers & Watertenders:

Patrick Flynn, 1000.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40:

Horace F. Strother, 481.

Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226: (721)

Fred Tilton, 121.
Fred Wettstein, 120.
Frank Sterratt, 120.
Charles C. Daly, 120.
William J. Casey, 120.
Charley Brown, 120.

Molders No. 164: (650)

Martin Eagan, 325.
Thomas Rotell, 325.

Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162: (100)

F. M. Billingsley, 50.
Anthony L. Noriega, 50.

Musicians No. 6: (1500)

Caesar Brand, 500.
Arthur S. Morey, 500.
Frank Borgel, 500.

Office Employees No. 13188:

Isabelle Morrison, 100.

Painters No. 19: (749)

Thomas C. Meager, 375.
John Pattin, 374.

Pattern Makers' Association:

C. W. Gillis, 200.

Pile Drivers No. 34: (500)

C. J. Quinn, 250.
Don Cameron, 250.

Post Office Clerks No. 2: (800)

Joseph Kelleher, 400.
Charles Gibeau, 400.

Printing Pressmen No. 24: (636)

Herbert J. Dela Rosa, 212.
R. L. Reynolds, 212.
Cal J. Doggett, 212.

Webb Pressmen No. 4:

Daniel C. Murphy, 150.

Railway Mail Association:

Carl E. Allen, 237.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific: (2000)

George Larsen, 667.
Alexander Loomis, 667.
Paul Scharrenberg, 666.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104:

D. M. Cavanagh, 250.

Stage Employees No. 16:

F. B. Williams, 125.

Steam Shovelmen No. 45: (228)

R. E. Coleman, 76.
Harry J. Wolle, 76.
J. H. LaForce, 76.

Street Carmen No. 518:

Joseph Blanchard, 900.

Teachers No. 61:

J. L. Kerchen, 40.

Teamsters No. 85: (2000)

James E. Hopkins, 334.
Leo Walsh, 334.
Victor Carr, 333.
Ambrose Milton, 333.
Joseph J. McCann, 333.
Mich. Zapponi, 333.

Material Teamsters No. 216:

J. R. Gerhart, 250.

Typographical No. 21: (1107)

C. M. Baker, 185.
W. Lyle Slocum, 185.
L. L. Heagney, 185.
M. J. McDonnell, 184.
H. J. Benz, 184.

Andrew Odegard, 184.**Varnishers & Polishers No. 134:**

J. Tuite, 110.

Waiters No. 30: (2183)

J. D. Kirkpatrick, 728.
Louis A. Francoeur, 728.
William G. C. Turner, 727.

Water Workers No. 401:

Thomas W. Dowd, 82.

SAN JOSE—**Barbers No. 252:**

Ros. Mannina, 102.
Carpenters No. 316: (225)

Bert P. Ward, 113.

Wallace Watson, 112.

Central Labor Council:

Ros. Mannina, 1.

Cooks & Waiters No. 180: (124)

Harry Hays, 62.

Bessie V. Hays, 62.

Laundry Workers No. 33:

Lola Chantler, 122.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 309:

Walter G. Mathewson, 43.

SAN MATEO—**Carpenters No. 162:**

J. F. Cambiano, 266.

SAN PEDRO:**Carpenters No. 1140:**

Malcolm Mercer, 160.

Central Labor Council:

Harry Ohlsen, 1.

Culinary Workers No. 754: (201)
 Leonora Jackson, 67.
 May Battice, 67.
 Marie Anderson, 67.
 Pile Drivers No. 2375: (121)
 T. F. Murphy, 61.
 Ralph Redeker, 60.
 Steam Engineers No. 235: (104)
 Frank L. Bush, 52.
 R. W. Soule, 52.

SANTA ANA—

Musicians No. 687: (164)
 R. M. Conkey, 55.
 D. E. Barr, 55.
 C. O. Cartwright, 54.

SANTA BARBARA—

Carpenters No. 1062:
 H. L. Alcorn, 495.
 Central Labor Union:
 Claude C. Hopkins, 1.
 H. L. Alcorn, 1.
 Culinary Alliance No. 498:
 W. B. Stephens, 157.
 Letter Carriers No. 290: (50)
 A. R. Feliz, 25.
 Ira Clodfelter, 25.
 Typographical No. 394:
 Claude C. Hopkins, 48.

SANTA ROSA—

Central Labor Council:
 William Davidson, 1.

Steam Engineers No. 147: (46)
 C. C. Zellner, 23.
 Fred Josting, 23.

STOCKTON—

Central Labor Council:
 William Burtz, 1.
 Jess Southwick, 1.
 Culinary Workers No. 572:
 William Burtz, 202:
 Motion Picture Projectionists No. 428:
 Charles E. Bailey, 47.

VALLEJO—

Central Labor Council:
 Sidney O. Pellew, 1.
 Federal Employees No. 76:
 Harry Tannen, 158.
 Painters No. 376:
 R. Learned, 50.

VAN NUYS—

Barbers No. 837: (50)
 C. S. Johnson, 25.
 J. T. Shields, 25.

VENTURA—

Barbers No. 850:
 C. W. Robbins, 50.
 Culinary Alliance No. 708:
 William Graham, 155.
 Oil Workers No. 120:
 M. B. Henry, 201.

We also recommend the seating of the following fraternal delegates without vote:
 Women's Union Label League No. 36, Los Angeles: Herminia Warner, Irene Burgoon and Mamie Huber.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL FLETCHER, Chairman,
 CORA SMITH,
 WALLACE WATSON.

Moved and seconded report of Credentials Committee be adopted. Motion carried.
 President Stanton appointed Claude C. Hopkins, Typographical Union No. 394, Santa Barbara, Assistant Secretary, and Bruce Jones, Sheet Metal Workers No. 503, Long Beach, Sergeant-at-Arms.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

President Stanton announced the appointment of committees as follows:

Constitution—H. F. Strother, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, San Francisco; James J. Doherty, Bakers No. 37, Los Angeles; Bert P. Ward, Carpenters No. 316, San Jose; Frank Woodward, Machinists No. 284, Oakland; James C. Coulter, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach.

Rules and Order of Business—Edward H. Dowell, Federated Trades and Labor Council, San Diego; James Wright, Central Labor Council, Richmond; Harry H. Sachs, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles; M. H. Armstrong, Bricklayers No. 13, Long Beach; Ray Wilson, Typographical No. 46, San Bernardino.

Reports of Officers—H. C. Fremming, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach; Robert L. Ennis, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; Robert M. Conkey, Musicians No. 687, Santa Ana; William E. Hamburg, Federal Employees No. 1, San Francisco; Albert J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco.

Resolutions—John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles; C. W. Deal, Ferryboatmen, Oakland; Cal J. Doggett, Printing Pressmen No. 24, San Francisco; William B. Stephens, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara; John C. Daly, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco.

Legislation—Daniel C. Murphy, Webb Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco; Frank S. Dunn, Boilermakers No. 92, Los Angeles; Ros Mannina, Central Labor Council, San Jose; William P. Fee, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302, Oakland; Louis A. Francoeur, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.

Grievances—Lloyd A. Barnes, Labor Council, Bakersfield; Sam J. Donohue, Plumbers No. 444, Oakland; J. W. Gillette, Musicians No. 47, Los Angeles; Joseph Blanchard, Street Carmen No. 518, San Francisco; Frank A. Thomas, Carpenters No. 1296, San Diego.

Labels and Boycotts—Elma F. Smith, Central Labor Council, Napa; Al C. Beck, Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles; J. B. Friedman, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco; A. R.

Gifford, Carpenters No. 158, Los Angeles; George G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.

Label Investigation—W. G. Desepte, Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco; Michael Nielson, Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324, Oakland; Harry Sherman, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; D. M. Cavanaugh, Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, San Francisco; W. C. Brooks, Laundry Workers No. 86, Fresno.

Thanks—Anna J. Brown, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; D. D. Sullivan, Pressmen & Assistants No. 60, Sacramento; William Burtz, Central Labor Council, Stockton; Charles W. Real, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland; Roy H. Klaffki, Photographers No. 659, Hollywood.

The appointments were confirmed by the convention.

At this point Delegate Coulter, Long Beach Oil Workers, asked unanimous consent of the convention to present the following resolution:

Resolution Introduced by Unanimous Consent

To the Officers and Delegates, California State Federation of Labor, assembled September 23, 1929:

Whereas, For thirty years past there has been present at the Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor one of its original founders, J. B. "Daddy" Dale, and

Whereas, The Supreme Dictator has seen fit to call him to His eternal rest, which leaves in this convention a vacant chair which has been filled by that most sterling champion of Labor, and

Whereas, "Daddy" Dale was duly credentialed to represent his Union of Teamsters, Vallejo, California, at this Thirtieth Annual Convention, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor assembled at Long Beach, California, this 23rd day of September, 1929, that a chair in the Convention Hall be draped throughout this day in memory of our departed brother, and be it further

Resolved, That the American Flag be lowered at half-mast over the Convention Hall throughout the period of the convention, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the official minutes and proceedings of this convention, a copy to the bereaved family; a further copy to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.

Moved and seconded resolution be adopted. President Stanton asked delegates to rise and stand in silence one minute. The delegates arose and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Delegate Fremming made special arrangement announcements. He also stated that the Lang Transportation Company would give free bus service to any and all delegates over its lines.

Delegate Cora Smith, Culinary Alliance, Long Beach, made request that delegates look for House Cards and Union Buttons in restaurants.

Officers reports and delegates badges were then distributed on roll call of delegates. Adjourned at 12:50 to 2:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION—FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY

Convention called to order at 2:30 by President Stanton.

Delegate Dowell, Chairman, made the following report for the Rules Committee:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

Long Beach, Cal., September 23, 1929.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Thirtieth Annual Convention, California State Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Rules submits the following:

1. The sessions of this convention shall be from 9:30 a.m. to 12 m., and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and no night sessions unless so ordered by a two-thirds vote of all delegates present.

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

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

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

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

6. No delegate shall speak more than once on the same subject, until all who desire to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so; nor more than twice on the same subject

without permission by vote of the convention; nor longer than five minutes at a time, without permission by vote of the convention.

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

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

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

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

11. Each delegate shall report to the sergeant-at-arms at the opening of the session and shall sign the card presented to him; except, if unavoidably absent, he shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

12. No resolution shall be received by the Secretary unless it bears the signature of the delegate presenting it and the name and number of the organization represented by said delegate; and no resolution shall be introduced later than the second legislative day at 5 p. m., except by unanimous consent of the delegates present. The committees shall report on all resolutions submitted.

13. No motion or resolution shall be finally acted upon until an opportunity to speak has been given the delegate making or introducing the same.

14. It shall require twenty-five delegates to demand a roll call upon any vote where a roll call is not specified.

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

16. All questions not herein provided for shall be decided in accordance with Roberts' Rules of Order.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. DOWELL, Chairman,
M. H. ARMSTRONG,
JAMES H. WRIGHT,
RAY WILSON.

On motion the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Secretary Scharrenberg read the following telegram:

Telegram from President Green of the American Federation of Labor

Washington, D. C., September 22, 1929.

Paul Scharrenberg,

Secretary Convention, State Federation of Labor, Long Beach, Calif.:

I realize that one meeting face to face with the officers and spokesmen for the constituent groups of the California State Federation of Labor convention, where the problems of Labor could be freely and fully discussed, would be a greater gratification and help than any number of telegrams and letters, yet because of other engagements and obligations it is not possible for me to be present at your convention. However, I am taking this means of expressing to you and through you to the officers and delegates of the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, my fraternal greetings and good wishes and my earnest hopes for the success of your convention. I shall follow the press reports of the proceedings with very great interest. May I suggest that in the educational program to be determined by the convention that the goal to be set for Labor of California to be represented on all State educational agencies and on the Board of the State University. With reference to Federal legislation I urge that your convention pass a strong resolution favoring the enactment of a law that will prevent the issuance of injunctions in Labor disputes where there already exists a remedy at law. Industrial conscription now proposed in Congress should be opposed.

WILLIAM GREEN, President.

American Federation of Labor.

President Stanton introduced Rev. Father Robert E. Lucey, D. D., who delivered an inspiring address on the injustice of the use of the injunction in industrial disputes.

He called the attention of the convention to the different interpretation of the injunction law in England. Since 1906 no injunctions in Labor disputes have been handed down in England. He pointed out that the function of a judge should be to interpret the law, not to set up the law.

The so-called American plan was placed in the right place by the speaker when, after going into its vicious workings, he declared it to be most un-American.

Unemployment was referred to in an able manner, it being the opinion of the speaker that higher wages and shorter work week will greatly lessen unemployment.

The speaker warned Organized Labor not to go to sleep because of its apparent

security. Constant vigilance is just as necessary now as ever. He considered company unions as a menace to Organized Labor.

President Stanton thanked Rev. Lucey and presented him with a badge.

President Stanton then introduced Charles P. Howard, President of the International Typographical Union.

President Howard extended greetings from the International Typographical Union. He touched upon immigration, and from his observations, he said, the high living standard of America can only be maintained by a strict observation of our immigration laws.

He called attention to the old age pension of the International Typographical Union. He expressed the opinion that old age pensions should be shouldered by State and Nation and that a campaign in that direction should be inaugurated by the trade union movement.

The speaker was thanked by President Stanton and presented with a badge.

Moved and seconded convention adjourn till 8:30 a. m. Tuesday. Motion was amended to 9:30 Wednesday. Amendment carried.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

The following propositions were introduced and referred to committees as here shown:

Proposition No. 1—Presented by James J. Doherty of Bakers' Union No. 37, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Continental Baking Company of Southern California, successor to the R. B. Ward Co., Inc., a \$600,000,000 monopoly, manufacturers of what is known as Holsum, Wonder and Merrit bread and Vanity and Hostess cakes, is a non-union concern financed by anti-union and hostile eastern capital; and

Whereas, The Continental Baking Company's apparent intention is to get control of the manufacturing of the baking business of the Pacific Coast, largely built up by home capital and union conditions, with the ultimate object of disunionizing the baking industry on the Coast; and

Whereas, The various local unions of the bakery workers in the State of California are now engaged in a campaign, giving publicity to these facts, with the purpose in mind of thwarting the intended efforts and desires of the Continental Baking Company; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, declares its undivided support to the bakery workers in this publicity campaign against the interest of the Continental Baking Company of Southern California, and that the officers of the California State Federation be petitioned to notify all affiliated unions, requesting them to declare likewise and put the above concern on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 2—Presented by James J. Doherty, of Bakers' Union No. 37, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The National Biscuit Company, manufacturers and distributors of what is known as National Biscuits, Crackers and Uneeda Biscuits, is a non-union concern, financed by anti-union and hostile eastern capital; and

Whereas, The National Biscuit Company, not being satisfied with controlling the cracker industry in the United States, is buying large bread factories and running them under non-union conditions; and

Whereas, The National Biscuit Company's apparent intention is to capture the trade of the Pacific Coast cracker-baking business, largely built up under union conditions by home capital and personnel, with the ultimate object of disunionizing the baking industry of the Pacific Coast; and

Whereas, The various local unions of bakery workers in the State of California and on the Pacific Coast are now engaged in a campaign of giving publicity to these facts, with the purpose in mind of thwarting the intended efforts and desires of the National Biscuit Company; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled declare its undivided support to the various bakers' local unions of the Pacific Coast in this publicity campaign against the non-union National Biscuit Company and that the officers of the California State Federation should be appealed to to notify affiliated local unions, requesting them to declare likewise and put the above concern on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 3—Presented by Santa Clara Central Labor Council, San Jose.

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of California by measure duly enacted in 1927 enacted what is popularly known as the State Bar Act, by virtue of the provisions of which authority was granted to such State Bar with right to delegate such right to

subordinate bodies such as the State Board of Examiners to formulate rules for the admission of practice of law, and

Whereas, The State Board of Bar Examiners did formulate and propose certain rules for the admission to the Bar of California of students of law which proposed rules would have resulted in keeping out men and women from the practice of law, excepting such as have graduated or taken a college course by reason of which an autocracy or aristocracy would have been created in violation of the fundamentals and principles of our government and recall the right or privilege of change of vocation which is an inalienable American right and privilege, and

Whereas, The Honorable Wm. N. Hornblower, member of the Assembly of the State of California, by his efforts in the passage of the bill known as the Hornblower Bill, together with his associates in the Assembly and Senate of California in the 1929 Session of the State Legislature, by virtue of the presentation and passage of said measure known as the Hornblower Bill, has succeeded in maintaining the rights of American citizens and also has vindicated American fundamentals, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Convention, That this Convention does hereby extend to the said Honorable Wm. N. Hornblower and his associates in the Senate and Assembly, a vote of thanks for his efforts in behalf of American Democracy and the vindication of the rights of Americans in connection with maintaining the right of any person of good moral character and over the age of 21 years and after a study of three years of law, to be permitted to take the State Bar examination for the purpose of being admitted to the practice of law as an attorney and counselor at law.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 4—Presented by Bill Posters and Billers Union No. 32, Los Angeles.

Be it Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in its thirtieth annual convention in the city of Long Beach, California, beginning Monday, Sept. 23rd, 1929, that Section 3, Article 4 of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor be amended as follows:

"The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected by a majority of all votes cast. The fourteen Vice-Presidents shall be elected by a majority of all votes cast by delegates representing unions from within the Districts which the Vice-Presidents will represent.

"Where there are more than two candidates for an office, the candidate receiving the lowest vote shall retire after each ballot."

Be It Further Resolved, That the form of sample ballot in Section 11 of this Article, be changed as it may be necessary to conform to the amended Section 3.

Referred to Constitution Committee.

Proposition No. 5—Presented by John Hauss of Cooks, Waitresses and Helpers' Union No. 402, San Diego.

Whereas, In the Constitution of the California State Federation the State of California has been divided into districts, each having a vice-president, and

Whereas, None will deny that the districts were so divided with the plain intent of giving each of said districts representation on the executive board of the State Federation of Labor of their own choosing, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Section three, page nine, of the Constitution be amended to read: That candidates for district vice-presidents shall be nominated and elected solely by the votes of the delegates from their respective districts and all candidates for district vice-presidents must bear credentials from the districts they are nominated for.

Referred to Constitution Committee.

Proposition No. 6—Presented by W. Lyle Slocum and G. W. McDill of Typographical Unions Nos. 21 and 36 of San Francisco and Oakland, respectively.

Amend Sec. 3, Article IV, Officers and Elections, to read as follows:

Sec. 3. The president and secretary-treasurer shall be elected by a majority of all votes cast by the convention.

(a) Any delegate to be a candidate for vice-president shall be a member of and have credentials from an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and chartered for the district in which he resides.

(b) Each vice-president shall be elected by a majority of votes cast by the delegates from the district that he represents; provided, that should a district be not represented in the convention, the vice-presidents-elect shall immediately following installation elect some member or members of such district to fill the vacancy or vacancies.

(c) Should any district have only one delegate eligible for vice-president, he shall be declared duly elected by the convention.

(d) Where there are more than two candidates for any office, the candidate receiving the lowest total number of votes shall retire after each ballot.

Referred to Constitution Committee.

Proposition No. 7—Presented by W. Lyle Slocum and L. L. Heagney of Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Add a section to Article VI of the Constitution to be known as sub-section (a), to read as follows:

Duties of the Secretary-Treasurer

(a) To devote his entire time to the work of the California State Federation of Labor, and shall hold no political position, elective or appointive, during his term of office.

Change the sections following in this Article to alphabetical order.

Referred to Constitution Committee.

Proposition No. 8—Presented by Executive Council.

Amendment to Section 2, Article IV

Amend Section 2, Article IV, to read as follows:

Section 2. The State shall be divided into ten districts with the number of Vice-Presidents to be elected from each district as follows:

District No. 1, San Diego and Imperial Counties, one Vice-President.

District No. 2, Los Angeles and adjacent Counties, two Vice-Presidents.

District No. 3, Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo Counties, one Vice-President.

District No. 4, Bakersfield to Fresno, one Vice-President.

District No. 5, San Joaquin and adjacent Counties, one Vice-President.

District No. 6, Santa Clara and adjacent Counties, one Vice-President.

District No. 7, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, one Vice-President.

District No. 8, Marin, Sonoma, Napa and Solano Counties, one Vice-President.

District No. 9, San Francisco, four Vice-Presidents.

District No. 10, Sacramento and Northern Counties, one Vice-President.

Referred to Constitution Committee.

Proposition No. 9—Presented by Barbers' Delegation.

The Journeymen Barbers of California have for years been trying to bring about through their Industrial Association a law to secure the closing of Barber Shops on Sunday. Unfortunately, in the past, the employers of Barbers have opposed such a law.

At the present time there is a situation in California whereby the proprietors of Barber Shops are as desirous of a Sunday Closing Law for Barber Shops as the Journeymen Barbers. At the last two Conventions of the State Federation of Journeymen Barbers and the State Association of Master Barbers, a working agreement has been entered into whereby Referendum Petition is to be submitted to the voters of the State at the election in 1930, to secure a Sunday Closing Law for Barber Shops.

This matter has been before the Conventions of Labor at various times and has always received their endorsement. It is one of the outstanding efforts of the International Barbers' Union to secure a Sunday Closing Law. Their efforts have been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor and they have been successful in securing a law of this nature in all the States of the Union with the exception of three, California being one of them.

Therefore, It is essential that we have the endorsement of the State Federation of Labor for the Barbers Sunday Closing Law.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor assembled in Convention, does hereby endorse the closing of Barber Shops on Sunday, and be it

Further Resolved, That the Officers and Executive Committee of the California State Federation do lend all the assistance possible to the Barbers, making it possible for a successful campaign for a Sunday Closing Law for Barbers.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 10—Presented by C. H. Walker of Waiters' Union No. 17, Los Angeles.

Whereas, In most instances, the surrounding conditions under which cooks, waiters and waitresses are compelled to work are filthy and a menace to the health both of the workers and the patrons of the establishment, and

Whereas, Many of these conditions are almost impossible to avoid because of the poor and improper building arrangements that are the development of equally poor regulation of restaurant and hotel kitchens, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in its thirtieth Annual Convention in Long Beach, that the Legislative Representatives of this Federation be, and hereby are, instructed to prepare a bill to be presented to the next session of the California State Legislature, which, if enacted and properly enforced, would prevent the conditions complained of here, and remedy those already in existence. Be it further

Resolved, That the Committee give earnest consideration to the draft of such a bill submitted herewith.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 11—Presented by Garment Workers' Union No. 131, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Petaluma Manufacturing Company, makers of overalls, working pants and mechanics' garments of various kinds and located at Petaluma, California, is controlled by Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of similar workmen's garments in San Francisco, and the said Petaluma Manufacturing Company does not employ garment workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the assumed name of Petaluma Manufacturing Company may be misleading to great numbers of trade union members who do not know of Goldstone Bros.'s connection with said company; and

Whereas, The Goldstone Bros. were declared unfair and their manufacturing plants in San Francisco under whatever name operated declared unworthy of the patronage of members of organized labor, at the last convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held at Sacramento in September, 1928; and

Whereas, The United Garment Workers of America are at a disadvantage in prosecuting boycotts against the firm of Goldstone Bros. by reason of the management of the various plants controlled by this firm assuming various trade names from time to time, under the shield of which it operates and pursues its unfair tactics against the United Garment Workers of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in convention at Long Beach, California, September 23, 1929, that the Petaluma Manufacturing Company, of Petaluma, California, be and is hereby placed on the Federation's official "We Don't Patronize List," and that former boycotts of the United Garment Workers of America against the Co-Op Manufacturing Company of Oakland, and the Goldstone Bros. of San Francisco, be and are hereby continued in full force and effect; and be it further,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Federation be and is hereby authorized and directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to each local union affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor, with an earnest appeal to all members thereof to refrain from patronizing any of the products manufactured or distributed by any of the concerns whose names are mentioned in this resolution.

