

PROCEEDINGS
of the
**THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL
CONVENTION**

*California State
Federation
of Labor*

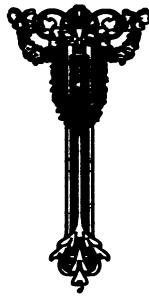


Held at
MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER 15 TO 19, 1930



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Held in Foresters' Hall
MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER 15 TO 19, 1930



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.

Citizen, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.

Farmer-Labor News, Box 682, Modesto.

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

East Bay Labor Journal, 936 Broadway, Oakland.

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

Union Labor Bulletin, Labor Temple, Sacramento.

Orange Belt News, San Bernardino.

Labor Leader, San Diego.

Labor Clarion, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco.

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

Organized Labor, 1122 Mission Street, San Francisco.

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

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, 632 E. Main Street, Stockton.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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INDEX

	Page
Achievements of the California State Federation of Labor	12
Addresses of Welcome to the Thirty-first Annual Convention	44
Address by Bunji Suzuki, President of the General Federation of Labor of Japan	68
Amendments to Constitution of California State Federation of Labor—	
(Resolutions Nos. 62 to 68).....	75, 81
American Federation of Labor Convention—Report of Delegate Fremming	24
Anti-Injunction Legislation—(Resolution No. 21)	58, 70
Auditing Committee's Report	27
Auto Mechanics—Licensing of (Resolution No. 15)	56, 73
Auto Mechanics—Organization of (Resolution No. 12)	55, 70
Barbers' Sunday Closing Initiative—(Resolution No. 20)	57, 79
Bill Boards—(Resolution No. 7)	52, 73
Boulder Dam—Conditions of Employment (Resolution No. 11)	55, 70
Boulder Dam—Prohibiting Collection of Employment Fees (Resolution No. 52)	65, 71
Bureau of Research and Publicity—(Resolution No. 30)	60, 82
California Joint Immigration Commission	29
Citizens, Employment of, on Public Works—(Resolution No. 51)	65, 74
Committees, Appointment of	44, 48
Committee Reports—	
Auditing	27
Constitution	81, 82
Credentials	44, 49, 68, 78
Grievance	72
Labels and Boycotts.....	83
Legislation	72
Reports of Officers.....	76, 78, 82
Resolutions	70, 84
Rules and Order of Business.....	49
Thanks	85
Union Label Investigation.....	84
Continental Baking Company of Southern California—see "We Don't Patronize List."	
Convention City of 1931—Selection of	85
Chauffeurs, Occupational Tax—(Resolution No. 60) opposing same	68, 74
Constitution of California State Federation of Labor—(Resolutions Nos. 62 to 68)—	
Proposed Amendments to.....	75, 81
Daylight Saving Initiative—(Resolution No. 59)—Opposing same	67, 79

	Page
Education—	
Report of J. L. Kerchen, Director of Workers' Education.....	25
Report on Camp Seeley Workers' Summer School.....	26
Personnel of Committee on Workers' Education.....	28
Coöperative Part-time Education.....	29
Coöperation with State University.....	29
Educational Requirement for Bar Examination—(Resolution No. 4).....	51
Labor Representation on Board of Regents (Resolution No. 39).....	63, 70
Report of Committee on Officers' Reports.....	78
Eight-hour Day for Street Carmen—(Resolution No. 6).....	52, 73
Election of Officers	78
Employment Agencies —(Resolution No. 52) Urging Federal System of.....	65, 71
Employment Agencies —(Resolution No. 56) Urging Federal Aid for State Agencies.....	67, 71
Employment of Enlisted Men in Navy Yards, etc. —(Resolution No. 49).....	65, 76
Executive Council , Directory of.....	3
Federal Aid to State Public Employment Service —(Resolution No. 56).....	67, 71
Federal Employees in Custodial Service—(Resolution No. 5).....	52, 70
Filipino Immigration —Report of Secretary Scharrenberg.....	29, 79
Filipino Exclusion —(Resolution No. 22).....	58, 79
Financial Statement —Receipts and Disbursements.....	35
Financial Statement —Receipts by Districts.....	43
Firemen's Pension —(Resolution No. 18).....	57, 79
First Aid Rooms on Piers along San Francisco Waterfront.....	32
Fish and Game Initiative —(Resolution No. 10).....	54, 73
Golden Gate Bridge —(Resolution No. 32).....	61, 74
"Grizzly Bear" Magazine —(Resolution No. 55) Relating to Publication of.....	66, 83
Hetch-Hetchy Water Supply	32, 80
Hospitalization of Persons of Moderate Means —(Resolution No. 33).....	61, 74
Immigration and Unemployment —See Unemployment.....	
Immigrants, Smuggling of —(Resolution No. 28).....	69, 80
Immigration —See Mexican and Filipino Immigration.	
Institute of Pacific Relations —Third Biennial Session at Kyoto, Japan.....	42
Insurance Against Unemployment —See Unemployment.	
Interstate Baking Company of Southern California —See "We Don't Patronize List."	
Insurance for Tools Owned by Workers —(Resolution No. 50).....	65, 74
Japan —Secretary Scharrenberg's Visit to.....	42
Japan—Visitor from —Address by Bunji Suzuki, President of General Federation of Labor in Japan.....	68
Joywoods Park —(Resolution No. 31).....	60, 73
Judges —Elected versus Appointed.....	14, 76
Legislative Program for 1931 Session of California Legislature.....	28, 72
Mare Island Navy Yard —(Resolution No. 3) Relative to Construction of Cruiser.....	51, 70

	Page
Measures on November Ballot	29, 79
Medical Examination of Workers —(Resolution No. 48).....	64, 74
Membership Statistics	33
Mexican Immigration —Report of Secretary Scharrenberg.....	30, 79
Mexican Immigration Restriction —(Resolution No. 22).....	58, 79
Mexican Labor Replaced by Filipino Labor , Vice-President Horn's Report.....	16
Mooney and Billings—	
Chronological Events of the Year.....	30
Reiteration of Former Declarations as to the Innocence of Mooney and Billings	80
Need for Financial Statement.....	31, 80
National Biscuit Company —See "We Don't Patronize List."	
Nomination of Officers	71
Officers Reports—	
President	13
Vice-President for District No. 1.....	14
Vice-Presidents for District No. 2.....	15, 16
Vice-President for District No. 3.....	17
Vice-President for District No. 4.....	18
Vice-President for District No. 5.....	19
Vice-President for District No. 6.....	20
Vice-President for District No. 7.....	21
Vice-President for District No. 8.....	22
Vice-Presidents for District No. 9.....	22
Vice-President for District No. 10.....	23
Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention.....	24
Director of Workers' Education.....	25
Secretary-Treasurer	28
Officers, State Federation of Labor —Chronological Review.....	10
Pan-American Reciprocal Trade Conference —(Resolution No. 26).....	59, 73
Pensions for Crews of Army Transports —(Resolution No. 29).....	60, 70
Postal Employees , Legislation for—(Resolutions Nos. 40-44).....	63, 64, 70, 71
Prohibition —(Resolution No. 69) Reiterating Opposition to.....	70, 84
Public Works, Employment of Citizens on —(Resolution No. 51).....	65, 74
Research and Publicity —(Resolution No. 30).....	60, 82
Sacramento River Fishermen —(Resolutions Nos. 8, 9 and 10).....	53, 54, 73
San Francisco Harbor —Secretary Scharrenberg's Record of Service as Harbor Commissioner	32, 80
San Francisco Water Supply —Needless Sacrifice of Human Lives.....	32, 80
Smuggling of Immigrants —(Resolution No. 28).....	59, 80
Social Insurance —(Resolution No. 57) Relative to Drafting of Adequate Bill.....	67, 74

	Page
Soviet Russia —(Resolution No. 37) Urging Recognition of, Rejected.....	62, 72
Stoves, Union Made —Urging Demand for—(Resolution No. 17).....	57, 83
Street Carmen —Eight-hour Day (Resolution No. 6).....	52, 73
Suzuki, Bunji , President of General Federation of Labor of Japan, Address to Convention	68
Teachers' Tenure —(Resolution No. 35).....	62, 74
Text Books, Printing of —(Resolution No. 53).....	66, 74
Tipping System —(Resolution No. 45) Protesting same.....	64, 72
Unemployment—	
Comment by President Stanton.....	14, 72
Remedial Legislation—(Resolution No. 13).....	55, 76
Unemployment and Immigration—(Resolution No. 22).....	58, 79
Drafting of Adequate Social Insurance Bill—(Resolution No. 57).....	67, 74
Insurance Against Unemployment.....	14, 72
Uniforms of Workers —Relative to reintroduction of Assembly Bill 288.....	28
Union Label—	
Women's Union Label League —(Resolution No. 1).....	50, 83
Report of Union Label Investigating Committee.....	84
Report of Labels and Boycotts Committee.....	83
Union-made Fire Apparatus —(Resolution No. 14).....	56, 83
University of California —Labor Day addresses on Campus.....	29
University of California —Labor Representation on Board of Regents—Resolution No. 39)	63, 70
University of California —See Education.	
Vice-President's Reports —Review of.....	76
Wage Increases on San Francisco Harbor	32
We Don't Patronize List—	
Report on Holdover List.....	28
Adoption of Revised List.....	83
Window Cleaners' Safety Orders —(Resolution No. 19).....	57, 73
Women's Eight-Hour Law —Amendments to.....	84
Women's Union Label League —(Resolution No. 1) Urging Delegates to sponsor the organizing of Leagues.....	50, 83
Workers' Education —See Education.	
Workmen's Compensation Act —(Resolution No. 47) Favoring Amendment to eliminate Waiting Time.....	64, 74
"Yellow Dog" Contract —Comment by President Stanton.....	13
"Yellow Dog" Contract —Bill on Legislative Program.....	28, 72

SUMMARY

of

PROPOSITIONS INTRODUCED

- No. 1**—Women's Union Label League—Page 50. Adopted—Page 83.
- No. 2**—Names of Manufacturers on Food Products—Page 50. Referred to Executive Council—Page 73.
- No. 3**—Construction of Cruiser at Mare Island Navy Yard—Page 51. Adopted—Page 70.
- No. 4**—Educational Requirement for Bar Examination—Page 51. Referred to Executive Council—Page 73.
- No. 5**—Wages of Janitors in Federal Buildings—Page 52. Adopted—Page 70.
- No. 6**—Eight-Hour Day for Street Carmen—Page 52. Adopted—Page 73.
- No. 7**—Opposing Abolition of Bill Boards—Page 52. Adopted—Page 73.
- No. 8**—Commercial Fishing on Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers—Page 53. Adopted—Page 73.
- No. 9**—Taxation of Commercial Fishermen—Page 53. Referred to Executive Council—Page 73.
- No. 10**—Opposing Fish and Game Initiative (No. 11 on Ballot)—Page 54. Adopted—Page 73.
- No. 11**—Labor Conditions on Boulder Dam Construction—Page 55. Adopted—Page 70.
- No. 12**—Organization of Auto Mechanics—Page 55. Adopted—Page 70.
- No. 13**—Unemployment—Page 55. Adopted—Page 76.
- No. 14**—Union-Made Fire Apparatus—Page 56. Adopted—Page 83.
- No. 15**—Licensing of Auto Mechanics—Page 56. Referred to Executive Council—Page 73.
- No. 16**—National Biscuit Company on We Don't Patronize List—Page 56. Adopted—Page 83.
- No. 17**—Union-Made Stoves—Page 57. Adopted—Page 83.
- No. 18**—Favoring Firemen's Pension (No. 2 on Ballot)—Page 57. Adopted—Page 79.
- No. 19**—Revision of "Window Cleaners' Safety Orders"—Page 57. Adopted—Page 73.
- No. 20**—Favoring Barbers' Sunday Closing Law (No. 26 on Ballot)—Page 57. Substitute adopted—Page 79.
- No. 21**—Anti-Injunction bills, etc.—Page 58. Adopted—Page 70.
- No. 22**—Unemployment and Immigration—Page 58. Adopted—Page 79.
- No. 23**—Withdrawn.
- No. 24**—Formation of Independent Labor Party—Page 58. Rejected—Page 82.
- No. 25**—Unemployment—Page 58. Proposition No. 13 adopted as substitute—Page 76.
- No. 26**—Pan-American Reciprocal Trade Conference—Page 59. Adopted—Page 73.
- No. 27**—Endorsement of Political Candidates—Page 59. Rejected—Page 82.
- No. 28**—Smuggling of Immigrants—Page 59. Adopted—Page 80.

- No. 29**—Pensions for Crews of Army Transports—Page 60. Adopted—Page 70.
- No. 30**—Establishment of Bureau of Research and Publicity—Page 60. Referred to Executive Council—Page 82.
- No. 31**—Favoring “Joywoods” as part of State Park Project—Page 60. Referred to Executive Council—Page 73.
- No. 32**—Golden Gate Bridge—Page 61. Adopted—Page 74.
- No. 33**—Hospitalization of People receiving Moderate Wages—Page 61. Referred to Executive Council—Page 74.
- No. 34**—Filipino Exclusion—Page 61. Proposition No. 22 adopted as substitute—Page 79.
- No. 35**—Teachers’ Tenure—Page 62. Adopted—Page 74.
- No. 36**—Opposition to State Printed Textbooks—Page 62. Rejected—Page 74. (See also Propositions Nos. 46 and 53.)
- No. 37**—Recognition of Soviet Russia—Page 62. Rejected—Page 72.
- No. 38**—Interstate Baking Company of Southern California on We Don’t Patronize List—Page 62. Adopted as amended—Page 83.
- No. 39**—Labor Representation on Board of Regents of State University—Page 63. Adopted—Page 70.
- Nos. 40-44**—Legislation for Postal Employees—Pages 63 and 64. Adopted—Pages 70, 71.
- No. 45**—Protesting the system which requires Red Cap Porters and other workers to live on “tips”—Page 64. Adopted—Page 72.
- No. 46**—State Printed Textbooks—Page 64. Proposition No. 53 adopted as substitute—Page 74.
- No. 47**—Eliminating “Waiting Time” in Workmen’s Compensation Act—Page 64. Adopted—Page 74.
- No. 48**—Medical Examination as Qualification for Employment—Page 64. Referred to Executive Council—Page 74.
- No. 49**—Employment of Enlisted Men in Navy Yards, etc.—Page 65. Adopted as amended—Page 76.
- No. 50**—Insurance for Tools owned by Workers—Page 65. Referred to Executive Council—Page 74.
- No. 51**—Employment of Citizens on Public Works, etc.—Page 65. Adopted—Page 74.
- No. 52**—Federal System of Public Employment Agencies, etc.—Page 65. Adopted—Page 71.
- No. 53**—State Printed Textbooks—Page 66. Adopted—Page 74.
- No. 54**—Automobile Club of Southern California—Page 66. Referred to Executive Council—Page 83.
- No. 55**—“Grizzly Bear” Magazine—Page 66. Referred to Executive Council—Page 83.
- No. 56**—Federal Aid to State Public Employment Service—Page 67. Adopted—Page 71.
- No. 57**—Drafting of Adequate Social Insurance bill—Page 67. Referred to Executive Council for Report at next Convention—Page 74.
- No. 58**—Legislation Relative to Employment of Motion Picture Operators—Page 67. Referred to Executive Council—Page 74.
- No. 59**—Opposing “Daylight Saving” (No. 7 on Ballot)—Page 67. Adopted—Page 79.
- No. 60**—Eliminating Occupational Tax of Chauffeurs—Page 68. Adopted—Page 74.
- No. 61**—Withdrawn.
- Nos. 62-68**—Proposed Amendments to Constitution of California State Federation of Labor—Pages 75 and 81.
- No. 69**—Opposing Prohibition, etc.—Page 70. Adopted as amended—Page 84.
- No. 70**—Coöperation in Campaign against “Daylight Saving”—Page 80. Referred to Executive Council—Page 82.

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.
- 1928-1929 William P. Stanton, Electrical Workers No. 151, San Francisco.
- 1930- A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.

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, San Francisco.
- 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. 40, 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.
- 1930 Boston, Mass.—Chas. Child, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco.

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 ever growing 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 California 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 coöperation.

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

31ST ANNUAL CONVENTION

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

San Francisco, September 7, 1930.

To the Thirty-First Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

The California Labor movement has, during the past year, maintained the even tenor of its way notwithstanding the terrific strain against the industrial structure of the nation that has been so acutely experienced. Unemployment in every branch of trade, threatened and in some cases actual reduction of wages, especially in trades without organization, and financial depression in every line of business, have been the main features of the year's economic developments.

It is certainly gratifying to be able to report that under these conditions our membership has held its own. Many of the Building Trades Unions have lost members, but actual gains made in other trades have more than balanced those losses.

The conference called by President Hoover in Washington, last fall, at which the leaders in business and Labor met for the purpose of stabilizing the economic conditions, acted as a brake for a time against the inevitable slide down the toboggan, but, as time progressed, this brake slipped here and there, and, as a result, the downward movement in the country's economic life has not been arrested sufficiently to warrant any confidence as to the near future.

While it is true that many great constructive undertakings have been planned, and both national, state and municipal credits have been listed for the purpose of going ahead with such plans, it will yet, in most cases, require many months before actual work on them can be begun and business and Labor be employed in the prosecution of such work.

Farm relief is still a political slogan and more a dream than a reality, and the bottom of the depression appears not yet to have been reached. It is, therefore, more than likely that we shall experience another hard winter before the country will be relieved and experience anything like normal business.

Labor organizations in California, while suffering from unemployment, have generally been able to maintain their existing wage agreements, or renew the old ones without any material change. This condition is in a large measure due to the precarious situation of the markets in all lines of production, employers as well as employees realizing the common disaster that would follow any great economic disturbance willfully created in the present situation. Each, therefore, holds to what he has got, and thus all are going through the crisis with a minimum of internal and external friction.

The aforesaid conditions in California, with but little variation, may be said to have marked the year's events in the other states of the nation, so that our country at large has gone through the same practical experience everywhere.

The "Yellow Dog" Contract Scorched

Notwithstanding this general more or less depressing condition, the American Labor movement this year has experienced one of its greatest moral, legal and political victories in the course of a generation. This is the Parker incident, the refusal of the United States Senate to confirm Judge Parker, the advocate of the legality of the "Yellow Dog" contract, for a place on the bench of the United States Supreme Court. By incisive logic, sound legal argument and earnest pleadings, the Senate has, by this historic act, proven itself the chief remaining bulwark of American ideals in government. In law, economics and politics, this event is equivalent to overruling the decision of the Supreme Court and its attitude toward Organized Labor in its struggle against organized capital. It marks a turning point in American contemporary history, and it is fervently hoped that Labor and the American people will realize the epoch-making character of this event, and that they will continue to support the slender majority in the Senate, who were able to achieve this result. Time will show whether or not we will have the intelligence and determination to profit by this great intellectual and patriotic achievement.

Elected Versus Appointed Judges

The Commonwealth Club of California has drafted and is actively sponsoring a Constitutional Amendment providing for the appointment of judges. The Amendment seeks to create a judicial oligarchy by eliminating all opposition and indefinitely perpetuating incumbent judges in office.

The proposed Amendment obviously originates from a distrust of the people. It is based upon Mussolini's ideas of democracy and should be defeated whenever presented.

Secretary Scharrenberg, in his report, submits to the convention the recommendations of the Executive Council on measures to appear on the ballot at the forthcoming election. The Commonwealth Amendment is not yet before the people for formal decision but I feel the subject matter is of sufficient importance to again record the determined opposition of the Federation toward any proposal providing for an appointive judiciary.

Insurance Against Unemployment

In my report to the last convention I dwelt at some length upon suggested remedies for unemployment.

In this connection it is gratifying to note the recent courageous declaration of Governor Roosevelt of New York with regard to state insurance against unemployment. The Governor of New York is not suggesting half-hearted proposals. He does not accept the current optimistic talk, to the effect that we can use the soup kitchens to tide us over. He frankly stated that voluntary insurance plans will not suffice, and insisted that steps be taken to establish a system of state-supervised social insurance, to which employer, employee and the public (through the state) would contribute. This is the most fair and logical system and the one which has worked best in European countries that are trying to meet social responsibilities.

Compulsory unemployment insurance would establish security, dignity and economy. The present haphazard relief measures are a disgrace to the nation. I sincerely trust that the program outlined will become a major legislative issue in all states.

California trade-unionists should not forget that the United States Congress has shown the greatest indifference toward unemployment relief measures. Congress adjourned without passing the two principal measures: S. 3059 and S. 3060. Both had passed the Senate and were pending in the House of Representatives when the gavel fell. The first bill provides for advanced planning and regulated construction of public works, and the second called for the establishment of a national employment system, in coöperation with the states. A third measure, S. 3061, became a law, but did not carry any appropriations. It requires that more detailed employment records be collected by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The most unfortunate aspect of the entire question of unemployment lies in the fact that, although the situation is a recurring one, little advance preparation for its coming is ever made. Relief and stabilization programs are emergency arrangements begun too late to be of any great value to the workers affected, and abandoned immediately after the situation is improved. The next depression finds the community no better prepared and the same feverish interest and activity takes place with the same result, namely, the abandonment of the plan when the situation shows any improvement. What is needed is a permanent institution in the community, studying and planning the two phases of its task, prevention and relief.

Conclusion

In closing I desire to express my appreciation for the honor of serving as President of the California State Federation of Labor for two successive years.

The work of the Federation is distinctly of a constructive character, rendered at a minimum cost to the organized workers of California. The members of the Executive Council are experienced and intensely practical men and while there have been differences of opinion all our meetings have been harmonious and truly educational.

The California State Federation of Labor has never promised to establish the millennium, but this Federation has a record of achievements second to none in the United States. During the entire thirty-one years of its existence constant and steady progress has been made. We have not always won 100 per cent victories, but we have never faltered in our forward march.

May we ever strive in unison toward further progress and greater achievement.

Faternally,

WILLIAM P. STANTON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 1

San Diego, August 28, 1930.

To the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

As Vice-President of District No. 1, I beg to report on conditions existing in this district.

This has been a very quiet year as far as labor controversies go. Most of the building crafts are working less than half time, with practically no large building program in vogue at present. The miscellaneous trades are holding their own fairly well, especially the Motion Picture Operators. The Stage Employees' and Musicians' locals are slowly losing employment on account of theatres turning to sound pictures.

Some local unions have suffered slight losses in membership, the Retail Clerks, Bakers and Cigar Makers among others, not being able to retain their entire membership the past year.

The Federated Trades and Labor Council have coöperated with Brother E. H. Dowell, Labor's City Councilman, in successfully getting both the municipal and county authorities to insert a Citizen (voter) labor clause in all contracts for public work. I can also report that all city employees enjoy a five and one-half day week, with six days' pay.

During the year, the Stenographers' and Office Workers', Building Service Employees and Asbestos Workers' locals have been organized, and have promised to affiliate with the State Federation of Labor.

The Bill Posters, Machinists, Plasterers and Federal Employees have reaffiliated with the Central Labor Council.

District No. 1 is still menaced by peon labor, which threatens to submerge us unless some relief is forthcoming from Congress soon.

The San Diego Labor Leader, the official organ of the local labor council, is owned and controlled by same. It continues to extend its influence throughout the entire community under the capable editorship of Brother "Al" Rogers.

The Women's Label League has worked very diligently to educate every worker to the necessity of demanding the label when making purchases, also to look for the button and shop card.

Wishing the Executive Officers and delegates continued success, I remain,

Sincerely and fraternally,

E. F. NELSON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

Los Angeles, September 2, 1930.

To the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Industrial conditions in Los Angeles have been very bad during the past year. The usual winter unemployment problem that confronts Los Angeles every year was a great deal worse this year than for many years past; while in the past few years the situation cleared up during the spring and summer, as the snow birds flitted back over the hills, such was not the case this year, with the result that there is more unemployment in Los Angeles County at this time of the year than at any other time, to this writer's knowledge. The result of this has been reflected in the local unions to such an extent the best report that can be made is to say that most of the unions have held their own and a few have made progress. The organizations having members employed in the breweries have renewed their agreements for a period of two years.

The Brewery Workers' organizations have waged an active fight throughout the United States and Canada against the Hollywood Dry Ginger Ale Corporation, which was placed on the unfair list at the Thirtieth Annual Convention. The fight against this firm was so effective that hundreds of car loads of the unfair product was returned from various parts of the country and the sale of the unfair goods curtailed to such an extent that the firm was forced to the wall in the spring of the year. It has been taken over by the Board of Trade of Los Angeles and will be sold, lock, stock and barrel, at public auction of September 24 this year.

Several of the smaller unions have surrendered their charters and amalgamated with other unions of the same trade. The Amusement Trades at this writing are negotiating with their employers with everything pointing to a favorable agreement. The Truck Drivers have been making an energetic fight against unfair dairies and report progress. The Building Trades organizations, with few exceptions, have maintained their membership, a few showing an increase which is remarkable in the face of a slow building program. The Metal Trade unions are about the same, with the exception of the Boiler Makers and Machinists, these two organizations making a splendid showing. The Electrical Workers' Local No. 18 have without doubt made the largest growth of any organization in the district, approximately doubling their membership. The Printing Trades also have made some progress, having more Label Shops now than a year previous and have enjoyed a fairly prosperous summer, as most of the literature used during the recent political campaign carried the Allied Printing Trade's label. The Culinary Trades have suffered from the depression on a parity with other trades, many restaurants going out of business, thereby adding to their unemployed. The

following excerpt from the annual report of the manager of the Veteran's Unemployment Bureau created considerable interest:

"Augmenting the ranks of the local unemployed" is the hopeful job-seeker, who left his home, and possibly a job, back East, to secure work on the Boulder Dam. This widely advertised project is certainly one of the causes of the steady stream of workers entering Los Angeles today. Las Vegas, heretofore known as a wide spot in the road, sprang into prominence almost over night. Wholly unequipped to cope with the problem of caring for hordes of people swarming into that city, absolutely unable to feed, clothe and house those who are arriving there without funds, Las Vegas is in a most chaotic condition. Other than the Boulder Dam project, there is no work for the transient in Las Vegas, and Boulder Dam has not started operations yet. It is doubtful if actual construction work will begin for at least six months. Viewing the situation with a great deal of alarm, the authorities decided that all non-residents who were broke and unemployed would be obliged to move on, and in order to rid the city of these undesirables it is reported that the police herded together as many unemployed as could be found at one time, forced them to enter empty boxcars bound for Los Angeles. Over the week end, July 26 and 27, about 100 men recently from Las Vegas applied at a local Midnight Mission for aid.

"An interesting report just reached this office emanating from a conference recently held in San Fernando by the Southern California Mexican Ministerial Association. The main topic for discussion was: 'What Can Be Done for the Mexican Who Is Being Ousted from His Job by the Filipino Laborer?' This situation is apparently causing a great deal of alarm to the Mexican farm laborer. The ministers gathered from all over Southern California, charge that the influx of Filipino labor has made it impossible for a Mexican to hold his job, and as a result they are 'packing up and returning to Old Mexico. In this connection it is reported that the Mexican government intends to place all Mexicans emigrating from the United States on farms in Lower California. The authenticity of this report was verified by the writer, who spoke to a delegate of this conference."

The paragraph pertaining to the Filipinos is especially interesting; almost every day trouble breaks out between Filipinos and Americans, numerous stabbing affrays taking place. The Filipinos being very adept in the use of cold steel. The Labor movement must intensify its fight for the exclusion of the Filipinos or we will have serious trouble in this state. It is our patriotic duty. In summing up the situation in Los Angeles, I believe the Labor Movement has done well, considering the tools we had to work with and the conditions that we faced. All of which is

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. HORN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

Los Angeles, August 29, 1930.

To the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

As a result of the depression which has been prevalent throughout the United States for the past eight or ten months, business conditions in Los Angeles and vicinity have been at a very low ebb, the poorest since 1913.

This brought about a condition of unemployment which reached its peak in February, when there were approximately 8700 members of the Trade Union movement out of work, and based upon the reports of the Community Chest and other social service agencies, there were approximately 100,000 men and boys in Los Angeles and vicinity seeking jobs.

In spite of these adverse conditions, the men and women of the Labor Movement in Los Angeles have kept steadily at the job, with the result that at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, the Central Labor Council reports that there are 1000 more members in the local labor movement than there were for the same period last year. Unemployment was felt more generally in the building trades than in any other group.

Two new unions have been organized during the year; two have secured five-day weeks, the Sprinkler Fitters and Asbestos Workers, and in addition to five days a week, both of them secured a dollar a day increase in pay. Eight crafts now have the five-day week.

A large portion of the building work that is done in Los Angeles is construction of public buildings and other public improvements, and in the past this class of work has been let to contractors, in most instances employers of cheap labor, which they are able to secure because they specialize in the employment of automobile tourists. Through the efforts of the Central Labor Council, in which we had an opportunity to assist, the City Council passed an ordinance which makes it mandatory upon contractors doing public work to employ none but citizens of Los Angeles, which it is believed will help to solve a part of the Building Trades' difficulties.

During the year the local labor movement completed establishing the union scale among all the organized trades employed by the county government and steps are now under way to secure a Saturday half holiday without any reduction in the week's earnings.

Since the last convention in Long Beach, the labor movement of this city has found an opportunity to organize what is known as the Union Labor Benefit League. This organization provides the opportunity for the membership of organized labor to protect themselves against the cost of sickness.

By an arrangement with the National Protective Society, owners of the Angelus Hospital in Los Angeles, and with the coöperation of Dr. F. A. Matyas, an arrangement has been made whereby members of the movement, by the payment of \$1.50 per month, are given a guarantee of complete medical, surgical and hospital service for themselves and their dependent families, and in many cases this nominal expense to the member has proven such protection for families with as many as ten children.

Approximately 8500 members of the Labor Movement have taken advantage of this and nearly 20,000 cases have been treated since the opening on January 1. The work of the Union Labor Benefit League is attracting attention all through Southern California, and branches are now being established in Ventura and Santa Barbara.

The meetings of the unions here are well attended and it has been our pleasure to visit a great many of them during the year, assisting the officers of the Central Labor Council in organizing work and in the formation of the two new unions mentioned in the opening of this report. There seems to be indications of a revival in building, which, if it comes, with the interest shown and the determination of the members here to advance our movement, should provide opportunity for a much more optimistic report for the 1931 Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. GILLETTE.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 3

Santa Barbara, August 22, 1930.

To the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

In submitting the report of the Vice-President of the Third District for the past year, I am pleased to report that Organized Labor has made much progress. There has been no concerted effort to break down conditions in this district only in a few instances, and they have met with very poor success.

All of the locals affiliated with the California Federation of Labor have shown gains in membership and better conditions, with one or two exceptions. The nation-wide slump, as noted in unemployment, has affected this district as well as all other localities in the state, but not as noticeably as in some other localities. I have heard of no loss in the wage scales, and none contemplated, and in a few cases gains have been made.

The Building Trades Crafts have been handled very efficiently, as usual. In the Miscellaneous Crafts, the Culinary Alliance especially has made very creditable gains in the whole district, especially in Santa Maria, San Luis Obispo and Ventura, and Santa Barbara was well taken care of prior to this year. This Alliance is ably headed by Brother William B. Stephens.

The Typographical Union has done fine work also by securing several new members from outlying districts. Our twenty-three locals in Santa Barbara are all affiliated with the Central Labor Council, and their various delegates are all enthusiastic boosters for the Union Labels, House Cards and Buttons, continually and on every occasion. Brother Joe Casey, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, was in Santa Barbara during the winter months and did some valuable work, although he did not deem the time ripe to effect any new locals.

We have an organization, also, known as The Children's Recreative Benefit Association, in Santa Barbara, headed by a committee from various locals which is doing very fine work for the children. Whether children of union men or otherwise, in educational and entertainments of various kinds, besides the annual Christmas tree. The revenue for this is derived from entertainments, dances, etc., given in the Labor Temple, and they receive very liberal praise from various civic bodies of the district which also work with them on occasions, in the Santa Barbara district.

We have a burial fund plan which has been in operation for three or four years, with nearly all of the members of the various locals subscribing to it, which has been proving very satisfactory and which I would recommend heartily to localities not having same. We have now also made all the arrangements for the adoption of the Union Labor Benefit League, which we feel will be an important step for the economical benefit of the worker and his family.

Our paper, the Union Labor News, which is praised as one of the best in the U. S. A., is still keeping up to the high standard of excellency set by its editor.

With all our locals not mentioned individually, doing fine work, we are looking for another prosperous year.

Fraternally,

H. L. ALCORN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 4

Bakersfield, August 31, 1930.

To the Thirty-First Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Having only acted in the capacity of a Vice-President of the Federation a short time, the writer is not as familiar with conditions throughout the Fourth District as he should be to submit an interesting and intelligent report. However, it looks like we of this district have little to complain about when compared with conditions we hear are prevailing in other localities along the Coast and in many other parts of the country as a whole.

Labor conditions, on the whole, in District No. 4 seem to be in a fairly healthy state and the workers apparently are not only holding their own but improvements are noted in many instances. There are some exceptions to this rule, however. Taft needs some pepping up in several crafts, especially the Butchers. The Teamsters, Truck-Drivers and Chauffeurs in this district are in a sad plight and need an organization. One union cigar maker is left in Bakersfield. To get a suit of clothes made with the Custom Tailor's label on it we are forced to send out of town. The Union Lineman is almost a thing of the past here. Yes, this is a fertile field for organizers. An organizing committee from Kern County Labor Council is preparing to tackle some of these jobs.

District No. 4 has been agreeably free from major labor disturbances in the past year, most of our discomfort having been caused by unemployment. The Fox West Coast Theatres have been the worst "thorn in our side" in this locality this year. After having built a new playhouse in Stockton, they moved down in this territory and erected houses in Visalia and Hanford under conditions very unfavorable to Labor. Upon completion of these houses they commenced the erection of a new Fox Theatre in Bakersfield. This is being done through the Beller Construction Co. of Los Angeles and the usual third party in a lease tie-up and is under construction at the present time. Every effort was made through negotiations to convince the Fox people that it would be to our mutual advantage to have this building constructed by Union Labor but to no avail. The Beller Construction Co. officials seem set upon operating under the "American" plan and are paying wages under the prevailing scale and pay no attention to our well established five-day week. It will be seen that this is not merely a matter of local importance when we consider their plans for building a string of houses all the way down the Coast from Spokane, Washington, to Los Angeles, thence across Arizona, over into Kansas, Missouri, and up into the State of Illinois.

The three factors which seem to be extremely detrimental to our interests are the introduction of modern labor displacing machinery, the immigration of foreign labor and the unnecessary importation of foreign products, particularly petroleum.

The greatest single factor causing unemployment in the United States today is "labor saving" machinery. Much has been (and is being) written on the subject of machinery displacing the industrial worker. Let us not forget that machinery is also displacing the farm laborer, the office worker, and even the domestic servant. In the writer's estimation, the only logical solution offered to date is to educate Labor to work shorter weeks and less hours per day. Operating the machine less seems to be the only solution to prevent it from "snowing us under." If allowed to go unhampered machinery will flood the markets with more food and other products than we can consume or export. When this happens the result is a "panic." As a matter of self preservation we should bend every effort towards observing the five-day week and work hard to persuade others to see the logic in it.

Immigration of foreign laborers, another menace to the worker of California, is a matter of immediate attention. While not so far reaching as the rapid introduction of machinery, it nevertheless affects the worker directly and seriously. The Mexican belongs in Mexico, the Filipino belongs in the Islands. They are not needed here. The United States can get along very well without them. Proper legislation to keep them out is the solution for this problem.

The third condition referred to above, the importation of foreign products in direct competition with those produced here, is, to a great extent, directly responsible for the "business depression" being felt here in California (and particularly in this district) at the present time. Much inferior merchandise is being imported and sold through "10-Cent Stores" which, instead of being a godsend to the poor, is of such poor quality that it is expensive at any price and only prevents our own workers from receiving wages for

its production and our own legitimate manufacturer and merchant from receiving a profit on its production and sale.

"Hauling coal to Newcastle." How ridiculous, yet oil is being hauled to this country by the millions of barrels each year while we have thousands of wells "shut in" and oil production "curtailed" while thousands of American Oil Workers hunt for a job and the big business man and politician pulls the wool over our eyes and applies the anaesthetic under the guise of patriotism. They tell us that for patriotic reasons we should "conserve" the oil in this country. They decided that just as soon as they found out that their South American oil concessions produced abundantly and with cheap peon labor. This false program of conservation is the direct cause of much misery and suffering in this country today. Foreign petroleum coming in tax free, being refined and sold to the American public to fill their tanks to travel around hunting a job with, is the joke of the century.

Geologists assure us that there is no need for conservation as there is enough oil in sight to last us for hundreds of years and that before it is used up we will be using some other fuel or form of power. The only immediate relief in sight is a tax on petroleum.

When a union man, after a matrimonial union, can live in a union built house of union made material, delivered by a union truckman, furnished with union made furniture, sleep in a union made bed, wear union made clothes, eat union made foods, read union made books, papers and periodicals, printed on union made paper, get his hair cut in a union shop, see union made motion pictures projected on the screen by union operators in a union built theatre, watch a show by union actors, listen to music played by union musicians, drive a union made automobile on union built highways, fly in union built airplanes guided by union pilots, sail on union built ships, manned by union sailors, travel on union made trains over union built roadbeds, operated by union crews and land in a "union" station, then we'll be making some headway.

With sincere good wishes for a successful Convention and with thanks for the honor conferred upon me, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. H. ROHRER.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 5

Modesto, August 30, 1930.

To the Thirty-First Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

In presenting my annual report as Vice-President of District No. 5, it is most gratifying to be able to report that all our organizations have held their own, with some of them making slight gains in membership.

Beginning in the northern part of the District with Stockton and San Joaquin County, the Building Trades have been fortunate in holding the majority of the work for their members. One job, the new Kress store, was built non-union. Every possible effort was made to have it unionized, but to no avail.

The miscellaneous crafts have fared pretty well, especially the Teamsters and Culinary Workers, both having made wonderful progress. One thing worthy of comment is the settlement of the controversy that has existed for the past thirty-two months between the Arlington Cafeteria and the Culinary Workers. A great deal of credit is due Brother William Burtz, business agent for the Culinary Workers, for the persistent efforts he put forth in bringing about this settlement.

Several mass meetings have been sponsored by the Building Trades and Labor Councils, which has played a very important part for the advancement of the labor movement in that locality.

In Modesto things have been about the same as in previous years, both the Building Trades and the Allied Crafts have been kept fairly busy. Two new organizations, Teamsters No. 386 and Auto Mechanics No. 1041, have been chartered during the past year.

Teamsters' Local No. 386 is at the present having some difficulty with the Milk Producers' Association of Central California, trying to obtain a decent living wage and humane conditions.

The Merced unions, where peace and harmony prevail, are enjoying good times both in the Building Trades as well as the miscellaneous crafts. Merced has been the most active spot in the District as far as business is concerned. Every organization is affiliated with the Central Labor Council, and taking a very active part in all its undertakings.

Merced also boasts of a very friendly relation with the Chamber of Commerce and the various civic clubs, with a large number of their members holding membership in the same.

Speaking of District No. 5, as a whole there is still lots of room for improvement, and with the organizations' determined stand, I have no doubt that in the near future greater things will be accomplished.

Sorry to report that District No. 5 is not one hundred per cent affiliated with the

Federation, but have been able to obtain six new affiliations. Several organizations have promised to affiliate as soon as circumstances would permit.

In attending the various meetings I have always stressed the necessity of being affiliated with the Federation, for after all is said and done it is the State Federation of Labor that is mainly responsible for the labor laws now in effect.

In conclusion, I want to thank the officers and members for their wonderful support during the past year.

Fraternally yours,

A. J. FELT.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 6

San Jose, September 2, 1930.

To the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

During the past year business here has been very quiet. The building trades locals have been the heaviest losers, as there has been considerable decrease in the construction work, and due to the falling off of construction work, a considerable number of craftsmen have suffered unemployment.

In Santa Cruz County and Monterey County the Building Trades have been very progressive, due to the continuous 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 a considerable 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.

Of all unions here, I can surely state that the Laundry Workers' Union No. 33 has made progress, having gradually increased by both membership and finances, and at the present said local No. 33 is having a drive to organize the unorganized laundries. In fact, said union last April made request to me for the International Organizer for assistance. This I communicated to our worthy Secretary-Treasurer, Paul Scharrenberg, who after a short time, obtained the assistance of Brother J. M. Casey, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who came here last June and remained about four days. Brother Casey and I met with the owners of two non-union laundries, one of whom is of considerable capacity, and we obtained a very favorable promise that within a short time they will organize their laundries. The delay in this organizing work is due to the fact that a laundry syndicate is endeavoring to purchase nearly all the principal laundries of San Jose and Santa Clara. The gentleman who is to head said syndicate has always been a very friendly sympathizer with organized labor. It is hoped that if said combine will be formed, laundries here will almost organize 100 per cent, giving the Laundry Workers' Union No. 33 a membership of about seven or eight hundred. However, I have been in continuous communication with the parties concerned, and to my opinion, I may say, that within a short time, perhaps less than sixty days, final action will be taken and all that is hoped may become a fact. Brother Casey is awaiting for our summons to return here and complete the organizing job. In addition to this, I may say that the Laundry Drivers have shown tendencies to organize and if the combine will become a fact, they will surely organize.

I have also 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 which have given me assurance to affiliate as soon as conditions will permit.

I have also worked in making direct propaganda among Organized Labor to patronize only and exclusively "Union-Made Goods" and products 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, shirts, coveralls, and several other apparel and merchandise. Union-made collars have always been out of sight and they cannot be obtained and the reasons given by the merchants are two: first, because they say it is difficult to obtain them due to the scarcity of manufacture; second, because there is very little demand for them, although they are the best made. 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 are about \$2,000,000. It is well to note that the directors of the Surety Building and Loan Association are strong supporters of Organized Labor. In fact, they have built several buildings and a first class hotel and all constructive work was 100 per cent union. Also that nearly all union jobs have been financed by this association.

The Barbers' Union 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 continually improve. The Barbers' Sunday Closing Initiative measure, sponsored by the Master Barber and Journeymen Barbers' Federations of California, has been qualified and will be presented to the voters on the state ballot in the November election. The public opinion is very favorable on this measure and it is hoped that said initiative measure will become a law, abolishing Sunday slavery in all barber shops of the state.

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, 1930.

To the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

As Vice-President of the Seventh District I hereby present my annual report. It is a pleasure to be able to report that from an organization point of view, Organized Labor is in as good condition as it was a year ago at this time. However, it must be recognized that employment conditions are not as favorable as they were twelve months ago in this district, no reduction in wages has occurred to any of the affiliated unions, but to the contrary, wages have been increased to the membership of some of the crafts in this district, particular reference is made to the Bakery Wagon Drivers' organization, and the Employers' disagreement. This matter was adjusted by arbitration, the result of which brought to the union members a substantial increase in wage.

Since our last convention the Seventh District can report that no charters have been surrendered, all local unions have been held intact, new unions have organized and charters issued to the following crafts: the Technical Engineers have been organized and affiliated with the Labor Council, also an increase of wage was had through the organization. The Post Office Workers, the Stationary Engineers' Local No. 641, and the Structural Iron Workers' Local No. 378, have affiliated with the Labor Council in this district.

The past twelve months have brought no major industrial disorders in this district, there having been no strikes or lockouts which affected any large number of organized workers, which is felt to indicate a healthy condition in the trade union movement in this vicinity and makes for a better foundation on which to build for further progress in the future.

Attention is called to the fact that Alameda County, which is a part of District Seven, owns and operates its official paper, which is the official mouthpiece of the Central Labor and Building Trades Councils of Alameda County. Local, state and nationwide labor news is carried in its columns, and we believe that it compares most favorably with other labor papers throughout the state. It is operated at the present time on a strictly cash basis, without any financial entanglements, and is free of debt, the theory being that if the East Bay Labor Journal earns a profit, said profit belongs to the labor movement; if it shows a deficit, the deficit will be absorbed by the labor movement in this district.

A number of our affiliated unions have made good progress within the last twelve months' period, the teaming crafts are in very good condition, the Gardeners' Union has made good progress, their organization is firmly established and its growth in membership has been more than was expected under existing conditions. The Culinary crafts are as well organized as any place in the state, also the Barbers are worthy of favorable mention because of the almost 100 per cent organization that they have built in their industry, in fact no organization has suffered any loss of membership, while a large number have added to their membership.

The Credit Union movement in this district is slowly making headway, a number of unions are studying the plan and it is thought that a number will avail themselves of the opportunity of establishing Credit Unions in their organizations. The plan provides a way whereby members may borrow small sums of money without paying loan shark rates for the same. The Credit Union Law was sponsored by the Legislative Committee of the California State Federation of Labor, who aided in its passage.

A very grave situation has developed in this district which has to do with the so-called "City Manager" form of government. The city manager advocates have been sowing the seed of the movement for the past two years in the city of Oakland by continually attacking the present form of government, and pointing out all of the mistakes that have been made from time to time, reaching the height of their efforts

some months ago when a certain public official was requested to resign from office. It appears that what they want is a cheap government, and they never tire of drawing pictures of extravagance due to the present form of commission government. Organized Labor is almost 100 per cent opposed to the City Manager form of government, and we believe that when the proposition comes to a vote that the organized labor element will be able to defeat it.

The labor movement in this district is more thoroughly solidified at this time than at any past period in its history, nearly all the units of the movement are affiliated with the Central Labor Council or the Building Trades Council. A harmonious spirit is apparent at the meetings of the Council, which are well attended and well officered.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE DURAND.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8

Napa, September 2, 1930.

To the Thirty-First Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

As Vice-President of the Eighth District I hereby render my report for the past year, and can say that it has been quite satisfactory throughout the entire district, with a small amount of idle men, all year through. The working conditions in Napa and vicinity are somewhat improved over last year. We have the five-day week for all crafts and it has proved most satisfactory both to the employee and employer. Building has not been quite as brisk, but there has been considerable, and all fair. There is a large private school to be erected near Napa, and I have been given to understand it is to be built entirely by Organized Labor. The new barracks at the Veterans' Home, as well as all state work has been fair throughout.

The Garment Workers have kept very busy and feel fortunate, as this is the only factory on the Pacific Coast that has been able to keep all their operators working full time. The organization has assessed each member 25 cents per week and are putting on a Union Label campaign to create a greater demand for union-made products. This is being done by putting before the public the evolution of the garment industry, in the form of a moving picture shown in the theaters up and down the Pacific Coast.

The shoe factory, glove factory, box factory and tannery, while not working to full capacity, have done their share to keep the unemployed at a low minimum.