Proposition No. 12—Presented by J. L. Kerchen of Teachers Union No. 61, San Francisco.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor as far back as 1881 and on many occasions since has gone on record as giving generous approval to the promotion of education, the welfare of the children and the security and freedom of children, and

Whereas, The American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is represented in the State of California by various Teacher Locals and a State organization, and

Whereas, The Federation of Teachers stands for the protection of teachers as well as for the improvement of teaching conditions and the welfare of children, and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor is deeply interested with the democratization of education to the end that local Teacher organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should be encouraged, therefore be it

Resolved, That the various Labor Councils throughout the State be urged to assist the State American Federation of Teachers in organizing the teaching force of the public schools in their respective communities.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 13—Presented by Harry Sherman of Plumbers' Union No. 78, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, which is composed of local unions chartered by the United Association of Plumbers and steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, will present to the 1930 session of the California State Legislature several bills which have for their purposes the establishment of a uniform State plumbers' license law and for the establishment of a minimum plumbing code, both these acts being designed for the protection of public health, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor in session at Long Beach, California, September 23 to 28, 1929, that this Federation hereby approved and endorses such bills, and be it further

Resolved, That the legislative agent or agents of the California State Federation of Labor be and hereby are instructed to co-operate with and to support the legislative representative of the California Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, and to lend them every possible effort to secure the passage of such plumbing license regulation and plumbing code bills.

Referred to Legislative Committee.

Resolution No. 14—Presented by H. F. Strother of Masters, Mates and Pilots' Union No. 40, San Francisco.

Whereas, We are informed that only captains who have had experience as masters of ocean-going passenger or freight vessels are given serious consideration for appointment to fill vacancies among the Bar Pilots for the Port of San Francisco, and

Whereas, There are no more competent men for these positions than tug captains, whose daily work is of an emergency nature which requires a thorough knowledge of

channels, tides and currents of San Francisco Bay, the Golden Gate and to sea and return, and constant practice in steering and handling ships of any size, model or draft, and

Whereas, Years ago tug captains were appointed Bar Pilots and those appointed were notably successful, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in convention at Long Beach, 1929, urges that the Pilot Commission for the Port of San Francisco give equal consideration to the application of tug boat captains as is given to captains of ocean-going passenger or freight vessels, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of California and to the Pilot Commission for the Port of San Francisco.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY

Wednesday, September 25, 1929

Convention called to order by President Stanton at 9:40 a. m.

Secretary Scharrenberg read telegrams and letters as follows:

Telegram from Mayor of San Diego inviting convention to meet there in 1930.

Telegram from Santa Barbara Painters asking convention to Santa Barbara in 1931.

Telegram from Walter Barnes inviting convention to San Diego in 1930.

Telegram from Carpenters of Santa Barbara asking convention to Santa Barbara in 1931.

Telegram from Bob Hesketh, Secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, Cincinnati, wishing convention success.

Telegram from Board of Supervisors inviting convention to meet in San Diego in 1930.

Telegram from San Joaquin Labor Council stating Council had no desire to entertain 1930 convention.

Telegram from W. Burtz stating he was unable to be present at convention.

Telegram from Edward Flore, General President of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, International Alliance, wishing convention success.

Telegram from Matthew Brady, District Attorney of San Francisco, wishing a successful convention.

Telegram from Grover A. Grider, Mayor of Stockton, inviting 1930 convention.

Telegram and letter from Stockton Chamber of Commerce inviting convention to Stockton in 1930.

Letter from City Manager of Stockton inviting convention to Stockton in 1930.

Letter from Senator Thomas A. Maloney expressing regret at being unable to attend.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

Chairman H. F. Strother read the following report:

Proposition No. 4—Presented by Bill Posters and Billers' Union, No. 32, Los Angeles.

Proposition No. 5—Presented by John Hauss of Cooks, Waitresses and Helpers' Union, No. 402, San Diego.

Proposition No. 6—Presented by W. Lyle Slocum and G. W. McDill of Typographical Unions, No. 21 and No. 36, of San Francisco and Oakland, respectively.

Your Committee has given careful and earnest consideration to **Propositions Nos. 4, 5 and 6.**

The present constitutional provision for the election of Vice-Presidents was adopted at the Tenth Annual Convention in 1909. Prior thereto the Constitution simply provided for the nomination and election of nine Vice-Presidents at large, without any reference to Districts.

The geographical division of the State in Vice-Presidential Districts was changed from time to time. New Districts have been created and the number of Vice-Presidents had been increased from nine to fourteen. The arrangement must have been fairly satisfactory because no effort was ever made to radically change the system of election adopted twenty years ago.

In order that the convention may have a thorough appreciation of the change contemplated in the pending amendment, we submit the following self-explanatory compilation showing the Federation's membership in the various Vice-Presidential Districts:

District	Revenue During Year (Affiliation Fee and Tax from Labor Councils Omitted)	Average Membership (Annual Tax from Unions Divided by Twelve)
1.—San Diego and Imperial counties.....	\$ 444.69	3,700
2.—Los Angeles and adjacent counties.....	2,747.65	22,900
3.—Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties	353.62	2,950
4.—Bakersfield to Fresno.....	577.95	4,820
5.—San Joaquin and adjacent counties.....	168.11	1,400
6. Santa Clara and adjacent counties.....	526.54	4,390
7.—Alameda and Contra Costa counties.....	1,116.55	9,310
8.—Marin, Sonoma, Napa and Solano counties.....	298.61	2,480
9.—San Francisco	5,115.84	42,630
10.—Sacramento and adjacent counties.....	613.48	5,120
11.—Humboldt and adjacent counties.....	67.78	560
	<hr/> \$12,030.93	<hr/> 100,260

From the foregoing it will be noted that Districts Nos. 7 and 9 (San Francisco and Alameda), with a majority of the Federation's membership, have only four Vice-Presidents. The remaining Districts, with a minority of the membership, have ten Vice-Presidents. Adoption of the pending Amendments would mean that the minority of the Federation's membership will elect ten Vice-Presidents, while the majority will elect only four Vice-Presidents. This is neither an equitable nor a democratic system of election. In fact, it seems to be patterned upon California's atrocious reapportionment whereby the majority of the voting population will elect three Senators while the minority elects thirty-seven.

Propositions Nos. 5 and 6 also provide that any candidate for Vice-President must have credentials from the District in which he resides.

Under the present Constitution, as interpreted for twenty years, any candidate for Vice-President must not only reside in the District for which he is nominated, but must also be a member in good standing in a union or a branch of a union within that particular District.

No one has ever been elected as a Vice-President of this Federation who did not reside and was not a full-fledged member of a union or a branch of a union in his Vice-Presidential District.

It is quite apparent that those who sponsor such an amendment do not realize that California unions are not organized on a single pattern. Many California labor organizations do not have any so-called Local Unions. They have state-wide jurisdiction and elect their delegates to this convention not from Districts, but from the State at large—wherever their membership may be. In all such instances delegates' credentials are necessarily issued from the headquarters of the Union. The particular system of organization makes it impossible for such Unions to issue credentials from the District in which the delegate resides and earns his livelihood.

Article XII of the Constitution of this Federation clearly "recognizes the right of each trade to manage its own affairs and guarantees autonomy to all affiliated organizations, according to their laws."

The adoption of the proposed amendment relating to certification from Districts will require California Unions either to change their system of organization or to suffer indefensible discrimination against those of their members who do not happen to reside in the same Vice-Presidential District where the credentials are issued.

For the reasons stated, your Committee recommends non-concurrence in **Propositions Nos. 4, 5 and 6.**

The Chairman of the Committee moved the adoption of report.

C. M. Baker, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, offered an amendment to re-refer the subject to the Constitution Committee.

C. M. Baker spoke for his amendment.

H. F. Strother spoke at length on Committee's recommendation.

W. G. C. Turner, San Francisco Waiters, spoke in favor of the amendment.

A. J. Rogers, San Francisco Bottlers, spoke against amendment.

Fred W. Jackson, Los Angeles Office Employees, spoke against amendment.

G. W. McDill, Oakland Typographical, spoke in favor of amendment.

J. A. O'Connell, San Francisco Labor Council, spoke against the amendment.

Secretary Scharrenberg expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied with the amendment to re-refer to Committee.

Senator Murphy, San Francisco, spoke against the amendment.

D. D. Sullivan, Sacramento Pressmen, spoke against the amendment.

E. H. Dowell, San Diego Federated Trades Council, spoke for the amendment.

The roll was called, and upon its completion President Stanton declared a recess to enable the Secretary to use the adding machine in compiling the votes cast.

President Stanton called the convention to order at 11:25.

Secretary Scharrenberg reported the result of the roll call vote, as follows:

ROLL CALL ON AMENDMENT TO RE-REFER TO COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION THE REPORT SUBMITTED ON PROPOSITIONS NOS. 4, 5 AND 6

For the amendment to re-refer to Committee—Bakersfield: Lloyd A. Barnes, Frank H. Lowe, Musicians' Delegation, J. Stevenson. **El Centro:** F. M. Jones. **Hollywood:** Photographers' Delegation. **Long Beach:** George Brule, Bricklayers' Delegation, Carpenters' Delegation, Central Labor Council Delegation, Cleaners and Dyers' Delegation, Hod Carriers' Delegation, Charles E. Edmonds, Arthur A. Wiley, Frank Wilkinson, Charles Creighton, Thomas Hines, Walter V. Jusaitis, Typographical Delegation. **Los Angeles:** Bill Posters' Delegation, Frank Zengel, Charles Henry, I. Schneider, A. R. Gifford, M. Brogin, Central Labor Council Delegation, Electrical Workers' Delegation, George G. Haas, Pauline Sadler, Corrine Meyers, Anne Peterson, Raymond Cooley, James T. Nunley, H. W. True, M. J. Sands, Musicians' Delegation, Fred W. Jackson, J. W. Buzzell, James T. Tracy, Stage Employees' Delegation, Hugh Maguire, Harvey E. Garman. **Marysville:** C. E. Rynearson, Barbers' Delegation. **Napa:** Elma F. Smith, Garment Workers' Delegation. **Oakland:** A. Kelly, F. W. Garlick, G. W. McDill, Ben Vickers, Milk Wagon Drivers' Delegation, Moving Picture Operators' Delegation, S. J. Donohue, J. E. Cook, L. R. Hallahan, Frank Casey, Typographical Delegation. **Pasadena:** A. E. Shoebridge, G. A. McDonald. **Sacramento:** Robert L. Ennis, E. C. Wilson. **San Bernardino:** Geo. B. Miller, Edward J. Sadring, Ray Wilson. **San Diego:** G. J. Gorey, Frank A. Thomas, L. E. Robbins, John Hauss, Edward H. Dowell, H. H. Tunney, Meat Cutters' Delegation, Moving Picture Operators' Delegation, Plumbers' Delegation, E. F. Nelson, Stone Stribling. **San Francisco:** Bakery Wagon Drivers, George Lea Phillips, Martin Eagan, John Pattin, Alexander Loomis, Paul Scharrenberg, F. B. Williams, Typographical Delegation, Waiters' Delegation. **Santa Barbara:** H. L. Alcorn, Carpenters' Delegation, Charles E. Baily, J. T. Shields. Representing 17,435 votes.

Against the amendment to re-refer to Committee—Fresno: Culinary Alliance, W. C. Brooks. **Long Beach:** Culinary Workers, Oil Workers' Delegation, Painters' Delegation, Bruce Jones. **Los Angeles:** James J. Doherty, Bakers' Delegation, Bookbinders' Delegation, Carpenters' Delegation No. 426, Studio Carpenters' Delegation No. 946, C. B. Hamner, Marshall Royal, Post Office Clerks' Delegation, Frank T. McCrohan, Web Pressmen's Delegation, Robert P. Jackson, John F. Dalton, Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers' Delegation. **Martinez:** Oil Workers' Delegation. **Modesto:** A. J. Felt. **Oakland:** Bakery Wagon Drivers' Delegation, Carmen's Delegation, Ferryboatmen's Delegation, Teamsters' Delegation. **Palo Alto:** Philip Jost. **Richmond:** James Wright. **Sacramento:** Cooks and Waiters' Delegation, Machinists' Delegation, D. D. Sullivan, George W. Stokel. **San Francisco:** Fred Schierbaum, Barbers' Delegation, John S. Horn, Bottlers' Delegation, Emil Muri, William Benn, Chauffeurs' Delegation, Cooks' Delegation, Charles J. Foehn, William P. Stanton, William E. Hamburg, Garment Workers, W. G. Desepte, Tina Dierssen, Labor Council Delegation, Frank Donigan, James R. Morrison, Laundry Workers' Delegation, John C. Daly, John B. Bryan, George M. Ross, Patrick Flynn, Horace Strother, Milk Wagon Drivers' Delegation, Thomas Rotell, F. M. Billingsley, Anthony L. Noriega, Musicians' Delegation, Thomas C. Meagher, Pile Drivers' Delegation, Joseph Kelleher, Charles Gibeau, Printing Pressmen Delegation, Daniel C. Murphy, Carl E. Allen, George Larsen, D. M. Cavanagh, Joseph Blanchard, Teamsters' Delegation, J. Tuite, Thomas W. Dowd. **San Jose:** Ros. Mannina, Carpenters' Delegation, Lola Chantler. **San Mateo:** J. F. Cambiano. **San Pedro:** Harry Ohlsen, T. F. Murphy, Ralph Redeker. **Santa Barbara:** Claude C. Hopkins, W. B. Stephens, A. R. Feliz, Ira Clodfelter. **Stockton:** Jess Southwick. **Ventura:** M. B. Henry. Representing 36,017 votes.

President Stanton then declared that the amendment to re-refer had been defeated.

The motion to adopt the Committee's unfavorable report on **Propositions Nos. 4, 5 and 6** was adopted.

The Committee on Constitution then continued to report, as follows:

Proposition No. 7—Presented by W. Lyle Slocum and L. L. Heagney of Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

This proposition in similar form was considered at great length in the previous convention and was emphatically rejected by a vote of 42,746 to 7364. Not a single new point or argument has been advanced in favor of the proposed amendment. There are countless reasons, however, for Labor representation on all boards and commissions. The Secretary of this Federation has served with honor and distinction on several commissions and in the performance of public service his conduct and recognized ability have reflected credit upon the trade union movement.

This committee does not wish to question the good faith of the delegates introducing this resolution, but merely point to the fact that the Union which they represent does not bar its officers from accepting political appointments.

The proposed amendment also provides that the Secretary shall devote "his entire time" to this Federation. Your committee regrets the use of such sweeping language and respectfully directs attention to the fact that not a single worker in California is today required either by law or by custom to devote "his entire time" to his job.

In 1921 this Federation induced the California Legislature to repeal Section 2013 of the Civil Code, which declared that "the entire time of a domestic servant belongs to the master." Having wiped this archaic verbiage from the California Statute books, your committee feels certain that there is no desire on the part of California trade unionists to resurrect the very language of a dead statute and apply it to the salaried officers of the Labor movement.

Your committee, therefore, recommends non-concurrence in **Proposition No. 7**.

W. Lyle Slocum, San Francisco Typographical Union, spoke against recommendation of committee.

Elma Smith, Napa Garment Workers, spoke in favor of committee's report.

Cal J. Doggett, San Francisco Printing Pressmen, spoke in favor of committee's report.

R. L. Ennis, Sacramento Labor Council, spoke for the committee's report.

John F. Dalton, Los Angeles Typographical Union, spoke in favor of the committee's report.

Wallace Watson, San Jose Carpenters, spoke in favor of the committee's report.

J. O. Thorpe, Sacramento Machinists, spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

John A. O'Connell, San Francisco Labor Council, spoke in favor of the Committee's report.

Fred W. Jackson, Los Angeles Office Employees, spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

A. L. Noriega, Theatrical Federation, spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

F. S. Dunn, Los Angeles Boilermakers, spoke in favor of the committee's report.

Secretary Scharrenberg explained that while Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor he had for nearly ten years served as a member of the California State Commission of Immigration and Housing, also, for nearly six years as a member of the San Francisco City Planning Commission. No one had ever raised any objection to his service on these commissions. The opposition, voiced by two of the San Francisco Typographical Union's delegates, to his service on the State Harbor Commission seemed to be based wholly and solely upon the fact that State Harbor Commissioners receive compensation for service rendered.

Question was called for and the report of the committee was adopted.

The convention adjourned at 12:30.

Afternoon Session—Second Legislative Day

Convention was called to order at 2:15 p. m. by President Stanton.

A telegram containing a resolution passed by the Los Angeles Labor Council on the untimely death of Brother Joshua B. Dale was read by the Secretary.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

The Committee on Credentials recommended the seating of the following additional delegates:

Bakersfield—

Electrical Workers No. 428:

L. A. Barnes, 36

Los Angeles—

Plasterers No. 2:

Walter Redmond, 485

San Diego—

Letter Carriers No. 70: (153)

Stanley M. Gue, 51

Gordon Fisher, 51

Guy Springs, 51

The recommendation of the Credentials Committee was concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION (Continued)

Chairman Strother reported as follows:

Proposition No. 8—Presented by Executive Council.

Amendment to Section 2, Article IV.

Amend Section 2, Article IV, to read as follows:

Section 2. The State shall be divided into ten districts with the number of Vice-Presidents to be elected from each district as follows:

District No. 1, San Diego and Imperial counties, one Vice-President.

District No. 2, Los Angeles and adjacent counties, two Vice-Presidents.

District No. 3, Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties, one Vice-President.

District No. 4, Bakersfield to Fresno, one Vice-President.

District No. 5, San Joaquin and adjacent counties, one Vice-President.

District No. 6, Santa Clara and adjacent counties, one Vice-President.

District No. 7, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, one Vice-President.

District No. 8, Marin, Sonoma, Napa and Solano counties, one Vice-President.

District No. 9, San Francisco, four Vice-Presidents.

District No. 10, Sacramento and northern counties, one Vice-President.

The committee recommends concurrence.

Charles S. Child, San Francisco Laundry Workers, spoke in favor of the recommendation of the committee.

C. M. Baker, San Francisco Typographical, questioned the legality of Proposition No. 8.

President Stanton ruled Proposition No. 8 had been legally introduced.

Secretary Scharrenberg spoke in favor of the recommendation of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

This concludes the work of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

H. F. STROTHER, Chairman;

J. C. COULTER,

J. J. DOHERTY,

BERT P. WARD,

FRANK WOODWARD,

Committee on Constitution.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted as a whole, as acted upon, and the committee discharged.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

Chair called for nomination of officers. President Stanton requested Past President John F. Dalton to preside while nominations were being made for President.

PRESIDENT—Senator Murphy, San Francisco, nominated WILLIAM P. STANTON, San Francisco Electrical Workers, for President. Senator Murphy dwelt at length on the great accomplishments of President Stanton in the Organized Labor field.

No other nominations being made, Chair declared nominations closed.

The following nominations for Vice-Presidents were made:

FIRST DISTRICT—E. F. NELSON, San Diego Stage Employees, was nominated by E. H. Dowell.

SECOND DISTRICT—JAMES C. COULTER, Long Beach Oil Workers, was nominated by Delegate Cora Smith.

Delegate Coulter declined the nomination, and in turn nominated HAROLD R. WEST, Long Beach Typographical, No. 650.

JOHN S. HORN, Beer Drivers, No. 227, was nominated by Delegate Mae Stoneman of Los Angeles Waitresses.

J. W. GILLETTE, Los Angeles Musicians, was nominated by C. M. Feider, Los Angeles Electrical Workers.

Delegate Bee Tumber, Los Angeles Waitresses, seconded the nomination of John S. Horn.

Delegate Anne Peterson, Los Angeles Garment Workers, seconded the nomination of J. W. Gillette.

George D. Hammond, Long Beach Labor Council, seconded the nomination of Harold R. West.

J. W. Buzzell, Los Angeles Pattern Makers, seconded the nomination of J. W. Gillette.

A. J. Rogers, San Francisco Bottlers, seconded the nomination of J. S. Horn.

George C. Bentson, Long Beach Carpenters, seconded the nomination of John S. Horn.

F. B. Williams, San Francisco Stage Employees, seconded the nomination of J. W. Gillette.

J. F. Richards, Long Beach Hod Carriers, seconded the nomination of Harold R. West.

Marshall Royal, Los Angeles Musicians, No. 676, seconded the nomination of J. W. Gillette.

J. R. Lee, Los Angeles Stage Employees, seconded the nomination of J. W. Gillette.

John F. Dalton, Los Angeles Typographical, seconded the nomination of John S. Horn.

Joseph Hoenig, Los Angeles Post Office Clerks, seconded the nomination of John S. Horn.

Chair granted Delegate Gillette the floor on question of personal privilege. He resented insinuations made that he was lax in his observance of label purchases, contending that at all times he bought union-made products.

THIRD DISTRICT—H. L. ALCORN, Santa Barbara Carpenters No. 1062, was nominated by C. C. Hopkins, Santa Barbara Labor Council.

William B. Stephens, Santa Barbara Culinary Workers, seconded the nomination of H. L. Alcorn.

FOURTH DISTRICT—LLOYD A. BARNES, Kern County Labor Council, was nominated by F. H. Lowe, Musicians of Bakersfield.

FIFTH DISTRICT—A. J. FELT, Modesto Labor Council, was nominated by Thomas C. Meagher, San Francisco Painters.

SIXTH DISTRICT—ROS. MANNINA, San Jose Barbers, was nominated by Bert P. Ward, San Jose Carpenters.

Delegates Desepete and Hopkins seconded the nomination of Ros. Mannina.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—GEORGE DURAND, Oakland Carmen, was nominated by W. P. Fee, Milk Wagon Drivers.

Delegate Carlson, Oakland Carmen, seconded the nomination of George Durand.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—ELMA F. SMITH, Napa Garment Workers, was nominated by Delegate Anne Peterson, Los Angeles Garment Workers.

NINTH DISTRICT—JAMES E. HOPKINS, San Francisco Teamsters, was nominated by Delegate O'Connell, San Francisco Labor Council.

CHARLES S. CHILD, San Francisco Laundry Workers, was nominated by A. J. Rogers, San Francisco Bottlers.

ANTHONY L. NORIEGA, San Francisco Moving Picture Projectionists, was nominated by A. S. Morey, San Francisco Musicians.

JOHN C. DALEY, San Francisco Letter Carriers, was nominated by Joseph Hoenig, Los Angeles Postal Clerks.

JOHN A. ST. PETER, San Francisco Cooks, was nominated by Al C. Beck, Los Angeles Waiters.

Delegate Francouer, San Francisco Cooks, seconded the nomination of J. A. St. Peter.

Delegate Foehn seconded the nomination of James E. Hopkins.

W. E. Hamburg, San Francisco Federal Employees, seconded the nomination of J. C. Daly.

Dominic Kane, Long Beach Oil Workers, seconded the nomination of James Hopkins.

TENTH DISTRICT—GEORGE W. STOKEL, Sacramento Teamsters, was nominated by R. L. Ennis, Sacramento Labor Council.

Delegate Rynearson seconded the nomination of G. W. Stokel.

SECRETARY-TREASURER—PAUL SCHARRENBURG was nominated for Secretary-Treasurer by John F. Dalton, Los Angeles Typographical Union, and seconded by Delegates J. J. Hughes, San Francisco Carpenters; D. M. Cavanaugh, San Francisco Sheet Metal Workers; W. E. Hamburg, San Francisco Federal Employees.

A. F. OF L. DELEGATE—HARVEY C. FREMING was nominated by Delegate Daniel C. Murphy for Delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention. The nomination was seconded by Delegates Scharrenberg, O'Connell, Coulter, Daly, Fee and Smith.

No other nominations being made, same were declared closed.

APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION BOARD

President Stanton then announced the appointment of the Election Board as follows:
Supervisors—Fred L. Pfister, Web Pressmen No. 18, Los Angeles; Charles W. Real, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland; John J. Hughes, Carpenters No. 22, San Francisco.

Tally Clerks—Andrew Odegard, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco; M. H. Henry, Oil Workers No. 120, Ventura; Edward J. Sadring, Central Labor Council, San Bernardino; J. T. Thorpe, Machinists No. 33, Sacramento; Anne Peterson, Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles; George D. Hammond, Central Labor Council, Long Beach; Frank H. Lowe, Musicians No. 263, Bakersfield; H. H. Tunney, Meat Cutters No. 229, San Diego; C. E. Rynearson, Central Labor Council, Marysville.

Walter Mathewson was then called to the platform by the Chair.

Delegate Mathewson made a comprehensive and interesting report of the Labor Commissioner's work during the past year.

He called attention to several Labor laws that were passed at the last session of the State Legislature, which have materially strengthened his Department. He expressed his thanks to Senator Murphy, Secretary Scharrenberg, John O'Connell and others for their help in having Labor laws passed.

President Stanton introduced Earl Steele of the American Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, Kenosha, Wisconsin, who told the convention of strike conditions at the Allen-A Mills. He said the Hosiery Workers had been locked out for nineteen months, but were still full of fight, and intended to win. Allen-A hosiery is on the "We Don't Patronize List" of eight State Federations of Labor, the speaker said, and the Allen-A Company was feeling the effect of Organized Labor's power.

Convention adjourned until 9:30 a. m. Thursday.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

The following propositions were introduced:

Proposition No. 15—Presented by the Seamen's Delegation.

Whereas, The United States was designed to be governed by law enacted by the Legislative Branch construed by the Judicial Branch and enforced by the Executive Branch of the Government; and

Whereas, Equity-power and jurisdiction were added only for the protection of property, which was then understood to be something tangible and transferable, but which has had its definition so extended as to include intangible, fleeting, and non-transferable hopes and aspirations, thereby becoming subject to the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity; and

Whereas, Equity courts are courts in which the conscience of the judge is the only rule, setting aside statutory law and constitutional provisions; and

Whereas, The growth of this purely autocratic form of government necessarily must destroy government by law and impose upon our people the worst forms of autocratic rule; and

Whereas, While those who labor have, up to the present time, suffered most through the use of injunctions, the evil has been so extended as to be a menace to business, as well as to workingmen, and, that if permitted to grow will necessarily destroy the fundamental policy of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirtieth Annual Convention assembled at Long Beach, that we most heartily endorse the bill sponsored by the American Federation of Labor to regulate and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity; further

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of California be urged to support and vote for the bill outlined herein.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 16—Presented by the Seamen's Delegation.

Whereas, Recent marine disasters, notably the sinking of the British steamship Vestris off the Atlantic Coast and the American steamship San Juan off the California Coast, have again forcibly reminded the traveling public that safety of life at sea depends in large measure upon competent and efficient seamen, and

Whereas, No less an authority than D. N. Hoover, Supervising Inspector General of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, in reviewing the lessons taught by the Vestris disaster, has clearly pointed to the fact "that competency in men must be stressed at sea more than in any other place," and

Whereas, Current events have conclusively proved that the enforcement of the various laws relating to the standard of efficiency of the personnel has been extremely lax and indifferent; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Thirtieth Annual Convention assembled at Long Beach, California, that we respectfully and earnestly request

President Herbert Hoover to insist upon strict enforcement of the Seamen's Act and all laws which were written upon the statute books of the United States to insure safety of life at sea by proper and sufficient manning of all ships leaving the ports of the United States.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 17—Presented by D. J. Cavanagh of Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104, San Francisco.

Whereas, There exists in the San Francisco Bay region a condition of affairs that is gradually tearing down the prosperity of the people through the gradual destruction of its industrial life, and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor is always interested in the welfare of its people to the extent that all may enjoy the benefits of steady employment at good compensation, and

Whereas, Any institution that is formed for the purpose of impeding the progress of Organized Labor strikes at the prosperity of the people as a whole through the destruction of its industries; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this thirtieth session of the State Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council to appoint a commission of twelve members to be selected from the Bay vicinity to carefully study the matter, make recommendations or take whatever steps that in their judgment will remedy the situation.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 18—Presented by D. J. Cavanagh of Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104, San Francisco.

Whereas, The aviation industry is making great strides and it behooves Organized Labor to carefully consider and guard the public by furnishing safe and reliable mechanics in the manufacture and general operation of the plants and airports; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirtieth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor make efforts to organize the industry to the end that public life be safeguarded and the industry grow and prosper.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 19—Presented by John A. O'Connell, San Francisco Labor Council, and Earl Cook, Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 216, Oakland.

Whereas, Brother John P. McLaughlin, an honored and distinguished representative of the California Trade Union movement and for eight years a Collector of Internal Revenue at San Francisco, has been officially requested to tender his resignation from said position; and

Whereas, This demand for his resignation has been formulated without any apparent reason except only that Brother McLaughlin is an earnest and active member of the Organized Labor movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Thirtieth Annual Convention assembled at Long Beach, California, that we hereby express our most emphatic protest against this unwarranted treatment of Brother McLaughlin; further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Federation be directed to at once telegraph President Green of the American Federation of Labor, urging him to protest such removal and to confer with Senator Johnson relative to the subject matter outlined herein; further

Resolved, That formal protests be forwarded to President Hoover, Senators Johnson and Shortridge, and to Senator Smoot, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 20—Presented by Delegates C. Brand, F. Bogel and A. S. Morey of Musicians' Union No. 6, San Francisco.

Whereas, The many improvements along the lines of mechanical invention that have taken place with startling rapidity within recent years have resulted in an ever-increasing elimination of man-power to the great detriment of Organized Labor; and

Whereas, During the past year the introduction of mechanical contrivances in the amusement field has created an acute condition of unemployment among the members of the theatrical crafts, especially the members of the American Federation of Musicians, although it becomes each day more apparent that the amusement-going public is not taking kindly to the mechanization and dehumanization of the theatre, preferring human entertainment but being forced by the gigantic monopolies controlling these devices to accept mechanical entertainment or none at all; and

Whereas, It is inevitable that the loss of employment in any branch of industry which causes a marked shrinkage in the purchasing power of those employed in such industry must affect the workers in other industries by causing a cessation of activity and throwing many workers out of employment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby pledge itself to do all within its power to assist the members of the theatrical crafts in their struggle to prevent the complete mechanization of the amusement

industry by urging its affiliated members to patronize only such theatres or places of amusement as offer the human element in their entertainment and who employ the members of the theatrical crafts; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor be and is hereby instructed to notify all affiliated locals of the adoption of this resolution and the importance of acquainting the individual members of said affiliated unions with the action taken.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 21—Presented by Federated Trades Council of San Diego and others.

Whereas, The daily press is being used to spread propaganda tending to induce the officials of this government to further weaken the all too lax restriction on Mexican immigration; and

Whereas, Certain interests in their desire to further beat down the present miserably inadequate wage paid the Mexicans already in this country are claiming that a shortage of labor exists, in spite of the fact that thousands of Mexicans throng the employment agencies in search of work; and

Whereas, The list of unemployed in our State is continually growing at an ever-increasing rate; and

Whereas, The influx of alien labor across our Southern border threatens to engulf us and this condition has been recognized by the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor renew its demand, that Mexico be placed upon the same quota basis as all European and other nations and that the incoming Executive Board use every effort to insure the passage, by the Congress of the United States, of the Box-Harris, or other similar bill, placing Mexican immigration on an equable quota basis.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 22—Presented by Jerome H. Leahy of Bookbinders' Union No. 63, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Assembly Bill No. 1112, passed at the last session of the Legislature of the State of California, providing for the State publication of supplementary school books, was vetoed by Governor C. C. Young on account of its unconstitutionality; and

Whereas, This bill was sponsored and supported by the Printing Trades and the California State Federation of Labor at the last legislative session of the California Legislature; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in regular session assembled in its Thirtieth Annual Convention refers this matter to its incoming Executive Council to draft a measure, to be presented to the next Legislature, covering the provisions of said Assembly Bill No. 1112 that will meet the constitutional requirements.

Referred to Legislative Committee.

Proposition No. 23—Presented by Federal and Postal Employees.

Whereas, The existing high age requirements and the utterly inadequate annuities now granted by the existing United States Civil Service Retirement Law, should be corrected by more equitable legislation; and

Whereas, It is evident that the Postal and Federal Service would be greatly benefited by keeping the average age of its employees at the point where they can perform the exacting duties which the never-ceasing growth of present-day business and the Post Office and all Federal Departments impose upon them; and

Whereas, At the request of the affiliated Postal and all Federal Employee groups, the Dale-Lehlbach Bill was reintroduced in the special session of the Seventy-first Congress, and the Senate Civil Service Committee has reported the bill favorably; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, do heartily favor the bill, and instruct our Secretary to communicate with the California Senators and Congressmen requesting support of the Dale-Lehlbach Retirement measure.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 24—Presented by Postal Employees.

Whereas, A Bill will be introduced in the next session of Congress to be known as the La Follette-Kelly Longevity Pay Bill, which provides that, as a reward for faithful and continuous service, all Postal Employees shall be granted \$100.00 per annum in addition to their base pay upon completion of ten years' service, and an additional \$100.00 per annum upon completion of every five-year period thereafter, provided that no credit shall be given for service after the thirtieth year of employment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, do hereby endorse the La Follette-Kelly Longevity Pay Bill, and instruct our officers to do everything in their power to secure its enactment into law.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 25—Presented by Postal Employees.

Whereas, Employees of all branches of the United States Government, except Post Office employees, have for many years enjoyed a thirty-day annual vacation; and

Whereas, The extension to Postal Employees of this same right is entirely justified by reason of the high degree of application necessary for the proper performance of their work, and by the unquestionable beneficial effect it will have on their efficiency and well-being; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do hereby go on record as favoring the enactment of a law as above outlined, and instruct our officers to call to the attention of the California delegation in Congress the need of this legislation.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 26—Presented by Postal Employees.

Whereas, The Honorable Clyde Kelly, Congressman from Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill known as the "Postal Policy Bill"; and

Whereas, This bill proposal to declare a definite postal policy, whereby the Post Office Department will be given credit for the vast amount of franked and public welfare mail matter handled by the Post Office, and

Whereas, The bill provides for Postal Employees' salaries and working conditions based on American standards, without regard to postal revenues; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Long Beach, California, endorse the said Postal Policy Bill, and instruct our Secretary to forward a copy of this resolution to the Senators and Congressmen from California.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 26-a—Presented by Postal Employees.

Whereas, During the last session of Congress, a bill known as the Mead-La Follette Bill was introduced, providing for a forty-four-hour week for employees in the Postal Service, and stipulating that whenever any Postal Employee was required to work more than four hours on Saturday, compensatory time would be allowed for such service within the next five days; and

Whereas, This bill having passed the Senate, but failing to come up for consideration in the House of Representatives, will again be introduced in the next regular session in December; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled at Long Beach, California, endorse this legislation, and instruct our Secretary to communicate with the California delegation in Congress, requesting assistance in securing favorable action on this measure.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 27—Presented by Gordon Fisher and Stanley M. Gue of Letter Carriers' Union No. 70, San Diego.

Whereas, The 1929 convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers, held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, went on record as being opposed to any overtime work by Postal Employees but whenever any such overtime is necessary that the same be compensated for at the rate of time and one-half; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that we go on record as approving this reasonable legislation and instruct the Secretary of this Federation to so advise the Senators and Congressmen from California, and request their assistance in enacting same into law.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 28—Presented by Gordon Fisher and Stanley Gue of Letter Carriers' Union No. 70, San Diego.

Whereas, The Postal Workers failed to get the full increase in wages which they sought from Congress four years ago, and which was shown to be necessary to properly sustain a family, by reliable statistics issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, and

Whereas, The 1929 convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers, recently held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, instructed its officers to immediately commence an active campaign to bring about the desired increase with a graduated scale of from \$2200.00 to \$3000.00 per year with one dollar per hour for all work performed by substitute carriers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at Long Beach, California, this 26th day of September, 1929, does hereby pledge its support to the efforts of the Post Office Employees in securing an adequate wage scale, and the Secretary of this Federation is hereby instructed to request the support of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from California for this legislation when it is introduced in the next session of Congress.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 30—Presented by Gordon Fisher and Stanley M. Gue of Letter Carriers' Union No. 70, San Diego.

Whereas, The 1929 Annual Convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers adopted the following resolution: "Whereas, In many government-owned and in leased buildings used for Postal Stations inadequate lighting, heating and ventilating systems are installed or are of such character as to be injurious to the health of the employees who work therein, and such conditions are extremely detrimental to the performance of the duties of said employees"; and

Whereas, The building crafts in every locality and citizens generally are greatly concerned in such conditions and in the proper construction of all Post Office buildings; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Long Beach, California, this 26th day of September, 1929, that this convention recommends to all affiliated Central Labor Councils and Building Trades Councils that a committee of public-spirited citizens be formed in each community to cooperate with the Treasury Department and the Post Office officials in bringing about inspections of the various Post Office buildings both government-owned and leased, to the end that proper air, lighting and sanitary conditions may prevail in the Post Offices throughout the State and to bring about the discontinuance of the use of basements as work rooms and swing rooms.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 31—Presented by William E. Hamburg of Federal Employees' Union No. 1, San Francisco.

Whereas, In the application of H. R. 6518, known as the "Welch Bill," passed at the last session of Congress, the employees of the Custodial Service and certain other branches of the Government service, were allotted an increase of \$5.00 per month, while the increase allocated to other departments ranged as high as \$66.67 per month; and

Whereas, It was the chief intention and principal object of Congress in placing this measure on the statute books to secure a substantial increase for the lower-paid employees by legislation, in accordance with the program adopted by the National Federation of Federal Employees; and

Whereas, The interpretation placed on the "Welch Bill" by the Comptroller General assigned an increase as high as \$15.00 per month to the employees of the Custodial Service, if the department desired, instead of \$5.00 allowed by the Supervising Architect; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in its Thirtieth Annual Convention, assembled in Long Beach, California, September 23, 1929, that it protest against the small increase in salary allowed the employees heretofore mentioned, and instructs its Executive Council to exercise its best efforts to remedy the same, and secure for them an increase that will at least conform to the interpretation placed on the salary ratings by the "Welch Bill" by the Comptroller General; and further, to urgently request the assistance of our California Senators and Congressmen in obtaining the desired result by legislation if necessary; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the American Federation of Labor, National Federation of Federal Employees, Chairman of the Finance and Civil Service Committee in the Senate, Chairman of the Civil Service and Appropriations Committee in the House of Representatives, and to the press.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY

Thursday, September 26, 1929

Convention was called to order at 9 a. m. by President Stanton.

Secretary read communication from Truck Drivers of Los Angeles, asking delegates and friends of Organized Labor to refrain from patronizing the California Dairies Company.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Election of officers being declared in order, the Supervisors of Election took charge. Ballots were cast by the delegates, after which the Election Board retired and convention business was resumed.

Secretary read a telegram from the Federated Trades Council of San Diego inviting convention to meet there in 1930; also telegram from Carpenters' Union of Napa asking convention to take some definite action on Mooney case; also a telegram from Lathers' Union of Santa Barbara stating that Santa Barbara wanted convention in 1931.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Chairman Daniel C. Murphy submitted the following report:

Proposition No. 3—Submitted by Santa Clara Central Labor Council.
Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 9—Submitted by Barbers' Delegation.
Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 10—Submitted by C. H. Walker, Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles.
Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 13—Submitted by Harry Sherman, Plumbers' Union No. 78, Los Angeles.
Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 22—Submitted by Jerome H. Leahy, Bookbinders No. 63, Los Angeles.
Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

MEASURES ON NOVEMBER BALLOT

A total of twenty-one measures, comprising twenty Constitutional Amendments and the Veteran's Bond Act, will be submitted to the people of California at the General Election in November, 1930. It is likely that one or more Initiatives will also qualify for the ballot. At this time definite action is recommended on six measures, as follows:

Description of Measure on Ballot:	Recommendation
S. C. A. 6—Exempting non-profit hospitals from taxation.	Yes
S. C. A. 27—Providing that not to exceed one-half the State taxes on fire insurance company premiums shall go to firemen's pension funds.	Yes
A. C. A. 17—Prohibiting judges of courts of record, including municipal courts, from practicing law either "in or out of court."	Yes
A. C. A. 37—Authorizing the Legislature to set up retirement salary system for State employees.	Yes
Twenty Million Dollar Veteran's Bond Act.	Yes
S. C. A. 28—Ten million dollar bond issue for San Francisco Harbor improvements.	Yes

Committee recommends Labor vote "Yes" on above measures.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL C. MURPHY, Chairman,
FRANK S. DUNN,
ROS. MANNINA,
WILLIAM P. FEE,
LOUIS A. FRANCOEUR.

Committee on Legislation.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Chairman Dalton made the following report for the committee:

Proposition No. 17—Submitted by D. J. Cavanaugh, Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, San Francisco.

Committee recommends Resolution No. 17 be referred to the incoming Executive Board.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 18—Submitted by D. J. Cavanaugh, Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, San Francisco.

Committee recommends Proposition be referred to the incoming Executive Board.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 19—Submitted by John A. O'Connell, San Francisco Labor Council, and Earl Cook, Sheet Metal Workers No. 216, Oakland.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 20—Submitted by C. Brand, F. Borgel and A. S. Morey, Musicians' Union No. 6, San Francisco.

Committee recommends Proposition be referred to the incoming Executive Board.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 23—Submitted by Joseph Kelleher and Charles Gibeau, Postal Clerks No. 2, San Francisco; **Proposition No. 24**—Submitted by Charles Gibeau, Postal Clerks No. 2, San Francisco; **Proposition No. 25**—Submitted by John C. Daly, Letter Carriers, San Francisco; **Proposition No. 26**—Submitted by John C. Daly, Letter Carriers, San Francisco; **Proposition No. 26-a**—Submitted by Joseph Hoenig, Postal Clerks, Los Angeles.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 30—Submitted by Gordon Fisher and Stanley M. Gue, Letter Carriers No. 70, San Diego.

Committee recommends non-concurrence.

E. H. Dowell, San Diego, spoke against committee's recommendation.

John C. Daly, San Francisco, defended committee's recommendation.

Charles Newton, Los Angeles, spoke in favor of committee's report.

Joseph Hoenig, Los Angeles, spoke in favor of committee's report.

Charles Gibeau, San Francisco, spoke in favor of committee's report.

On rising vote, committee's recommendation was sustained.

The convention then adjourned to 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION—THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY

Thursday, September 26, 1929

Session called to order at 2 o'clock by President Stanton.

Secretary read a telegram from the Chief of Police of San Diego asking the convention to meet in that city in 1930.

President Stanton then introduced Worthington W. De Wolfe, President of the Chicago Typographical Union, who spoke on the printing of the Sears, Roebuck & Company catalog. The speaker explained in detail the position of the Donnelly Printing Company, telling the delegates that the proprietor of that company had been antagonistic to all branches of Organized Labor in Chicago, including the building trades. He asked the delegates to carry the message back to their Unions and urge cooperation in the fight to induce Sears, Roebuck to have their catalog printed in a Union shop.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The Resolutions Committee made the following report:

Proposition No. 12—Submitted by J. L. Kerchen, Teachers' Union, San Francisco.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 14—Submitted by H. F. Strother, Masters, Mates and Pilots' Union No. 40, San Francisco.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 15—Submitted by Seamen's Delegation, San Francisco.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 16—Submitted by Seamen's Delegation, San Francisco.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 27—Submitted by Gordon Fisher and Stanley M. Gue, Letter Carriers, San Diego.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 28—Submitted by Gordon Fisher and Stanley M. Gue, Letter Carriers, San Diego.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 31—Submitted by William E. Hamburg, Federal Employees' Union No. 1, San Francisco.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORT

Chairman Fremming read the following report:

To the Thirtieth Annual Convention, California State Federation of Labor,

Greetings:

Your Committee on Officers' Report has before it one of the most comprehensive reports that has been presented to an Annual Convention of this Federation of Labor. In a general way it chronicles the activity in the several districts as set forth in the reports of the Vice-Presidents. In its pages will be found suggestions which have for their purpose keeping the Labor Movement of this State in step with the rapid changes in social and industrial problems. Special cognizance is taken of the very splendid analysis made in the report of President William Stanton on the question of unemployment and social insurance. Your committee particularly points to pages 3 and 4 of the report dealing with that subject matter and recommends individual scrutiny thereof. Continuing with the President's report on page 4 will be found an analysis of voters at general elections, comparing various districts. It is suggested that that part of the report have the particular attention of the delegates to the end that it may be brought before their constituency for their information.

Vice-President's Reports Reviewed

In the report of Vice-President E. W. Leonard of District No. 1, headquarters San Diego, your committee notes with interest the ability of that district to hold its own and in some instances moves forward under most trying circumstances because of general depressions. The same comment is had upon the report of Vice-President John S. Horn, District No. 2 (Los Angeles), with the particular attention given to the analysis of building activity on page 6 of the Officers' Report. Vice-President J. C. Coulter, District No. 2 (headquarters at Long Beach), reports a most favorable condition of organization as well as progress in the district under his supervision. District No. 3, Vice-President C. C. Hopkins (Santa Barbara), sets up facts of utmost interest not only from the standpoint of membership gains but of general activities and influence of the movement in his district. In the report of Vice-President L. A. Barnes of District No. 4 (Bakersfield), it is shown therein that his district has been subjected to ups and downs and depressions, etc., but with it a spirit of optimism which can have but one ultimo and that of success. The committee is rejoiced with the Trade Unionists of Bakersfield in the fact that they have been able to clear the indebtedness against their Labor Temple, and also of the establishment of the five-day week in the Building Trades crafts of Fresno. Vice-President Ros. Mannina of District No. 6 (San Jose) reports excellent conditions in his district with particular note made of the campaign to promote the Union Label. This effort is, of course, most highly complimented by this committee. Vice-President George Durand, District No. 7 (Oakland), reports much progress obtained throughout the year past, showing therein the installation of a number of new Unions. It is of special interest in the report of Vice-President Durand to note the successful election carried in the City of Oakland in passing an ordinance which provides that prevailing wage scales paid in the City of Oakland shall apply to all work done by the City. Vice-President Elma F. Smith of District No. 8 (Napa), reports a most substantial condition existent in her district. The committee takes particular notice of the continuation of the summer school conducted by the Extension Department of the University of California which was held at Joy Woods. A determined effort is being made to place this highly commendable educational institution on a sound financial basis by next year.