Vallejo has had rather a quiet year, due to the uncertainty of employment at the Navy Yard and a reduction of the forces there in all branches. This has a tendency towards reducing the membership in the various organizations, though all the organizations are very active in their efforts. The Mutual Home Builders, with Mr. Crosby at the head, have been operating in Vallejo to the extent of fifteen houses, and has been a source of trouble to the organizations during his entire stay in town, for he would not deal fair with them. They have finally succeeded in their efforts and he has left.

There are two Ladies' Auxiliaries, one of the Machinists and one of the Carpenters, both doing very effective work, looking after the social part of the organization and giving card parties to help reduce the debt on the Labor Temple, which by perseverance is gradually growing smaller.

Santa Rosa and Petaluma have been able to retain their average membership and to keep them working most of the time, with a very small per cent of unemployed. There is also a Union Label Auxiliary in these two places which is very active.

Fraternally submitted,

ELMA F. SMITH.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 9

San Francisco, August 29, 1930.

To the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

The year just ended found the labor movement in San Francisco still in a healthy condition, in view of the fact that the depression in business throughout the country and the unemployment situation has been the worst in a number of years.

Irrespective of the fact that all the Building Trades locals are working on a five-day week, the building industry has been very dull and large numbers of the several crafts have been unemployed—especially during the winter months, and we believe the time is not far off when "the four-day week and everybody working" will be the slogan of the working class.

The Garment Workers, in demanding the label on all your purchases, ask members of Organized Labor and their friends to render them the same assistance you expect from them, which is, "spend your Union-made Money for Union-made Goods."

The Culinary Crafts are still maintaining their good condition in nearly all the eating houses in San Francisco. Their main success being due to their good organiza-

tions, comprising the Culinary Crafts. Their principal fight in San Francisco is against the Foster Restaurants.

The Molders appear to have recovered from their many battles with the Industrial Association and during the past year have been practically free from labor troubles.

The Laundry Workers, Local No. 26 of San Francisco, are still enjoying the best conditions of any Laundry Workers' Union in the world. In August they signed a new agreement for the next two years with better conditions than they have had in the past.

The Grocery Clerks' Locals are still trying to organize the clerks employed by the numerous chain stores and desire the support of Organized Labor in boycotting the same.

All the locals of the printing industry, except perhaps the Photo Engravers, are in a good condition both financially and numerically.

The Photo Engravers had a long strike in this district and although not settled entirely satisfactory to the organization, conditions are gradually coming back to where they were before the strike commenced.

The Theatrical Locals are still having the greatest struggle of their history in trying to combat the American Plan Policy of the T. and E. Circuit, but are glad to record to unionizing the Embassy Theatre, who first started the fight. It is now 100 per cent union, which is a good start to whip the others into line for a complete victory.

All the Teamsters' Locals, comprising the Teamsters District Council, are in a good condition—especially Local 85, which has one of the largest locals in San Francisco, both in membership and finances. The District Council is making a successful boycott against the Milk Producers Association of Modesto, makers of Modesto and Challenge butter. This strike was called by the Teamsters' International after everything possible was done for an adjustment. The boycott is not only being prosecuted in California, but in all the Pacific Coast States, and at this time, it seems as if the corporation is being beaten. It behooves every Trade Unionists to help drive this unfair corporation out of business.

The Alaska Fishermen's Union has had contractual relations with the Alaska Packers for a quarter of a century. During the year this union renewed the existing agreement with gradual improvements to cover a period of five years.

The Bottlers' Union is still boycotting the Hollywood Dry Corporation with good success.

The Bakers and Crackers' Union are in very good condition and is still boycotting the unfair National Biscuit Company.

During the year an American Legion Labor Post was organized in San Francisco, namely, "The Samuel Gompers Post," and is meeting with good success.

The Labor Temple of San Francisco was built twenty years ago on money borrowed on twenty year four per cent bonds. These bonds mature this year. The Board of Directors, composed of thirteen Trade Unionists, two of which are your Vice-Presidents, Charles Child and James Hopkins, are pleased to state that there is enough money in the treasury to redeem all outstanding bonds and the directors will turn the Labor Temple over to the Labor Council free of all debt during the coming year.

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,
JOHN A. ST. PETER.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 10

Sacramento, September 2, 1930.

To the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Considering the lack of employment and merging of many business interests throughout this district, the labor movement has done well by maintaining its membership.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Local No. 85 has placed a full time business agent in the field. In the past this organization had only a part time business agent, and in the short time much progress has been made, having signed up several unfair bakeries which have previously not employed union men.

General Teamsters' Local Union No. 585 has more than held its own during the past year, changes having been made for the Bakery Wagon Drivers and we are at

the present time negotiating for better conditions. The Laundry Wagon Drivers are also negotiating for a new contract, while the Dairy employees and heavy truck drivers have maintained their own and have organized several unfair concerns into their organization.

The Carpenters have had a decrease of about 10 per cent in membership, due to lack of employment.

The Building and Common Laborers' Local No. 343 has maintained its membership in spite of the lack of employment during the dull period.

Electrical Workers' Local No. 340 have maintained both their membership and working conditions throughout the past year.

The Culinary Workers' Alliance No. 561 has made a record as having increased its membership over last year by more than 175 members. Also having signed up fourteen new houses, one new contract signed with an employer for three years which employs approximately 100 members. Secretary Lee Tanna of Local 561 must be given much credit for these gains, both in membership and the signing of the new houses. Brother Tanna surely is a real live wire with plenty of the old fighting spirit.

Painters' Local No. 487 has held its own both in membership and working conditions in this district.

Butchers' Local No. 498, as was reported last year, still maintains one of the best organizations of its craft in the state. During the past year Roseville has been organized and at the present time negotiations are being made to secure the same conditions that prevail in Sacramento.

The Sacramento Valley Labor Bulletin is progressing along in fine shape and is doing fine work with the paper in many of Labor's disputes with the unfair concerns. The labor paper is owned and controlled entirely by the labor movement in Sacramento and much credit to its success must be given to its Board of Directors and the editor works many hours on his own accord for the benefit of the labor movement in Sacramento.

Local No. 447, Plumbers and Steamfitters, have maintained their conditions in common with the other crafts in the building industry and have inaugurated the five-day working week during this period. The shorter work week has provided some relief for unemployment, though it, of course, cannot give enough relief to protect the wage earners in depressions such as now exist in our country. Through the efforts of Brother Arthur Ferguson of the Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local No. 447, and City Councilman, the Butcher workmen were instrumental in passing a city ordinance by which all shops selling fresh meat must be opened for business only between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Since the convention in 1929, Sacramento has, in common with all other cities of the United States, been undergoing a period of depression and unemployment. The membership has, however, stood firm in maintaining wages and working conditions. The only loss of membership has come through members leaving town seeking employment in other localities. The employers in Sacramento have been very fair, showing no disposition to take advantage of depressed conditions to attempt to break down working conditions. There has, however, been a tendency on the part of some chain stores to keep open late in the evening; this, I feel, is in a large measure a reaction to the fact that here in Sacramento during our prosperous period we failed to make the proper effort to organize the workers in this branch of industry.

Fraternally submitted,

GEORGE W. STOKEL.

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

Long Beach, July 22, 1930.

To the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

As your delegate to the Forty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Toronto, permit me to herewith report as follows:

The Convention met on October 17 and continued in session to and including the eighteenth of October, 1929, in the Convention Room of the Royal York Hotel, Toronto. Your delegate presented to the Convention three resolutions, one being a joint resolution as follows:

Resolution No. 33, "Urging application of quota provisions to immigrants from Mexico, Central and South America."

Resolution No. 34, "Proposing Government Control of Boulder Dam."

Resolution No. 35, Joint Resolution, was presented by Delegate J. A. Taylor, President of the Washington State Federation of Labor, and your delegate. Title, "Phillipine Island Immigration Restriction."

It is obviously a pleasure to report that these three resolutions, which are of a

tremendous major character in the State of California, received the unanimous support of the committee and the convention.

It has been said and appears to be correct that the convention at Toronto presented perhaps some of the most dramatic moments that have ever been found at a convention of the American Federation of Labor, particularly was this true on the day and one-half discussion of the economic industrial conditions in the South. A complete review was had upon the terrible oppression of the human family industrially in the Southern states, after which a campaign of raising funds, together with allocation of organizers, was established by resolutions and unanimously concurred in.

The next outstanding dramatic incident in the conduct of the convention was the coming to the convention of Premier Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain, and his daughter Ishebel.

An extraordinarily hectic debate was had upon the subject of injunctions in labor disputes, together with proposed changes or modifications to certain existing federal statutes to make impossible this practice on behalf of the courts of equity of this country.

Another incident of extraordinary interest was the masterful answer that President Green gave to the critics of the American Federation of Labor, particularly the New York Telegram in its editorial attack upon the policy and efforts of our Trade Union movement.

President Al Whitney, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of America, appeared before the convention and in his very splendid speech to the convention defined his desires and the desires of his executive committee, as most pertinently interested in affiliating with the American Federation of Labor at an early date.

In brief, the convention seemed to be permeated with one purpose: that of a positive forward movement of the Trade Unions under the banner of the American Federation of Labor in bringing into the fold those backward groups who are employed under most unfavorable conditions, especially in the South, together with strengthening the larger industrial centers. The convention could be considered nothing more than a liberal education for one who might be a keen observer.

Your delegate was greatly gratified for the privilege of representing the California State Federation of Labor at this particular convention and having the opportunity of participating in what was in his opinion to be one of the outstanding progressive conventions ever held by the American Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. FREMMING.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF WORKERS' EDUCATION FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1929-1930

Berkeley, September 5, 1930.

To the Thirty-First Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

This report includes the work of the sixth 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 classes and other workers' education activities promoted by this department for the year ending July 1, 1930:

1. Course in "The Economic of Wages," Electrical Workers No. 78, Los Angeles.
2. Lectures on "Unemployment," Cleaners and Dyers Local No. 176, Los Angeles.
3. Class in the "Fundamentals of Speechmaking," Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
4. Class on the "Economics of Unemployment," Ventura.
5. Series of general lectures on "Labor Problems," Long Beach.
6. Class in "The Economics of Unemployment" for Painters, Palo Alto.
7. Class in the "Economics of Unemployment" for Painters, No. 507, San Jose.
8. Class in the "Economics of Unemployment," Electrical Workers No. 332, San Jose.
9. Class in "Problems of Unemployment," Carpenters No. 316, San Jose.
10. Class in "Problems of Unemployment," Millmen No. 262, San Jose.
11. Class in "Labor Problems," Sheet Metal Workers No. 309, San Jose.
12. Class in "Studies in Wages," Tool and Dyemakers' Educational Club, Oakland.

The above list includes the regular scheduled classes of the year. In addition to this list is the Summer School conducted at Camp Seeley, California, during the two weeks of August 3-16 inclusive. Included in this Summer School was the intervening Week-end Conference on "Problems of Immigration," at which Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, spoke and presided.

This was the second labor Summer School offered at Camp Seeley, one of the municipal camps of Los Angeles, California. The attendance averages between forty-five and fifty students who, by their attendance and participation in discussions, indicated a splendid interest in this form of education. The week-end conference was attended by

over one hundred and fifty persons. These worker Summer Schools offer an excellent opportunity to combine education and recreation in a very profitable manner.

Workers' education in California, as well as elsewhere in these United States, is taking on more and more the nature of a permanent enterprise. There is a clear indication that labor is attaching an increasing importance to its educational endeavors. This is indicated in our own state, at least, by the nature of the courses and classes chosen. With no exception they have been very closely linked with labor's problems and labor's concerns.

Our early experiments in workers' education were characterized by "doses" of formal academic courses given without much regard or consideration to the needs or demands of the industrial worker. Indeed, these were "ventures in workers' education."

The past few years, however, have witnessed a wide departure from this practice. Whatever education is given has come to bear a very close and intimate relation to the vital concerns of labor. Not so much that labor is uninterested in courses of instruction that are liberal and cultural in their nature; these courses are freely given in our public schools and labor contributes its share to the patronage of such forms of instruction.

Workers' education in California has taken on the color and complexion of the economic life that the worker must find his place to live whether he wills it or not. Somehow or another courses in labor problems, labor economics, labor history, labor law and the facts of unemployment are not found to be—outside of university courses—commonly offered by secondary schools administered by persons with business interests. One of the functions of workers' education is to supply precisely this sort of education, that is, an education saturated with the problems of workers who must live by a wage, whose standards of living are dependent upon a wage and whose life is circumscribed as narrow or full by the wages which are received.

It may be that this kind of workers' education lacks something dear to the advocates of a more fundamental training, but it at least has the virtue of meeting the requirements of a practical test. It represents, perhaps, a transitional stage in the growth of workers' education which may in the future take on more permanent forms and deeper meanings.

It is with sympathetic interests and best wishes that we note the advances made by other extension divisions of universities and universities themselves in the field of workers' education.

Rutgers University, University of Wisconsin, University of Oklahoma and more recently the University of Texas have promoted or are in process of promoting suitable plans of workers' education. We are pleased to see these state institutions following the lead of California in this respect.

In conclusion the Director of Workers' Education wishes to express his gratitude to the Joint Committee on Workers' Education and to the labor movement of the state of California for the fine cooperation shown.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. KERCHEN.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON THE CAMP SEELEY WORKERS' SUMMER SCHOOL

The Summer school for workers at Camp Seeley, conducted by the Department of Workers' Education of the State Federation of Labor in cooperation with the Extension Division of the University of California closed its two weeks' session August 16, 1930. This was the second workers' Summer School given at Camp Seeley, which is one of the municipal recreation camps conducted by the city of Los Angeles. The first Summer School was conducted during the last two weeks of July, 1929.

The attendance was good, the general average being little less than fifty students during the two weeks' session. This was better than last year's average, which was near forty students.

At the intervening Week-end Conference given in connection with the Summer School Paul Scharrenberg spoke to the students on California's Immigration Problems. At the evening lecture he spoke to more than one hundred and fifty persons on General Problems of the Pacific. This lecture was given in the "Lodge" and was much enjoyed by all. The easy, informal and clear manner in which Secretary Scharrenberg presented the position of labor on problems of population and immigration was highly commended by those present.

The topics that aroused most interest were quite expectedly those treating of problems of poverty and unemployment. It was made clear in discussions of these subjects that the chief causes of poverty are not because of personal laziness, negligence or unwillingness to work and to save, but rather other causes that lay beyond the control of individuals such as: unemployment, death, accident and disease. It was quite generally the consensus of opinion that unemployment, while accentuated by technological improvements in machine production, was due chiefly to insufficient purchasing power of the worker.

It was felt from the interest and enthusiasm shown in these discussions that the school was of much value both to the instructors and to the instructed. It is to be hoped that these sessions will increase with the passing years.

The Director of Workers' Education wishes at this time to express his appreciation of the splendid generosity of the Recreation Department of the city of Los Angeles in providing such excellent facilities as were provided at Camp Seeley for the Summer School. The dances, hikes, swimming pool and trail side trips were enjoyed by all.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. KERCHEN.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

San Francisco, September 8, 1930.

To the Thirty-First 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, 1930, beg 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, 1930, was \$8838.14.

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 \$4,996.66; with the Bank of America (United Bank & Trust Co. Branch) of San Francisco the sum of \$1,844.98; with the Bank of Italy N. A. (Liberty Branch) of San Francisco the sum of \$1,846.50, and in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer \$150.00.

The Federation owns a \$1,000 registered Liberty Bond of the Fourth Series. Also, one \$1,000 5 per cent school bond of the City and County of San Francisco, maturing in 1956, and one \$1,000 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, the premium on said bond being paid in advance to September 23, 1931.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

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

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, September 8, 1930.

To the Thirty-First Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Following the established custom, 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 Lloyd A. Barnes of District No. 4 tendered his resignation on February 4 because he was no longer a resident of the district. The Executive Council filled the vacancy by electing Charles H. Rohrer, a member of Electrical Workers Union No. 428 of Bakersfield.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST

Upon application of the Central Labor Council of Stanislaus County, and after due investigation by the Executive Council, "Modesto Butter" and "Challenge Butter," produced by the Milk Producers Association of Modesto, were placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor.

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

Stage Lines: Pickwick Stage Company.

Wearing Apparel: Co-Op. Manufacturing Co. (all garments), Oakland; Petaluma Manufacturing Co. (all garments), Petaluma; Goldstone Bros. of San Francisco; Allen-A Company (hose and undergarments), Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Food: All Oriental meat markets; Continental Baking Company of Southern California; National Biscuit Company; Modesto and Challenge Butter.

Drinks: Hollywood Dry, Inc., bottlers of Hollywood ginger ale. Hollywood Pomo, Hollywood dry orange, and manufacturers of soda fountain syrups, Hollywood.

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

ACTIONS ON RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

All resolutions pertaining to State legislative matters have had the careful attention of the Executive Council. Following are the high spots in Labor's program for the 1931 Session of the California Legislature:

1. Anti "Yellow Dog" Contract bill.
2. Requiring the employment of citizens on all public works, including contract work.
3. Anti-injunction bill.
4. Insurance against unemployment. (See President Stanton's report.)
5. Providing for the publication of additional textbooks in the State Printing Plant at Sacramento.
6. Requiring employers to purchase uniforms for employes when the wearing of such uniforms or special dress is mandatory.
7. Including lime and cement manufacturing plants within the scope of the existing law limiting working hours of miners to eight per day.
8. Regulating the working hours of chauffeurs and drivers, employed on auto stages, busses and trucks, when engaged as common carriers over the public highway.

All resolutions referring to Federal legislation have had the earnest attention of the Executive Council. Correspondence with the California Congressional Delegation has been duly recorded in the printed minutes of the meetings of the Executive Council, copies of which were supplied to all affiliated unions.

WORKERS' EDUCATION

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

The Committee had a number of meetings and, at one of these sessions, met with Mr. W. P. Reeves, a member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, for a lengthy discussion of the general problem of vocational education and in particular the need for Federal assistance and coöperation in California.

At another meeting the Committee had a frank exchange of views with Mr. H. A. Shuder, Educational Director of the San Quentin State Prison.

As per direction of the recent convention, the Committee on Education has sponsored a further survey of Coöperative Part-Time Education in Oakland and submitted the following recommendation to the Executive Council:

"That the State Board of Education be requested to appoint a state advisory committee on vocational education. It shall be the duty of this committee to set up policies and to hear and decide all complaints that may be made to them concerning coöperative education or any phase of vocational education, and to carry on for an experimental period of two years."

This suggestion was approved by Mr. Vierling Kersey, Superintendent of Public Instruction of California, and it is expected that such a committee will be functioning in the very near future.

COÖPERATION WITH THE STATE UNIVERSITY

The Joint Committee of 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 for perusal of the delegates to this convention.

A novel arrangement for the observance of Labor Day was initiated at the University of California six years ago. Since 1924, Labor Day has been celebrated by holding literary exercises on the University campus at Berkeley 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; 1930, Charles M. Feider.

MEASURES ON NOVEMBER BALLOT

The Long Beach convention decided to support the following measures to appear on the forthcoming November ballot:

Number on Ballot	Title on Ballot
1	Veterans' Welfare Bond Act of 1929.
2	Apportioning State Taxes to Firemen's Funds (S. C. A. 27)
5	State Employees' Retirement Salaries (A. C. A. 37)
8	Exempting Hospitals and Sanitariums from Taxation (S. C. A. 6)
9	Legalizing San Francisco Harbor Improvement Act (S. C. A. 28)
19	Judiciary Disqualifications (A. C. A. 17) Prohibits Judges from practicing law "either in or out of court."

During the year several Initiatives have qualified for the November ballot. The Executive Council has analyzed these Initiatives and makes the following recommendations:

Number on Ballot	Title on Ballot	
7	Daylight Saving Act	Vote NO
14	Registration of Voters	Vote NO
26	Sunday Closing Law	Vote YES

MEXICAN AND FILIPINO IMMIGRATION

The Executive Council has given continued watchful attention to Filipino and Mexican immigration.

With regard to Filipino Immigration 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 Filipino Exclusion bill (H. R. 8708), introduced by Congressman Welch, had a hearing before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization on April 10. Secretary McClatchy of the California Joint Immigration Committee and Attorney General Webb of California appeared at the hearing in behalf of the Joint Committee. Andrew Furuseth appeared in behalf of the International Seamen's Union of America and W. C. Husting represented the American Federation of Labor. These hearings are now in print and may be had upon application to any member of Congress. The Welch bill is still in Committee and unceasing activity is necessary to secure action by Congress.

The Executive Council has carried on constant agitation to arouse the people of California to the necessity of Filipino Exclusion. According to A. Valesco, Secretary of the Filipino Protective Association of America, there are now 65,000 Filipinos in California.

The report of the United States Commissioner of Navigation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, states that 7890 Filipinos were signed on as members of the crews of United States merchant vessels during said year. The displacement of American seamen by Filipinos is continuing. Recently the Chile Steamship Company, running three tankers under the American flag between San Pedro and South American ports, displaced full crews of white seamen with Filipinos, both on deck and in the engine room.

The State Department of Industrial Relations has completed and published its survey of Filipinos in California. This booklet contains detailed and authentic information. Copies may be had upon application to the Department of Industrial Relations, State Building, San Francisco.

Mexican Immigration.—Mexican Immigration restriction bills have had extensive hearings before various Congressional Committees.

At a hearing on the Mexican quota bill before the House Committee on Naturalization and Immigration, one Ralph W. Taylor, lobbyist for certain reactionary California farming interests, stated that Assembly Joint Resolution No. 11, which memorialized Congress to place Mexicans under the quota, was passed in the California Assembly by trading votes and that the California Senate did not know what it was doing when adopting the before-mentioned resolution. When Taylor's unfounded allegations were called to the attention of Speaker Levy of the Assembly and President pro tem Breed of the Senate, both authorized the use of official statements, squarely denying the ridiculous claims of said Taylor. These refutations were supplied to Chairman Johnson of the House Committee on Naturalization and Immigration. Copies were also sent to each member of the California delegation in Congress.

A Mexican immigration restriction bill sponsored by Senator Harris was adopted by the Senate on April 17. This bill would limit the Mexican immigration to between 1200 and 1800 annually.

The Harris Bill was then considered by the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives, which reported in favor of its adoption on May 22, in spite of the fact that the bill was opposed by the State Department. The Rules Committee of the House refused, however, to let the bill come to a vote at the recently adjourned session.

If sufficient pressure is brought to bear on the members of Congress both the Filipino and Mexican Restriction Bills may be enacted into law at the session of Congress which begins on the first Monday in December.

PARDONS FOR MOONEY AND BILLINGS

The developments in the Mooney-Billings case during the year have had a tendency to again direct nation-wide attention to the continued unjust imprisonment of these two men.

The chronological events of the year were as follows:

1. The decision of Billings to file his application for a pardon. (It should be understood that the Governor of California cannot grant a pardon in this case until he has "the written recommendation of a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court.")

2. Governor Young referred Mooney's application for pardon to the Advisory Pardon Board.

3. The Supreme Court refused to recommend a pardon for Billings and insinuated that even if Mooney and Billings did not commit the murders, they knew who did, and that they had not offered to aid the police in apprehending the bomb throwers.

4. The Advisory Pardon Board refused to recommend a pardon for Mooney.

5. Governor Young denied a pardon to Mooney and in a lengthy statement declared that: "until some further light is shed upon the case I accept the conclusions of the Supreme Court and Advisory Pardon Board."

6. John McDonald, key witness, was located in Baltimore and expressed his willingness to come to California and again repudiate his perjured testimony.