In the combined reports of Vice-Presidents Charles S. Child, James E. Hopkins, Anthony L. Noriega, District No. 9 (San Francisco), show much progress being made as well as some of the strife that has existed in the district. Particular comment is made upon that part of the report suggesting immediate need of Labor to meet the rapidly growing mergers of capital, and it is suggested that dollars be united in the purchasing power of the workers in demanding the Union Card, Label and Button. This is most commendable and should be greatly encouraged. Vice-President George Stokel, District No. 10 (Sacramento), shows gains having been made throughout his jurisdiction despite a marked depression in building activity throughout the winter months. Attention is called to the letter of Secretary A. Ferguson on page 13 of the report commenting upon the efforts of the Legislative Representative observed by him as Sergeant-at-Arms at the last session. The committee desires to call attention to the condition which has made havoc with the local Labor publications at Sacramento by solicitors of privately owned Labor papers, time books, etc.

Your committee rejoices at the general substantial conditions in the several districts as indicated in the reports and recommends that the various Vice-Presidents continue

with vigilance and zeal in promoting the best interests of their office in this State Federation of Labor.

Report of Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention

The report of John F. Dalton, delegate to the Forty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, indicates the activity of this Federation in promoting the best interests of the workers of California in its contact with the parent organization at its Annual Convention. The issue of greatest interest to the State movement is the so-called Mexican situation and the Boulder Canyon Dam proposition, both of which received the unanimous support of the Convention. J. L. Kerchen, Director of Workers' Education, reports a much added interest in the work of this splendid department of education and attention is directed to page 15 of the report, which sets up the various Unions participating in the courses made available. Particular attention should be had as to the great value that this service gives to the workers of this State and every effort should be made to encourage and promote the increasing activity in this direction. Your committee is pleased to note that a continuation has been had of the summer schools inaugurated by this splendid department.

The report as submitted by the auditing committee shows the financial condition of the Federation as of August 31 in a very healthy position, with a net gain in finances in bank and in securities over that of last year.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. FREMMING, Chairman,

R. L. ENNIS,

R. M. CONKEY,

W. E. HAMBURG,

ALBERT J. ROGERS.

Committee on Officers' Reports.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate A. Loy Reeder, Los Angeles Floor Workers, asked consent of convention to present a resolution. The request was granted and Resolution No. 49 was ordered printed.

REPORT OF ELECTION BOARD

Chairman Pfister read the following report:

We, your Board of Supervisors of election, beg leave to report the following result of the vote, as tabulated:

District No. 2

J. W. Gillette.....	53,889
John S. Horn.....	47,608
Harold R. West.....	18,728

District No. 9

Charles Child	56,785
John C. Daly.....	15,421
James C. Hopkins.....	57,345
Anthony Noriega	53,999
John A. St. Peter.....	47,738

All successful candidates were elected by a majority of the votes cast.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED L. PFISTER,

CHAS. W. REAL,

JOHN J. HUGHES,

Supervisors of Election.

Committee reported three ballots were thrown out because of being improperly marked.

(See tabulated record of votes on insert)

The Chair then declared the following to be the duly elected officers of The California State Federation of Labor for the ensuing term:

President—William P. Stanton, San Francisco Electrical Workers.

Vice-President, First District—E. F. Nelson, San Diego Stage Employees.

Vice-Presidents, Second District—J. W. Gillette, Musicians, Los Angeles; John S. Horn, Beer Wagon Drivers, Los Angeles.

Vice-President, Third District—H. L. Alcorn, Carpenters, Santa Barbara.

Vice-President, Fourth District—Lloyd A. Barnes, Labor Council, Bakersfield.

Vice-President, Fifth District—A. J. Felt, Modesto Labor Council.

Vice-President, Sixth District—Ros. Mannina, Barbers, San Jose.

Vice-President, Seventh District—George Durand, Oakland Carmen.

Vice-President, Eighth District—Elma F. Smith, Garment Workers, Napa.

Vice-Presidents, Ninth District, James E. Hopkins, Teamsters; Charles S. Child, Laundry Workers; Anthony L. Noriega, Moving Picture Projectionists; John A. St. Peter, Cooks, San Francisco.

Vice-President, Tenth District—George W. Stokel, Teamsters, Sacramento.

Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg.

After several announcements by the Entertainment Committee, the convention adjourned to 9:30 a. m. Friday.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

Proposition No. 31-a—Presented by H. W. True of Machinists Union No. 311, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The National Civic Federation was established by Mark Hanna, who was the leader among forces hostile to the Organized Labor movement in America, and

Whereas, Many notorious open shop and company union employers are prominent in the councils of the National Civic Federation, and we know no instance where these men have been converted to trade unionism, and

Whereas, The National Civic Federation has often taken positions hostile to those of the Organized Labor movement, as for example, in supporting the notorious Lusk law in New York State, depriving the teachers of that State of all freedom, and in opposing the movements of Old Age Pensions, and.

Whereas, Such great trade union organizations as the United Mine Workers of America and International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union forbid their officers to hold office in the National Civic Federation, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that it is contrary to the best interests of the trade union movement of America for officers of the American Federation of Labor to hold office in the National Civic Federation, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the delegate representing the California State Federation of Labor and that this delegate be instructed to present said resolution to the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor in order that this provision may be made a part of the law of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 32—Presented by H. W. True of Machinists Union No. 311, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Mechanization and speed-up are being introduced in all branches of industry, and men over forty are finding it difficult to obtain work, and

Whereas, The only way in which provision can be made against the hazards of old age is by a system of State and Federal pensions covering all workers, and

Whereas, Many State Federations of Labor have already declared in favor of such a system and are actually working for its establishment, and

Whereas, It is reported that the 1928 convention of the American Federation of Labor instructing the Executive Council to ask the Congress of the United States to authorize a commission to study the problem and make a report, has not been carried out, therefore be it

Resolved, That this thirtieth Annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor request its delegate to the next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor to present a resolution requesting a full report from the Executive Council on this matter, and be it further

Resolved, That this delegate in line with the policy of the California State Federation of Labor, be instructed to present a resolution to the next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor placing that organization on record favoring the establishment of a general system of Old Age Pensions.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 33—Presented by H. W. True of Machinists Union No. 311, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The ordinary schools of higher education are by tradition and inheritance, either indifferent to or actively hostile to the ideals of Organized Labor, and

Whereas, The curriculum of these colleges is so arranged that the mature worker finds himself excluded unless he goes back and completes a preparatory course, and

Whereas, The social atmosphere of such colleges makes life for such workers as do qualify, unpleasant, or unbearable, therefore be it

Resolved, By Lodge No. 311, International Association of Machinists, in session assembled, that Organized Labor should develop a policy of maintaining and developing

Labor Classes, where mature workers may go to obtain a wider education and fit themselves for more intelligent service to the Organized Labor movement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to our delegate and that he be requested to present said resolution to the forthcoming convention of the California State Federation, placing that organization on record as definitely favoring this policy.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

Proposition No. 34—Presented by Walter V. Jusaitis of Tailors Union No. 255, Long Beach.

The Journeymen Tailors Union of America is conducting a campaign in the State of California, to organize all the Tailors and helpers in the Custom Tailoring Trade and also the Alteration Hands (Bushelmen) in the Ready-to-Wear Stores, and

Whereas, The horde of canvassers for cheap factory tailoring concerns from Eastern cities which is constantly invading our State, taking orders for suits and overcoats, and

Whereas, These canvassers by misrepresenting their wares and the conditions under which they are made, take the money under false pretense from the public out of our State, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor continue as it has in the past, giving the Journeymen Tailors Union of America the fullest support possible in their struggle against these unfair concerns, and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Federation be instructed to communicate with all affiliated Unions urging the members to patronize those Tailors or Stores that are displaying the Journeymen Tailors Card and are able to furnish the Custom Tailors Labor; or in Ready-to-Wear Stores that the Alteration hands belong to the J. T. U. of A.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 35—Presented by O. Sanders and C. M. Fieder of I. B. E. W. No. 18, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The construction of the Boulder Canyon Dam has become a reality by Congressional enactment and Presidential proclamation, and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor contributed a great deal of influence to the bringing about of the successful conclusion of the legislation affecting the great Southwest, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Annual Convention assembled in the City of Long Beach this 25th day of September, 1929 goes on record endorsing the government control of this project to the end that the power trust be given no advantage over State controlled institutions that may desire to purchase the power generated, and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate of the California State Federation of Labor to the American Federation of Labor be instructed to submit a like proposition to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 36—Presented by Joseph Boller and Albert J. Rogers of Bottlers Union No. 293, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Hollywood Dry, Incorporate, bottlers of Hollywood ginger ale, Hollywood pomo, Hollywood dry orange, and manufacturers of soda fountain syrups, have moved their plant to Los Angeles and have started operating under non-union conditions, although having a signed agreement with the Bottlers Union No. 293, to May 15th, 1930, and

Whereas, Efforts have been made to straighten this matter out by our Local Union, our International Union, the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Hollywood Dry, Incorporate, bottlers and manufacturers of the above named products, be put on the Unfair List of the Federation for violating the agreement entered into with the Bottlers' Union No. 293, of the United Brewery Workers of America.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 37—Presented by Cal J. Doggett of Pressmen's Union No. 24, San Francisco.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor and the Labor Movement of the State of California supported Assembly Bill No. 1112, introduced by Representative Heisinger, having for its purpose the standardization and the printing and binding of Text Books used in the elementary schools of the State of California, and

Whereas, This bill passed the Legislature at the 1929 sessions and was vetoed by Governor C. C. Young on account of an opinion rendered by the Attorney General of the

State of California, declaring the intents and purposes in conflict with the Constitution of the State of California, and

Whereas, Such a law if properly enacted would save the taxpayers of the State of California in excess of \$1,500,000.00, and

Whereas, All such Supplementary Books are now purchased from Eastern book concerns, and

Whereas, The printing and binding of such books by the State Printing Office that is now well equipped to do at least three times the amount of work if properly arranged, and

Whereas, This would give employment to at least three hundred more citizens of the State of California and promote home industry and save taxes to the citizens of our great State, and

Whereas, An Opinion No. 2545 has been rendered by the Honorable Attorney General U. S. Webb to W. H. L. Hynes, District Attorney of Alameda County, California, that the procedure of our State Board of Education is entirely in conflict with the intent and meaning of the present law as it now exists on the Statutes of the State of California, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor at its thirtieth Annual Convention assembled in the City of Long Beach, California, this 23rd day of September, 1929, and that this Body unalternatively pledges its support to such a measure and law, and be it further

Resolved, That the officers be and are hereby instructed to further any law or measure that will tend to remedy this now existing practice by the State Board of Education and the various School Boards throughout the State of California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 38—Presented by Thomas H. Dowd of Water Workers Union No. 401, San Francisco.

Whereas, Repeated complaints have been made relative to the Dentist Department of the San Francisco College of Physicians and Surgeons and its methods of certifying graduates, and

Whereas, It appears that the before-mentioned College is not under the jurisdiction of any regular State authority, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in its thirtieth Annual Convention assembled in Long Beach, California, that the Executive Council is hereby directed to ascertain the status and standing of the Dentist Department of the San Francisco College of Physicians and Surgeons and, if necessary, cause an investigation to be made by a competent Legislative Committee.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 39—Presented by P. J. Quinn of Pile Drivers Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, The proposition that citizens be employed on all public work done by the State of California has been repeatedly defeated in the Legislature of this State, and

Whereas, It is evident that the people of the State are in favor of this proposition, therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record in favor of submitting this proposition to the referendum vote of the people of California and that the incoming Executive Board be authorized to proceed in investigating the proposition of having a referendum carried and to conduct such a campaign if, in their judgment, public opinion seems favorable.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 40—Presented by Bee Tumber of Waitresses Union No. 639, Los Angeles.

Whereas, For the past fifteen months 330 young trade unionists have been waging a dramatic struggle for the right to belong to a Labor Union, and

Whereas, The Allen-A Company, Kenosha, Wisconsin, have used every possible means to break their spirit, and

Whereas, They have suffered from injunctions, attacks by private detectives and professional strikebreakers and subjected to wholesale and arbitrary arrests, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor at its thirtieth Annual Convention here assembled go on record as deploring the attitude taken by the unfair Allen-A Company, and be it further

Resolved, That all products of the Allen-A Company be placed on the unfair list, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to all affiliated Locals.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 41—Presented by Printing Pressmen's Delegation.

Whereas, The Grizzly Bear, semi-official publication of the Native Sons of the Golden West and of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, which publication, it is understood, is to an extent subsidized by the above named organizations and enjoys a wide circulation among the members of this organization, is and has been for many years produced in the unfair shop of the Fletcher Ford Company of Los Angeles, and

Whereas, Many members of Organized Labor and the friends of the organized workers are members of the Native Sons of the Golden West and the Native Daughters of the Golden West and are likewise subscribers to the Grizzly Bear, now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Long Beach, California, on September 23rd, 1929, requests the Native Sons of the Golden West and the Native Daughters of the Golden West to assist in the great humanitarian work of the Organized Labor movement by insisting that the semi-official publication be produced under conditions which make for an American wage and American standard of living, and be it further

Resolved, That the officials of the California State Federation of Labor address a letter to the Grand Parlors of the Native Sons of the Golden West and the Native Daughters of the Golden West and to each of the local Parlors of the aforementioned organizations, acquainting them with the conditions under which the Grizzly Bear is printed and requesting their cooperation in having the magazine produced by members of the organized printing crafts.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 42—Presented by Teamsters Delegation.

Whereas, Chauffeurs, drivers and operators of auto stages, busses and trucks, used in the business of transportation of persons or property as common carrier for compensation over any public highway in this State between fixed terminals, or over a regular route and or according to a time schedule, are subject to great nervous, mental and physical strain or exhaustion of nervous, mental and bodily strength in the performance of their duties in such business, and

Whereas, Users of the public highways of this State are exposed to great hazards from the unregulated conditions and hours of labor of such chauffeurs, drivers and operators of auto stages, busses and trucks, employed in transportation companies in such business, and the safety of the users of public highways as well as the welfare of the said employees and their employers demand that reasonable hours of labor be prescribed by law, for the protection of all concerned, and to minimize hazards of damage to life and property in the use of the public highways of this State, therefore be it

Resolved, by the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at Long Beach, State of California, in the month of September, 1929, that the Legislative Representatives of the Federation be and are hereby authorized and directed to secure legislation to minimize the foregoing hazards and evils, and to prepare, introduce and work for the passage of a bill, at the next session of the State Legislature, regulating the hours of labor of the said class of employees.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 43—Presented by John A. St. Peter of Cooks No. 44, San Francisco, and Al C. Beck of Waiters Union No. 17, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Assembly Bill No. 288, an act to add a new section to the Civil Code to be numbered 2016, defining the liability of the master to his servant when requiring such servant to wear a uniform of special dress in performing the duties of the employment, was pocket vetoed, after having been passed by the State Legislature, and

Whereas, The Culinary Workers of the State of California consider this measure as of vital importance in their efforts to promote the welfare of the workers affected, therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Legislative Agent of the California State Federation of Labor shall be instructed to have said Assembly Bill No. 288 re-drafted to correct any deficiencies which may exist in the bill in its present form, and re-introduce the same for passage in the coming Legislature.

Endorsed by the California State Federation of Culinary Workers in convention, September 22nd, 1929, at Long Beach, California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 44—Presented by Paul Fuhrer of Bakery Drivers Union No. 432, Oakland.

Whereas, Labor Day is a national holiday, dedicated to the cause of Labor, and

Whereas, The forces of Organized Labor were instrumental through their efforts in securing the recognition of Labor Day as a national holiday, and

Whereas, Our State University at Berkeley, as the educational center, is moulding the minds and habits of the coming generation, and

Whereas, Labor Day as a holiday is being disregarded at the State University, inasmuch as the students are required to be present on said day for classes, and

Whereas, A large percentage of Labor's sons and daughters are being educated at the University of California, therefore be it

Resolved, That the thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at Long Beach, places itself on record as opposed to the practice of the University of California in not observing Labor Day; be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, through proper procedure, endeavor to bring about the recognition and observance of Labor Day by the State University.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

Proposition No. 45.—Presented by M. Brogin of Carpenters Union No. 1976, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has repeatedly, during the twelve long years of their incarceration in San Quentin Prison, placed itself on record for justice in behalf of Brothers Mooney and Billings, and

Whereas, Every Governor of the State of California, whether reactionary or so-called progressive, has repeatedly refused to pardon Mooney and Billings, and

Whereas, The present Governor, the (Honorable) C. C. Young, has recently declared that he is still unconvinced of the innocence of these two Labor organizers, therefore be it

Resolved, That in event of the refusal of the Governor to grant such pardon, the incoming Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor is hereby authorized and commanded to call a 48-hour demonstration strike within three months of adjournment, for the purpose of impressing the Governor and other California citizens of the innocence of Brothers Mooney and Billings and the necessity of granting a pardon to them in order to, in part, rectify the terrible injustice done to the Labor movement in general and these two veteran Labor fighters in particular, by their imprisonment.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

Proposition No. 46.—Presented by I. Schneider of Cap Makers Union No. 26, Los Angeles.

Resolved, That an unconditional pardon be granted Thomas Mooney and Billings for the unforgettable injustice that has been done them during their terrible incarceration in the State penitentiary because of their loyalty to Organized Labor.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

Proposition No. 47.—Presented by I. Schneider of Cap Makers Union No. 26, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Organized Labor contributes greatly to the best interests of the welfare of the United States and do therefore believe in all law and order, and

Whereas, During election campaigns Organized Labor spends considerable time and thought in endorsing certain candidates for election to office in the United States Congress and the California State government, and

Whereas, After many divers promises to Organized Labor by the aforesaid candidates have not been kept, and

Whereas, The Organized Labor movement of California do sincerely believe that there are just as intelligent and honest people in the American Federation of Labor, as there are in the present day political parties of this country, therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention assembled does hereby go on record that Organized Labor shall enter officially into politics and be known as the American Labor Party, and be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor shall take up this matter seriously at its next annual convention.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

Proposition No. 48.—Presented by G. W. McDill of Typographical Union No. 36, Oakland.

Whereas, State Labor Commissioner Walter G. Mathewson has during his incumbency proved of much value to the workers of the State of California, and

Whereas, The efficient manner in which the Labor laws of the State of California have been enforced has been of great assistance to the California Labor movement, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record thanking Walter G. Mathewson for the efforts put forth in the enforcement of the Labor Laws in the State of California and the Organized Labor Movement.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 49.—Presented by A. Loy Reeder of Floor Workers Union, City of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Stock and bond brokerage firms, who claim that the difference of three hours in standard time between San Francisco and New York subjects them to inconven-

ience, and certain large corporations who also are interested in stock and bond sales, have jointly started an initiative and referendum campaign for so-called daylight saving, and

Whereas, This proposed scheme will most seriously interfere with the life, customs and established habits of the people and will also cause grave hardship to be inflicted upon thousands of workmen who are now compelled to start their day's work four or five hours earlier in the day than do the great majority of persons in business, trade and industry, and will also cause serious and irreparable loss to thousands of business and commercial enterprises in the State, thereby seriously interfering with the economic stability of industry in the State of California, and

Whereas, This measure is intended to facilitate stock sales and gambling, notwithstanding that hundreds of thousands of citizens have been pauperized by such gambling, and that it is an indisputable fact that the normal avenues of trade and industry have been and now are being most seriously hurt by the divergence of money from the normal channels of trade into speculative stock gambling, with the result that thousands of working men and women have been thrown out of employment and numerous industries have been and are most adversely affected, therefore be it

Resolved, By the State Federation of Labor in thirtieth Annual Session assembled, that we hereby denounce the so-called daylight saving scheme as unsound, uneconomical and wasteful of human life, and be it further

Resolved, That we urge the officers and members of all Labor organizations in the State of California to exercise every effort to insure a decisive defeat of this selfish, unnecessary and unjustifiable proposed daylight saving measure.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

Friday, September 27, 1929

The convention was called to order at 9:30 a. m. by President Stanton.

Secretary read a telegram from the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, inviting the 1930 convention to that city; also a telegram from Sheriff of San Diego, inviting convention to that city in 1930; also a telegram from Santa Barbara asking convention to meet in that city in 1931.

President Stanton introduced George A. Warner, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Santa Ana, who brought greetings from Southern Conference of Methodist Episcopal Churches in session at Long Beach. Rev. Warner in turn introduced Clarence O. Kimball, pastor Vermont Square Church, Los Angeles, who extended further greetings. The speaker voiced the opinion that all workers in America should give thanks to the Organized Labor movement.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION (Continued)

Delegate Murphy, Chairman, made the following report:

Proposition No. 37—Submitted by Cal. J. Doggett, Pressmen's Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 38—Submitted by Thomas H. Dowd, Water Workers No. 401, San Francisco.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 39—Submitted by P. J. Quinn, Pile Drivers No. 34, San Francisco.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 42—Submitted by Teamster Delegation.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 43—Submitted by John A. St. Peter, Cooks of San Francisco, and Al C. Beck, Waiters of Los Angeles.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL C. MURPHY, Chairman,
FRANK S. DUNN,
ROS. MANNINA,
WILLIAM P. FEE,
LOUIS A. FRANCOEUR.

Committee on Legislation.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the Legislative Committee be accepted as a whole. Motion carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS (Continued)

Delegate Dalton reported for the Resolution Committee as follows:

Proposition No. 31a—Submitted by H. W. True, Machinists of Los Angeles. Committee recommends non-concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 32—Submitted by H. W. True, Machinists of Los Angeles. Committee recommends non-concurrence because the A. F. of L. is already doing all that is outlined in the proposition. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 35—Submitted by O. Sanders and C. M. Fieder, I. B. E. W. No. 18, Los Angeles. Committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 48—Submitted by G. W. McDill, Typographical No. 36, of Oakland. Committee recommends concurrence in Proposition No. 48, amended to read as follows:

Whereas, State Labor Commissioner Walter G. Mathewson, has during his incumbency proved of much value to the workers of the State of California, and

Whereas, The efficient manner in which the labor laws of the State of California have been enforced has been of great assistance to the California Labor movement, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record thanking Walter G. Mathewson for his excellent report to the convention covering his activities during the past year and for the efforts put forth in the enforcement of the labor laws in the State of California.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 49—Submitted by A. L. Reeder, Floor Workers, Los Angeles. Committee submitted the following substitute for Proposition No. 49:

Whereas, During the last session of the Legislature an effort was made to have legislation enacted adopting "Daylight Saving Time," which would advance the clock one hour, and

Whereas, This measure was vigorously opposed and defeated largely through the efforts of the Legislative Representative of Organized Labor of the State of California, and

Whereas, It is now reported that another determined effort is under way to saddle on California this child of efficiency experts of Eastern financial centers, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that the so-called "Daylight Saving" scheme be and is hereby denounced, and further

Resolved, That our Executive Council be requested to continue its best efforts in opposing this measure.

The committee recommends the adoption of the substitute resolution.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Respectively submitted,

JOHN F. DALTON, Chairman,
C. W. DEAL,
CAL J. DOGGETT,
WILLIAM B. STEPHENS,
JOHN C. DALY,
Committee on Resolutions.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Resolutions be adopted as a whole. Motion carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS

Elma F. Smith, Chairman of the Committee, submitted the following report:

Proposition No. 1—Submitted by James J. Doherty, Bakers No. 31, of Los Angeles. Committee recommends matter be referred to incoming Executive Board. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 2—Submitted by James J. Doherty, Bakers No. 37, of Los Angeles. Committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 11—Submitted by Garment Workers Union No. 131, of San Francisco. Committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 34—Submitted by Walter V. Jusaites, Tailors No. 255, Long Beach.
Committee recommends concurrence.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 36—Submitted by Joseph Boller and Albert J. Rogers, of Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco.
Committee recommends concurrence.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 40—Submitted by Bee Tumber, Waitresses of Los Angeles.
Committee recommends concurrence.
The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 41—Submitted by Printing Pressmen Delegation.
Committee recommends concurrence.
The report of the committee was adopted.
The committee made the following recommendation:

In view of the fact that the Mutual Creamery Company is at present on the State Federation of Labor's "We Don't Patronize List," and, in view of the further fact that this Company stands one hundred per cent outside of the Retail Clerks, that we direct the incoming Executive Board to use its best efforts to complete the organization, and that representatives of the various organizations involved be requested to lend their full assistance when called upon to do so.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Official "We Don't Patronize List"

Pickwick Stage Company.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company (all garments), of Oakland.
Petaluma Manufacturing Co. (all garments), of Petaluma.
Hughes Hotel, Fresno; Travelers Hotel, Sacramento.
National Biscuit Company, Continental Baking Company of Southern California.
La Natividad Cigar, Van Camp Cigar, El Primo Cigar, Santa Fe Cigar, United Cigar Company (all cities), M. A. Gunst of all cities.
Allen-A Company, hose and undergarments.
Hollywood Dry, Incorporated.
Colliers Weekly, American Magazine, Woman's Home Companion, Farm and Fireside, Mentor.

The committee recommends that all members of Organized Labor at all times ask for Shop Cards, Labels and Buttons, for when you purchase Union Label products you employ Union Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMA F. SMITH, Chairman,
AL C. BECK,
J. B. FRIEDMAN,
A. R. GIFFORD,
GEORGE KIDWELL,
Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Moved and seconded committee's report as a whole be adopted. Motion carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS (Continued)

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

Continuing with the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports, your committee finds much interesting information in the report of Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg.

The committee on Workers' Education, which was appointed by President Stanton, delved carefully into the question of a Workers' College as suggested by Mrs. Kate O'Hare, and further outlined in Resolution No. 40 presented at the last convention. The committee finds after a thorough investigation of the subject matter that the establishment of a Workers' College in California would incur a tremendous financial obligation. And in view of the fact that splendid educational facilities are available in this State the necessary expense was not deemed advisable. The Committee on Education had before it Resolution No. 52 submitted to the last annual convention, having to do with co-operative part-time education in Oakland. Your committee recommends that the subject matter, i. e., "co-operative part-time education in Oakland," be referred to the Committee of Education of this Federation with the request that that committee call a meeting in Oakland with the Board of Education, Dr. Nicholas Riccardi, Walter G. Mathewson, Commissioner of Labor, and the Civic Committee of the Alameda County Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council, for the purpose of clarifying the situation as it

exists at Oakland. And for the further purpose of extended investigation into the conduct of that department of education.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Workers' Education

It is pleasing to note that the Joint Committee on Workers' Education continues with its most effective and splendid work in behalf of Workers' Education. And also attention is called to the observance of Labor Day at the University of California, which has been perpetuated year after year since 1924. The Labor Day just past found Secretary Paul Scharrenberg the speaker of the day at the University.

Your committee is most appreciative of the splendid work that the Labor press throughout the State is doing in disseminating information of value to those who toil. And it is the sense of the committee that every possible degree of support be given to "Labor's Mouthpiece" so that their influence might be extended even beyond present fields. With the coming of tremendous mergers in the newspaper field, new advantages and opportunities appear to present themselves, which make possible further extension of the work of the Labor paper.

Your committee calls attention to the rapid expansion of credit unions since the law providing for same was passed by the 1927 Legislature. The California State Federation of Labor was sponsor of this bill. Credit unions are being formed from one end of this State to the other and it is predicted that the time is not far distant when credit unions will be an outstanding factor in the Trade Union effort of this State.

Mexican and Filipino Immigration

Special attention is directed by this committee to the subject of Mexican and Filipino immigration and recommends that a most vigilant effort be put forth to the end that legislation which is calculated to place Mexican immigration under the same quota as is provided for European immigrants; and that extraordinary effort be made to regulate the immigration of Filipinos into this State.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Your committee is pleased to note the activity of the American Legion in convention in San Diego when that convention passed a resolution requesting a survey and report on the Filipino problem in California. It is further recommended that this convention re-affirm its former position on these two outstanding economic and social questions.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Your committee takes note of the continued effort of the Legislative Representatives of the California State Federation of Labor in attempting to place the eight-hour law effective in all State institutions, despite the indifference of the employees.

The Mooney-Billings Case

On the question of the pardons for Mooney and Billings your committee quotes from page 21 as follows: "Your Executive Council recommends that the Convention reiterates its many previous declarations in the belief of the absolute innocence of Mooney and Billings and strongly urge Governor Young to speed up his study of the case and to grant the long-delayed pardon." Your committee calls further attention to the activities of the American Federation of Labor on this all-important subject matter. The American Federation of Labor Convention, held at New Orleans, unanimously re-affirmed the declaration of the previous convention which provided "that the President and the Executive Council will continue to proceed in the manner which in their judgment is best calculated to bring about the release of Mooney and Billings, and calls upon all affiliated organizations, including city central bodies and State Federations of Labor, to be guided solely by the advice given them from time to time by the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor regarding the cases of Mooney and Billings."

Your committee heartily concurs in the recommendation of the Executive Council "that the convention reiterate its many previous declarations of belief in the absolute innocence of Mooney and Billings, and strongly urge Governor Young to speed up his study of the case and to grant the long-delayed pardon."

In view of the information furnished to this convention relative to the Billings case, your committee also strongly recommends that the application for the pardon of Warren K. Billings be at the earliest moment perfected and filed with the proper tribunal, the State Supreme Court. It is suggested that any delay in the filing of this application may have the effect of further prolonging the much-sought-for pardons.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 45—Submitted by M. Brogin, Carpenters No. 1976, of Los Angeles.

On this resolution your committee recommends non-concurrence for the reason that the Federation has no jurisdiction and further that same would be impossible to accomplish.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 46—Submitted by I. Schneider, Cap Makers of Los Angeles.

In view of the previous recommendation of the committee, no further action is necessary on this proposition.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Membership Statistics

Your committee calls special attention to the present numerical strength of the California State Federation of Labor. It directs attention to the substantial increase made over last year and calls further attention to the suspension of affiliated local unions for non-payment of per capita tax, and urges that every effort be made to effect re-affiliation together with the affiliation of all such other bodies which are not at this time a part of the California State Federation of Labor.

In conclusion, your committee is pleased to take notice of the general activity of the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor in his addresses before many union meetings as well as other organizations in the social, industrial and political life of the State. And it is suggested that a continuance be had of this effective method of contact to the end that the mission, purposes, hopes and aspirations of the Trade Union Movement will be told to as wide a group as is possible to contact. In all your committee believes that the year just past has been most satisfactory.

Proposition No. 21—Submitted by San Diego Delegation.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 33—Submitted by H. W. True, Machinists of Los Angeles.

Committee recommends non-concurrence, and respectfully calls attention to that part of the report previously made on the subject matter.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 44—Submitted by Paul Fuhrer, Bakery Drivers of Oakland.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 47—Submitted by I. Schneider, Cap Makers of Los Angeles.

The committee recommends non-concurrence and respectfully calls attention to the policy of the American Federation of Labor.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. FREMMING, Chairman.

R. L. ENNIS.

R. M. CONKEY.

W. E. HAMBURG.

ALBERT J. ROGERS.

Committee on Officers' Reports.

Motion to adopt committee's report as a whole was carried.

President Stanton requested Senator Murphy to attend the Southern Conference of Methodist Churches, in session, and extend the greetings of the California State Federation of Labor.

Adjourned to 2:00 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION—FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

Friday, September 27, 1929

President Stanton introduced Delegate Bert Ward, who gave an interesting talk on the aims and objects of the newly instituted State Council of Carpenters.

Delegate Joseph Hoenig, Los Angeles Post Office Clerks, requested delegates and friends to write Representatives and Senators urging the passage of the Dale-Lehlbach Retirement measure for government employees, and the Mead-La Follette 44-hour week measure.

SELECTION OF CONVENTION CITY

Delegate Ryneanson, Barbers of Marysville, placed Marysville in nomination.

Delegate Stanley M. Gue, San Diego, seconded the nomination of Marysville.

No further nominations being made, the Chair declared Marysville to be the choice of the convention.

Delegate Thomas Rotell, Molders of San Francisco, spoke in behalf of Union Made stoves, and urged delegates to use care in their purchases.

Delegate Feider, Los Angeles, asked convention to allow Delegate Marshall Royal the privilege of the floor.

Delegate Royal recited a poem, which was highly appreciated by the delegates.

Delegate C. C. Hopkins of Santa Barbara informed the delegates that Santa Barbara wanted to entertain the convention in 1931.

REPORT OF LABEL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

We, your Label Investigating Committee, are glad to report that this, the fourth year of the existence of this committee, it is in a position to state that this has been a banner year in credentials presented, having more than the five Union Labels required.

This shows that the delegates are endeavoring to coöperate with this Constitutional requirement of the Federation and spells success for this form of Union Label agitation.

This year the number of credentials presented were 300 and an examination showed the following result:

5 had none.	37 had nine.
2 had one.	26 had ten.
14 had two.	15 had eleven.
4 had three.	5 had twelve.
6 had four.	4 had thirteen.
44 had five.	1 had fourteen.
46 had six.	1 had fifteen.
43 had seven.	1 had sixteen.
44 had eight.	2 had seventeen.

Those checking less than five labels were in the main women delegates, of which 1 had one, 15 had two, 3 had three, and 2 had four.

As it is possible to get only a few articles of wearing apparel for women with the Union Label, this showing is creditable to the women delegates.

The following men delegates had less than five labels checked off: R. C. Ewing, J. W. Gillette, M. B. Henry, Roy H. Klaffki, John W. Sargent, A. E. Shoebridge, J. O. Taylor and William H. Tuers.

The committee is of the opinion that those delegates who failed to comply with this Constitutional requirement of the Federation should bear in mind that the concern of any one Union should be the concern of all, and live up to the principles of Trade Unionism. And if their Union honors them again as a delegate to the convention of this Federation, should endeavor to come to its convention clothed in at least the required number (5) of Union Labeled wearing apparel. Some delegates were of the idea that a suit of clothes counted for three labels and shoes for two labels, whereas they really only count as one.

The committee notes that the Labor press in various communities quote this Union Label, Working Card and Button agitation in their columns. This we believe is bringing good results and should be carried on as extensively as possible.

The committee wants to thank the delegates for their most hearty coöperation in its work and know that most of the delegates are truthful and sincere in this coöperation.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Chairman,
MICHAEL NIELSEN,
HARRY SHERMAN,
W. C. BROOKS,
D. M. CAVANAGH,
Committee on Label Investigation.

The report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS

Delegate Real, Oakland, read the report of the Committee on Thanks, as follows:
To the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your Committee on Thanks, on behalf of the delegates to the convention, desires to express the appreciation of delegates and officers for their wonderful entertainment and the many courtesies which have been extended to them by the Local Arrangements Committee during their stay in the City of Long Beach, and we desire to convey our recognition and thanks to said committee as well as to all others who have contributed in making this convention memorable and enjoyable to the delegates.

We thank the city officials for their cordial welcome and expressions of good will toward the Organized Labor Movement of California, especially those who appeared before the Federation, to-wit: Acting Mayor R. W. Jones, Assistant City Manager Frank Keith, Chief of Police J. C. Yancy, Judge Charles D. Wallace, Sheriff William Traeger, and Rev. Lucey.

We express our thanks for courtesies extended delegates and visitors by the Hotel Schuyler, the citizens and the press.

We thank the many members and friends of Organized Labor who so kindly donated their machines for the entertainment of friends, guests and delegates; we extend to them hearty appreciation and thanks.

In accordance with past custom, your committee will show the appreciation of all the delegates to the active Local Committeemen who have so efficiently and generously contributed to make our convention a success, by presenting them with some tokens of remembrance of the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, and respectfully ask the following to come forward to receive said tokens at the hands of the committee, to-wit:

H. C. Fremming, Tom Murphy, George Bentson, Carl Fletcher, J. C. Coulter, George Baker, E. L. Loucks, Cora Smith, A. O. Lingren, C. E. Edmonds, Stanley Gruchy, C. M. Hall, D. J. Kane, Ray Gelston, R. D. Summers, Bruce Jones, J. N. McDonald, F. Larson and H. E. Bromley.

The committee respectfully asks John A. O'Connell to present said tokens of esteem.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA BROWN, Chairman,
D. D. SULLIVAN,
WILLIAM BURTZ,
CHARLES W. REAL,
ROY H. KLAFFKI,

Committee on Thanks.

Delegate O'Connell, San Francisco, presented the tokens to the members of the Local Arrangements Committee. He had kind and appropriate words for the various committeemen, interspersed with a well developed sense of humor.

Delegate Harvey C. Fremming responded for the committee.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

Senator Murphy installed the newly elected officers with appropriate words. President Stanton thanked the delegates for the uniform courtesy extended to him. The convention then adjourned sine die at 3:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG, Secretary.
CLAUDE C. HOPKINS, Assistant Secretary.

Report on Labor Legislation and Labor Record

of

SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

Forty-Eighth Session of the California Legislature
January 7 to 15, and February 18 to May 15, 1929.

INTRODUCTORY

To the Trade-Unionists of California: Few sessions of the California Legislature have had a longer lease on life than the Forty-eighth Session. This was wholly due to the time spent in the futile impeachment proceedings against Superior Judge Hardy of Los Angeles.

As usual, the record of the 1929 session will be measured by the different yardsticks of the many conflicting interests that sponsor legislation. Many important and vital problems of general public interest received the attention of this Legislature. Aside from the many legislative proposals directly affecting labor, the question of taxation, motor vehicle regulation, the proposed resumption of hydraulic mining, the political control of San Francisco harbor, highway and toll bridge problems, numerous crime and prison reform measures, the regulation of narcotic traffic, probes of the cement trust and the telephone company—all took up the legislator's time and energy.

Organized labor had its defeats and disappointments but, as a whole, made substantial progress. Exceptionally gratifying gains were made by the adoption of a series of important amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, outlined elsewhere in this report under the caption "Bills Enacted Into Law."

Quite a number of more or less objectionable measures met well deserved defeat. Among these was a Constitutional Amendment providing for the appointment of judges. Several bills sponsored by the Crime Commission were badly beaten in the Senate. Daylight Saving was buried in Committee. Several bills adverse to the printing trades were defeated or amended to eliminate the objectionable features. A bill to license "social workers" and make such occupation a monopoly for university folks met its fate in the Senate.

The session submitted no less than twenty Constitutional Amendments to a vote of the people at the general election in November, 1930. Recommendations upon these proposed amendments will be submitted to the Federation's annual convention.

This is the last Legislature to be elected under the old 1911 reapportionment basis. The next Legislature will be elected in part under the 1927 reapportionment. Under this plan there will be not more than one senator from any county where the senatorial term has expired, and the Assembly will be elected from new districts in proportion approximately to the present population. The County of Los Angeles will have twenty-two assemblymen, the largest delegation in the Assembly.

The personnel of the Forty-eighth Session was about the same as that of the Forty-seventh Session, there being twenty-three new men in the Assembly and eight new men in the Senate. Of the new senators, three were in the Assembly at previous sessions.

The Senate continued the lobbyists registration system established at the 1925 Session. It was noticeable, however, that a number of high-priced

lobbyists for "big business" did not take the trouble to affix their signatures to the roster of lobbyists. Former State Senator Boynton, who is paid \$30,000 per annum by the Industrial Association of San Francisco, did a lot of lobbying but neither his name nor the name of his equally high-priced attorney graces the roster. The Senate made an effort to go still further in regulating and classifying lobbyists by passing a bill to that effect. The Assembly, however, refused to adopt the bill.

Co-operation and teamwork was the key-note at the Legislative Headquarters maintained jointly by the California State Federation of Labor, the State Building Trades Council, San Francisco Labor Council, and the four Railroad Brotherhoods, and located in the Ochsner Building at 719½ K Street. In spite of the fact that this session was not particularly sympathetic to labor and the progressive movement in general, there always was a whole-hearted response on the part of the representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods, Brothers Ed Waters, Harry See, George F. Irvine and R. C. Bucklan to calls for assistance. With Brother John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council, they helped make possible the victories outlined in this report. In addition to the Secretary of the Federation, the five labor representatives mentioned were always on the ground. Various other trade union representatives made periodical visits to Sacramento for appearance in Committees and to help the cause in general.

In the presentation of arguments before committees the labor representatives received a great deal of valuable assistance from Attorney Arthur L. Johnson of the Labor Commissioners office. Mr. Johnson never was too busy or too tired to give a hand.

VALUE OF LEGISLATIVE RECORDS

The great importance of this report lies in the fact that it is an invaluable reference for the future when the present members of the Legislature are candidates to succeed themselves or when they aspire to other political honors. It is not enough to know what has been done in the 1929 session. This information must be used in weighing the qualifications and desirability of future candidates.

The State Federation of Labor will gladly furnish, upon request the Labor Record of any legislator who served during any of the previous sessions of the California Legislature, while the American Federation of Labor will, upon application, supply the Labor Record of the United States Senators and Representatives.

These records may be depended upon as statistically accurate, and it is absolutely essential that labor keep informed. We cannot afford to let our opponents slip through for lack of information upon their records.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION
OF LABOR.



W. P. STANTON, President;
EDWARD W. LEONARD,
JOHN S. HORN,
J. C. COULTER,
CLAUDE C. HOPKINS,
LLOYD A. BARNES,
ROS MANNINA,
GEORGE DURAND,
ELMA F. SMITH,
CHARLES S. CHILD,
JAMES E. HOPKINS,
ANTHONY L. NORIEGA,
GEORGE STOKEL,

Vice-Presidents;

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,
Secretary-Treasurer.

San Francisco, Calif.,
September 1, 1929.

REPORT ON LABOR LEGISLATION

A.—BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW

AMENDMENTS TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Not since 1911, when the principle of Workmen's Compensation was established in California, have so many substantial and far reaching amendments been enacted by a single session of the Legislature. Following are the amendments:

A. B. 156, By Mr. Williamson (Chapter 255).—Increases the maximum weekly payments under the Workmen's Compensation Act from \$20.83 to \$25. This measure will add approximately \$1,250,000 per annum to the aggregate amount of compensation awards, payable to injured workmen in California. This enactment places California at the head of all states, as far as weekly maximum payments are concerned. New York is the only state, in addition to California, with a \$25 weekly maximum, and in New York this maximum is applicable only to permanent disabilities.

Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina and Florida are still without compensation laws.

Three states, Colorado, New Mexico and Virginia still have a maximum of \$12; twelve of \$15; five of \$16; one of \$16.50; seven of \$18; while only ten states and one territory permit amounts above \$18 per week. These are as follows: Ohio, \$18.75; Illinois, \$19; Wisconsin, \$19.50; Hawaii, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, North Dakota and Texas, \$20; Connecticut, \$21.

Federal compensation legislation has established the \$25 weekly maximum for the District of Columbia and for longshoremen in all ports.

S. B. 747, by Senator Sharkey (Chapter 222).—Establishes a "Subsequent Injuries Fund" for the benefit of workers who suffer a second injury. The fund is to be created by requiring employers to pay \$300 for each fatal injury among their employees whenever such employee leaves no dependents. An example of the operation of this act is the man who loses an eye in boyhood, and the other eye while at work many years afterward. Under the new law, the industry will be charged only for the second eye. The life pension necessary for the totally-blind man will come out of the second-injury fund, as will all other second-injury awards which involve very serious permanent disabilities.

It is hoped that the net result of the "Subsequent Injuries Fund" will make it less difficult for partly disabled men to obtain employment.

A. B. 176, by Mr. Wright (Chapter 254).—Provides a penalty of ten per cent but not exceeding \$1000 to be added to any payment of compensation awarded to employees for the wilful failure of their employers to "secure" the payment of compensation as already provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act.

S. B. 220, by Senator Murphy (Chapter 249).—Strengthens the Workmen's Compensation Act by giving the Industrial Accident Commission safety jurisdiction over the state and its political subdivisions. This amendment was introduced simply to prevent any question that might come up in the future, although, naturally, the state and its political subdivisions have always co-operated with the Commission.

S. B. 601, by Senator Jones (Chapter 165).—Gives a more comprehensive definition to the term "employer" under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act by including the words "every state agency."

S. B. 602, by Senator Jones (Chapter 173).—Provides that the privilege of appearance of any person (including attorneys) before the Industrial Accident Commission, as the representatives of any party, may be denied for cause. Formerly attorneys were excluded from this provision of the Act.

S. B. 603, by Senator Jones (Chapter 174).—Authorizes the State Compensation Insurance Fund to insure employees against their liability for compensation or damages under the United States Longshoremen and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act as fully as any private insurance carrier.

S. B. 823, by Senator Slater (Chapter 227).—Prohibits any reduction in payment of compensation because of the serious and wilful misconduct of any employee unless such reduction has been authorized by the Industrial Accident Commission. In other words, all cases of serious and wilful misconduct, whether the charge is made by the employer or the employee, or by an insurance carrier, must be decided by the Industrial Accident Commission.

Heretofore, insurance carriers, or employers, could reduce compensation, in some instances, on the claim that the injured man had been guilty of serious and wilful misconduct. The latter can easily be confused with carelessness or negligence.

S. B. 9, by Senator Mueller (Chapter 230).—Amends Section 1206 of the Code of Civil Procedure by extending preferential rights of labor claimant to case of garnishment.

S. B. 144 and 145, by Senator Rochester (Chapters 180 and 181).—These bills were enacted to further safety work in California. They provide for the inspection of steam boilers and air pressure tanks and set forth a schedule of fees for such inspection.

Minor Amendments.—An amendment gives the Commission authority to appoint not more than two Deputy Commissioners, to be selected from the staff, one of whom will have the right to sign routine documents requiring two signatures under the law. The other signature must be that of a Commissioner. The purpose of this amendment is to prevent delay in the event one of the Commissioners is away from the main office.

Several bills were passed affecting the routine work of the State Compensation Insurance Fund.

A bill was passed giving to the Insurance Commissioner and the Industrial Accident Commission authority to supervise the forms of compensation policies and endorsements used by all insurance carriers. This bill will be of great importance to the employers and injured men of this state, as it will bring about the standardization of policies. The insurance carriers will be required to either issue a full coverage policy or make it very clear to the policyholder that the policy does not fully cover the employer and his employees.

PENSIONS FOR AGED AND BLIND PERSONS

General Old Age Pension: A. B. 166, by Mr. Wright (Chapter 530).—Establishes a system of Old-Age Pensions for needy persons who have attained the age of 70, and who have been citizens of the United States for at least fifteen years and have been residents of California for at least fifteen years. The pension is to be paid jointly by the state and the respective counties and shall not exceed \$30 per month. Aid will not be granted under this Act if the applicant and his wife own property in excess of \$3000. Pensions will not be paid until January 1, 1930.

For the purpose of administration there is created in the State Department of Social Welfare a division to be known as the division of State Aid to the Aged. The duties of this division shall be "to supervise and pass upon the measures taken by county or city and county boards of supervisors for the care of the needy aged citizens, to the end that they may receive suitable care in their old age and that there may be, throughout the state, a uniform standard of record and method of treatment of aged persons based upon their individual needs and circumstances."

Applications for the pension must be filed in writing with the Board of Supervisors of the county in which the applicant resides.