7. The Supreme Court granted a rehearing in the Billings case upon presentation of a brief filed in his behalf by Attorney Edwin V. McKenzie.

8. The Supreme Court spent many days in taking the testimony of numerous persons and held a special session within Folsom Prison to take Billings' direct testimony.

9. The Supreme Court closed the hearings in the case and announced that consideration of the case would be resumed late in September.

Following the refusal of Governor Young to grant a pardon to Mooney and before McDonald had started for California your Executive Council unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, in regular meeting assembled in San Francisco, July 13, 1930, that we reiterate our firm belief in the innocence of Mooney and Billings and strongly urge the Governor of California to immediately reopen the case and use every means at his disposal to have all the discredited witnesses brought before competent authorities so that the flimsy excuses for the continued incarceration of these innocent men may be fully swept away."

Billings took the discouraging news with commendable fortitude and merely reiterated his absolute innocence.

Mooney made impassioned charges against various persons who have tried to help him. Your Secretary was assailed as follows:

"Paul Scharrenberg went to Billings, without my knowing it, and talked Billings into putting his case ahead with mine. He cajoled Billings into believing his chances were as good as mine." San Francisco News, July 14, 1930.

Now, if your Secretary had actually urged Billings to file his application for a pardon, he would have acted in accordance with the expressed wishes of the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor. However, Mooney's "cajoling" charges are fully refuted by the following excerpts from a letter sent by Billings to your Secretary under date of October 8, 1929:

"While you were away to the convention Mr. Older visited me and convinced me that it would be best to present my petition for pardon as early as possible. He told me that he had already visited Tom and that Tom no longer opposed the idea of both cases being handled together. Being thus relieved of the obligation of holding my petition until after the Mooney case has been finally decided I have agreed to file my petition as soon as I can get it ready.

"Since then I have written my petition in brief form and have now completed all of it except the chapter on the letters from the jurors and other interested parties. That one chapter will not likely require more than ten pages and if I had those letters from Brennan, Dunne, Goff, Matheson and Brady I could doubtless complete the writing of the petition in less than a week. If you have obtained letters from any of these gentlemen please forward copies of same to me at once so that I may finish my writing.

"Please advise me about the letters at your earliest convenience as I am anxious to get this matter settled as soon as possible."

Your Secretary pleads guilty to having been helpful in obtaining letters from some of the persons mentioned. In fact, your Secretary has, at all times, tried to be helpful to both Mooney and Billings. But it has been a thankless job so far as Mooney is concerned.

The Urgent Need for a Financial Statement.—From time to time inquiries are received by the officers of the California State Federation of Labor relative to the financial affairs of the Mooney-Billings Defense.

The only available information is as follows: From August, 1916, to January, 1918, the sum of \$108,225.61 was raised for the defense of Mooney, Billings and others indicted for alleged participation in the preparedness parade explosion of July 22, 1916. For the before-mentioned collections 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 repudiating 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.

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.

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.

No financial report 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."

Of course, the foregoing is not an "audit" in any sense of the word but it is the only financial statement that has been brought to the knowledge of the California State Federation of Labor, since the Workers' Defense League published a detailed statement in 1918.

In view of the fact that more funds will be necessary to carry on the Mooney-Billings Defense and to make possible the collection of the necessary sums it is urged that the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee prepare a detailed financial report of receipts

and disbursements similar to the reports issued annually by the California State Federation of Labor.

NEEDLESS SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIVES

The construction work begun years ago to assure San Francisco of an adequate water supply, has continued to take a heavy toll of life.

On June 8, seven men were killed in the upper Alameda Creek tunnel.

On July 11, twelve men were killed in a gas explosion in the Mitchel tunnel.

This brings the total of recorded deaths to nearly one hundred. Surely, this has been too heavy a toll and clearly indicates gross negligence or unwillingness on the part of the authorities to cooperate with the workers in the adoption of reasonable safety precautions. It is, of course, well known that Chief Engineer O'Shaughnessy has for years refused to recognize the existence of the tunnel workers' union. During the year there were repeated complaints from the Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers' Union No. 45 at Livermore about the activities of certain deputy sheriffs and guards who intimidate members of the union. A. F. of L. Organizer Casey and Secretary Sweeney of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union, who visited the tunnel job on official union business, were ordered off the grounds by guards employed by the City and County of San Francisco. Efforts to obtain redress from the San Francisco municipal authorities were made by a special committee appointed by the San Francisco Labor Council, but without success.

The only promise that the needless sacrifice of human lives may come to an end is the appointment by the Governor of California of a committee of citizens to investigate the catastrophes and to recommend the plans that are deemed best for the future. The committee consists of President Robert G. Sproul of the University of California (Chairman); Daniel Harrington, Chief Engineer of the Safety Division of the U. S. Bureau of Mines; Michael Casey, well-known trade-unionist; Fred W. Bradley, a California mining engineer and past president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and Judge M. C. Sloss, former Associate Justice of the State of California. Secretary of Commerce Lamont gave his approval to the visit of Mr. Harrington to California. This engineer is conceded to have the best individual experience in the United States in dealing with the problems connected with methane gas. •

The Committee's report is expected in the near future.

A RECORD OF CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE

The last two conventions, by overwhelming votes, sustained the right of the Federation's Secretary to serve as a member of the San Francisco Harbor Board. Inasmuch as this appointment will shortly terminate it seems appropriate to briefly record some of the net results of a trade-unionist's service as a Harbor Commissioner:

Wage Increases.—The following members of trade-unions employed by the Harbor Commission obtained wage increases: 1 Foreman Carpenter, 20 Carpenters, 1 Foreman Painter, 14 Painters, 10 Electrical Workers, 1 Cable Splicer, 1 Foreman Sheet Metal Worker, 3 Sheet Metal Workers, 3 Plumbers, 1 Millman, 1 Plasterer, 1 Master Mechanic, 5 Machinists, 10 Hostlers or Machinists' Helpers, 2 Blacksmiths' Helpers, 2 Boilermakers, 1 Coppersmith, 1 Crane Engineer, 15 Locomotive Engineers, 15 Locomotive Foremen, 17 Locomotive Firemen, 39 Switchmen, 24 Section men, 5 Pile Driver Engineers, 6 Foreman Pileman, 49 Pilemen, 3 Tugboat Captains, 3 Marine Engineers, 14 Marine Firemen, 30 Deckhands, 5 Head Levermen, 5 Levermen, 4 Truck Drivers and 22 Laborers.

First Aid Rooms.—Formerly, most of the lessees of the piers along the San Francisco waterfront kept on hand a First Aid chest containing bandages and other material used in applying emergency treatment to longshoremen and other workers who met with accidents in loading or unloading ships. Pending the arrival of an ambulance, the injured man was kept anywhere on the dock and was always subject to drafts, dust, cold and usually a gaping crowd. Following an exchange of views upon the subject, with the officers of the San Francisco Longshoremen's Association, the Harbor Board installed First Aid rooms on all the principal docks. These rooms are used exclusively for the purpose of giving emergency treatments and contain, in addition to the standardized contents of the First Aid chest, running water with electric heating facilities, a regulation hospital cot and everything that can be furnished to make the injured worker as comfortable as possible until medical aid is available.

The Five Day Week.—At the suggestion of representatives of the Bay District Council of Carpenters, the Five Day Week was inaugurated in all the mechanical departments of the Harbor Commission in January, 1929. It should be noted, in this connection, that a bill (A. B. 412) to establish a Five Day Week for State Employees died in the Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital at the last session of the Legislature.

Locker and Shower Rooms.—Formerly the clothes lockers and toilets were scattered throughout the shops of the Belt Line Railroad. At the suggestion of your Secretary, a modern, sanitary building containing individual steel lockers, toilets, wash basins, showers, benches, etc., was erected in the yard adjacent to the roundhouse of the Belt Line Railroad. The actual cost of this much appreciated improvement was \$6,052.15.

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	652	95,400
September 1, 1926.....	662	27	689	96,600
September 1, 1927.....	648	28	676	95,200
September 1, 1928.....	647	30	677	96,100
September 1, 1929.....	623	32	655	99,000
September 1, 1930.....	627	32	659	100,200*

*** 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, not in affiliation with the A. F. of L., the minimum total California trade-union membership should be approximately 150,000.

Report of Membership, 1929-1930

Labor Councils in good standing, September 1, 1929.....	32
Local unions in good standing, September 1, 1929.....	623
	<hr/>
Labor unions affiliated during the year.....	655
	32
	<hr/>
	687
Amalgamated with other unions.....	4
Charters surrendered.....	3
Suspended for nonpayment of per capita tax.....	21
	<hr/>
	28
Organizations in good standing, September 1, 1930.....	659
Approximate membership of newly affiliated unions plus increase in membership of unions already affiliated.....	5900
Approximate decrease in membership of affiliated unions plus loss of membership in unions listed as suspended, etc.....	4700
	<hr/>
Net increase in membership.....	1200

New Affiliations

BAKERSFIELD	LONG BEACH
Oil Workers No. 19.	
GLENDALE	Garment Workers No. 56
Barbers No. 606	LOS ANGELES
HOLLYWOOD	Carpenters No. 25.
Motion Picture Costumers No. 18607	Elevator Constructors No. 18

Hoisting and Highway Engineers No. 523.

Reinforced Iron Workers No. 416

Stage Employees No. 683

Women's Union Label League No. 36

MARTINEZ

Boilermakers No. 183.

MERCED

Culinary Workers No. 184.

MODESTO

Carpenters No. 1235

Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 542

Teamsters No. 386

OROVILLE

Boilermakers No. 690

PITTSBURG

Barbers No. 917

SACRAMENTO

Operating Engineers No. 210

SALINAS

Barbers No. 827

SAN BERNARDINO

Bakery and Confectionery Workers No.

27

Barbers No. 253

SAN DIEGO

Electrical Workers No. 569

SAN DIMAS

Teachers No. 210

SAN FRANCISCO

Marine Engineers No. 49

Millwrights No. 766

Operating Engineers No. 64

SAN JOSE

Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 842

Street Carmen No. 265

SAN RAFAEL

Barbers No. 582

STOCKTON

Meat Cutters No. 127

VENTURA

Typographical No. 909

WATTS

Welders No. 338

Amalgamated with Other Unions

Carpenters No. 158 with Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles.

Carpenters No. 426 with Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles.

Carpenters No. 738 with Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles.

Steam Engineers No. 147 of Santa Rosa with Operating Engineers No. 507, Oakland.

Charters Surrendered

Carpenters No. 2437, National City.

Teamsters No. 35, Petaluma.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5, South San Francisco.

Suspended for Nonpayment of Per Capita Tax

Hod Carriers No. 546, Hanford.

Carpenters No. 1139, Hollister.

Building Service Employees No. 64, Los Angeles.

City and County Laborers No. 722, Los Angeles.

Cleaners and Dyers No. 17954, Los Angeles.

Coopers No. 152, Los Angeles.

Flour and Cereal Workers No. 204, Los Angeles.

Meat Cutters No. 421, Los Angeles.

Auto Painters No. 792, Los Angeles.

Painters No. 272, Monterey.

Potters No. 89, Richmond.

Painters No. 780, Riverside.

Lathers No. 109, Sacramento.

Lathers No. 252, San Bernardino.

Cigar Makers No. 332, San Diego.

Lathers No. 260, San Diego.

Egg Inspectors No. 16086, San Francisco.

Glove Workers No. 39, San Francisco.

Butchers No. 551, San Pedro.

Typographical No. 875, Santa Monica.

Electrical Workers No. 594, Santa Rosa.

Central Labor Union, Visalia.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 1, 1929, to August 31, 1930, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year:

Receipts

Affiliation Fee	\$ 32.00
Per Capita Tax	12,056.53
Miscellaneous	337.50
Total	\$12,426.03

Disbursements

Long Beach Convention	\$ 1,407.09
Executive Council	276.45
Office Expense	257.97
Postage and Mailing	468.43
Printing	608.86
Rent	762.00
Salaries	6,200.00
Legislative Expense	138.00
A. F. of L. Convention Delegate	600.00
Miscellaneous Expense	437.90
Total	\$11,156.70

Recapitulation

Cash Balance, September 1, 1929	\$ 7,568.81
Total Receipts for Twelve Months	12,426.03
Total	\$19,994.84
Total Disbursements	\$11,156.70
Cash Balance, September 2, 1930	\$ 8,838.14
Invested in Liberty Bond, Bond of City and County of San Francisco and Bond of City of Los Angeles (\$1,000.00 each, par value)	\$ 3,000.00
Total	\$11,838.14

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL

Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee

ANAHEIM		CHICO	
Carpenters No. 2203	\$ 8.00	Barbers No. 354	5.00
Painters No. 1136	3.00	COALINGA	
Typographical No. 873	6.00	Oil Workers No. 2	6.00
BAKERSFIELD		COMPTON	
Bakers No. 146	4.17	Barbers No. 906	7.00
Barbers No. 317	8.15	EL CENTRO	
Butchers No. 193	6.00	Barbers No. 733	6.00
Carpenters No. 743	18.83	Typographical No. 707	4.50
Cooks and Waiters No. 550	25.70	EUREKA	
Electrical Workers No. 428	6.00	Bakers No. 195	6.00
Hod Carriers No. 220	6.00	Carpenters No. 1040	6.00
Labor Council	12.00	Cooks and Waiters No. 220	11.13
Lathers No. 300	6.00	Federated Trades Council	15.00
Laundry Workers No. 175	11.61	Hod Carriers No. 181	6.50
Musicians No. 263	9.75	Laundry Workers No. 156	6.50
Oil Workers No. 19	15.14	Machinists No. 540	7.50
Painters No. 314	11.12	Musicians No. 333	12.50
Printing Pressmen No. 264	4.50	Painters No. 1034	4.50
Stage Employees No. 215	5.50	Typographical No. 207	7.50
Steam Engineers No. 469	5.00	FRESNO	
Typographical No. 439	6.00	Auto Mechanics No. 684	6.00
BENICIA		Bakers No. 43	8.70
Federal Employes No. 218	6.00	Building and Common Laborers No. 135	11.55
BREA			
Oil Workers No. 27	6.00		

Butchers No. 126.....	8.17	Glass Bottle Blowers No. 122.....	9.00
Carpenters No. 701.....	22.50	Hod Carriers No. 507.....	3.30
Cooks and Waiters No. 62.....	16.20	Lathers No. 172.....	3.50
Electrical Workers No. 100.....	1.50	Machinists No. 1235.....	10.50
Electrical Workers No. 169.....	5.00	Moving Picture Operators No. 521.....	4.00
Gas Workers No. 17273.....	8.94	Musicians No. 353.....	14.79
Glass Workers No. 132.....	5.00	Oil Workers No. 128.....	60.00
Hod Carriers No. 294.....	6.00	Painters No. 256.....	13.89
Iron Workers No. 155.....	6.00	Plasterers No. 343.....	9.12
Labor Council.....	10.00	Plumbers No. 494.....	9.60
Lathers No. 83.....	6.00	Printing Pressmen No. 285.....	4.50
Laundry Workers No. 85.....	20.53	Sheet Metal Workers No. 503.....	5.50
Letter Carriers No. 231.....	5.10	Tailors No. 255.....	6.40
Machinists No. 653.....	9.43	Typographical No. 650.....	9.00
Millmen's No. 1496.....	3.00		
Moving Picture Operators No. 599.....	5.00		
Musicians No. 210.....	17.75		
Printing Pressman No. 159.....	4.50		
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252.....	6.00		
Sign Painters No. 966.....	6.00		
Stage Employees No. 158.....	6.00		
Steam Engineers No. 336.....	8.50		
Stereotypers No. 104.....	3.00		
Teamsters No. 431.....	41.14		
Typographical No. 144.....	18.25		
FULLERTON			
Barbers No. 766.....	6.50		
GLENDALE			
Barbers No. 606.....	1.50		
Carpenters No. 563.....	7.19		
Central Labor Union.....	12.00		
Electrical Workers No. 691.....	4.50		
Plumbers No. 761.....	3.00		
Typographical No. 871.....	4.50		
GRASS VALLEY			
Miners No. 90.....	6.00		
HANFORD			
Carpenters No. 1043.....	6.00		
Electrical Workers No. 216.....	18.00		
Musicians No. 462.....	6.00		
Painters No. 594.....	5.00		
HOLLYWOOD			
Int'l Photographers No. 659.....	69.89		
Motion Picture Costumers No. 18067.....	9.84		
HUNTINGTON BEACH			
Carpenters No. 2056.....	6.00		
INGLEWOOD			
Carpenters No. 909.....	4.00		
LA JOLLA			
Carpenters No. 1358.....	6.01		
LIVERMORE			
Tunnel Workers No. 45.....	13.75		
LONG BEACH			
Barbers No. 622.....	11.60		
Bricklayers No. 13.....	17.62		
Carpenters No. 710.....	25.00		
Central Labor Council.....	15.00		
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17965.....	1.00		
Culinary Alliance No. 681.....	16.56		
Electrical Workers No. 711.....	9.60		
Garment Workers No. 56.....	2.83		
		Asbestos Workers No. 5.....	9.07
		Bakers No. 37.....	25.50
		Bakers No. 453.....	9.00
		Barbers No. 295.....	37.48
		Bill Posters No. 32.....	7.20
		Boilermakers No. 92.....	9.00
		Bookbinders No. 63.....	15.00
		Bricklayers No. 2.....	48.00
		Broom and Whisk Makers No. 28.....	6.00
		Building and Common Laborers No. 696.....	7.50
		Cap Makers No. 26.....	5.10
		Carpenters No. 25.....	14.64
		Carpenters No. 158.....	56.25
		Carpenters No. 426.....	31.70
		Carpenters No. 738.....	5.00
		Carpenters No. 946.....	117.73
		Carpenters and Joiners No. 1976.....	5.80
		Central Labor Council.....	12.00
		Cooks No. 468.....	47.22
		Dining Car Employees No. 582.....	6.46
		Egg Inspectors No. 14934.....	4.50
		Electrical Workers No. 18.....	59.75
		Electrotypers No. 137.....	6.50
		Elevator Constructors No. 18.....	9.12
		Federal Employees No. 62.....	13.00
		Stationary Firemen No. 220.....	6.00
		Floor Walkers No. 2094.....	9.25
		Garment Cutters No. 36.....	4.50
		Garment Workers No. 125.....	75.96
		Glass Bottle Blowers No. 129.....	8.40
		Glass Workers No. 636.....	4.95
		Metal Polishers No. 67.....	9.35
		United Hatters No. 41.....	5.50
		Hoisting and Highway Engineers No. 523.....	4.00
		Iron Workers No. 433.....	6.00
		Reinforced Iron Workers No. 416.....	5.50
		Lathers No. 42.....	20.64
		Laundry Workers No. 52.....	4.50
		Leather Workers No. 8.....	6.00
		Machinists No. 311.....	60.00
		Mailers No. 9.....	9.00
		Millmen No. 884.....	9.00
		Molders No. 374.....	12.00
		Musicians No. 47.....	240.00
		Musicians No. 767.....	14.98
		Office Employees No. 15251.....	4.44
		Oil Workers No. 129.....	4.84
		Pattern Makers Ass'n.....	7.65
		Photo Engravers No. 32.....	12.00
		Plasterers No. 2.....	36.14
		Plumbers No. 78.....	59.50
		Post Office Clerks No. 64.....	99.59

Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	30.00
Webb Pressmen No. 18.....	18.00
Roofers No. 36.....	9.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108.....	36.00
Sleeping Car Conductors No. 5.....	13.70
Stage Employees No. 33.....	51.49
Motion Picture Studio Mechanics No. 37.....	274.10
Motor Picture Projectionists No. 150.....	44.80
Stage Employees No. 683.....	35.34
Steam Engineers No. 72.....	30.36
Stereotypers No. 58.....	11.91
Switchmen No. 43.....	6.30
Taxicab Drivers No. 640.....	4.12
Tile Layers No. 18.....	12.39
Truck Drivers No. 208.....	18.44
Typographical No. 174.....	63.00
Waiters No. 17.....	34.67
Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers No. 639.....	44.57
Women's Union Label League No. 36.....	10.82

MARTINEZ

Boilermakers No. 183.....	1.22
Carpenters No. 2046.....	5.00
Oil Workers No. 5.....	15.85
Painters No. 741.....	6.00

MARYSVILLE

Barbers No. 720.....	6.00
Butchers No. 505.....	2.00
Carpenters No. 1570.....	5.50
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Culinary Alliance No. 715.....	6.01
Hod Carriers No. 121.....	4.50
Laundry Workers No. 247.....	4.50
Musicians No. 158.....	7.43
Painters No. 146.....	6.00
Stage Employees No. 216.....	7.00
Teamsters No. 137.....	6.00
Typographical No. 223.....	4.50

MENLO PARK

Carpenters No. 828.....	3.00
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MERCED

Carpenters No. 1202.....	9.55
Culinary Workers No. 184.....	6.00
Electrical Workers No. 651.....	1.50

MILL VALLEY

Carpenters No. 1710.....	5.00
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MODESTO

Butchers No. 108.....	6.83
Carpenters No. 1235.....	6.00
Central Labor Council.....	13.00
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 542.....	5.00
Electrical Workers No. 684.....	1.50
Painters No. 317.....	7.00
Post Office Clerks No. 635.....	6.50
Teamsters No. 386.....	11.64
Typographical No. 689.....	4.50

MONTEREY

Barbers No. 896.....	6.00
Carpenters No. 1451.....	12.50
Teamsters No. 210.....	4.71

MOUNTAIN VIEW

Carpenters No. 1280.....	6.00
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NAPA

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 322....	4.50
Carpenters No. 2114.....	6.73
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Garment Workers No. 137.....	10.63
Musicians No. 541.....	7.56

NATIONAL CITY

Carpenters No. 2437.....	5.50
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NEWARK

Stove Mounters No. 61.....	6.00
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OAKLAND

Auto Mechanics No. 1546.....	10.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432....	36.00
Bakers No. 119.....	16.00
Barbers No. 134.....	44.00
Boilermakers No. 39.....	12.39
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324....	6.20
Bricklayers No. 8.....	18.40
Bridgemen No. 378.....	5.50
Butchers No. 120.....	15.00
Carpenters No. 36.....	57.87
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Retail Clerks No. 47.....	6.00
Shoe Clerks No. 1129.....	4.50
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 31.....	60.00
Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 456.....	5.10
Electrical Workers No. 50.....	6.00
City Firemen No. 55.....	5.50
Gardeners No. 17847.....	8.41
Ice and Cold Storage Workers No. 15019.....	6.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	13.39
Lathers No. 88.....	6.40
Machinists No. 284.....	60.00
Mailers No. 63.....	4.50
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302.....	48.00
Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	21.00
Plumbers No. 444.....	24.00
Painters No. 127.....	47.40
Railway Carmen No. 735.....	5.50
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216.....	12.00
Stage Employees No. 107.....	6.48
Moving Picture Operators No. 169	6.27
Stationary Engineers No. 507.....	28.50
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 342.....	9.60
Street Carmen No. 192.....	120.00
Teamsters No. 70.....	103.00
Typographical No. 36.....	45.59

OROVILLE

Boilermakers No. 690.....	2.50
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1240....	6.00
Railway Carmen No. 679.....	10.50

PACIFIC GROVE

Carpenters No. 806.....	10.85
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PALO ALTO

Barbers No. 914.....	9.10
Carpenters No. 668.....	15.96
Painters No. 388.....	7.10
Typographical No. 521.....	6.00