Pensions for Blind Persons: A. B. 117, by Mr. Crowley (Chapter 529).—Appropriates \$300 per annum from the State Treasury for each of the needy blind persons who have resided ten years in California. Authorizes counties to levy a tax for the same purpose but provides that the total pensions to needy blind persons shall not exceed \$600 per annum. Creates a new division in the Department of Social Welfare to enforce the provisions of this act.

Applications for this pension must be filed with the County Clerk of the county in which the applicant resides.

Retirement System for State Employees: A. C. A. 37, by Mr. Reindollar and others (Chapter 87).—Proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of California giving the Legislature power to provide a retirement (old-age pension) system for state employees. This measure will appear on the ballot at the general election in November, 1930.

AMENDMENTS TO WOMEN'S EIGHT HOUR LAW

A. B. 93, by Mr. Wright (Chapter 266).—Requires employers of females to keep records of the hours worked by such females and making such records prima facie evidence of violation of the Women's Eight-Hour Law.

S. B. 20, by Senator Murphy (Chapter 40).—Clarifies the penalty section under the Women's Eight-Hour Law which was found defective in the Labor Commissioner's efforts to enforce the law.

A. B. 564, by Mr. McDonough (Chapter 286).—Extends the benefits of this law to women employed in barber shops and to women working in manufacturing establishments who are asked by their employers, after working eight hours in the factory, to take along the material out of which articles are manufactured and to continue working at home. The courts have ruled that such home work is not prohibited under the old law, which applies to manufacturing establishments only, whereas the new amendment makes it apply to the entire industry.

AMENDMENTS FACILITATING COLLECTION OF WAGE CLAIMS

A. B. 1189, by Mr. West (Chapter 573).—Strengthens existing law relating to payment of wages. Provides that when checks are issued for payment of wages due such checks must be negotiable and "paid upon demand." According to the Labor Commissioner over 2000 bad checks for labor were turned over to him for collection during the past year. This caused considerable hardship on the workers who often cashed them with merchants and were then called upon to make good when such checks were returned from the bank dishonored. The Legislature considered that it could require employers to pay wages in cash if it saw fit and that if it permitted payment by checks the employers issuing same must see to it that they are paid upon presentation and are not dishonored for lack of funds.

S. B. 9, by Senator Mueller (Chapter 230).—Amends Section 1206 of the Code of Civil Procedure by extending preferential rights of labor claimant to case of garnishment. In other words this amendment requires the sheriff or constable to pay preferred labor claims filed under attachments or executions as soon as the time for disputing the claims expires and requires any party disputing a preferred labor claim to give notice of such dispute to the labor claimant.

A. B. 55, by Mr. West (Chapter 341).—Provides for a speedy hearing in court whenever third party claims are filed under attachments or executions. At present no provision is made for a hearing in such cases and there are often months of delay before a trial can be had to determine title to the property levied on.

A. B. 110, by Mr. Hawes (Chapter 57).—Provides that summons may be served on a defendant in an action for wages due in any county wherein he may be found. At present an action for wages in the Justice's Court may be brought in the township in which the work was done, but if the defendant is a non-resident of the county summons cannot be served on him unless he comes into the county.

S. B. 171 and 173, by Senator Baker (Chapters 159 and 203).—Amend Sections 952 and 487 of the Penal Code. Materially strengthen existing law relating to non-payment of wages. Under these amendments theft of labor in excess of \$200 is definitely made a felony and the procedure in charging theft is simplified so as to require the prosecution to allege and prove merely that the defendant unlawfully took the labor of the worker in question.

AMENDMENTS TO MECHANICS' LIEN LAWS

A. B. 786, 787 and 789, by Messrs. Sewell and Williamson (Chapters 868, 869 and 870).—Under these amendments bonding companies that write labor and material bonds of this type will in the future be construed most strongly against the surety companies. Liens are also given for demolition of buildings and landscaping where there is a permanent improvement to the property. Provision is made for pro-rating the amount to be filed as a lien against each of several buildings if the worker spent part of his time on each building and also for levying an attachment against property of a defendant in the same action brought to enforce a mechanic's lien.

S. B. 150, by Senator Mueller (Chapter 157).—Clarifies the loggers' lien law.

Assembly Joint Resolution 47, by Mr. Williamson.—Provides for a joint legislative committee, composed of three senators and three assemblymen, to investigate and report to the next Legislature as to the most feasible way of giving mechanic's lien claimants the protection to which they are entitled under the constitution in case of owner-built jobs covered by mortgages and deeds of trust which are now preferred to the mechanics' liens. This resolution grew out of the effort made at this session to secure a bond to protect laborers and materialmen under such circumstances. The Assembly defeated A. B. 88, introduced by Mr. Williamson for this purpose, by a small margin of votes and this investigating committee was the result, as it was shown that some change is badly needed in the law as it exists today.

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION

More Power for Labor Commissioner: S. B. 167, by Senator Jones (Chapter 231).—Makes it a misdemeanor offense to wilfully ignore a subpoena issued by the Labor Commissioner, provided such subpoena does not call for an appearance at a distance greater than twenty-five miles. This will make effective the Labor Commissioner's authority under the law so that all parties summoned to a hearing will appear and not inconvenience all of the others by failure to appear.

Carrying of Trays, Boxes, etc., by Female Employees: A. B. 186, by Mr. Hawes (Chapter 768).—Strengthens the act relating to lifting of boxes, etc., by female employees. Reduces weight of receptacles required to have casters, pulleys or similar contrivances, from 75 to 50 pounds. Includes within act receptacles in any "restaurant" and "any other establishment employing women." Adds provision that no female employee shall be required to carry trays or any receptacle weighing ten pounds or more up or down stairs that rise more than five feet.

Anti-Tipping Law: A. B. 1179, by Mr. Adams (Chapter 891).—Provides that any employer who requires his employees to turn over to him tips or part of tips received to post a conspicuous notice to that effect in his place of business. It has become notorious that certain employers require their employees to turn over all tips received and it is felt that the requirement as to notice will eliminate practices of this kind and will protect the public against this pernicious fraud in the matter of tipping.

Hours of Labor on Public Work: A. B. 132, by Mr. McDonough (Chapter 793).—Amends Section 653c of the Penal Code, relating to hours of labor on public work by requiring contractors to keep an accurate record of hours of labor of men employed, to be open at all times for inspection by the Labor Commissioner and the agents of the public body awarding the contract. The bill also extends the eight-hour law on public works to definitely cover irrigation and reclamation districts.

Anti-Blacklisting Law: A. B. 4, by Mr. Byrne (Chapter 586).—Strengthens Section 635 of the Penal Code relating to blacklisting. Prohibits agencies to require photographs and finger prints from applicants for employment for the purpose of interfering with their future employment. It has been found that organizations of employers have been solicited to require all employees employed by their members to go to certain private detective agencies to have their fingerprints and photographs taken, with the understanding that no one is to be employed in the particular trade or calling but those men approved by this detective agency. Such a practice is, of course, susceptible to abuse and dangerous to the public welfare.

Labeling of Prison Made Goods: S. B. 820, by Senator Hurley (Chapter 880).—Provides for the labeling, disinfecting and advertising of prison-made goods. This act is supplementary to the Federal law which enables the various states to require the labeling of goods manufactured by prison labor in other states. The Federal law will not be effective for the next five years.

Sanitary Condition in Foundries: A. B. 244, by Mr. Flynn (Chapter 348).—Provides for better and more systematic enforcement of the act relating to sanitary conditions in foundries and metal shops by adding the following Section to the law:

Section 4. It shall be the duty of every city or county or city and county health officer to report violations of this act to the District Attorney of the county in which said violation is committed, and it shall be the duty of said District Attorney to prosecute all persons who violate the provisions of this act.

Protection of Workers Cash Bonds: A. B. 1116, by Mr. Sewell (Chapter 559).—This law is designated to prevent employers from using money entrusted to them by employees as cash bonds in their business. It has been found by the Labor Commissioner that employers had collected from \$50 to \$1000 each from large groups of workers as cash bonds and then used the money in their business, with the result that the wage earners have lost their life savings in many cases. In some instances the money put up has amounted to as much as \$50,000 in one establishment, and there was no safeguard thrown around this money under the former law. Under the new law the employer must hold the money in trust, and pay interest on it, and is guilty of theft if he mingles it with his own or uses it in his business in anyway.

General Motor Vehicle Act: S. B. 714, by Senator Breed (Chapter 253).—Amends the General Motor Vehicle Act in many respects. Two features of special interest to labor are: (First)—Establishes a California Highway Patrol and provides that said patrol officers are "vested with the authorities of peace officers for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act." In other words, the Highway Patrol is not to function as a State Constabulary which has been found so objectionable in several eastern states. (Second)—The General Motor Vehicle Act of 1929 reduces the annual chauffeur's license fee from \$2 to \$1. The California State Federation of Labor has for many years sought to reduce this occupational license fee. The success achieved this year will mean a saving of many thousands of dollars to the drivers of all types of commercial motor vehicles in California.

Qualification of Applicants for Bar Examination: A. B. 477, by Mr. Hornblower (Chapter 883).—Amends the "State Bar Act" so as to enable persons without university training or law school graduation, but otherwise qualified, to apply for admission to practice law.

Regulation of Employment Agencies: S. B. 100 and 101, by Senator Fellom (Chapters 89 and 215).—Provide more effective regulation of private employment agencies. Under one of these amendments private employment agencies are required to insert on the receipt issued to the applicant for employment, the provision of the law requiring the return of the fee upon demand or double the fee after forty-eight hours in the event the applicant is not employed, and must post this provision in a conspicuous place in the agency. Under the other, the provisions of the law are extended to cover farm labor contractors engaged in securing workers for others for a valuable consideration. It has been found that many farm labor contractors have, in effect, been operating employment agencies by indirectly securing a commission from the earnings of each man placed in a position and many abuses have arisen. This evasion of the law can now be checked by means of state supervision and a bond.

Amendment to Child Labor Law: A. B. 1124, by Mr. Flynn (Chapter 546).—Definitely prohibits children under school age from working while the public schools are in session. This bill was deemed necessary because of the construction given the present child labor law by certain district attorneys who have held that such work is permitted.

B.—JOINT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Senate Joint Resolution 6, by Senator Inman (Chapter 26).—Memorializing Congress not to modify or change the existing law providing for the exclusion of Asiatic laborers who are ineligible to citizenship of the United States. The only vote against this resolution was cast by Senator Cleveland. There was not a dissenting vote in the Assembly.

Assembly Joint Resolution 11, by Messrs. Anderson, Jones, Lyons, Bernard, Adams and Fisher (Chapter 95).—Protesting against a continuance of the present unrestricted immigration from the Republic of Mexico and urgently requesting Congress to place Mexicans under the restrictive quota immigration laws of the United States.

This resolution was secretly opposed by certain farmer lobbyists but was adopted in the Assembly by a vote of 63 to 2 (see Assembly Record vote "H").

The opponents of the resolution made a showing before the Senate Committee on Federal Relations and this committee refused to vote out the bill for consideration by the Senate. The committee vote was as follows:

To report resolution to Senate with favorable recommendation—West.

To bury resolution in Committee—Baker, Edwards, Evans and Merriam.

On May 15 Senator Murphy moved that the resolution be withdrawn from Committee.

This motion carried by 22 to 2 (see Senate Record vote I). The resolution then received immediate consideration and was adopted by 22 to 4. (See Senate Record vote J.)

Assembly Joint Resolution 15, by Mr. Adams (Chapter 81).—Memorializing and petitioning Congress for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration from the Philippine Islands and to prevent all Filipinos from entering the United States who are afflicted with communicable disease.

Senate Joint Resolution 5, by Senator Allen (Chapter 30).—Urging Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission to properly regulate interstate motor stage operation. At the present time this traffic is entirely unregulated.

Senate Joint Resolution 9, by Senators Hurley and Murphy (Chapter 94).—Petitioning Congress to enact the provisions of the Dale-Lehlbach bill which aims to liberalize the retirement of Federal Civil Service employees.

C.—BILLS VETOED BY GOVERNOR

S. B. 14, by Senator Murphy.—Includes lime and cement manufacturing plants within scope of the existing law limiting working hours of miners to eight per day.

A. B. 288, by Mr. Gilmore.—Adds a new section to the Civil Code. Provides that where an employee is required to wear a uniform and the employment is at least for six months and the cost of the uniform does not exceed three days' wages, the employer is not liable for the cost of the uniform. Otherwise the employer is liable.

A. B. 565, by Mr. McDonough.—Strengthens the Child Labor Law by preventing children under sixteen years of age from working in prohibited occupations in so-called

schools in industrial establishment. During the session this bill was quietly opposed by certain educators. After adjournment certain spokesmen for the State Board of Education became more outspoken in their opposition.

A. B. 1107, by Mr. McDonough.—Provides in a comprehensive manner for the sanitation and ventilation of public garages.

A. B. 1112, by Mr. Heisinger.—Relating to the compilation, publication and use of textbooks in the elementary schools. Would have caused more books to be printed in the State Printing Plant at Sacramento and was therefore bitterly opposed by agents of the eastern book trust.

During the session Roy W. Cloud, claiming to be a representative of the California Teachers Association, spent practically his entire time in lobbying against this bill. Miss Helen Heffernan, Chief of the Division of Rural Education, and an array of educators from Alameda County also fought the measure.

Nevertheless, largely through the energetic and painstaking efforts of William Steineck of the bookbinders and Cal J. Doggett of the pressmen the bill was passed by the Legislature.

The Governor's reason for vetoing this measure was the written opinion of Attorney General Webb that A. B. 1112 violated Section 7 Article IX of the Constitution of California.

D.—BILLS THAT FAILED TO PASS THE LEGISLATURE

A. B. 133, Anti "Yellow Dog" Contract Bill.—This bill was favorably reported by the Assembly Judiciary Committee on March 11, but was refused passage in the Assembly by 30 to 42. (See Assembly Record vote "C".)

One of the mysteries in connection with the failure of this bill is the sudden switch of four San Francisco votes. At the 1927 session of the Legislature, Messrs. Robert B. Fry, Edgar C. Levey, Charles A. Oliva and James A. Miller voted for the Anti-Yellow Dog Contract Bill. At the 1929 session, without any hint, these four San Francisco legislators reversed their position and took the Anti-Labor Program.

The entire Los Angeles County delegation, with only two exceptions, voted against the bill. The two honorable exceptions are Wm. M. Byrne and Miss Eleanor Miller.

Due to the failure of this bill unscrupulous employers in California may continue the practice of requiring applicants for employment to sign the infamous Yellow Dog Contract before putting them to work. Under a Yellow Dog Contract an applicant for employment agrees that he does not belong to a Labor Union and that he will not, as long as his employment continues, affiliate with a Labor Union. This is the doctrine of "industrial freedom" as preached by Mr. Albert E. Boynton, General Manager of the Industrial Association of San Francisco.

In truth and in fact, however, the action of the California Legislature on the Yellow Dog Contract Bill again demonstrates that, while the common people have won religious and political freedom, they have not yet obtained industrial freedom—the right to have something to say about the conditions under which they are required to earn their daily bread.

S. B. 236, Anti-Injunction Bill.—Buried in Senate Judiciary Committee. This bill was opposed by an army of open-shop lobbyists, headed by former Senator A. E. Boynton, who is now the \$30,000 per annum genius of the labor crushing Industrial Association of San Francisco. Among those who supported Mr. Boynton were Herman Phleger, attorney for the Industrial Association of San Francisco, Mr. Perry of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles, and last, but not least, the Reverend Dr. Philben of the Law Enforcement League. This is the first time in the history of California Labor Legislation that a minister of the gospel lined up openly with the labor crushers to continue the Injunction Judge in full power.

During the discussion which followed the formal arguments, for and against the bill, Senator Cleveland from Santa Cruz County made scathing remarks about Union Labor and maintained that Organized Labor was not even respectable because of its efforts to secure a pardon for Tom Mooney.

The Senate Judiciary Committee was hopelessly Anti-Labor. It was conceded that any bill with the slightest labor taint did not have a sporting chance of being reported from that committee.

A motion to lay Senate Bill 236 on the table was carried by the following overwhelming vote:

AYES: (10)—Allen, Yreka; Baker, Salinas; Carter, Wilmington; Christian, Hayward; Cleveland, Watsonville; McKinley, Los Angeles; Nelson, Eureka; Rochester, Los Angeles; Weller, Glendale; West, Alameda.

NOES: (2)—Inman, Sacramento; Swing, San Bernardino.

ABSENT: (3)—Jones, San Jose; Lyon, Los Angeles; Mueller, El Cajon.

S. B. 112, Requiring the Employment of Citizens on Public Works When Performed by Contractors.—This bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 7 (see Senate Record vote "B") but failed in the Assembly by 30 to 37 (see Assembly Record vote "H").

A highly significant feature of the bitter contest which raged over this bill is the deplorable fact that a number of members of the Assembly, who are prominent members of the American Legion and talk much patriotism, refused to vote for preference to American citizens in employment on public works.

The proponents of the bill pointed out that thousands of American citizens were unemployed in California at that very moment, yet recently arrived aliens are doing public work because they are available at a lower rate of pay. This argument did not appeal to the Assembly.

Chris N. Jespersen of Paso Robles, A. F. Jewett of Hanford, H. L. Parkman of San Mateo, Van Bernard of Butte City, H. B. Scudder of Sebastopol, Willard Badham of Los Angeles, Morgan Keaton of Long Beach and others spoke against the bill, although it did not change anything except to give Americans preference over aliens.

Assemblyman E. G. Adams of Livingston was the principal champion of the bill.

S. B. 435, Electrical Workers Safety Bill.—Buried in Assembly Committee on Public Utilities.

A. B. 92, One Day of Rest in Seven.—Died in Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital.

A. B. 474, Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act.—Buried in Assembly Judiciary Committee.

A. B. 412, Establishing the Five-Day Week for State Employees.—Buried in Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital.

A. B. 295, Prohibiting Use of Benzol in the Manufacture of Paint.—Died in Assembly Committee on Manufacturers.

S. B. 38, Providing Sanitary Conditions at Railroad Terminals for the Preservation of the Health of Employees.—Buried in Senate Committee on Public Health and Quarantine.

S. B. 185, Providing for Reimbursement of Railroad Employees When Terminals are Moved.—Died in Senate Committee on Public Utilities.

A. B. 128, Anti-Spotters Bill.—Laid on table in Assembly.

Labor Record of Senators and Members of the Assembly

Forty-Eighth Session of the
California Legislature, 1929

EXPLANATORY

The record of each legislator will be found under the respective titles, "Records of Senators" and "Records of Members of Assembly."

Each of these divisions contains three parts. The first part describes and designates the particular roll calls upon which the legislators' records are based. The test votes enumerated are believed to be the most important of the session from Labor's point of view. It should be distinctly understood, however, that these test votes are not necessarily of equal importance. In estimating a legislator's real worth, this fact should be borne in mind.

The second part gives an alphabetical list of the legislators, and indicates how many times and upon which particular measures they voted for or against Labor; also the number of times they failed to vote.

The third part is known as the "Comparative Record." It enables anyone to see at a glance "how good" or "how bad" his Senator and Member in the assembly voted upon Labor measures. In these Comparative Records, the legislators are arranged in numerical order in accordance with the number of "good votes" cast by each.

RECORDS OF SENATORS

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIFTEEN ROLL CALLS UPON WHICH THE RECORD OF EACH SENATOR IS BASED

(Unless otherwise noted an "aye" vote is a vote for Labor and credited to the respective Senator as a "good" vote.)

A. Resolution ordering the arrest and imprisonment of officials of the California Cement Trust because they brazenly refused to answer questions and refused to produce books and records to a duly authorized Senate Committee. (March 14, page 28.) Carried by 22 to 16.

B. S. B. 112. Prohibiting the employment of aliens by contractors and sub-contractors on public work. (March 26, page 24.) Carried by 26 to 7.

C. S. C. A. 27. Providing that one-half of the revenues accruing from the taxation of premiums of Fire Insurance Companies shall be set aside for pension, relief, etc., of firemen. (March 27, page 38.) Carried by 27 to 9.

D. S. B. 200. Prohibiting the moving of fixed signals by Railroad Companies in order to test employees; bill sponsored by the Railroad Brotherhoods. (May 7, page 16.) Refused passage by 15 to 21.

E. S. C. A. 34. Providing for a more equitable reapportionment so as to give four Senators to counties with more than 500,000 population. Under the present system the three most densely populated counties are entitled to only one senator each. (May 7, page 27.) Refused passage by 17 to 22.

F. S. B. 700. Declaring it the policy of the State of California to build, purchase, condemn, or otherwise acquire toll bridges for and in the name of the State; also authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds for that purpose. (May 7, page 52.) Carried by 28 to 4.

G. A. B. 1112. Relating to the printing of text books in the State Printing Plant. Motion to withdraw bill from Committee on Education. (March 14, page 5.) Carried by 28 to 7.

H. A. B. 203. Providing for the licensing of Social Welfare Workers. This bill was opposed by the Office Employees Association because in examinations for licenses scarcely any credit was to be given to social workers who had grown gray in the service. (May 14, page 58.) Refused passage by 14 to 21. The "Ayes" are bad votes.

I. A. J. R. 11. Relating to the restriction of Mexican immigration. Motion to withdraw resolution from Committee on Federal Relations. (May 15, page 31.) Carried by 22 to 2.

J. A. J. R. 11. Memorializing Congress to enact legislation restricting immigration from Mexico. (May 15, page 32.) Carried by 22 to 4.

K. A. J. R. 15. Memorializing Congress to restrict immigration from the Philippine Islands. (May 15, page 84.) Carried by 21 to 0. Several Senators who were present failed to answer when the roll was called on this Resolution.

L. A. B. 477. Providing that applicants for the State bar examinations shall not be barred because of failure to attend a University or law school. (May 15, page 92.) Carried by 30 to 8.

M. A. B. 1112. Relating to the printing of text books in the State Printing Plant. (May 15, page 93, 94.) Carried by 21 to 16.

N. A. C. A. 37. Authorizing the Legislature to provide a retirement system for State employees. (May 15, page 113.) Carried by 27 to 6.

O. A. B. 564. Prohibiting manufacturing work at home by females who have already been employed for eight hours in industrial plants. (May 2, page 68.) Carried by 32 to 1.