PASADENA

Board of Labor.....	12.00
Carpenters No. 769.....	8.43
Electrical Workers No. 418.....	6.50
Lathers No. 81.....	6.00
Printing Pressmen No. 155.....	5.00
Typographical No. 583.....	9.00

PETALUMA

Barbers No. 419.....	6.00
Carpenters No. 981.....	7.96
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 271.....	3.50
Hod Carriers No. 488.....	6.00
Typographical No. 600.....	4.50

PINE KNOT

Carpenters No. 1170.....	6.00
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PITTSBURG

Barbers No. 917.....	1.50
Sacramento River Fishermen's Union	26.00

REDLANDS

Carpenters No. 1343.....	4.50
Painters No. 1335.....	6.00
Plumbers No. 364.....	5.50

REDWOOD CITY

Carpenters No. 1408.....	14.10
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RICHMOND

Barbers No. 508.....	5.60
Boilermakers No. 317.....	7.60
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Firemen No. 188.....	3.00
Laundry Workers No. 23.....	15.00
Musicians No. 424.....	4.21
Stage Employees No. 560.....	7.00
Typographical No. 738.....	6.00

RIVERSIDE

Barbers No. 171.....	4.50
Central Labor Council.....	7.50
Electrical Workers No. 440.....	6.00
Federal Employees No. 119.....	6.00
Typographical No. 254.....	6.00

ROSEVILLE

Carpenters No. 1147.....	4.50
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SACRAMENTO

Bakers No. 85.....	9.00
Barbers No. 112.....	13.80
Blacksmiths No. 174.....	6.00
Bookbinders No. 35.....	9.60
Bricklayers No. 9.....	7.46
Bridgemen No. 118.....	4.00
Butchers No. 498.....	16.87
Carpenters No. 586.....	35.57
Culinary Workers Alliance No. 561	41.06
Electrical Workers No. 36.....	6.50
Electrical Workers No. 340.....	5.10
Technical Engineers and Draftsmen No. 47.....	7.50
Federated Trades Council.....	12.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 230.....	3.00
Laundry Workers No. 75.....	10.00
Letter Carriers No. 133.....	8.76
Machinists No. 33.....	16.47

Molders No. 199.....	4.50
Musicians No. 12.....	18.00
Dredgemen No. 45-C.....	13.55
Operating Engineers No. 210.....	3.00
Painters No. 487.....	20.02
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 477	6.75
Post Office Clerks No. 66.....	13.51
Printing Pressmen No. 60.....	5.85
Sheet Metal Workers No. 162.....	8.11
Stage Employees No. 50.....	6.00
Moving Picture Operators No. 252	2.53
Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 86	4.00
Street Carmen No. 256.....	8.40
Tailors No. 107.....	9.00
Sacramento Chapter No. 31 (Teachers)	17.35
Teamsters No. 585.....	30.00
Material Teamsters No. 803.....	8.46
Typographical No. 46.....	24.26

SALINAS

Barbers No. 827.....	6.00
Central Labor Union of Monterey County	12.00

SAN BERNARDINO

Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 27.....	1.50
Barbers No. 253.....	1.67
Carpenters No. 944.....	15.07
Central Labor Council.....	13.00
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 673	4.40
Motion Picture Operators No. 577	6.00
Painters No. 775.....	6.00
Printing Pressmen No. 138.....	9.00
Typographical No. 84.....	7.80

SAN BRUNO

Carpenters No. 848.....	6.00
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SAN DIEGO

Barbers No. 256.....	14.02
Bridgemen No. 229.....	6.00
Butchers No. 229.....	13.06
Carpenters No. 1296.....	21.91
Carpenters No. 1571.....	4.50
Cigar Makers No. 332.....	1.50
Cooks, Waitresses and Helpers No. 402	30.00
Draftsmen No. 9.....	6.00
Electrical Workers No. 465.....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 569.....	3.40
Federal Employees No. 63.....	8.64
Federated Trades and Labor Council	5.00
Fire Fighters No. 145.....	21.77
Hod Carriers No. 89.....	3.00
Letter Carriers No. 70.....	9.00
Machinists No. 389.....	5.47
Molders No. 387.....	6.00
Musicians No. 325.....	62.01
Plasterers No. 346.....	8.10
Painters No. 333.....	21.19
Plumbers No. 230.....	14.10
Post Office Clerks No. 197.....	9.18
Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	7.97
Railway and Steamship Clerks	

No. 247	4.50	Metal Polishers and Platers No. 128	14.40
Stage Employees No. 122	4.50	Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226	87.59
Moving Picture Operators No. 297	4.50	Millwrights No. 766	7.00
Stereo and Electrotypers No. 82	9.00	Miscellaneous Employees No. 110	99.58
Tile Layers No. 28	6.00	Molders No. 164	78.00
Typographical No. 221	21.60	Musicians No. 6	180.00
Waiters and Beverage Dispensers No. 500	3.00	Office Employees No. 13188	24.00
SAN DIMAS		Hoisting Engineers No. 59	18.00
Teachers No. 210	4.00	Operating Engineers No. 64	5.46
SAN FRANCISCO		Painters No. 19	81.52
Alaska Fishermen	180.00	Pattern Makers Association	24.00
Auto Mechanics No. 1305	42.00	Paving Cutters No. 69	6.50
Bakers No. 24	72.00	Photo Engravers No. 8	12.00
Cracker Bakers No. 125	11.50	Pile Drivers No. 34	70.00
Joint Auxiliary Cracker Bakers Nos. 24-119-125	24.00	Ornamental Plasterers and Modelers No. 460	14.40
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484	58.50	Post Office Clerks No. 2	96.00
Barbers No. 148	96.00	Printing Pressmen No. 24	61.37
Beer Drivers No. 227	18.00	Web Pressmen No. 4	18.00
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44	8.25	Railway Mail Association	29.04
Bookbinders and Binderywomen No. 31-125	40.50	Sail Makers No. 11775	6.00
Bottlers No. 293	34.00	Sailors Union of the Pacific	240.00
Brewery Workmen No. 7	24.00	Sausage Makers No. 203	17.00
Butchers No. 115	82.50	Sewermen No. 534	7.50
Butchers No. 508	10.49	Sheet Metal Workers No. 104	37.50
Carpenters No. 22	58.86	Shipwrights, Joiners and Boat Builders No. 1149	26.77
Carpenters No. 483	69.87	Sleeping Car Conductors No. 19	9.15
Carpet Workers No. 1	14.05	Stage Employees No. 16	11.55
Chauffeurs No. 265	168.26	Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162	12.00
Cigar Makers No. 228	8.00	Steam Shovelmen No. 45	29.71
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 112 (17960)	6.00	Stereo and Electrotypers No. 29	18.00
Grocery Clerks No. 648	12.00	Stove Mounters No. 62	6.00
Cooks No. 44	194.94	Street Carmen No. 518	99.00
Coopers No. 1	21.53	Submarine Divers and Tenders No. 16139	4.50
Draftsmen No. 11	9.60	Teachers No. 61	10.82
Electrical Workers No. 6	43.00	Teamsters No. 85	285.00
Electrical Workers No. 151	33.00	Material Teamsters No. 216	30.00
Electrical Workers No. 537	5.00	Trackmen No. 687	9.90
Elevator Constructors No. 8	22.50	Typographical No. 21	149.60
Federal Employees No. 1	88.00	Upholsterers No. 28	12.00
Ferryboatmen	162.50	Varnishers and Polishers No. 134	13.65
Garment Cutters No. 45	6.00	Waiters No. 30	245.24
Garment Workers No. 131	84.00	Waitresses No. 48	109.42
United Hatters No. 23	6.00	Water Workers No. 401	31.94
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519	13.74	Window Cleaners No. 44	6.00
Janitors No. 9	40.00	Wood Carvers and Modelers No. 1	6.00
Labor Council	12.00	SAN JOSE	
United Laborers No. 261	37.00	Barbers No. 252	11.67
Laundry Drivers No. 256	36.00	Butchers No. 506	25.59
Laundry Workers No. 26	216.00	Carpenters No. 316	27.40
Letter Carriers No. 214	90.00	Cement Workers No. 270	5.90
Lithographers No. 17	13.50	Central Labor Council	12.00
Longshoremen's Association	300.00	Cooks and Waiters No. 180	11.24
Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association	5.50	Hod Carriers No. 234	4.50
Machinists No. 68	90.00	Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 842	1.50
Mailers No. 18	12.03	Lathers No. 144	6.82
Marine Cooks and Stewards Association	12.00	Laundry Workers No. 33	11.37
Marine Engineers No. 49	25.00	Machinists No. 504	7.11
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders	90.00	Material Handlers No. 115	6.00
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40	51.72	Millmen No. 262	10.63
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89 (Bar Pilots)	12.00	Musicians No. 153	36.00
		Painters No. 507	6.34
		Plasterers No. 224	5.00
		Plumbers No. 393	6.63
		Printing Pressmen No. 146	6.50

PROCEEDINGS OF

Sheet Metal Workers No. 309.....	6.00	Painters No. 1254.....	6.00
Stage Employees No. 134.....	7.00	Sheet Metal Workers No. 304.....	5.00
Steam and Operating Engineers No. 171.....	7.00	Typographical No. 589.....	6.00
Street Carmen No. 265.....	3.60	SANTA MARIA	
Tailors No. 108.....	4.50	Carpenters No. 2477.....	7.65
Teamsters No. 287.....	24.00	SANTA MONICA	
Typographical No. 231.....	10.80	Electrical Workers No. 1154.....	6.00
SAN LEANDRO		SANTA ROSA	
Musicians No. 510.....	9.00	Barbers No. 159.....	6.00
SAN LUIS OBISPO		Butchers No. 364.....	5.28
Barbers No. 767.....	6.00	Carpenters No. 751.....	10.00
Carpenters No. 1632.....	7.53	Central Labor Council.....	11.00
Central Labor Union.....	14.00	Hod Carriers No. 139.....	3.81
Culinary Alliance No. 98.....	5.32	Lathers No. 243.....	6.00
Typographical No. 576.....	6.00	Musicians No. 292.....	15.63
SAN MATEO		Painters No. 364.....	6.00
Butchers No. 516.....	13.00	Stage Employees No. 420.....	7.50
Carpenters No. 162.....	25.71	Steam Engineers No. 147.....	3.50
Electrical Workers No. 617.....	8.88	Typographical No. 577.....	6.00
Printing Pressmen No. 315.....	4.50	SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO	
Stage Employees No. 409.....	6.00	Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5	18.00
General Teamsters No. 160.....	12.32	STOCKTON	
Typographical No. 624.....	6.00	Bakers No. 120.....	11.16
SAN PEDRO		Barbers No. 312.....	9.66
Barbers No. 881.....	6.30	Carpenters No. 266.....	11.62
Carpenters No. 1140.....	18.28	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Central Labor Council.....	15.00	Culinary Workers Alliance No. 572	24.89
Culinary Workers No. 754.....	31.00	Electrical Workers No. 591.....	6.50
Painters Union No. 949.....	1.80	Hod Carriers No. 73.....	1.50
Pile Drivers No. 2375.....	30.28	Machinists No. 364.....	6.00
Plumbers No. 616.....	7.50	Meat Cutters No. 127.....	4.52
Steam Engineers No. 235.....	12.00	Painters No. 1115.....	2.51
Typographical No. 862.....	4.50	Plasterers No. 222.....	3.00
SAN RAFAEL		Plumbers No. 492.....	10.50
Barbers No. 582.....	2.50	Post Office Clerks No. 320.....	6.00
Carpenters No. 35.....	8.10	Printing Pressmen No. 132.....	6.50
SANTA ANA		Sheet Metal Workers No. 283.....	7.69
Barbers No. 549.....	4.00	Stage Employees No. 90.....	6.00
Carpenters No. 688.....	10.11	Moving Picture Projectionists No. 428.....	8.50
Musicians No. 687.....	17.02	Street Carmen No. 276.....	6.00
Plumbers No. 641.....	6.00	Teamsters No. 22.....	6.27
Stage Employees No. 504.....	6.50	Typographical No. 56.....	7.20
Typographical No. 579.....	6.70	TAFT	
SANTA BARBARA		Barbers No. 869.....	7.00
Barbers No. 832.....	4.00	Carpenters No. 1774.....	6.00
Bricklayers No. 5.....	4.80	Central Labor Union.....	15.00
Building and Common Laborers No. 591.....	17.04	Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 771.....	11.10
Carpenters No. 1062.....	69.45	Electrical Workers No. 343.....	6.00
Culinary Alliance No. 498.....	27.51	Laundry Workers No. 124.....	7.50
Hod Carriers No. 195.....	6.27	Machinists No. 1428.....	3.00
Lathers No. 379.....	6.65	Painters No. 702.....	7.50
Letter Carriers Assn. No. 290.....	7.50	TULARE	
Machinists No. 338.....	7.39	Carpenters No. 1578.....	6.00
Musicians No. 308.....	12.59	Painters No. 1130.....	6.00
Painters No. 715.....	22.51	VALLEJO	
Plasterers No. 341.....	7.50	Barbers No. 335.....	5.68
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 114	11.49	Boilermakers No. 148.....	17.40
Post Office Clerks No. 264.....	6.00	Carpenters No. 180.....	11.19
Roofers No. 56.....	4.50	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 364.....	6.50	Culinary Workers No. 560.....	11.24
Stage Employees No. 442.....	4.50	Federal Employees No. 76.....	27.60
Typographical No. 394.....	6.00	Laundry Workers No. 113.....	8.81
SANTA CRUZ		Machinists No. 252.....	24.00
Musicians No. 346.....	6.15	Musicians No. 367.....	6.50

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

41

Painters No. 376.....	4.50
Plumbers No. 343.....	7.00
Shipwrights No. 1068.....	10.41
Steam and Operating Engineers No. 731	6.00
Teamsters No. 490.....	6.00
Typographical No. 389.....	6.50

VAN NUYS

Barbers No. 837.....	2.00
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VENTURA

Barbers No. 850.....	6.00
Carpenters No. 2463.....	16.55
Central Labor Union.....	9.00
Culinary Alliance No. 708.....	13.99
Oil Workers No. 120.....	16.96
Painters No. 955.....	4.82
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 484	7.00
Typographical No. 909.....	7.00

VISALIA

Barbers No. 856.....	7.50
Carpenters No. 1484.....	7.22
Hod Carriers No. 341.....	7.50
Laundry Workers No. 234.....	5.49
Musicians No. 805.....	4.92
Stage Employees No. 605.....	8.00
Typographical No. 519.....	7.00

WATSONVILLE

Barbers No. 749.....	5.50
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Carpenters No. 771.....	16.63
Central Labor Union.....	12.00
Lathers No. 122.....	4.00
Stage Employees No. 611.....	6.00
Typographical No. 543.....	6.50

WATTS

Welders No. 338.....	4.90
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WOODLAND

Typographical No. 830.....	6.00
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MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Interest on Fourth Liberty Loan Bond	\$ 42.50
Bakery and Confectionery Work- ers Circular Letter.....	20.00
Interest on deposit in Bank of Italy	71.68
Interest on deposit in Bank of America	71.62
Interest on bond of City and County of San Francisco.....	50.00
Interest on bond of City of Los Angeles	50.00
Brewery Workers Circular Letter	20.00
Boilermakers—Refund of advertis- ing notice for Wm. J. O'Bry- an's application for Executive clemency	11.70
Total	\$337.50

DISBURSEMENTS IN DETAIL

Long Beach Convention

Los Angeles Steamship Co., two round-trip tickets to Long Beach for secretary and sten- ographer	\$ 45.50
C. C. Hopkins, Asst. Secre- tary	50.00
Bruce Jones, Sergeant-at-arms....	25.00
Isabelle Morrison, expense at- tending convention.....	50.00
Telegrams, expressage and inci- dental convention expenses.....	74.00
McArdle & West, printing daily proceedings, etc.	220.50
Jas. H. Barry Co., printing 1200 copies proceedings and 500 ad- vance officers' reports, postage and express	942.09
	\$1,407.09

Executive Council

John S. Horn.....	\$ 77.50
J. W. Gillette.....	77.50
H. L. Alcorn.....	59.55
A. J. Felt.....	8.50
Ros. Mannina	10.90
Elma F. Smith.....	16.50
Charles Child	5.00
James E. Hopkins.....	5.00
George W. Stokel.....	16.00
	\$ 276.45

A. F. of L. Convention

Expense of delegate H. C. Frem- ming to Toronto Convention..	\$ 600.00
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Office Expense

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.	\$ 144.48
Postal Telegraph Co.....	26.24
Star Towel Supply Co.....	12.00
Moseley-Houdlette Co., Drink- ing Water	11.55
Miscellaneous Office Supplies.....	63.70
Total	\$ 257.97

Postage and Mailing

Postage stamps purchased by Secretary-Treasurer	450.00
Addressograph Co. revising mail- ing list	18.43
Total	\$ 468.43

Printing

Donaldson Printing Co., letter- heads, circular letters, by-laws, affiliation blanks, bill heads, envelopes, record cards, con- vention calls and credentials..	\$ 411.36
Jas. H. Barry Co., printing min- utes Executive Council.....	162.50
Walter N. Brunt, receipt books....	27.00
S. P. Co., Identification Certifi- cates	8.00
Total	\$ 608.86

Rent	
Crocker Estate Co., rent of offices, Sept. 1, 1929, to August 31, 1930	\$ 762.00

Salaries	
Secretary-Treasurer, Paul Scharrenberg	\$4,200.00
Isabelle Morrison, Stenographer.....	2,000.00
Total	\$6,200.00

Legislative Expense	
Southern Pacific Co. Scrip Book..\$	90.00
Paul Scharrenberg, expense travel	112.20
Madeline Wieland, Stenographer	42.00
Helen Barrett, Stenographer.....	6.00
Total	\$ 250.20

Miscellaneous Expense	
National Surety Co., premium on Secretary-Treasurer's bond	\$ 10.00
State Compensation Insurance Fund, premium	21.60
Aetna Fire Insurance Company, premium	2.50
Subscription to daily papers and periodicals	55.90

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	13.00
San Francisco City and County taxes	6.30
American Association for Labor Legislation, dues	5.00
Mechanic's Institute Library, dues	6.00
Workers' Education Bureau, dues	10.00
National Women's Trade Union League, dues	5.00
Books for office library.....	29.07
Broadway Florist, floral piece, J. B. Dale	17.00
Ohio State Fed. of Labor, minutes of conference	3.00
Dever, Garrity & Keys, binding proceedings	39.00
Paul Scharrenberg, Labor Summer School, Camp Seeley.....	73.63
Boilermakers—Advertising application for Executive Clemency for Wm. J. O'Bryan.....	11.70
Total	\$ 325.70

CONCLUSION

Shortly after our last convention, your Secretary had the honor of serving as a member of the American group at the Third Biennial Meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations, in Kyoto, Japan.

This visit to Japan, the two weeks at the Kyoto meeting, and the direct contact with the active men in the Japanese labor movement, was an opportunity for observation and study that has been given to but few American trade unionists. In appreciation of this fact, your Secretary has written two articles for the American Federationist and supplied the California labor press with pertinent observations on the Labor Movement in Japan. In addition, more than forty addresses on this subject have been delivered to various labor meetings in California.

The workers of the world are beset with many problems of complex design and of difficult solution. East and West, those who toil are carrying on a never ending struggle for a greater share of all the things that make life worth living.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the measure of our progress depends in the very nature of things upon the capacity of our trade unions, our central councils and our federations to cope with constantly new problems—to wisely plan; to intelligently fight; to compromise, if necessary, without sacrificing a principle; and then to start all over again!

My earnest hope is that the California labor movement will always be found in the vanguard of progress.

Sincerely and fraternally,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG.

RECEIPTS BY DISTRICTS

Revenue from Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee for the Fiscal Year ended Aug. 31, 1930

District No. 1		District No. 6	
El Centro	\$ 10.50	Monterey	\$ 23.21
La Jolla	6.01	Menlo Park	3.00
National City	5.50	Mountain View	6.00
San Diego	346.92	Palo Alto	38.16
	<hr/>	Redwood City	14.10
	\$ 368.93	Salinas	18.00
		San Bruno	6.00
District No. 2—Northern Section		San Jose	265.10
Glendale	\$ 32.69	San Mateo	76.41
Los Angeles	2,057.22	Santa Cruz	23.15
Pasadena	46.93	Watsonville	50.63
Redlands	16.00	Pacific Grove	10.85
Riverside	30.00		<hr/>
San Bernardino	64.44		\$ 534.61
San Dimas	4.00		
Pine Knot	6.00		
Hollywood	79.73		
Van Nuys	2.00		
	<hr/>		
	\$ 2,339.01		
Southern Section		District No. 7	
Anaheim	\$ 17.00	Livermore	13.75
Brea	6.00	Martinez	28.07
Compton	7.00	Newark	6.00
Fullerton	6.50	Oakland	896.50
Huntington Beach	6.00	Pittsburg	27.50
Inglewood	4.00	Richmond	60.41
Long Beach	262.31	San Leandro	9.00
San Pedro	126.66		<hr/>
Santa Ana	50.33		\$ 1,041.23
Santa Monica	6.00		
Watts	4.90		
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	\$ 496.70		
District No. 3		District No. 8	
San Luis Obispo	38.85	Benicia	6.00
Santa Barbara	232.20	Mill Valley	5.00
Santa Maria	7.65	Napa	41.42
Ventura	81.32	Petaluma	39.96
	<hr/>	San Rafael	10.60
	\$ 360.02	Santa Rosa	80.72
		Vallejo	164.83
District No. 4			<hr/>
Bakersfield	\$ 161.47		\$ 348.53
Coalinga	6.00		
Fresno	275.76		
Hanford	35.00		
Taft	63.10		
Tulare	12.00		
Visalia	47.63		
	<hr/>		
	\$ 600.96		
District No. 5		District No. 9	
Merced	17.05	San Francisco	5,132.45
Modesto	\$ 61.97	South San Francisco	18.00
Stockton	158.02		<hr/>
	<hr/>		\$ 5,150.45
	\$ 237.04		
		District No. 10	
		Chico	5.00
		Eureka	83.13
		Grass Valley	6.00
		Marysville	71.44
		Oroville	19.00
		Roseville	4.50
		Sacramento	415.98
		Woodland	6.00
			<hr/>
			\$ 611.05
		Grand Total	<hr/>
			\$12,088.53

PROCEEDINGS

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY

Monday, September 15, 1930

The Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. in Foresters' Hall, Marysville, by General Convention Chairman C. E. Rynearson, Secretary of the State Board of Barber Examiners, who welcomed the delegates to Marysville on behalf of Organized Labor. Chairman Rynearson then presented the following speakers, each of whom was presented with a Convention Badge:

Rev. Edward Freeland, pastor of St. John's Church of Marysville, who delivered the invocation.

Mr. Harry P. Beal, Marysville Merchants Association, welcomed delegates to the city, and predicted a pleasant week.

Chief of Police Dorell LaFortune then expressed the hope that nothing would happen to mar the pleasures of Convention attendants.

Senator-elect W. P. Rich, on behalf of Mayor Chester A. Smith, welcomed the convention to Marysville, assuring the delegates that the spirit of hospitality had permeated Marysville from Pioneer Days, and that nothing would be left undone to make everybody feel at home. He paid tribute to the labor movement and promised his support in the coming session of the State Legislature.

Curtis E. Warren, principal of Marysville Union High School, a former member of a trade-union, gave organized labor credit for most of the humanitarian laws on our statute books. His speech was interspersed with appropriate stories.

Chairman Rynearson then presented the gavel to William P. Stanton, President of the California State Federation of Labor, who addressed the convention and thanked the General Chairman and Convention Committees, Rev. Freeland, Harry P. Beal, W. P. Rich and Curtis E. Warren for the warm welcome extended the convention delegation.

President Stanton then touched on the unemployment situation and expressed the opinion that a shorter work-day or a shorter work-week, with some sort of compulsory insurance would eventually become necessary to remedy the evil of unemployment. He stressed the fact that everything that had been gained by Organized Labor had been gained by fighting for it.

President Stanton then called the convention to order for business at 10:45 o'clock.

The President announced that, in accordance with the Constitution, he had appointed, prior to the convention, the following Committee on Credentials:

F. D. Holshouser, Central Labor Council, Marysville;

Grace Stephens, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara;

J. C. Plummer, Teamsters No. 137, Marysville.

Chairman Holshouser of the Credentials Committee read the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Marysville, Sept. 15, 1930.

To the Thirty-first 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:

BAKERSFIELD—

Barbers No. 317:
J. P. McCain, 68.
Cooks and Waiters No. 550:
George Graf, 214.
Labor Council:
C. H. Rohrer, 1.
John Stevenson, 1.
Oil Workers No. 19:
Samuel S. White, 131.
Stage Employees No. 215:
J. Stevenson, 46.

FRESNO—

Moving Picture Operators No. 599: (50)
Grover C. Miller, 25.
Cleve A. Beck, 25.
Stage Employees No. 158:
E. J. Knobloch, 50.

GLENDALE—

Central Labor Council:
Wm. Tour, 1.

HOLLYWOOD—

Photographers No. 659: (787)
Howard E. Hurd, 197.
Alvin Wyckoff, 197.
Roy H. Klaffki, 197.
Arthur Reeves, 196.

LONG BEACH—

Central Labor Council:
Mae Stoneman, 1.
H. C. Fremming, 1.
Culinary Alliance No. 681:
Mae Stoneman, 138.
Electrical Workers No. 711:
John W. Dunn, 80.

Moving Picture Operators No. 521:

- G. A. Lahlum, 50.
- Oil Workers No. 128: (500)
- Albert V. Steffin, 125.
- Harvey C. Fremming, 125.
- James C. Coulter, 125.
- W. N. Robinson, 125.
- Painters No. 256: (116)
- James H. Blackburn, 58.
- Carl Fletcher, 58.
- Plumbers No. 494: (80)
- Mike Carey, 40.
- W. S. Bernard, 40.
- Typographical No. 650: (103)
- Harold R. West, 52.
- Edward Goucher, 51.

LOS ANGELES—

- Bakers No. 37:
- James J. Dougherty, 212.
- Bakers No. 453:
- Charles D. Shifelds, 75.
- Barbers No. 295: (312)
- J. F. Behan, 156.
- J. H. Moynihan, 156.
- Bill Posters and Billers No. 32: (60)
- C. J. Hyans, 30.
- C. C. Garnett, 30.
- Boilermakers No. 92:
- Frank S. Dunn, 75.
- Bookbinders No. 63:
- Wm. E. Steineck, 125.
- Carpenters No. 25:
- A. R. Gifford, 654.
- Carpenters No. 946:
- A. M. Hart, 756.
- Central Labor Council:
- Harry Sherman, 1.
- Jos. Hoenig, 1.
- Cooks No. 468:
- Al C. Beck, 394.
- Electrical Workers No. 18: (498)
- L. P. Morgan, 249.
- Ozro Sanders, 249.
- Federal Employees No. 62: (100)
- Thomas L. Cavet, 50.
- Harry B. George, 50.
- Hardwood Floorworkers No. 2094: (90)
- F. A. Matyas, 45.
- A. Loy Reader, 45.
- Garment Workers No. 125: (633)
- Annie Peterson, 211.
- Corrine Meyers, 211.
- Daisy Houck, 211.
- Machinists No. 311:
- A. W. Hoch, 500.
- Millmen No. 884:
- Harry V. Tibbet, 75.
- Molders No. 374:
- Frank Belcher, 100.
- Motion Picture Studio Machinists No. 37: (2284)
- Steve B. Newman, 1142.
- Lew C. G. Blix, 1142.
- Motion Picture Projectionists No. 150:
- M. J. Sands, 374.
- Musicians No. 47:
- J. W. Gillett, 2000.
- Pattern Makers' Association:
- J. W. Buzzell, 85.
- Photo-Engravers No. 32:
- L. V. Cakin, 100.
- Plumbers No. 78:
- Harry Sherman, 496.
- Post Office Clerks No. 64:
- Joseph Hoenig, 771.
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 108:
- John McCarthy, 300.
- Stage Employees No. 33:
- John J. Riley, 394.
- Stage Employees No. 683:
- Carl J. Kountz, 447.
- Typographical No. 174: (700)
- John F. Dalton, 234.
- Charles T. Scott, 233.
- Harvey E. Garman, 233.
- Waiters No. 17:
- H. J. McGovern, 214.
- Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers No. 639: (336)
- Bee Tumber, 112.
- Bertha Potter, 112.
- Mary Boyd, 112.
- Women's Union Label League No. 36: (90)
- Mamie Huber, 45.
- Anna Corrigan, 45.

MARYSVILLE—

- Barbers No. 720: (50)
- C. E. Rynearson, 25.
- F. D. Holshouser, 25.
- Carpenters No. 1570: (50)
- Ira Baird, 25.
- P. F. Bonelli, 25.
- Central Labor Council:
- Marian Tabor, 1.
- F. D. Holshouser, 1.
- Culinary Alliance No. 715: (50)
- Keona Karnezes, 25.
- M. K. Bradley, 25.
- Hod Carriers No. 121:
- W. H. Churchill, 50.
- Laundry Workers No. 247: (50)
- Alma Christensen, 25.
- Mollie Bird, 25.
- Musicians No. 158: (57)
- W. L. Gern, 29.
- Geo. F. Herzog, 28.
- Stage Employees No. 216: (50)
- Jack Barrett, 25.
- A. H. Spillman, 25.
- Teamsters No. 137:
- J. C. Plummer, 50.

MERCED—

- Culinary and Beverage Workers No. 184:
- John C. Gleeson, 38.

MODESTO—

- Butchers No. 108:
- H. T. Pitner, 57.
- Central Labor Council:
- H. T. Pitner, 1.
- A. J. Felt, 1.
- Painters No. 317:
- A. J. Felt, 50.
- Teamsters No. 386:
- Joseph M. Casey, 97.

NAPA—

- Central Labor Council:
- Elma F. Smith, 1.
- Garment Workers No. 137:
- Elma F. Smith, 89.

OAKLAND—

- Automobile Mechanics No. 1566: (83)
- Carl O. Malmquist, 28.
- Newt Griffin, 28.
- Charles H. Davis, 27.
- Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432: (300)
- James Wright, 100.
- Walter Coughlan, 100.
- Frank Nelk, 100.
- Barbers No. 134: (400)
- F. B. Perry, 134.
- J. E. Theobald, 133.
- C. W. Swanson, 133.
- Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324:
- Michel Nielsen, 52.
- Butchers No. 120:
- F. W. Garlick, 125.
- Street Carmen No. 192: (1000)
- Geo. Durand, 500.
- R. B. Chace, 500.
- Central Labor Council:
- G. W. McDill, 1.
- Retail Clerks No. 47:
- G. P. Griffin, 50.
- Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 456: (30)
- William McFarland, 15.
- Charles Truhill, 15.
- Gardeners No. 17,847: (103)
- Ben Vickers, 52.
- Henry Breen, 51.
- Ice and Cold Storage Workers No. 15,019:
- Tom Phillipe, 50.
- Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610:
- W. C. Grainger, 112.
- Machinists No. 284:
- Frank Woodward, 500.
- Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302:
- Manuel L. Silva, 400.
- Moving Picture Operators No. 169:
- Al Daul, 70.
- Plumbers No. 444:
- S. J. Donohue, 200.
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 216:
- J. E. Cook, 100.

Stage Employees No. 107: (54)
 L. R. Hallahan, 27.
 Frank C. Casey, 27.
 Teamsters No. 70: (792)
 John Carter, 396.
 Donald M. Witt, 396.
 Typographical No. 36:
 R. A. James, 381.

OROVILLE—

Railway Carmen No. 679: (50)
 T. N. Day, 25.
 D. B. Huggins, 25.
 Carpenters No. 1240:
 Norton Beswick, 50.

PALO ALTO—

Barbers No. 914:
 A. W. Cross, 76.

PASADENA—

Electrical Workers No. 418:
 Fred W. Jackson, 78.
 Typographical No. 583:
 C. E. Sutphen, 100.

PITTSBURG—

Sacramento River Fishermen:
 I. N. Hylen, 200.

RICHMOND—

Central Labor Council:
 Viola Cox, 1.

SACRAMENTO—

Bakers No. 85:
 Walter E. Johnson, 100.
 Barbers No. 112:
 H. McElrath, 115.
 Bookbinders No. 35:
 R. L. Ennis, 80.
 Cooks and Waiters No. 561: (342)
 L. B. Tanna, 86.
 Gladys Pearl Birch, 86.
 Jack Wellington, 85.
 Matt Borren, 85.
 Dredgemen No. 45-C: (113)
 Carl Hallstrom, 57.
 J. H. McGriff, 56.
 Technical Engineers and Draftsmen No. 47:
 J. L. R. Marsh, 50.
 Federated Trades Council:
 J. L. R. Marsh, 1.
 Charles W. Lyon, 1.
 Machinists No. 33: (137)
 John T. Thorpe, 69.
 Clarence M. Honey, 68.
 Moving Picture Operators No. 252:
 H. M. Addie, 34.
 Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 447:
 Arthur Ferguson, 76.
 Teamsters and Dairy Employees No. 585:
 Geo. W. Stokel, 250.
 Typographical No. 46: (202)
 J. F. Webber, 101.
 Chas. W. Lyon, 101.

SAN BERNARDINO—

Central Labor Council:
 Ray Wilson, 1.
 Printing Pressmen No. 138:
 Edw. J. Sadring, 50.
 Stage Employees No. 577:
 Laurence J. Kelly, 50.
 Typographical No. 84:
 Ray Wilson, 60.

SAN DIEGO—

Barbers No. 256: (117)
 G. F. Gorey, 59.
 C. W. Snyder, 58.
 Cooks, Waitresses and Helpers No. 402:
 Edward Drake, 250.
 Federated Trades Council:
 Edward H. Dowell, 1.
 C. J. Gorey, 1.
 Fire Fighters No. 145:
 J. B. Kirkseter, 181.
 Letter Carriers No. 70:
 Stanley M. Gue, 125.
 Moving Picture Operators No. 297:
 Edward H. Dowell, 50.
 Musicians No. 325:
 John L. Donnelly, 517.

Stage Employees No. 122:
 E. F. Nelson, 50.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Alaska Fishermen:
 Peter E. Olsen, 1500.
 Auto Mechanics No. 1305:
 Geo. Castleman, 350.
 Bakers No. 24: (600)
 Andrew Bauer, 300.
 Gus Becker, 300.
 Bay District Joint Auxiliary No. 24-119-125:
 Esther Kreutzberg, 200.
 Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 434: (488)
 Geo. G. Kidwell, 163.
 Louis Magidson, 163.
 Robert C. Kreutzberg, 162.
 Barbers No. 148: (800)
 Roe H. Baker, 267.
 Daniel F. Tattenham, 267.
 Stanley Roman, 266.
 Beer Drivers No. 227:
 John S. Horn, 150.
 Bookbinders No. 31-125:
 William Osterloh, 450.
 Bottlers No. 293:
 Albert J. Rogers, 300.
 Street Carmen No. 518: (900)
 Joseph Blanchard, 450.
 Alfred Unger, 450.
 Carpenters No. 22:
 Jas. E. Ricketts, 602.
 Carpenters No. 483:
 Homer Chapman, 582.
 Chauffeurs No. 265: (1402)
 F. J. Kelling, 351.
 M. Gaston, 351.
 C. H. Pressey, 350.
 H. Jahrels, 350.
 Grocery Clerks No. 648: (100)
 W. G. Desepte, 50.
 Tina Dierssen, 50.
 Cooks No. 44: (1625)
 Max Benkert, 542.
 John A. St. Peter, 542.
 Jerry A. Bentley, 541.
 Hoisting Engineers No. 59: (150)
 R. R. Corrie, 75.
 W. W. Paterson, 75.
 Electrical Workers No. 6:
 William Lehr, 233.
 Electrical Workers No. 151:
 Wm. P. Stanton, 300.
 Federal Employees No. 1:
 Alfred Berryessa, 800.
 Ferryboatmen's Union: (1250)
 C. W. Deal, 625.
 E. V. Barton, 625.
 Garment Workers No. 131: (700)
 Catherine Barrett, 350.
 Nellie Casey, 350.
 Labor Council:
 Roe H. Baker, 1.
 Wm. Rhys, 1.
 United Laborers No. 261:
 Frank Donigan, 308.
 Laundry Drivers No. 256:
 Joseph A. Collins, 300.
 Laundry Workers No. 26: (1800)
 Chas. Keegan, 300.
 Chas. Child, 300.
 Anna J. Brown, 300.
 M. A. Petersen, 300.
 Margie Lydon, 300.
 Jack C. Keefe, 300.
 Letter Carriers No. 214:
 John C. Daly, 750.
 Longshore Lumbermen's Association:
 Thomas A. Maloney, 50.
 Longshoremen's Association:
 John B. Bryan, 2500.
 Machinists No. 68:
 Harry Hock, 1000.
 Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders:
 Patrick Flynn, 750.
 Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40:
 Horace F. Strother, 431.
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226: (730)
 Charles C. Daly, 122.
 George Freeman, 122.
 Fred Wettstein, 122.
 Fred Tiltan, 122.
 Tom Morrison, 121.
 Jim Higgins, 121.

Millwrights No. 766:
 A. Mooney, 50.
 Molders No. 164: (650)
 Ed Sheroni, 325.
 John J. Gibson, 325.
 Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162:
 Anthony L. Noriega, 100.
 Musicians No. 6: (1500)
 Frank J. O'Connell, 500.
 A. Frankel, 500.
 Walter A. Weber, 500.
 Office Employees No. 13,188:
 Isabelle Morrison, 200.
 Painters No. 19:
 Thomas C. Meagher, 679.
 Pattern Makers' Association:
 C. W. Gillis, 200:
 Piledrivers No. 34:
 Don Cameron, 500.
 Post Office Clerks No. 2: (800)
 Joseph Kalleher, 400.
 Chas. Gibeau, 400.
 Printing Pressmen No. 24: (689)
 Cal. J. Doggett, 230.
 Dan'l Gori, 230.
 Fred A. Bickert, 229.
 Railway Mail Association:
 Carl E. Allen, 243.
 Sailors' Union of the Pacific: (2000)
 Andrew Furuseth, 1000.
 Paul Scharrenberg, 1000.
 Stage Employees No. 16:
 F. B. Williams, 130.
 Steam Shovelmen No. 45: (249)
 J. H. LaForce, 125.
 Frank Shoemaker, 124.
 Teachers No. 61: (95)
 J. L. Kerchen, 48.
 E. J. Duprey, 47.
 Teamsters No. 216:
 Walter Duryea, 250.
 Teamsters No. 85: (2375)
 James E. Hopkins, 396.
 Thos. Patton, 396.
 Chas. Stewart, 396.
 James Dalton, 396.
 John R. Hughes, 396.
 Wm. Keenan, 395.
 Typographical No. 21: (1145)
 C. M. Baker, 573.
 G. A. Sheridan, 572.
 Varnishers and Polishers No. 134:
 Joseph Tuite, 109.
 Waiters No. 30: (2228)
 Louis Francoeur, 1114.
 C. F. Welch, 1114.
 Water Workers No. 401:
 Thomas H. Dowd, 150.
 Web Pressmen No. 4:
 Daniel C. Murphy, 150.
 Window Cleaners No. 44: (50)
 Fred West, 25.
 Thomas Rotell, 25.

SAN JOSE—

Barbers No. 252:
 Ros. Mannina, 97.
 Central Labor Council:
 A. G. Lee, 1.
 Laundry Workers No. 33:
 Lola Chantler, 95.
 Machinists No. 504:
 David C. Baker, 59.
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 309:
 Walter G. Mathewson, 50.
 Teamsters No. 287:
 A. G. Lee, 200.

SAN MATEO—

Carpenters No. 162:
 J. F. Cambiano, 260.

SAN PEDRO—

Central Labor Council:
 J. A. Goldrainer, 1.
 Piledrivers No. 2375:
 T. F. Murphy, 252.

SANTA ANA—

Musicians No. 687: (142)
 R. M. Conkey, 71.
 C. O. Cartwright, 71.

SANTA BARBARA—

Carpenters No. 1062: (585)
 H. L. Alcorn, 293.
 James Matthams, 292.
 Central Labor Council:
 H. L. Alcorn, 1.
 C. C. Hopkins, 1.
 Culinary Alliance No. 498: (188)
 Grace Stephens, 94.
 W. B. Stephens, 94.
 Stage Employees No. 442:
 Geo. Dalton, 50.
 Typographical No. 394:
 C. C. Hopkins, 50.

SANTA ROSA—

Central Labor Council:
 Jack Green, 1.
 Painters No. 364:
 Jack Green, 50.
 Stage Employees No. 420:
 W. J. LaChepelle, 50.
 Teamsters No. 417:
 J. E. Snyder, 50.

STOCKTON—

Central Labor Council:
 William Burtz, 1.
 J. W. Southwick, 1.
 Culinary Workers No. 572:
 William Burtz, 207.
 Moving Picture Operators No. 428:
 J. W. Southwick, 50.

TAFT—

Barbers No. 869: (50)
 T. E. Symmes, 25.
 B. J. Bailey, 25.

VALLEJO—

Painters No. 376:
 A. Woolslayer, 38.

VENTURA—

Oil Workers No. 120: (141)
 Marion B. Henry, 71.
 B. B. Jenkins, 70.

VISALIA—

Barbers No. 856:
 Gus Cree, 50.

WATSONVILLE—

Barbers No. 749:
 Geo. H. Hedrick, 50.
 Central Labor Union:
 Geo. H. Hedrick, 1.
 J. H. Hamilton, 1.
 Stage Employees No. 611:
 E. A. Beck, 50.

Respectfully submitted,

F. D. HOLSHOUSER, Chairman;
 J. C. PLUMMER,
 GRACE STEPHENS.

Committee on Credentials.

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 S. J. Donohue, Plumbers No. 44, Oakland,
 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; J. F. Cambiano, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo; Frank Woodward, Machinists No. 284, Oakland; James C. Coulter, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach.

Rules and Order of Business—Al C. Beck, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles; Arthur Ferguson, Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 447, Sacramento; Geo. H. Hedrick, Central Labor Union, Watsonville; Wm. Burtz, Central Labor Council, Stockton; Marion Tabor, Central Labor Union, Marysville.

Reports of Officers—H. C. Fremming, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach; Robert M. Conkey, Musicians No. 687, Santa Ana; Joseph Hoenig, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Albert J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco; John T. Thorpe, Machinists No. 33, Sacramento.

Resolutions—John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles; C. W. Deal, Ferryboatmen, San Francisco; 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, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco; Frank S. Dunn, Boilermakers No. 92, Los Angeles; Ros Mannina, Barbers No. 252, San Jose; Joseph M. Casey, Teamsters No. 316, Modesto; Louis A. Francour, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.

Grievances—George Durand, Street Carmen No. 192, Oakland; Wm. Rhys, Labor Council, San Francisco; Edward H. Dowell, Moving Picture Operators No. 297, San Diego; Gus Becker, Bakers No. 24, San Francisco; I. N. Hylan, Sacramento River Fishermen, Pittsburg.

Labels and Boycotts—Anne Peterson, Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles; Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco; Viola Cox, Central Labor Council, Richmond; A. R. Gifford, Carpenters No. 158, Los Angeles; Louis Magidson, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.

Label Investigation—W. G. Desepte, Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco; Michael Neilson, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324, Oakland; Wm. Lehr, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco; Mae Stoneman, Central Labor Council, Long Beach; Geo. Graf, Cooks and Waiters No. 550, Bakersfield.

Thanks—Nellie Casey, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco; Lawrence J. Kelly, Stage Employees No. 577, San Bernardino; Mamie Huber, Women's Union Label League No. 36, Los Angeles; J. F. Webber, Typographical No. 46, Sacramento; T. F. Murphy, Piledrivers No. 2375, San Pedro.

The appointments were confirmed by the convention.

A communication was read from the tenth annual convention of the California Federation of Post Office Clerks extending fraternal greetings and pledging continued support.

At this point Secretary Scharrenberg introduced Bunji Suzuki, President of the Federation of Labor of Japan, who is on his way back to Japan from a visit to European countries. Mr. Suzuki made a short speech.

Officers' reports and delegates' badges were distributed on roll call of delegates.

Convention adjourned at 11:50 a. m. to 10 a. m. Tuesday.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY

Tuesday, September 16, 1930

Convention was called to order by President Stanton at 10 o'clock a. m.

The following telegrams were read by the Secretary:

From Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce inviting convention to meet in that city in 1931.

From International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers wishing convention success.

From Modesto Kiwanis Club inviting 1931 convention to meet in Modesto.

From Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers wishing convention success.

Also a number of telegraphic messages in opposition to the "Daylight Saving" initiative.

Chairman Beck of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business read the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

Marysville, Calif., September 16, 1930.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Thirty-first 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 committee 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,

AL C. BECK, Chairman;
GEO. H. HEDRICK,
WILLIAM BURTZ,
M. TABOR.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted. Motion carried.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

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

Los Angeles—

Elevator Constructors No. 18:
Clyde H. Isgrig, 76.
Stereotypers No. 58:
Hugh Maguire, 99.

Marysville—

Butchers No. 505:
Irving Marshall, 50.
Typographical No. 223:
J. M. Trapp, 37.

Richmond—

Stage Employees No. 560:
Wm. E. Horton, 33.

Sacramento—

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 118:
Thomas McEwen, 50.
Stage Employees No. 50:
Wm. Deegan, 50.

San Francisco—

Butchers No. 115:
M. S. Maxwell, 750.

Visalia—

Stage Employees No. 605:
Albert M. Cox, 50.

On motion, the report of the Committee was adopted.

President Stanton introduced Rea Last, Pacific Coast Representative of the International Barbers' Union, who delivered an address on the proposed Sunday closing law for barbers. He pointed out that through education, organization and legislation, organized labor had been able to materially aid the workers of the country.

President Stanton introduced T. J. Estabrook of the International Tobacco Workers, who spoke on the importance of the Union Label in the labor movement. He reported that the demand for the Union Label had materially increased during the past year, showing that the label campaign inaugurated a year ago had been a success.

President Stanton then introduced Delegate Daisy Houck, Vice-President of the United Garment Workers of America, who spoke on the importance of demanding the Union Label, thus creating more employment for members of organized labor.

Delegate Walter Mathewson, State Labor Commissioner, was then introduced by President Stanton. Brother Mathewson made a report on the activities of his department during the past year.

According to the records in the Labor Commissioner's office, complaints have increased 230 per cent in one year. He showed how citizens of California lost millions in wages because of work being done by non-citizens on public work under sub-contractors. He advocated amendment to the public work law that would permit a clause to be inserted in the contract setting the prevailing wage of that district for such work; that the law be further amended to prohibit work on Sundays and legal holidays and to prohibit the taking of an employment fee from any person working on public work.