**GOOD AND BAD VOTES CAST BY EACH SENATOR AND NUMBER OF
TIMES ABSENT**

Each Capital letter designates a certain roll call
For explanation of roll calls see page 91

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session)

- ALLEN, JAMES M. (Dem.), Yreka (Siskiyou County), 2nd District.
11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.**
2 Bad Votes: **E, N.**
Absent 2 roll calls: **M, O.**
- BAKER, C. C. (Rep.), Salinas (Monterey County), 17th District.
2 Good Votes: **B, K.**
9 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, H, J, L, M.**
Absent 4 roll calls: **G, I, N, O.**
- BOGGS, FRANK S. (Dem.), Stockton (San Joaquin County), 10th District.
9 Good Votes: **A, B, D, F, G, K, L, N, O.**
3 Bad Votes: **E, H, M.**
Absent 3 roll calls: **C, I, J.**
- BREED, ARTHUR H. (Rep.), Oakland (Alameda County), 15th District.
7 Good Votes: **B, F, I, J, L, N, O.**
7 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, G, H, M.**
Absent 1 roll call: **K.**
- CANEPA, VICTOR J. (Rep.), San Francisco, 18th District.
8 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, O.**
1 Bad Vote: **A.**
Absent 6 roll calls: **I, J, K, L, M, N.**
- CARTER, HENRY E. (Rep.), Wilmington (Los Angeles County), 31st District.
10 Good Votes: **A, C, E, G, H, I, L, M, N, O.**
2 Bad Votes: **B, D.**
Absent 3 roll calls: **F, J, K.**
- CASSIDY, BERT A. (Rep.), Auburn (Placer County), 3rd District.
13 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.**
1 Bad Vote: **E.**
Absent 1 roll call: **H.**
- CHRISTIAN, E. H. (Rep.), Hayward (Alameda County), 13th District.
9 Good Votes: **B, C, F, G, I, J, M, N, O.**
5 Bad Votes: **A, D, E, H, L.**
Absent 1 roll call: **K.**
- CLEVELAND, GEORGE C. (Rep.), Watsonville (Santa Cruz County), 11th District.
8 Good Votes: **F, G, H, I, J, L, M, O.**
6 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, N.**
Absent 1 roll call: **K.**
- COBB, CHARLES H. (Dem.), Fresno, 26th District.
8 Good Votes: **A, F, G, H, I, K, L, M.**
5 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, N.**
Absent 2 roll calls: **J, O.**
- CROWLEY, JOHN JOSEPH (Rep.), San Francisco, 22nd District.
12 Good Votes: **B, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O.**
1 Bad Vote: **A.**
Absent 2 roll calls: **C, K.**
- DUVAL, WALTER H. (Rep.), Santa Paula (Ventura County), 25th District.
4 Good Votes: **G, L, M, O.**
8 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, I, J, N.**
Absent 3 roll calls: **A, H, K.**
- EDWARDS, NELSON T. (Rep.), Orange (Orange County), 39th District.
9 Good Votes: **C, F, G, H, K, L, M, N, O.**
6 Bad Votes: **A, B, D, E, I, J.**
Absent no roll calls.

- EVANS, HERBERT J. (Rep.), Monrovia (Los Angeles County), 35th District.
 7 Good Votes: **A, C, E, H, L, N, O.**
 4 Bad Votes: **B, D, G, M.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **F, I, J, K.**
- FELLOM, ROY (Rep.), San Francisco, 21st District.
 13 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O.**
 1 Bad Vote: **A.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **K.**
- GARRISON, J. C. (Rep.), Modesto (Stanislaus County), 12th District.
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, D, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.**
 3 Bad Votes: **C, E, H.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **F.**
- GRAY, P. J. (Rep.), San Francisco, 20th District.
 12 Good Votes: **B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N.**
 2 Bad Votes: **A, D.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **O.**
- HANDY, FRED C. (Rep.), Ukiah (Mendocino County), 4th District.
 13 Good Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.**
 2 Bad Votes: **D, E.**
 Absent no roll calls.
- HURLEY, EDGAR S. (Rep.), Oakland, 16th District.
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, H, K, L, M, N, O.**
 1 Bad Vote: **G.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **D, I, J.**
- INMAN, J. M. (Rep.), Sacramento, 7th District.
 10 Good Votes: **A, C, D, G, I, J, K, L, M, N.**
 2 Bad Votes: **E, H.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **B, F, O.**
- JONES, HERBERT C. (Rep.), San Jose, 28th District.
 4 Good Votes: **I, J, K, L.**
 1 Bad Vote: **M.**
 Absent 10 roll calls: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, N, O.**
- JONES, RAY (Rep.), Marysville (Yuba County), 6th District.
 5 Good Votes: **A, B, F, H, L.**
 7 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, G, M, N, O.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **I, J, K.**
- LYON, CHARLES W. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 34th District.
 6 Good Votes: **A, E, I, J, L, O.**
 5 Bad Votes: **D, F, G, H, M.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **B, C, K, N.**
- MALONEY, THOMAS A. (Rep.), San Francisco, 23rd District.
 15 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.**
 No Bad Votes.
 Absent no roll calls.
- McCORMACK, THOMAS (Rep.), Rio Vista (Solano County), 5th District.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, H, J, L, N, O.**
 2 Bad Votes: **E, M.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **D, I, K.**
- McKINLEY, J. W. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 38th District.
 5 Good Votes: **C, E, F, J, N.**
 6 Bad Votes: **A, D, G, H, L, M.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **B, I, K, O.**
- MERRIAM, FRANK F. (Rep.), Long Beach (Los Angeles County), 33rd District.
 9 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, G, L, M, N, O.**
 2 Bad Votes: **D, H.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **F, I, J, K.**
- MUELLER, EDWIN A. (Rep.), El Cajon (San Diego County), 40th District.
 6 Good Votes: **A, C, G, L, M, O.**
 1 Bad Vote: **E.**
 Absent 8 roll calls: **B, D, F, H, I, J, K, N.**

- MURPHY, DANIEL C. (Dem.), San Francisco, 24th District.
 14 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O.**
 No Bad Votes.
 Absent 1 roll call: **K.**
- NELSON, H. C. (Rep.), Eureka (Humboldt County), 1st District.
 6 Good Votes: **F, G, H, K, N, O.**
 6 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, L, M.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **B, I, J.**
- PEDROTTI, J. L. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 20th District.
 10 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, L, M, O.**
 1 Bad Vote: **A.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **I, J, K, N.**
- ROCHESTER, GEORGE W. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 37th District.
 8 Good Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, K, N, O.**
 4 Bad Votes: **D, H, L, M.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **B, I, J.**
- SHARKEY, WILL R. (Rep.), Martinez (Contra Costa County), 9th District.
 9 Good Votes: **B, C, D, F, H, K, L, N, O.**
 4 Bad Votes: **A, E, G, M.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **I, J.**
- SLATER, HERBERT W. (Dem.), Santa Rosa (Sonoma County), 8th District.
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, I, J, L, N, O.**
 3 Bad Votes: **E, H, M.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **G, K.**
- SWING, RALPH E. (Rep.), San Bernardino (San Bernardino County), 30th District.
 7 Good Votes: **A, B, D, F, I, J, O.**
 3 Bad Votes: **C, E, H.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **G, K, L, M, N.**
- TUBBS, TALLANT (Rep.), San Francisco, 19th District.
 11 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, G, I, J, K, M, N, O.**
 3 Bad Votes: **A, H, L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **F.**
- WAGY, J. I. (Rep.), Bakersfield (Kern County), 32nd District.
 14 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.**
 1 Bad Vote: **E.**
 Absent no roll calls.
- WELLER, FRANK C. (Rep.), Glendale (Los Angeles County), 36th District.
 5 Good Votes: **C, E, G, K, O.**
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, D, F, H, J, L, M, N.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **I.**
- WEST, T. C. (Rep.), Alameda (Alameda County), 14th District.
 11 Good Votes: **B, C, E, F, H, I, J, K, L, N, O.**
 3 Bad Votes: **A, D, M.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **G.**
- YOUNG, SANBORN (Rep.), Los Gatos (Santa Clara County), 27th District.
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, F, G, K, N, O.**
 4 Bad Votes: **D, E, L, M.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **H, I, J.**

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF SENATORS**Based Upon Fifteen Important "Roll Calls" on Labor Measures**

	Party	Good Votes	Bad Votes	Absent on Roll Call
1. MALONEY, THOMAS A.....	Rep.	15	0	0
2. MURPHY, DANIEL C.....	Dem.	14	0	1
3. WAGY, J. I.....	Rep.	14	1	0
4. CASSIDY, BERT A.....	Rep.	13	1	1
5. FELLOW, ROY.....	Rep.	13	1	1
6. HANDY, FRED C.....	Rep.	13	2	0
7. CROWLEY, JOHN JOSEPH.....	Rep.	12	1	2
8. GRAY, P. J.....	Rep.	12	2	1
9. HURLEY, EDGAR S.....	Rep.	11	1	3
10. ALLEN, JAMES M.....	Dem.	11	2	2
11. GARRISON, J. C.....	Rep.	11	3	1
12. TUBBS, TALLANT.....	Rep.	11	3	1
13. WEST, T. C.....	Rep.	11	3	1
14. PEDROTTI, J. L.....	Rep.	10	1	4
15. CARTER, HENRY E.....	Rep.	10	2	3
16. INMAN, J. M.....	Rep.	10	2	3
17. McCORMACK, THOMAS.....	Rep.	10	2	3
18. SLATER, HERBERT W.....	Dem.	10	3	2
19. MERRIAM, FRANK F.....	Rep.	9	2	4
20. BOGGS, FRANK S.....	Dem.	9	3	3
21. SHARKY, WILL R.....	Rep.	9	4	2
22. CHRISTIAN, E. H.....	Rep.	9	5	1
23. EDWARDS, NELSON T.....	Rep.	9	6	0
24. CANEPA, VICTOR J.....	Rep.	8	1	6
25. ROCHESTER, GEORGE W.....	Rep.	8	4	3
26. YOUNG, SANBORN.....	Rep.	8	4	3
27. COBB, CHARLES H.....	Dem.	8	5	2
28. CLEVELAND, GEORGE C.....	Rep.	8	6	1
29. SWING, RALPH E.....	Rep.	7	3	5
30. EVANS, HERBERT J.....	Rep.	7	4	4
31. BREED, ARTHUR H.....	Rep.	7	7	1
32. MUELLER, EDWIN A.....	Rep.	6	1	8
33. LYON, CHARLES W.....	Rep.	6	5	4
34. NELSON, H. C.....	Rep.	6	6	3
35. McKINLEY, J. W.....	Rep.	5	6	4
36. JONES, RAY.....	Rep.	5	7	3
37. WELLER, FRANK C.....	Rep.	5	9	1
38. JONES, HERBERT C.....	Rep.	4	1	10
39. DUVAL, WALTER H.....	Rep.	4	8	3
40. BAKER, C. C.....	Rep.	2	9	4

RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIFTEEN ROLL CALLS UPON WHICH THE RECORD OF EACH MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY IS BASED

(Unless otherwise noted an "aye" vote is a vote for Labor and credited to the
Respective Assemblyman as a "good" vote.)

A. A. B. 555. Permitting the issuance of work permits to minors over 12 years. This was an effort to lower the age from 14 to 12 years. (March 20, page 26.) Carried by 54 to 6. The "ayes" are bad votes.

B. S. B. 167. Making it a misdemeanor to willfully ignore a subpoena issued by the Labor Commissioner. (March 25, page 34.) Carried by 48 to 13.

C. A. B. 133. Anti-"Yellow Dog" Contract bill, making void contracts of employment containing agreement not to affiliate with labor unions. (March 25, page 36.) Refused passage by 30 to 42.

D. A. B. 203. Providing for the licensing of Social Welfare Workers. This bill was opposed by the Office Employees Association because in examinations for licenses scarcely any credit was to be given to social workers who had grown gray in the service. (March 27, page 19.) Carried by 52 to 13. The "ayes" are bad votes.

E. A. B. 288. Relating to the payment for uniforms by employers where employees are required to wear same while at work. (March 27, page 23.) Carried by 46 to 30.

F. A. B. 564. Prohibiting manufacturing work at home by females who have already been employed for eight hours in industrial plants. (March 28, page 30.) Carried by 44 to 24.

G. A. B. 1112. Relating to the printing of text books in the State Printing Plant. (April 18, page 23.) Carried by 45 to 8.

H. S. B. 112. Prohibiting the employment of aliens by contractors and sub-contractors on Public work. (April 23, page 37.) Refused passage by 30 to 37.

I. A. J. R. 11. Memorializing Congress to enact legislation restricting immigration from Mexico. (May 6, page 15.) Carried by 63 to 2.

J. A. C. A. 37. Authorizing the Legislature to provide a retirement system for State employes. (May 7, page 26.) Carried by 57 to 7.

K. A. J. R. 15. Memorializing Congress to restrict immigration from the Philippine Islands. (May 8, page 30.) Carried by 52 to 20.

L. S. J. R. 3. Relating to the hours of employment of persons on interstate carriers. (May 13, page 97.) Refused passage by 30 to 40.

M. S. B. 14. Including lime and cement plants within scope of existing law limiting working hours in smelters and underground mines to eight per day. (May 14, page 26.) Carried by 45 to 17.

N. S. B. 700. Declaring it the policy of the State of California to build, purchase, condemn, or otherwise acquire toll bridges for and in the name of the State; also authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds for that purpose. (May 14, page 68.) Carried by 62 to 4.

O. S. C. A. 27. Providing that one-half of the revenues accruing from the taxation of premiums of Fire Insurance Companies shall be set aside for pension, relief, etc., of firemen. (May 2, page 19.) Carried by 54 to 7.

GOOD AND BAD VOTES CAST BY EACH MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY AND NUMBER OF TIMES ABSENT

Each Capital letter designates a certain roll call
For explanation of roll calls see upper part of this page

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session)

ADAMS, ELBERT G. (Dem.), Livingston (Merced County), 49th District.

12 good Votes: **B, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O.**

2 Bad Votes: **D, J.**

Absent 1 roll call: **A.**

ANDERSON, ROSCOE J. (Rep.), Redding. (Shasta County), 3rd District.

5 Good Votes: **G, I, K, N, O.**

8 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, H, J, L.**

Absent 2 roll calls: **B, M.**

- ARNOLD, EMORY J. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 75th District.
 6 Good Votes: **D, G, I, K, M, O.**
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, H, J, L, N.**
 Absent no roll calls.
- BADHAM, WILLARD E. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 72nd District.
 8 Good Votes: **D, G, I, J, K, M, N, O.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, H, L.**
 Absent no roll calls.
- BAUM, WILLIS M. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 65th District.
 4 Good Votes: **D, K, M, N.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, H, L.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **G, I, J, O.**
- BERNARD, VAN (Rep.), Butte City (Glenn County), 5th District.
 12 Good Votes: **B, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.**
 3 Bad Votes: **A, C, H.**
 Absent no roll calls.
- BISHOP, ROY (Rep.), Alameda, 35th District.
 6 Good Votes: **E, F, I, K, N, O.**
 1 Bad Vote: **L.**
 Absent 8 roll calls: **A, B, C, D, G, H, J, M.**
- BLISS, GEORGE R. (Rep.), Carpinteria (Santa Barbara County), 59th District.
 8 Good Votes: **B, E, G, I, K, M, N, O.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, H, L.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **F, J.**
- BROCK, ARCHIBALD E. (Rep.), Redlands (San Bernardino), 58th District.
 7 Good Votes: **B, G, I, J, K, N, O.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, L, M.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**
- BYRNE, WILLIAM M. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 66th District.
 12 Good Votes: **B, C, E, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.**
 2 Bad Votes: **A, D.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **G.**
- CLOUDMAN, HAROLD C. (Rep.), Berkeley (Alameda County), 40th District.
 3 Good Votes: **I, J, O.**
 10 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **M, N.**
- CLOUDSLEY, F. C. (Rep.), Stockton (San Joaquin County), 20th District.
 6 Good Votes: **B, E, K, M, N, O.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, F, G, H, L.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **I, J.**
- COLLIER, FRANK B. (Rep.), Modesto (Stanislaus County), 46th District.
 12 Good Votes: **B, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O.**
 3 Bad Votes: **A, D, J.**
 Absent no roll calls.
- COOMBS, FRANK L. (Rep.), Napa, 11th District.
 7 Good Votes: **B, C, E, F, G, H, O.**
 2 Bad Votes: **A, D.**
 Absent 6 roll calls: **I, J, K, L, M, N.**
- CRAIG, EDWARD (Rep.), Brea (Orange County), 76th District.
 7 Good Votes: **G, I, J, K, M, N, O.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, H, L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**
- CRAWFORD, JAMES C. (Rep.), Burbank (Los Angeles County), 61st District.
 6 Good Votes: **D, I, J, K, N, O.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, E, F, H, L.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **B, C, G, M.**
- CRITTENDEN, BRADFORD S. (Rep.), Tracy (San Joaquin County), 19th District.
 11 Good Votes: **B, C, E, F, H, I, J, L, M, N, O.**
 3 Bad Votes: **A, D, K.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **G.**
- CRONIN, MELVYN I. (Rep.), San Francisco, 27th District.
 8 Good Votes: **C, D, E, F, H, J, L, M.**
 2 Bad Votes: **I, K.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **A, B, G, N, O.**
- CROWLEY, ERNEST C. (Dem.), Suisun (Solano County), 10th District.
 8 Good Votes: **F, G, H, I, J, M, N, O.**
 3 Bad Votes: **A, K, L.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **B, C, D, E.**

- DEUEL, CHARLES H. (Dem.), Chico (Butte County), 7th District.
 7 Good Votes: **B, D, G, I, J, K, N.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, F, L, M, O.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**
- DeYOE, A. C. (Rep.), Carmel (Monterey County), 48th District.
 7 Good Votes: **B, E, I, J, K, L, N.**
 8 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, F, G, H, M, O.**
 Absent no roll calls.
- DILLINGER, H. E. (Dem.), Placerville (El Dorado County), 16th District.
 5 Good Votes: **B, G, I, K, N.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, H, M.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **J, L, O.**
- EASLEY, ROBERT P. (Rep.), Antioch (Contra Costa County), 18th District.
 5 Good Votes: **G, I, J, K, O.**
 6 Bad Votes: **B, C, H, L, M, N.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **A, D, E, F.**
- EDDY, CROWELL D. (Rep.), National City (San Diego County), 80th District.
 10 Good Votes: **B, C, E, F, G, I, J, M, N, O.**
 4 Bad Votes: **A, D, H, K.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **L.**
- EMMETT, DAN W. (Rep.), Santa Paula (Ventura County), 60th District.
 4 Good Votes: **E, G, I, N.**
 2 Bad Votes: **K, L.**
 Absent 9 roll calls: **A, B, C, D, F, H, J, M, O.**
- FEELEY, WALTER W. (Rep.), Oakland (Alameda County), 38th District.
 8 Good Votes: **B, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, O.**
 4 Bad Votes: **C, D, H, N.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **A, M.**
- FEIGENBAUM, B. J. (Rep.), San Francisco, 31st District.
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, F, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.**
 2 Bad Votes: **D, E.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **G, H.**
- FISHER, ROBERT F. (Rep.), Carlotta (Humboldt County), 2nd District.
 8 Good Votes: **B, E, G, I, J, K, M, N.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, F, H, L, O.**
 Absent no roll calls.
- FLYNN, JAMES C. (Rep.), San Francisco, 22nd District.
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, J, K, L.**
 Bad Votes: None.
 Absent 4 roll calls: **G, M, N, O.**
- FRY, ROBERT B. (Rep.), San Francisco, 30th District.
 10 Good Votes: **B, E, F, H, I, J, K, M, N, O.**
 4 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **G.**
- GILMORE, JOSEPH P. (Rep.), San Francisco, 23rd District.
 12 Good Votes: **A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N.**
 1 Bad Vote: **D.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **B, O.**
- HARPER, WILLIAM E. (Rep.), San Diego, 79th District.
 7 Good Votes: **B, G, I, J, M, N, O.**
 8 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, H, K, L.**
 Absent no roll calls.
- HAWES, FRED C. (Rep.), San Francisco, 21st District.
 10 Good Votes: **B, C, E, F, H, I, J, L, M, O.**
 2 Bad Votes: **A, D.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **G, K, N.**
- HEISINGER, S. L. (Rep.), Selma (Fresno County), 52nd District.
 12 Good Votes: **B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N.**
 2 Bad Votes: **A, D.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **O.**
- HOFFMAN, WILLIAM W. (Rep.), Oakland, 36th District.
 5 Good Votes: **B, F, G, N, O.**
 5 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, H, L.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **A, I, J, K, M.**
- HORNBLOWER, WILLIAM B. (Rep.), San Francisco, 25th District.
 10 Good Votes: **C, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N.**
 1 Bad Vote: **B.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **A, D, E, O.**

- INGELS, RAY R. (Rep.), Ukiah (Mendocino County), 6th District.
 5 Good Votes: **C, E, I, M, N.**
 6 Bad Votes: **A, F, H, J, K, O.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **B, D, G, L.**
- JESPERSEN, CHRIS N. (Rep.), Paso Robles (San Luis Obispo County) 53rd District.
 10 Good Votes: **B, C, E, F, G, I, J, L, M, N.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, D, H, K, O.**
 Absent no roll calls.
- JEWETT, AUGUSTUS F. (Rep.), Hanford (Kings County), 54th District.
 6 Good Votes: **F, G, J, K, N, O.**
 5 Bad Votes: **D, E, H, L, M.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **A, B, C, I.**
- JONES, ISAAC (Rep.), Ontario (San Bernardino County), 57th District.
 8 Good Votes: **B, C, F, I, J, L, M, N.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, D, E, G, H, K, O.**
 Absent no roll calls.
- JOST, WILLIAM P. (Rep.), Hayward (Alameda County), 34th District.
 7 Good Votes: **B, E, F, J, K, N, O.**
 4 Bad Votes: **C, D, H, L.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **A, G, I, M.**
- KEATON, MORGAN (Rep.), Long Beach (Los Angeles County), 70th District.
 5 Good Votes: **I, J, K, N, O.**
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, L, M.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**
- KLINE, CHESTER N. (Rep.), San Jacinto (Riverside County), 77th District.
 10 Good Votes: **B, E, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O.**
 4 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **F.**
- LEVEY, EDGAR C. (Rep.), San Francisco, 28th District.
 11 Good Votes: **B, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O.**
 2 Bad Votes: **A, C.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **D, L.**
- LEYMEL, Z. S. (Rep.), Fresno, 51st District.
 3 Good Votes: **B, C, E.**
 2 Bad Votes: **A, D.**
 Absent 10 roll calls: **F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.**
- LITTLE, WALTER J. (Rep.), Santa Monica (Los Angeles County), 62nd District.
 6 Good Votes: **E, I, J, M, N, O.**
 4 Bad Votes: **C, D, K, L.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **A, B, F, G, H.**
- LUTTRELL, FRANK W. (Dem.), Santa Rosa (Sonoma County), 13th District.
 6 Good Votes: **E, I, J, K, N, O.**
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, H, L, M.**
 Absent no roll calls.
- LYONS, HARRY (Rep.), Los Angeles, 64th District.
 7 Good Votes: **G, I, J, K, M, N, O.**
 7 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, H, L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **A.**
- MCDONOUGH, M. J. (Rep.), Oakland, 39th District.
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, O.**
 1 Bad Vote: **D.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **G, N.**
- MCGINLEY, FRANK (Rep.), Wilmington (Los Angeles County), 71st District.
 2 Good Votes: **M, N.**
 2 Bad Votes: **A, L.**
 Absent 11 roll calls: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, O.**
- MCGUINNESS, HENRY (Dem.), Dunsmuir (Siskiyou County), 1st District.
 7 Good Votes: **E, F, K, L, M, N, O.**
 2 Bad Votes: **A, H.**
 Absent 6 roll calls: **B, C, D, G, I, J.**
- MEEKER, M. S. (Rep.), Kerman (Fresno County), 50th District.
 7 Good Votes: **B, C, E, J, K, M, N.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, D, F, H, I, L, O.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **G.**
- MILLER, ELEANOR (Rep.), Pasadena (Los Angeles County), 67th District.
 10 Good Votes: **B, C, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N.**
 4 Bad Votes: **A, D, E, K.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **O.**