Delegate Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, was introduced by President Stanton. He spoke at length on the Menace of Injunctions, tracing the history of the injunction, under different names, down to the present time. Brother Furuseth warned the delegates that the only remedy must come through the efforts of organized labor.

John Kammer, Pacific Coast representative of the International Cigar Makers' Union, was introduced by President Stanton. Brother Kammer explained the false impression intended to be conveyed by the tobacco trust advertisements trying to impress on smokers that hand-made cigars are unsanitary.

Announcements were made by the chairman of several committees.

No further business appearing, President Stanton declared the convention adjourned until 9:30 o'clock on Wednesday.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

Proposition No. 1—Presented by Women's Union Label League of Union No. 36, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The objects of the Women's International Union Label League are to promote the welfare of all wage-earners, to discountenance the sweatshop system of production by aiding and encouraging the sale of union-made goods, to abolish child labor, to gain a universal eight-hour day, to secure equal pay for equal work regardless of sex, to aid the Sunday and early closing movement, to sustain fair employers, and to urge the industrial and political equality for women, and

Whereas, The organizing of leagues throughout the State to demand the Union Label, shop card and working button is of great assistance to any community where labor unions exist, and

Whereas, Statistics show that 80 per cent of the wages earned by union men is spent by the women, and if they are organized into Label Leagues they will be educated to spend it for products bearing the Union Label, and

Whereas, President William Green of the A. F. of L. and Secretary J. J. Manning of the Label Trades Department are constantly sending out calls for more Label Leagues to be organized; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in its Thirty-first Annual Convention assembled, urge that all delegates present, particularly the delegates from Central Bodies, to pledge themselves to go back to their respective cities and sponsor the organizing of Label Leagues in their communities, so that the ladies can do their part in demanding the Union Label on all purchases.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 2—Presented by Central Labor Council of Vallejo.

Whereas, Several cases have come to the recent attention of the Central Labor Council of Vallejo in which firms on the WE DONT PATRONIZE list are supplying food products to the chain stores, making it practically impossible to recognize unsanitary, unhealthful and unfair products; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Thirty-first Annual Convention assembled at Marysville, California, that steps be taken by the Executive Council to secure legislation to provide for the printing of the producer's or manufacturer's name on all food products handled in the State of California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 3—Presented by Central Labor Council of Vallejo.

Whereas, The submarine V-6, one of the largest in the world, is now being completed at Mare Island and will depart on her maiden voyage about the middle of October, 1930; the yard now has about 200 men working on the vessel, whose jobs will be finished about the 7th of October; and

Whereas, The ten-thousand-ton, eight-inch gun cruiser Chicago is also nearing completion, and will, in turn, depart from Mare Island yard about March 13, 1931. On this vessel are now working about 350 men. The cruiser Chicago will be on the 1st of September, 1930, about 86 per cent complete, and when she leaves the yard there will be no more work available for the trained crew of shipbuilders now working on that vessel; and

Whereas, The Mare Island yard, therefore, faces a discharge of approximately 600 men between the 1st of September and the 1st of March; and

Whereas, Congress appropriated \$11,000,000 for the construction of this vessel and fixed that sum as its limit of cost. The bids from private contractors for identical vessels ranged from \$10,642,000 to \$10,815,000, whereas, the estimate submitted by the Mare Island yard was only \$7,768,815; and

Whereas, The Navy Department and those Congressmen and Senators who are familiar with this record, have expressed themselves as being greatly pleased with it, and the yard has almost positive assurance that one of the next cruisers to be built will be assigned to it, because of this performance; and

Whereas, Of the fifteen-cruiser program authorized by Congress in the Act of February 13, 1929, the first two of the second group of five, namely, Cruisers Nos. 37 and 38, may be built by the United States, under the term of the recent London Naval Treaty. The first of these, No. 37, is required by law to be constructed by a private shipyard. The second, No. 38, is required by law to be constructed at a navy yard. All of the other navy yards now fitted for such construction have already been assigned cruisers and are not, therefore, capable of undertaking such construction at this time; and

Whereas, The Naval Appropriation Bills for the fiscal years 1930 and 1931 have appropriated money for the construction of naval vessels, and there is no doubt that such funds are sufficient to begin the construction of Cruiser No. 38 at once, but no action has as yet been taken by the administration to assign or order the building of either of these two vessels which, by the terms of the Act of February 13, 1929, must be begun prior to June, 1931; and

Whereas, a period of at least six months, under the best conditions, must elapse after the receipt of an order to build a vessel, before sufficient material can be received to warrant the employing of men for the actual building work. For this reason, it is necessary to obtain the order for Mare Island to build Cruiser No. 38 as soon as possible, if 600 or 700 men, trained mechanics who have proved their ability, are not to be laid off in a time of general depression and unemployment; and to remain without employment for many months. Even if such an order for construction is given immediately, most of these men will have to be discharged, but if that order for construction is delayed until June 30, 1931, they will remain out of work nine months longer, which is a situation that should be avoided if possible; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirty-first Annual Convention assembled, that we strongly urge President Hoover to issue instructions to the Secretary of the Navy for immediate action; further

Resolved, That the California Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best efforts to obtain release of the order to build these two cruisers without further delay; further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to President Hoover, to the California Congressional delegation and to the press.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 4—Presented by Central Labor Council, San Jose.

Whereas, There was passed at the last session of the Legislature of the State of California bill known as the Hornblower Bill, which made it unnecessary to have any pre-legal education or any academic or scientific education of any kind excepting a knowledge of law after three years' bona fide study and to be a person of good moral character, and

Whereas, an attempt is being made by certain interests for the purpose of amending such bill to provide for at least a four-year high school education in some approved institution, which is merely an entering wedge for the purpose of ultimately making a college education a prerequisite for admission to the bar, and

Whereas, Such attempts at fixing a pre-legal requirement for admission to the bar, excepting as provided in the Hornblower Bill, is not in conformity with the ideals and the principles of our American government, and

Whereas, The State Federation of Labor at its convention at Long Beach in September, 1929, expressed its satisfaction at such law and tendered its thanks to Assemblyman Hornblower and others for such Hornblower Bill, and

Whereas, Any increase of such so-called educational requirement to be imposed upon

those seeking admission to the practice of law in this state would act as a bar to worthy trade unionists and others who may desire to seek a change in the means of obtaining a livelihood; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention of the State Federation of Labor, assembled in session in Marysville, California, in September, 1930, does hereby instruct the incoming executive board to watch impending legislation on the admission of persons seeking to be attorneys in this state, and they shall be ready at all times to prevent any undermining of the excellent provision in said Hornblower Bill herein referred to unless to amend it by preventing any oral examination and to make all examinations for admission to the bar to be in writing and uniform, and thereby prevent any discrimination.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 5—Presented by Al Berryessa of Federal Employees' Union, No. 1, of San Francisco.

Whereas, In the passage of Senate Bill 215 by the last session of Congress (known as the Brookhart Bill), and which was to correct the inequalities of Welch Act of May 28, 1928, in administration of same, it is found that the lower paid employees in Grades 1, 2 and 3 of the Custodial Service did not receive the increase they were originally entitled to in the Act of May 28, 1928, and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled in 1928 adopted our resolution on the same lines to substantially increase the salary of the lower paid employees, and

Whereas, It is found that in all cities such as San Francisco, etc., the pay of janitorial services is at least \$125 per month, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in its Thirty-first Annual Convention assembled in Marysville, California, on September 15, 1930, that it protests the idea of not allowing these employees of the Custodial Service an increase this year as was originally intended in the Welch Act of May 28, 1928, and hereby instructs the Executive Council to exercise its best efforts to remedy the same, by assisting the National Federation of Federal Employees in securing the proper increase for the employees of the Custodial Service, such as a minimum of \$1500 per annum for all employees of the United States Government who work full time; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent 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 Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 6—Presented by Joseph Blanchard and A. L. Unger of Carmen's Union, No. 518, of San Francisco.

Whereas, In the business of street-car transportation of passengers under modern traffic conditions, a constantly increasing amount of watchfulness, alertness and nervous strain is required from the street-car employees to avoid accidents and carry passengers safely through the many hazards due to increased speed and volume of street traffic; and

Whereas, Long hours of labor in this line of work is becoming increasingly dangerous to public safety and efficiency in the operation of the business, and present-day traffic conditions warrant legal regulation of the hours of employees conducting street-car transportation; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Thirty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at Marysville, California, September, 1930, that this Federation hereby goes on record in favor of establishing an eight-hour day by legal enactment for the street-car employees in the State of California; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers and legislative representatives of the Federation be and are hereby requested to introduce suitable legislation for the purpose and work for its passage at the next session of the State Legislature.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 7—Presented by C. J. Hyans and C. C. Garnett of Bill Posters' Union No. 32, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Every labor organization, as well as every forward-looking institution and person, is vitally concerned in the problems of unemployment, and

Whereas, Any thought, proposition or proposal that means an addition to the already too large number of unemployed, not only is a menace to men and women who work, but also to society in general, and

Whereas, under the guise of such slogans as "Save the Scenery," "Anti-Bill Board," or "Scenic or Signic," there has come to the State of California a campaign of misrepresentation and misunderstanding, which, if allowed to obtain, will injuriously affect the employment of thousands of working men and women all over this state, as well as retard the growth of business, industry and the state itself, through a threatened invasion of both personal and property rights, and

Whereas, Behind these purposely used slogans there are proposed building regulations, restrictions and prohibitions, which, if allowed to become law, will adversely affect

all employment due to the highways of the state, and said employment in no way can be associated with, or even remotely connected with the preservation of scenic highways, and

Whereas, the royal purpose and intent of the construction of highways is to open up new country, to enlarge the scope of business opportunities, to afford a quicker and better traveling communication between the rural, industrial and business districts, and really and substantially to increase the growth of our state; and

Whereas, There is no desire on the part of any one to interfere in the absolute maintenance of scenic highways for scenic purposes; in fact, all interested persons and firms have so openly, positively and publicly proclaimed; and

Whereas, There is a distinct difference between business highways and scenic highways, and such distinction should always remain; and

Whereas, The construction of gasoline and oil service stations, garages, auto camps, factories and structures for produce merchants; realty dealers, food stations, billboards and many others too numerous to mention along commercial highways means employment to thousands of working men and women in all departments of labor, including Building Trades, Metal Trades, Printing Trades, Theatrical Trades, and Miscellaneous Trades; and

Whereas, None of the businesses mentioned, or the firms engaged in outdoor advertising have any idea, intent or desire, in any way, to mar, obstruct or injure the scenic beauties of the state, to secure any illegitimate benefits accruing therefrom, to keep any person or persons from enjoying the scenic beauties of our state, or to prevent them from receiving their share of the benefits, and

Whereas, If it is so evidently important to maintain scenic beauties as advertising and recreational inducements to bring people to California, it is of greater importance to open up business and employment opportunities that will keep them here; and

Whereas, The growth of this or any other state depends entirely upon the pioneering vision and activities of those who seek new opportunities, and who broaden and build, thus laying the foundation for new industries, for new communities, and for greater growth with everincreasing opportunity for employment, it being self-evident that the growth of our communities follows as well as depends upon the development and maintenance of business highways; and

Whereas, outdoor advertising associated with these pioneer builders is not only one of the greatest factors in the development of the state, but also one of the strongest forces which can be employed in advertising the products of our state, which, in turn, aids industry, adds to prosperity, and increases employment for working people; and therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Thirty-first Annual Convention assembled, hereby declares its policy on the matters dealt with in this resolution to be that:

There is a distinct difference between scenic and business highways; that this difference should and can be determined without injury to business, to labor, to scenery or to the state, through the cooperation of all parties interested and affected; that scenic highways must be maintained for scenic purposes; that business highways must be maintained for business purposes; that legitimate business, and the advertising thereof, should be encouraged rather than retarded along business highways; that legislation that does not offer a sane and sensible solution to this problem means injury to men and women who work; that thousands of working people must not be thrown out of employment, nor the invasion of property rights permitted, just to satisfy the whims or selfish interests of anybody.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 8—Presented by I. N. Hylan of Sacramento Fishermen's Union of Pittsburg.

Whereas, About 90 per cent of the best fishing waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers are at present prohibited to commercial fishing, and

Whereas, These prohibitive measures are an unbearable hardship upon the fishermen making their living by fishing, be it therefore

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor duly assembled at its Thirty-first Annual Convention in Marysville, California, this 15th day of September, 1930, that its legislative body be and they are hereby instructed to use their utmost endeavors to prevent any further encroachment upon the fishermen's rights in these waters.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 9—Presented by I. N. Hylan of Sacramento River Fishermen's Union, of Pittsburg.

Whereas, Section 3644 of the Political Code of California reads as follows:

"All vessels, except ferryboats which may be registered, of every class which are by law required to be registered, must be assessed, and all taxes thereon paid, only in the county, or city and county, where the same are registered, enrolled or licensed," and

Whereas, All fishing boats on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers are registered through the Customhouse at San Francisco and the assessment on these fishing boats therefore levied by the Assessor's office at San Francisco, and to which city and county these taxes therefore must be paid; and

Whereas, The fishermen in these waters feel that assessments on their boats, and taxes to be paid on same, could be more easily and justly handled by the Assessors' offices of the various localities in which the fishermen live, and wherein they operate their boats, and pay their property tax; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor in regular session assembled that its Legislative Committee be, and they are hereby instructed to use their best efforts in securing an amendment to said Section 3644 which will provide for the herein suggested or recommended change in this law.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 10—Presented by I. N. Hylen of Sacramento River Fishermen's Union, of Pittsburg.

Whereas, An Initiative Constitutional Amendment (No. 11 on the ballot) is to be voted on by the people of the State of California at the next general election to be held November 4, 1930, and

Whereas, The proposed Constitutional Amendment abolishes the present Fish and Game Commission and takes from the Legislature the power to make laws concerning fish and game excepting to fix the maximum seasons and limits for the taking, sale or possession thereof, and

Whereas, The proposed Constitutional Amendment creates a new Fish and Game Commission consisting of five members to be appointed by the Governor and empowers them, "UNLIMITED BY ANY OTHER PROVISION OF THIS CONSTITUTION."

1. To divide the State into Fish and Game Districts.
2. To define game and non-game animals.
3. To establish sanctuaries and refuges.
4. To fix seasons within the maximum prescribed by Legislature.
5. To fix bag limits within the maximum prescribed by Legislature.
6. To withdraw any species from sale, transportation, etc.
7. To prescribe manner of selling, transportation, using, taking, etc.
8. To conduct investigations, hear complaints, issue subpoenas and all necessary process, administer oaths, take testimony, make findings and orders, punish for contempt, same as court of record, and prescribe a uniform system of accounting for all persons, etc., whose business is subject to its jurisdiction.
9. To employ legal counsel, deputies and other employees and fix their compensation.
10. To issue and revoke all licenses for angling, hunting and commercial fishing.
11. To expend for conservation, propagation, etc., all money collected.
12. To make all ordinances, rules and regulations necessary to carry out the powers vested in it.
13. To restore, maintain and increase the supply of commercial fish, etc.; and

Whereas, The said proposed Constitutional Amendment taking the legislative power concerning fish and game from the Legislature attacks the fundamental principles of our government by charging the Fish and Game Commission with the exercise of legislative, executive and judicial powers contrary to Article III, Section 1, of our Constitution, and

Whereas, The proposed Constitutional Amendment, by granting the Fish and Game Commission power to enact laws, issue and revoke licenses, conduct investigations and hearings and employ legal counsel, deputies and other employees and fix their compensation "UNLIMITED BY ANY OTHER PROVISIONS OF THIS CONSTITUTION" abolishes the safeguards of civil service, re-establishes the old spoils system, creates monopolies and clothes the Commission with the powers of dictators repugnant to American conceptions of democracy and fair play by setting aside in fish and game cases the Constitutional guarantees of

- (a) trial by jury.
- (b) right of accused to a speedy public trial, to employ counsel, and not to be compelled to be a witness against himself or to be twice put in jeopardy.
- (c) the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.
- (d) that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.
- (e) that the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable seizures and searches.
- (f) that no citizen or class of citizens shall be granted privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall not be granted to all citizens, and
- (g) that the people shall have the right to fish upon and from the public lands of the State and in the waters thereof; and

Whereas, The proposed Constitutional Amendment empowers the Fish and Game Commission to make and enforce its own and arbitrarily establish its own standards and conditions unlimited by any other provisions of the Constitution, and

Whereas, If the proposed Constitutional Amendment is adopted it can only be revised, amended or repealed by another Initiative measure—a long, cumbersome and costly proceeding. Now, therefore,

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor duly assembled at its annual convention in Marysville, California, this 15th day of September, 1930, that the said proposed Constitutional Amendment is un-American and un-democratic and opposed to a republican form of government and the delegates to this convention are hereby instructed to present this matter to their respective organizations and to use their utmost endeavors to defeat this pernicious measure.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 11—Presented by L. P. Morgan and Ozro Sanders of I. B. E. W. Union No. 18, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Operations on the Boulder Dam project, involving construction costing over \$165,000,000, and which will provide employment to thousands of men for the next eight or ten years, are practically in progress; and

Whereas, It is yet undetermined whether the construction is to be by private contract or force account under the supervision of the Reclamation Service Department of the Federal Government; and

Whereas, There is need for concerted effort on the part of Organized Labor to create and institute protective measures in order that this gigantic governmental project be constructed under conditions favorable to Organized Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in annual session assembled, in the City of Marysville, California, in the year 1930, that the executive officers of the California State Federation of Labor are hereby directed and instructed to make a thorough research and investigation of and endeavor to put into effect all elements tending to safeguard the interests of Organized Labor on this project; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate from the California State Federation of Labor to the convention of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed and directed to prepare and introduce a resolution in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in the year 1930, said resolution having for its purpose the coöperation of the American Federation of Labor in securing the assignment of a representative from each of the National and International Unions whose jurisdiction is and will be affected on the Boulder Dam project.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 12—Presented by F. L. Woodward, of Machinists' Union No. 284, of Oakland.

ORGANIZATION OF AUTO MECHANICS

Whereas, The automobile repair business is one of the largest employers of labor within the State, and this industry has but small degree of organization, and

Whereas, Practically every trade-unionist within the organizations affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor are patrons of this great unorganized industry, and

Whereas, The International Association of Machinists has and continues to put forth a strong effort to bring the automobile machinists of this State into trade-union affiliation, and

Whereas, The task of organizing this industry is beyond the power of any organization without the active and continued assistance of every trade-unionist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby requests all delegates here present, and all affiliated Central Labor Councils, to assist through their organizing committees in the work of organizing the automobile mechanics, and in the establishment of their Union Shop Card throughout this State.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 13—Presented by F. L. Woodward of Machinists' Union No. 284, of Oakland.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Whereas, The present period of unemployment existing in the United States is causing untold privation and want among the wage-earners and their dependents, and

Whereas, The modern trend of our American industry is towards mergers and consolidations with a corresponding increase of mechanization and elimination of the use of man power, and

Whereas, Modern methods of business accounting, provide for setting up funds to take care of depreciation, obsolescence, interest and cash reserves, but makes no provision for the human element in times of depression, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor shall instruct its delegate to the 1930 Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to submit a resolution to that body requesting that a committee be appointed from the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and that this com-

mittee shall make a study of the question of remedial legislation, having for its purpose the establishment of the responsibility for unemployment upon industry, to the end that the rights of wage-earners to regularity of employment and pay, be coequal with all other fixed charges accepted by industry, and be it further

Resolved, That this committee of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall, upon the completion of its study, make a report and recommendations to the Executive Council.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 14—Presented by F. L. Woodward of Machinists' Union No. 284, of Oakland.

AMERICAN LA FRANCE AND FOAMITE CORPORATION

Whereas, The American La France and Foamite Corporation of Elmira, New York, are manufacturers of fire-fighting apparatus and are the only concern in the United States manufacturing such equipment that recognizes and deals with labor organizations under union negotiated agreements, and

Whereas, The relations of organized labor with the American La France and Foamite Corporation, since entering into the agreement, have been of the very best, and the officials of this company have lived up to every pledge made at the time the agreement was reached, and

Whereas, The competitors of the American La France and Foamite Corporation, so far as we have been able to learn, are all non-union concerns, and are affiliated with, and have the backing of the National Metal Trades Association, and are using their full power to prevent the American La France and Foamite Corporation from obtaining contracts for the sale of fire-fighting apparatus; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this, the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby endorses the labor policy of the American La France and Foamite Corporation, and recommends that the delegates, upon their return to their respective home cities, use every effort to the end that such fire-fighting apparatus that may be purchased in the future by their home cities shall be union made.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 15—Presented by C. M. Honey of Machinists' Union No. 33, of Sacramento.

Whereas, A large number of persons of little or no experience are holding themselves out as automobile mechanics, to the financial loss and danger of the public, and

Whereas, Mechanics of long experience and unquestioned ability are handicapped by such unfair competition; now, therefore,

By reason of the foregoing conditions this convention goes on record in favor of legislation by the coming Legislature licensing auto mechanics and setting up necessary governmental machinery for handling such licensing, and giving examinations therefor, and the necessary policing for the efficient enforcement of such laws and rules; and

Our representatives at said Legislature are directed to use their best endeavors to secure the introduction and passage of such laws.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 16—Presented by Gus Becker of Bakers' Union No. 24, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The National Biscuit Company, manufacturing 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 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 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. 17—Presented by John J. Gibson of Iron Moulders' Union No. 164, of San Francisco.

Whereas, Thousands of non-union made stoves, ranges, parlor heaters and furnaces are shipped into and sold in California every year; and

Whereas, Most of these non-union products are made wholly or in part by convict labor or by notoriously non-union stove concerns, the majority of which are located in the southern states; and

Whereas, These non-union products are made of inferior material by inefficient workmen. The manufacturers try to conceal latent deficiencies by slicking up the exteriors to please the eye and fool the uninitiated; and

Whereas, The non-union stove concerns are bitterly antagonistic to Organized Labor and every dollar spent for a non-union stove, range or heater weakens the Labor Movement and reinforces the open shop movement that is bent on destroying us; so therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor at its Thirty-first Convention assembled in Marysville, California, that the Federation memorialize its affiliated membership and request their coöperation in promoting the sale of Union Made stoves, ranges and heaters and discourage the sale of convict-made and non-union-made stoves and ranges.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 18—Presented by John B. Kirkseter of Fire Fighters' Union No. 145, of San Diego.

Whereas, Constitutional Amendment No. 27, placed on the ballot by the last session of the California State Legislature, providing that a sum not to exceed one-half of the State taxes on fire insurance premiums shall go to the Firemen's Pension and Relief Funds; and

Whereas, Laws similar to the proposed measure have proven successful in at least fifteen States in the Union; and

Whereas, This Constitutional Amendment is sponsored by the California State Firemen's Association; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor at their Thirtieth Annual Convention at Long Beach endorsed said Constitutional Amendment, known then as Constitutional Amendment No. 27; and

Whereas, Said Constitutional Amendment No. 27 is now known as Proposition No. 2 on the November election ballot; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in session at Marysville, that we heartily favor and endorse said Proposition No. 2, and further urge the support of all Central Labor Bodies and affiliated locals to the successful conclusion of this measure.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 19—Presented by Tom Rotell and Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The important governmental function of providing safety and protection for workmen against hazards to life and limb in industry has been placed in the hands of the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California; and

Whereas, The great number of deaths and accidents repeatedly occurring in the window cleaning business demonstrate the inadequacy of existing rules and regulations laid down by the Industrial Accident Commission in its "Window Cleaning Orders," issued and made effective January 1, 1917; and

Whereas, The said Window Cleaning Orders are applicable only to buildings erected after aforesaid date of January 1, 1917, and afford no protection whatever to window cleaners employed on buildings erected prior to said date, and this condition of the law in this year of 1930 appears to be antiquated and a proper subject of correction so that window cleaners may receive proper protection of the law regardless of the date of the building on which they are working; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in the Thirty-first Annual Convention assembled at Marysville, California, September 16, 1930, that the officers and Legislative Committee of this Federation be and are hereby directed to make application to the Industrial Accident Commission for public hearings on the subject, for the purpose of securing such amendments to the present Window Cleaning Orders as will provide in all classes of buildings and structures proper protection to workmen engaged thereon in the hazardous occupation of window cleaning.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 20—Presented by C. W. Snyder of Barbers' Union No. 256, of San Diego.