- MILLER, JAMES A. (Rep.), San Francisco, 32nd District.
 5 Good Votes: **F, H, I, J, O.**
 4 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, K.**
 Absent 6 roll calls: **B, E, G, L, M, N.**
- MIXTER, FRANK W. (Rep.), Exeter (Tulare County), 55th District.
 4 Good Votes: **B, G, N, O.**
 9 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, H, K, L, M.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **I, J.**
- MORGAN, ALBERT H. Jr. (Rep.), Berkeley (Alameda County), 41st District.
 1 Good Vote: **K.**
 9 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, L.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **I, J, M, N, O.**
- MORRISON, HARRY F. (Rep.), San Francisco, 29th District.
 11 Good Votes: **B, C, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, O.**
 1 Bad Vote: **D.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, I, N.**
- NIELSEN, ROY J. (Rep.), Sacramento, 14th District.
 12 Good Votes: **B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N.**
 2 Bad Votes: **A, D.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **O.**
- NOYES, FRED B. (Rep.), Yuba City (Sutter County), 8th District.
 6 Good Votes: **B, E, G, I, J, K.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, H, M.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **F, L, N, O.**
- OLIVA, CHARLES A. (Rep.), San Francisco, 33rd District.
 9 Good Votes: **E, F, G, H, I, J, K, N, O.**
 4 Bad Votes: **C, D, L, M.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **A, B.**
- PARKMAN, HARRY L. (Rep.), San Mateo (San Mateo County), 42nd District.
 5 Good Votes: **E, I, J, L, O.**
 3 Bad Votes: **A, C, H.**
 Absent 7 roll calls: **B, D, F, G, K, M, N.**
- PATTERSON, ROBERT LINCOLN (Rep.), Taft (Kern County), 56th District.
 5 Good Votes: **I, J, K, N, O.**
 7 Bad Votes: **B, C, E, F, H, L, M.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, D, G.**
- QUIGLEY, JAMES L. (Ind.), San Francisco, 24th District.
 12 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, O.**
 Bad Votes: None.
 Absent 3 roll calls: **B, M, N.**
- REINDOLLAR, CHARLES F. (Rep.), San Rafael (Marin County), 17th District.
 14 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.**
 Bad Votes: None.
 Absent 1 roll call: **A.**
- ROBERTS, FREDERICK M. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 74th District.
 5 Good Votes: **B, G, H, M, N.**
 4 Bad Votes: **C, E, F, L.**
 Absent 6 roll calls: **A, D, I, J, K, O.**
- ROLAND, EUGENE W. (Rep.), Oakland, 37th District.
 6 Good Votes: **B, I, J, K, N, O.**
 6 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, G, M.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **F, H, L.**
- SCOFIELD, JEROME V. (Rep.), Huntington Park (Los Angeles County), 69th District.
 6 Good Votes: **D, I, J, K, N, O.**
 5 Bad Votes: **C, E, F, H, L.**
 Absent 4 roll calls: **A, B, G, M.**
- SCUDDER, HUBERT B. (Rep.), Sebastopol (Sonoma County), 12th District.
 6 Good Votes: **B, F, I, M, N, O.**
 7 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, H, J, L.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **G, K.**
- SEAWELL, JERROLD L., (Ind.), Roseville (Placer County), 9th District.
 10 Good Votes: **B, C, E, H, I, J, K, L, N, O.**
 2 Bad Votes: **A, D.**
 Absent 3 roll calls: **F, G, M.**
- SEWELL, HARRY F. (Rep.), Whittier (Los Angeles County), 68th District.
 3 Good Votes: **I, J, N.**
 7 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, K, L, M.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **A, F, G, H, O.**

- SNYDER, BERT B. (Rep.), Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz County), 43rd District.
 7 Good Votes: **B, F, G, H, K, N, O.**
 6 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, E, L, M.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **I, J.**
- SPALDING, C. C. (Rep.), Sunnyvale (Santa Clara County), 45th District.
 9 Good Votes: **B, F, G, I, J, K, M, N, O.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, C, E, H, L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**
- STOCKWELL, JAMES E. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 73rd District.
 2 Good Votes: **D, F.**
 8 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, E, H, K, L, N.**
 Absent 5 roll calls: **G, I, J, M, O.**
- WEST, PERCY G. (Rep.), Sacramento, 15th District.
 12 Good Votes: **B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O.**
 3 Bad Votes: **A, D, K.**
 Absent no roll calls.
- WILLIAMS, DAN E. (Rep.), Jacksonville (Tuolumne County), 47th District.
 12 Good Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O.**
 1 Bad Vote: **A.**
 Absent 2 roll calls: **B, L.**
- WILLIAMSON, RAY (Rep.), San Francisco, 26th District.
 13 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.**
 1 Bad Vote: **D.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **H.**
- WITTER, MYRON D. (Rep.), Brawley (Imperial County), 78th District.
 9 Good Votes: **B, C, E, F, G, H, I, M, N.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, D, J, K, L.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **O.**
- WOOLWINE, CLARE (Rep.), Los Angeles, 63rd District.
 6 Good Votes: **E, F, I, J, L, N.**
 3 Bad Votes: **D, K, M.**
 Absent 6 roll calls: **A, B, C, G, H, O.**
- WRIGHT, T. M. (Rep.), San Jose (Santa Clara County), 44th District.
 12 Good Votes: **B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O.**
 2 Bad Votes: **A, K.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**
- YOUNG, FORREST R. (Dem.), Quincy (Plumas County), 4th District.
 9 Good Votes: **B, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, O.**
 5 Bad Votes: **A, C, D, H, M.**
 Absent 1 roll call: **N.**

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY
Based Upon Fifteen Important "Roll Calls" on Labor Measures

	Party	Good Votes	Bad Votes	Absent on Roll Call
1. REINDOLLAR, CHARLES F.....	Rep.	14	0	1
2. WILLIAMSON, RAY.....	Rep.	13	1	1
3. QUIGLEY, JAMES L.....	Ind.	12	0	3
4. GILMORE, JOSEPH P.....	Rep.	12	1	2
5. McDONOUGH, M. J.....	Rep.	12	1	2
6. WILLIAMS, DAN E.....	Rep.	12	1	2
7. ADAMS, ELBERT G.....	Dem.	12	2	1
8. BYRNE, WILLIAM M.....	Rep.	12	2	1
9. HEISINGER, S. L.....	Rep.	12	2	1
10. NIELSEN, ROY J.....	Rep.	12	2	1
11. WRIGHT, T. M.....	Rep.	12	2	1
12. BERNARD, VAN.....	Rep.	12	3	0
13. COLLIER, FRANK B.....	Rep.	12	3	0
14. WEST, PERCY G.....	Rep.	12	3	0
15. FLYNN, JAMES C.....	Rep.	11	0	4
16. MORRISON, HARRY F.....	Rep.	11	1	3
17. FEIGENBAUM, B. J.....	Rep.	11	2	2

18.	LEVEY, EDGAR C.....	Rep.	11	2	2
19.	CRITTENDEN, BRADFORD S.....	Rep.	11	3	1
20.	HORNBLOWER, WILLIAM B.....	Rep.	10	1	4
21.	HAWES, FRED C.....	Rep.	10	2	3
22.	SEAWELL, JERROLD L.....	Ind.	10	2	3
23.	EDDY, CROWELL D.....	Rep.	10	4	1
24.	FRY, ROBERT B.....	Rep.	10	4	1
25.	KLINE, CHESTER N.....	Rep.	10	4	1
26.	MILLER, ELEANOR.....	Rep.	10	4	1
27.	JESPERSEN, CHRIS N.....	Rep.	10	5	0
28.	OLIVA, CHARLES A.....	Rep.	9	4	2
29.	SPALDING, C. C.....	Rep.	9	5	1
30.	WITTER, MYRON D.....	Rep.	9	5	1
31.	YOUNG, FORREST R.....	Dem.	9	5	1
32.	CRONIN, MELVYN I.....	Rep.	8	2	5
33.	CROWLEY, ERNEST C.....	Dem.	8	3	4
34.	FEELEY, WALTER W.....	Rep.	8	4	2
35.	BLISS, GEORGE R.....	Rep.	8	5	2
36.	BADHAM, WILLARD E.....	Rep.	8	7	0
37.	FISHER, ROBERT F.....	Rep.	8	7	0
38.	JONES, ISAAC.....	Rep.	8	7	0
39.	COOMBS, FRANK L.....	Rep.	7	2	6
40.	McGUINNESS, HENRY.....	Dem.	7	2	6
41.	JOST, WILLIAM P.....	Rep.	7	4	4
42.	SNYDER, BERT B.....	Rep.	7	6	2
43.	BROCK, ARCHIBALD E.....	Rep.	7	7	1
44.	CRAIG, EDWARD.....	Rep.	7	7	1
45.	DEUEL, CHARLES H.....	Dem.	7	7	1
46.	LYONS, HARRY.....	Rep.	7	7	1
47.	MEEKER, M. S.....	Rep.	7	7	1
48.	DeYOE, A. C.....	Rep.	7	8	0
49.	HARPER, WILLIAM E.....	Rep.	7	8	0
50.	BISHOP, ROY.....	Rep.	6	1	8
51.	WOOLWINE, CLARE.....	Rep.	6	3	6
52.	LITTLE, WALTER J.....	Rep.	6	4	5
53.	CRAWFORD, JAMES C.....	Rep.	6	5	4
54.	JEWETT, AUGUSTUS F.....	Rep.	6	5	4
55.	NOYES, FRED B.....	Rep.	6	5	4
56.	SCOFIELD, JEROME V.....	Rep.	6	5	4
57.	ROLAND, EUGENE W.....	Rep.	6	6	3
58.	CLOUDSLEY, F. C.....	Rep.	6	7	2
59.	SCUDDER, HUBERT B.....	Rep.	6	7	2
60.	ARNOLD, EMORY J.....	Rep.	6	9	0
61.	LUTTRELL, FRANK W.....	Dem.	6	9	0
62.	PARKMAN, HARRY L.....	Rep.	5	3	7
63.	MILLER, JAMES A.....	Rep.	5	4	6
64.	ROBERTS, FREDERICK M.....	Rep.	5	4	6
65.	HOFFMAN, WILLIAM W.....	Rep.	5	5	5
66.	EASLEY, ROBERT P.....	Rep.	5	6	4
67.	INGELS, RAY R.....	Rep.	5	6	4
68.	DILLINGER, H. E.....	Dem.	5	7	3
69.	PATTERSON, ROBERT LINCOLN.....	Rep.	5	7	3
70.	ANDERSON, ROSCOE J.....	Rep.	5	8	2
71.	KEATON, MORGAN.....	Rep.	5	9	1
72.	EMMETT, DAN W.....	Rep.	4	2	9
73.	BAUM, WILLIS M.....	Rep.	4	7	4
74.	MIXTER, FRANK W.....	Rep.	4	9	2
75.	LEYMEL, Z. S.....	Rep.	3	2	10
76.	SEWELL, HARRY F.....	Rep.	3	7	5
77.	CLOUDMAN, HAROLD C.....	Rep.	3	10	2
78.	McGINLEY, FRANK.....	Rep.	2	2	11
79.	STOCKWELL, JAMES E.....	Rep.	2	8	5
80.	MORGAN, ALBERT H. JR.....	Rep.	1	9	5

	FOR VICE PRESIDENT				FOR VICE-PRESIDENT			
	District No. 2				District No. 9			
THIRTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION LONG BEACH, 1929	J. W. Gillette	John S. Horn	Harold R. West	Charles Child	John C. Daly	James E. Hopkins	Anthony L. Noriega	John A. St. Peter
ANAHEIM— Carpenters No. 2203: R. C. Ewing.....	70	....	70	70	....	70	70	70
BAKERSFIELD— Electrical Workers No. 428: L. A. Barnes.....	36	36	....	36	....	36	36	36
Labor Council: Frank H. Lowe.....	1	....	1	1	1	1	1	....
L. A. Barnes.....	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	1
Musicians No. 263: Frank H. Lowe.....	75	....	75	75	75	75	75	....
Stage Employees No. 215: John Stevenson.....	47	....	47	47	47	47	47	....
EL CENTRO— Typographical No. 707: F. M. Jones.....	....	....	48	....	48	....	....	....
FRESNO— Culinary Workers No. 62: J. J. Aldridge.....	....	90	90	....	....	....	....	90
John McLaughlin.....	....	90	90	....	....	....	....	90
Laundry Workers No. 86: W. C. Brooks.....	212	....	212	212	....	212	....	212
Stage Employees No. 158: E. J. Knobloch.....	50	50	....	50	....	50	50	50
HOLLYWOOD— Photographers No. 659: Wm. H. Tuers.....	700	....	700	700	....	700	700	700
LONG BEACH— Barbers No. 622: George Gruis.....	....	....	100	100	....	100	100	100
Bricklayers No. 13: Carl R. Crain.....	64	....	64	64	64	64	64	....
M. H. Armstrong.....	64	....	64	64	64	64	64	....
Carpenters No. 710: Geo. C. Benton.....	....	70	70	70	....	70	70	70
A. C. Leonard.....	....	70	70	70	....	70	70	70
Stanley Gruchy.....	....	69	69	....	....	69	69	....
Central Labor Council: Geo. D. Hammond.....	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	1
Thomas Astley, Sr.....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
Cleaners & Dyers No. 17985: Richard D. Summers.....	....	33	33	33	....	33	33	33
Culinary Workers No. 681: Elmer Hines.....	....	65	65	65	....	65	65	65
Cora Smith.....	....	65	65	65	....	65	65	65
Electrical Workers No. 711: John W. Dunn.....	....	....	80	....	....	....	....	....
Hodcarriers No. 507: Geo. Baker.....	25	....	25	....	....	....	....	....
J. F. Richards.....	25	....	25	25	25	25	25	....
Machinists No. 1235: C. E. Edmondson.....	....	168	168	168	....	168	168	168
Moving Picture Operators No. 521: G. A. Lahlum.....	50	....	50	50	50	50	50	....
Musicians No. 353: Frank E. Judy.....	178	....	173	173	173	....	173	173
Oil Workers No. 128: Dominic J. Kane.....	....	....	800	800	....	800	800	800
Painters No. 256: Carl Fletcher.....	....	64	64	64	....	64	64	64
W. Robinson.....	....	63	63	....	....	63	63	63
Plasterers No. 343: E. L. Loucks.....	17	....	17	17	....	17	17	17
Thomas Hall.....	17	....	17	17	....	17	17	17
Frank Wilkinson.....	17	....	17	17	....	17	17	17
Plumbers No. 494: A. O. Lingren.....	....	....	38	38	....	38	38	38
Chas. Creighton.....	....	....	37	37	....	37	37	37
Pressmen No. 285: Thomas Hines.....	....	47	47	47	....	47	47	47
Sheet Metal Workers No. 503: John Hardy.....	....	....	25	25	....	25	25	25
Bruce Jones.....	....	....	25	25	....	25	25	25
Tailors No. 255: Walter V. Jusaltis.....	25	25	....	25	25	25	....	25
John F. Larson.....	....	25	25	25	25	25	....	25
Typographical No. 650: C. G. Heuring.....	....	110	110	110	110	110	....	110
LOS ANGELES— Asbestos Workers No. 5: James T. Nunley.....	68	....	68	68	....	68	68	68
Bakers No. 37: J. J. Doherty.....	225	225	....	225	....	225	225	225
Bakers No. 453: C. D. Shields.....	75	75	....	75	....	75	75	75
Boilermakers No. 82: Frank S. Dunn.....	....	75	....	75	....	75	75	75
Bill Posters No. 32: C. J. Hyans.....	26	....	26	....	26	26	26	....
James A. Putnam.....	26	....	26	26	26	26	26	....
Bricklayers No. 2: Frank Zengel.....	700	700	....	700	700	700	700	....
Capmakers No. 26: C. Schreder.....	73	73	....	73	....	73	73	73
Carpenters No. 158: A. R. Gifford.....	474	474	....	474	....	474	474	474
Carpenters No. 428: C. M. Stamm.....	350	....	350	350	....	350	350	350
Carpenters No. 946: Ben Simmons.....	891	891	....	891	....	891	891	891
Carpenters No. 1976: M. Brogan.....	83	....	83	83	83	....	83	....
Central Labor Council: W. R. Michener.....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	1
Harry Sherman.....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	1
Cleaners & Dyers No. 17954: Dave Koren.....	250	....	250	250	....	250	250	250
Cooks No. 468: Harry H. Sachs.....	229	229	....	229	....	229	229	229
John M. Sargent.....	230	230	....	230	230	230	230	230
Electrical Workers No. 18: O. Sanders.....	141	....	141	....	....	....	....	....
C. M. Felder.....	141	....	141	....	....	....	....	....
Garment Workers No. 125: Daisy A. Houck.....	184	....	184	....	184	184	184	184
Arlene Peterson.....	183	....	183	183	....	183	183	....
Pauline Sadler.....	183	....	183	183	....	183	183	....
Corine Meyers.....	183	....	183	183	....	183	183	....
Glass Workers No. 636: Raymond Cooley.....	67	67	....	67	....	67	67	67
H. W. True.....	500	500	....	500	....	500	500	500
Mailers No. 9: C. B. Hamner.....	....	100	100	100	100	100	....	100
Molders No. 374: Frank C. Hillyard.....	100	....	100	100	100	100	....	100
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 150: M. J. Sands.....	286	286	....	286	....	286	286	286
Motion Picture Mechanics No. 37: Lew C. G. Blix.....	1142	1142	....	1142	1142	1142	1142	....
Musicians No. 47: J. W. Gillette.....	2000	....	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	....
Musicians No. 676: Marshall Royal.....	146	146	....	....	....	....	....	....
Office Employees No. 15251: Fred W. Jackson.....	25	....	25	....	25	25	25	25
Plumbers No. 78: Harry Sherman.....	511	....	511	511	....	511	511	511
Patterson Makers' Association: J. W. Buzzell.....	85	....	85	85	....	85	85	85
Post Office Clerks No. 64: Charles F. Newton.....	341	341	....	341	341	341	341	....
Joseph Hoening.....	341	341	....	341	341	341	341	....
Web Pressmen No. 12: Fred L. Priester.....	67	....	67	67	67	....	67	67
David S. Douglas.....	70	....	70	70	70	70	70	70
Pressmen No. 78: Frank T. McCrohan.....	121	121	....	121	....	121	121	121
James T. Tracy.....	122	122	....	122	122	122	122	122
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108: John McCarthy.....	300	300	....	300	....	300	300	300
Stage Employees No. 33: E. J. Nagle.....	400	400	....	400	....	400	400	400
Steam Engineers: John F. Underwood.....	....	290	290	290	....	290	290	290
Stereotypers No. 83: Hugh R. Maguire.....	51	51	....	....	51	51	....	....
Truck Drivers No. 208: Robt. P. Jackson.....	158	158	....	158	....	158	158	158
Typographical No. 174: Harvey E. Garman.....	175	175	....	175	....	175	175	175
John F. Dalton.....	175	175	....	175	....	175	175	175
C. L. Smith.....	175	....	175	....	....	....	....	175
Chas. R. Hopewell.....	175	....	175	....	....	....	....	175
Waiters No. 17: Jack D. Carille.....	118	118	....	118	....	118	118	118
Al C. Beck.....	118	....	118	118	....	118	118	118
C. H. Walker.....	118	....	118	118	....	118	118	118
Waitresses No. 589: Mary Boyd.....	116	116	....	116	....	116	116	116
Bertha Potter.....	115	115	....	115	....	115	115	115
Bee Fumber.....	115	115	....	115	....	115	115	115
Mae Stoneman.....	116	116	....	116	....	116	116	116
MARTINEZ— Oil Workers No. 5: James H. Wright.....	63	63	....	63	....	63	63	63
Central Labor Council.....	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	1
MODESTO— Central Labor Council: A. J. Felt.....	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	1
NAPA— Garment Workers No. 137: Elma F. Smith.....	100	100	....	100	....	100	100	100
OAKLAND— Bakers No. 119: Alex Kelly.....	200	200	....	200	....	200	200	200
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432: Frank Nelk.....	100	100	....	100	100	100	100	100
Paul Fuhrer.....	100	100	....	100	100	100	100	100
John S. Horn.....	....	100	....	....	100	100	....	....
Boiler Makers No. 39: H. J. Norton.....	....	59	....	59	....	59	59	59
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324: F. W. Garlich.....	....	50	50	50	50	50	50	....
Michel Nielsen.....	....	100	100	....	100	100	100	100
Butchers No. 120: C. G. Carlson.....	333	333	....	333	....	333	333	333
J. C. Mills.....	333	333	....	333	....	333	333	333
Central Labor Council: G. W. McDill.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Ferryboatmen: C. W. Deal.....	604	604	....	604	....	604	604	604
Paul Clinch.....	604	604	....	604	....	604	604	604
Gardeners No. 1784: Ben Vickers.....	57	....	57	57	....	57	57	57
Machinists No. 284: Frank Woodward.....	....	500	500	500	....	500	500	500
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302: Wm. P. Fee.....	200	200	....	200	....	200	200	200
A. Graham.....	200	200	....	200	....	200	200	200
Plumbers No. 444: S. J. Donohue.....	200	200	....	200	....	200	200	200
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216: J. Earl Cook.....	100	100	....	100	....	100	100	100
Stage Employees No. 107: F. C. Casey.....	26	26	....	26	....	26	26	26
L. R. Hallahan.....	27	27	....	27	....	27	27	27
Teamsters No. 70: Chas. W. Real.....	350	350	....	350	....	350	350	350
J. E. Byrne.....	350	350	....	350	....	350	350	350
Typographical No. 36: G. W. McDill.....	184	....	184	....	....	....	184	184
James Cross.....	184	....	184	184	....	....	184	184
PALO ALTO— Barbers No. 914: Philip Jost.....	75	75	....	75	....	75	75	75
PASADENA— Board of Labor: A. B. Shoshbridge.....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
Typographical No. 583: G. A. McDonald.....	100	....	100	100	100	....	....	100
SACRAMENTO— Barbers No. 112: Harry W. McElrath.....	115	115	....	115	....	115	115	115
Bookbinders No. 35: Robert L. Ennis.....	80	80	....	80	....	80	80	80
Bridgemen No. 118: Jack Fallon.....	48	48	....	48	....	48	48	48
Culinary Alliance No. 561: Ernest Smith.....	336	336	....	336	....	336	336	336
Federated Trades Council: Robert L. Ennis.....	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	1
Machinists No. 33: C. M. Honey.....	....	64	64	....	64	64	64	64
John T. Thorpe.....	....	65	65	....	65	65	65	65
Pressmen No. 60: D. D. Sullivan.....	65	65	....	65	....	65	65	65
Teamsters No. 585: Geo. W. Stokel.....	250	250	....	250	....	250	250	250
Typographical No. 46: E. C. Wilcox.....	222	....	222	....	....	....	....	222
SAN BERNARDINO— Carpenters No. 944: Geo. B. Waller.....	134	....	134	134	....	134	134	134
Central Labor Council: Edw. J. Sadring.....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	1
Typographical No. 94: Ray Wilson.....	59	....	59	....	....	....	....	59
SAN DIEGO— Barbers No. 256: G. J. Gorey.....	115	....	115	115	115	115	....	....
Carpenters No. 1296: Frank A. Thomas.....	320	320	....	320	320	320	....	....
Cooks, Waitresses & Helpers No. 402: John Haug.....	246	....	246	246	246	246	....	....
Federated Trades & Labor Council: E. H. Dowell.....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
H. H. Tunney.....	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	....
Letter Carriers No. 70: Stanley M. Gue.....	77	....	77	77	....	....	....	....
Gordon Fisher.....	76	....	76	76	....	....	....	....
Meat Cutters No. 229: H. H. Tunney.....	135	....	135	135	135	135	....	....
Moving Picture Operators No. 297: E. H. Dowell.....	49	....	49	....	49	....	49	....
Musicians No. 325: John L. Donnelly.....	500	....	500	500	500	500	....