Whereas, The Journeymen Barbers of the State of California have an Initiative Petition on the November ballot for Sunday closing of barber shops, to be voted on by the people of the State of California; and

Whereas, The State Federation of Labor, through its delegates, would be of great

assistance in educating the voters of the state to vote for our Initiative Petition; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, go on record instructing its delegates through their membership to assist the barbers in educating the voters of the state to vote and support our initiative, and thereby abolish Sunday slavery in our state.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 21—Presented by Andrew Furuseth, of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, of San Francisco.

Whereas, Congress, in enacting the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, extended the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity so as to use equity to enforce law; and

Whereas, Equity supersedes law and sets aside all Constitutional limitations including the bill of rights and the Thirteenth Amendment; and

Whereas, The fundamental structure of our government is thereby changed from one of limited powers to one of absolute and irresponsible power; and

Whereas, This extension of the use and jurisdiction of equity necessarily extends the definition of property so as to include activities and the earnings therefrom; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that we demand from the Nation and the State that any act of the Legislature giving to the courts the jurisdiction to enforce law by equity be promptly repealed and that nothing shall be held to be property unless it be exclusive, tangible and transferrable; further

Resolved, That this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to our Senators and members of Congress, to the incoming Governor of California and to the Senators and members of the State Legislature and to the press.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 22—Presented by Andrew Furuseth, of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The workers of this country are suffering from unemployment by the millions and are gradually driven to abject poverty and increasingly by lack of physical necessities to serious crime; and

Whereas, While this is progressing an increasing number of emigrants arrive from the Philippines and from south of the Rio Grande; and

Whereas, The failure to pass effective immigration restriction laws to lax enforcement of existing immigration restriction laws are largely responsible for the growing need and desperation; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in Thirty-first Annual Convention assembled, that we demand from Congress the immediate enactment of laws to exclude the Filipinos and the Amerinds from south of the Rio Grande and from the Government the strict enforcement of such immigration restriction laws as are already on our statute books.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 23—Presented by Joseph Tuite, of Varnishers and Polishers' Union No. 134, of San Francisco. Withdrawn.

Proposition No. 24—Presented by Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The present nonpartisan policy of the American Federation of Labor has failed to secure any permanent advantage to American labor; and

Whereas, Those elected to official positions with the support of the American Federation of Labor very frequently vote and act against its policies and the interests of the workers, as exemplified by the vote on the Wagner and the yellow dog contract bills; and

Whereas, It is high time that we openly recognize the futility of looking to the twin parties of the employers for aid; now therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in the Thirty-first Annual Convention assembled at Marysville, California, September, 1930, place itself on record as being in favor of the formation of an Independent Labor Party to the end that California and the rest of American labor may have a real force through which they can express their aspirations and needs to be answered not in promises, but by material results.

Referred to Constitution Committee.

Proposition No. 25—Presented by Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The local bodies of the American Federation of Labor show as high as a 21 per cent of their membership unemployed; and

Whereas, It is necessary to the dignity of American labor to beg assistance from charity; and

Whereas, This condition has not been brought about through any fault of those suffering from the need of an opportunity to earn a livelihood; and

Whereas, These sufferers are not loafers but laborers thwarted in their efforts to fulfill a productive and fruitful role in American society; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in the Thirty-first Annual Convention assembled at Marysville, California, September, 1930, that this convention go on record as demanding that the American Government take immediate steps to provide an unemployment relief wage for all idle workers of the nation.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 26—Presented by J. L. R. Marsh and others of Sacramento Federated Trades Council, et al., of Sacramento.

Whereas, Thousands of citizens of the United States are now suffering from unemployment and actual hunger; and

Whereas, Thousands and thousands of tons of food are rotting upon the ground in California and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of industrial products manufactured in our state can find no profitable market; and

Whereas, The prosperity of the organized workingman of California, as well as that of the worker on the farm and the unorganized worker in the city depends upon the successful marketing of the products of both the farm and the factory; and

Whereas, There was recently held in California the Pan-American Reciprocal Trade Conference composed of representatives of eighteen republics and of Organized Labor, which outlined proposals for improvement in international good will and reciprocal commerce; and

Whereas, The Pan-American Reciprocal Trade Conference recognized the Organized Labor movement as an essential part of its organization and program by formal requests extended to the American Federation of Labor and the Mexican Federation of Labor to cooperate in the study of port and shipping conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor encourage the extension of reciprocal relations between the Pan-American Institute of Reciprocal Trade, permanent organization formed by the Pan-American Reciprocal Trade Conference and Organized Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the proper officials and committees of the California State Federation of Labor be directed to carefully study such legislation as may be submitted in the interest of marketing the products of California whether of industry or of the farm, and to lend support to such measures as are not incompatible with the interests of Organized Labor.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 27—Presented by Culinary Workers' Delegation of Sacramento.

Whereas, The sponsors of this resolution are firmly convinced that the labor movement in general of this state should have a voice in the final selection of candidates to go to our state ticket, to be known as Organized Labor's official candidate. Be it

Resolved, That in the future the names of one and all candidates selected by your Indorsement Committee must be sent to all affiliated councils of the State Federation of Labor, and said Councils submit the names of these candidates to the various locals of their Councils that are affiliated with the State Federation of Labor;

Resolved, That all local unions shall take a vote on these candidates selected by your Indorsement Committee at a regular meeting, and the candidates receiving the majority vote of the various locals affiliated with the State Federation of Labor shall receive the indorsement of Organized Labor of the State of California. Any candidate not receiving the necessary majority vote of the various locals will not be indorsed as the official candidate of Organized Labor.

The results of the vote of each local are to be sent to their respective Councils, and local Councils are to forward the results of such votes cast to the Indorsement Committee for final action. Those candidates receiving the majority number of votes shall be known as the official candidates of Organized Labor of this state, and the full support of Organized Labor expected.

Referred to Constitution Committee.

Proposition No. 28—Presented by Andrew Furuseth of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, of San Francisco.

Whereas, It is known that a very large number of immigrants are smuggled into this country over the Mexican border because of an insufficient border patrol; and

Whereas, Some fifty thousand immigrants yearly come on visits as seamen for the purpose of mingling with our population in violation of law; and

Whereas, These immigrants are such as can obtain no visas, being for sufficient reasons excluded from this country; and

Whereas, We have repeatedly petitioned for relief and have submitted efficient remedies without obtaining action; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Marysville, California, demand that the King Bill be passed and sufficient money appropriated to provide an efficient border patrol; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be sent to our Senators and members of Congress.
Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 29—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega and Al Berryessa of Moving Picture Operators No. 102 and Federal Employees No. 1, of San Francisco.

Whereas, There is now in the United States Senate a bill titled H. R. 6997, granting pensions to the men who manned the ships engaged in the transportation of troops, supplies, ammunition and materials of war during the period of our war with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition, and for other purposes;

Whereas, The bill recited above was passed by the House of Representatives;

Whereas, It is thirty years since this war, these men, owing to economic changes in industry and due to their age, are incapacitated to follow their crafts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Marysville, California, on Monday, September 15, 1930, does hereby unanimously adopt this humanitarian measure; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Committee request our United States Senators Hiram W. Johnson and Samuel M. Shortridge to use their best endeavors to have this bill enacted into law at the next session; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent the American Federation of Labor convention for similar action.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 30—Presented by Captain H. F. Strother and C. W. Deal of Local No. 40, M. M. & P. of A., and Ferryboatmen's Union of San Francisco.

Whereas, It has been conclusively demonstrated by various labor organizations in the State of California during the past few years that expert advice and assistance in the gathering and presenting economic and comparative data is at times of immense value in conducting negotiations with employers and representing union arguments before Arbitration Boards; and

Whereas, We believe the time is opportune to make it possible for all unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor to obtain if they desire, assistance of this nature; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in regular convention assembled that Article VIII of the Constitution is hereby amended by the addition of the following:

Section 10.—It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to establish and maintain a Bureau of Research and Publicity, for the purpose of assisting affiliated unions and Central Councils, by the investigation and presentation of facts and figures. For this purpose the Executive Council shall retain a person qualified by special training in economics and statistics and practical experience to take charge of the Bureau of Research and Publicity; provided that the Federation shall not incur any financial obligations for any such services.

Referred to Constitution Committee.

Proposition No. 31—Presented by Jack Green and J. E. Snyder of Central Labor Council and Teamsters' Union No. 417, of Santa Rosa.

Whereas, Recreation has become a recognized part of industrial and social welfare in this and other states of the Union; and

Whereas, There has been a sum of six million dollars set aside for the purchase of park sites by the State Legislature; and

Whereas, The State Park Commission has acted favorably on the recommendation of expert park advisers to purchase the Pacific shore line from and including the Bodega Bay as well as two miles of the mouth of the Russian River and seven miles of Salmon Creek, which empties into the Pacific; and

Whereas, The experts also recommended the inclusion of Joywoods, a fourteen hundred acre tract of California native trees, redwoods and pines predominating; and

Whereas, Joywoods is within fifteen minutes' automobile ride from the coast both at Bodega Bay and the mouth of Salmon Creek and is an ideal place for a camping retreat and picnic grounds, containing seven running creeks, ideal climate, and within two and a half hours from the Bay Cities; and

Whereas, Labor needs such retreats for recreation and pleasure for their outings and educational purposes (the Workers' Summer School having been held there one year); and

Whereas, The purchase price is extremely reasonable now; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we favor the inclusion of Joywoods as a part of the park project and petition the State Park Board to reconsider their action to postpone said inclusion at this time; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the State Park Commission and to the press.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 32—Presented by J. E. Snyder and Jack Green of Teamsters No. 417, and Central Labor Council, of Santa Rosa.

GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE

Whereas, The building of the Golden Gate Bridge will be California's greatest accomplishment, her unparalleled advertisement, and will give to California the prestige of possession of what will be the world's greatest structural achievement; and

Whereas, There is an unquestioned vital need for such a structure, filling, as it will, a long-felt necessity, adding to the tangible assets of the state and stimulating population and all building and business activities; and

Whereas, In its construction the Golden Gate Bridge will substantially benefit local labor and industry, furnishing continuous employment during the four years of construction time to hundreds of men and as the present is especially an opportune time in which to push forward all great enterprises for the employment of labor; and

Whereas, The bridge will be built tax free out of a bond issue covering the cost of \$32,815,000, paying for itself out of the tolls collected, without increasing the bonded indebtedness of any one of the constituent counties of the bridge district or affecting their bonded limit, redeeming the bonds, paying interest and operating charges, and accumulating a reserve, while at the same time reducing present tolls substantially; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor hereby endorses the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge, and urges upon the voters at the election, November 4, to approve by their ballots the bond issue of \$35,000,000 for the building of this bridge; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the officials of the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District, and to the press.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 33—Presented by George Durand of Street Carmen's Union No. 192, of Oakland.

Whereas, It is becoming more difficult for the working man and his family to obtain medical and hospital care; and

Whereas, There have been built and equipped in the State of California some of the finest hospitals to be found anywhere in the country, said hospitals have been built, equipped and maintained out of the tax rate; and

Whereas, The law of the State of California regulating county hospitals is such that it prohibits the small home owner and taxpayer from receiving any medical or hospital care; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the California State Federation of Labor be and is hereby directed to give all aid possible in securing the passage of a law giving the various boards of supervisors of the counties of California the right to build, equip and maintain any number of wards and beds in such county hospitals, the same to be available to any taxpayer who may wish to avail himself of the facilities of such institutions; and be it further

Resolved, That the boards of supervisors be empowered to make such nominal charge for such service to the citizens and taxpayers as they, in their discretion and judgment, deem justifiable.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 34—Presented by John A. St. Peter and others, of Cooks' Union No. 44, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The State of California has become the migration objective of the Filipinos, an unassimilable race of Asiatics who, by their presence in such large numbers, are creating a most serious menace to the members of our workers' organizations employed in the so-called lighter trades, particularly the hotel and restaurant workers, and the many lighter occupations associated with agriculture; and

Whereas, The employers of this class of labor have wantonly disregarded the urgent and earnest plea of the American worker for employment in these occupations at a fair and equitable wage consistent with the American standard of living; and

Whereas, It is evident that the employers have set out to eliminate the American worker from this class of occupation by substitution of Filipinos; and

Whereas, The only remedy appearing being that of the complete exclusion of the Filipino from the country; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California Federation of Labor in this convention condemn the action of such employers as un-American in every sense as unfair to the workers, and a danger menacing to the future welfare of the entire citizenry of the State of California; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in this convention, shall go on record as favoring complete exclusion of the Filipino on the same basis as other Asiatics, and the officers of this Federation instructed to bend their every energy and the

resources of the Federation to secure the enactment of such laws through the State and Federal Legislatures as will protect the best interests of the workers.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 35—Presented by J. L. Kerchen, of Teachers' Union No. 61, of San Francisco.

TEACHER TENURE

Whereas, The present teacher tenure law fails to meet the needs of teachers and school boards throughout the State of California because it has been mad to apply to rural and city school alike; and

Whereas, The Tenure Law of 1921, which gave tenure to teachers in schools of eight or more teachers, did work satisfactorily and has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court; be it therefore

Resolved, That the San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61 ask this convention to go on record in favor of a return to the Law of 1921, with this added provision, namely, that districts having less than eight teachers may legally adopt tenure by a vote taken at their annual school election; and be it further

Resolved, That any new legislation concerning tenure must continue to guarantee to all teachers the right to appeal to the courts in case of an illegal dismissal by a school board.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 36—Presented by J. L. Kerchen, of Teachers' Union No. 61, of San Francisco.

PERTAINING TO THE LIMITATION OF STATE PRINTED TEXTBOOKS

Whereas, Local No. 61 of the American Federation of Teachers is vitally interested in the welfare of the children of this nation; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor from its earliest inception has shown a positive interest in the education of the youth of the land; and

Whereas, The various textbooks in use throughout the various states are written by authors without restriction as to publication; and

Whereas, The best interests of the children are served by providing them with textbooks best suited to their particular needs; and

Whereas, There appears to be a tendency on the part of some states to restrict the freedom of selecting textbooks in the open market, thereby limiting the opportunities of our youth; be it therefore

Resolved, That this convention here assembled go on record as being opposed to the tendency of states to limit themselves to the printing of textbooks within their own confines, thus limiting the school children in their use of textbooks and thereby depriving them of the right of securing the best textbooks on any particular subject; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention is in favor of having all textbooks used in all free public schools printed under union condition and by Union Labor.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 37—Presented by Machinists' Union No. 284, of Oakland.

Whereas, The public press has in the past and continues to the present date to falsify facts and statistics bearing on the real economic conditions as they exist in the country of Russia today; and

Whereas, It is the opinion of Lodge 284, International Association of Machinists, that the issue as presented by the public press and big business interests, is to keep this country in discord relative to the recognition of Soviet Russia, for a selfish motive and gain, until their ends have been accomplished; and

Whereas, The recognition of Soviet Russia would bring about the employment of thousands of union men and women, whereby having a tendency to build up the morale and strength of Organized Labor in this country.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, here assembled, adopt a resolution requesting the Government of the United States of America to enter into an agreement whereby the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States of America will be to the best interests of the workers of both countries.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Proposition No. 38—Presented by James J. Doherty of Bakers' Union No. 37, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Interstate Baking Company of Southern California, consisting of the following factories and products in

Los Angeles:

Weber's—Mity-Nice bread and Dolly Madison cakes,

Log Cabin—Log Cabin bread,

Four-S—4-S bread and rolls,

Long Beach:

Kitpatrick's—Purity bread,

Sudam—Butter Cream bread,

Anaheim:
 Kilpatrick's—Purity bread,
 Weber's—Mity-Nice bread,
 Glendale:
 Weber's—Mity-Nice bread,
 is a nonunion concern; and

Whereas, All efforts of Bakers' Union, Local 37, and Bakers' Union, Local 31, of Long Beach to organize these factories have been to no avail and said firm continues to pay low wages and work the men long hours; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled be petitioned to notify all affiliated unions of the attitude of this firm and put the Interstate Baking Company on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 39—Presented by Roe H. Baker of Labor Council of San Francisco. Whereas, Organized Labor has always promoted and supported public education in California; and

Whereas, Organized Labor represents a large and important section of our citizenship; and

Whereas, Organized Labor has no direct representative on the Board of Regents of the University of California; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention again record its demand for representation on this Board.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 40—Presented by Affiliated Postal Employees of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Whereas, The employees in the Postal Service are required to work forty-eight hours per week throughout the year, except in those offices where conditions permit a respite from labors on Saturdays; and

Whereas, There is now pending in the Senate and House of Representatives a forty-four-hour week bill more familiarly known as the LaFollette-Kendall Bill (H. R. 6603-S. 2540) granting shorter work day on Saturday for postal employees; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in convention at Marysville, September 15-20, 1930, 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 Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 41—Presented by Affiliated Postal Employees of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Whereas, The law establishing hours of labor in the Postal Service provides for eight hours within ten; and

Whereas, In many post offices the Department, through its officials, are taking advantage of this wording of the eight-hour law and thereby compelling employees to take an hour and a half and in many instances two hours for lunch, thereby extending the eight-hour day over a period of ten hours; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, go on record as being opposed to such action on the part of the postal officials and that we hereby instruct our officers to assist the postal workers in their efforts to have this law so amended that it will provide for eight hours within nine.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 42—Presented by Affiliated Postal Employees of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

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 Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 43—Presented by Affiliated Postal Employees of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Whereas, A bill known as the La Follette-Kelly Longevity Pay Bill was pending before the last session of Congress and will be reintroduced in the coming session. This bill provides that as a reward for faithful and continuous service, all postal employees shall be granted \$100 per annum in addition to their base pay upon completion of ten

years' service and an additional \$100 per annum upon completion of every five-year period thereafter, provided that no credit shall be given for service after the thirty years of employment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do hereby endorse such legislation for postal employees and instruct our officers to do everything in their power to secure its enactment into law.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 44—Presented by Affiliated Postal Employees of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Whereas, The law governing the retirement of Federal Civil Service employees provides that letter carriers and post office clerks and other Federal employees must reach 63, 65 and 68 years of age and must have rendered thirty years' service before they can retire, we believe that this retirement age is too high; and

Whereas, It is evident that the postal and other Federal services would be greatly benefited by keeping the average age of its employees at a 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; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do hereby instruct our officers to cooperate in every possible way with the organized postal and other Federal Civil Service employees in their efforts to so amend the Federal Civil Service Retirement Law that employees will be granted optional retirement after thirty years of service with no age limitation.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 45—Presented by William McFarland of Dining Car Cooks and Waiters' Union No. 456, of Oakland.

Whereas, Red Caps are employed at certain railroad terminals in California without compensation; and

Whereas, These employees are forced to depend upon public generosity through the medium of "tips"; and

Whereas, This practice is creeping into the restaurant industry in Los Angeles; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, denounce this practice as contrary to public policy; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council be requested to investigate and take such steps as it may deem practical to stop this degrading system of semi-slavery.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Proposition No. 46—Presented by Charles W. Lyon and J. L. R. Marsh of Sacramento Federated Trades Council, of Sacramento.

Whereas, There was introduced at the last session of the California State Legislature Assembly Bill 1112 providing for the state publication of supplementary school books; and

Whereas, Assembly Bill 1112, after passing through both the Assembly and Senate of the last Legislature, was vetoed by Governor C. C. Young; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor in regular meeting assembled, that it instruct its incoming Executive Council to cooperate with the Printing Trades in drawing up and sponsoring a bill that will meet the constitutional requirements for the state printing of supplementary school books.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 47—Presented by Fred W. Jackson, of Electrical Workers' Union No. 418, of Pasadena.

Whereas, Under provisions of the existing State Workmen's Compensation Law, a workman cannot draw compensation until the second week of his injury, and

Whereas, This works a manifest hardship on the family of the average worker and acts in effect as an unwarranted penalty for an accident which the worker unintentionally experiences while engaged in producing wealth for others; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does respectfully request its incoming Executive Council to investigate this situation, and, if logically possible, introduce a corrective clause to be placed in this law at the next session of the State Legislature; this clause to provide that if a man is found to be entitled to state compensation at the end of the second week of suffering, he shall be paid for the full period from the day of his accident.

Referred to Legislative Committee.

Proposition No. 48—Presented by Frank Belcher, of Molders' Union, No. 374, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Organized Labor in California has found it necessary in the past, in order to protect themselves in industry, to recommend through the California State Federation of Labor, the enactment of our Workmen's Compensation Laws, and

Whereas, The Legislature, in enacting these laws, has seen fit to allow private insurance companies to carry the risk, and

Whereas, These insurance companies, for their protection and the detriment of the workers, have insisted that the employees submit to a medical examination as a qualification for employment. Said workers are forced and do submit to these physical examinations in order that they may make a living for themselves and their dependents, now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, go on record to use its best efforts to have said Workmen's Compensation Laws so amended as to eliminate said medical examination as a qualification for employment; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to work and use its best efforts to that end.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 49—Presented by A. W. Hoch, of Machinists' Union, No. 311, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, There is considerable unemployment in the State of California, and

Whereas, There are a great number of skilled mechanics of all trades who are walking the streets, while enlisted men are assigned to work which should be done by civilian employees; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the U. S. Navy, Senators and Congressmen of California are hereby urged by this Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled to make every endeavor to have civilians do the work in the shops of the Navy Department, and be it further

Resolved, That efforts be put forth to re-employ the skilled and experienced employees who have been laid off before they are forced into another industry elsewhere for a livelihood, and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate from this Convention to the American Federation of Labor in Boston is hereby instructed to present a resolution to that body urging Congress to have the Navy Department discontinue the practice of having enlisted men perform the work which should be done by civilian employees and in that way relieve our unemployment situation.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 50—Presented by A. W. Hoch, of Machinists' Union, No. 311, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, it is necessary for many workers to purchase tools in order to successfully complete their work, and

Whereas, These personal tools are left on the employer's property and oftentimes are destroyed by fire, and

Whereas, The employer carries insurance for his protection in case of fire, but no provision is made to reimburse the employee for his loss, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to prepare and work for the enactment of such legislation which will make it necessary for each employer to carry such insurance which will reimburse their employees for the loss of personal tools in case of fire.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 51—Presented by Don Cameron, of Pile Drivers' Union, No. 34, Joe Cambiano, of Carpenters' Union, No. 162, Ben Vickers, of Gardeners, No. 17,847, and others.

Resolved, By the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that it make part of its legislative program the four amendments to the Public Works Law as proposed by the Chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement as follows:

(1) To prohibit the employment of aliens upon the public works of the State or its subdivisions when done by contract or otherwise.

(2) To require that not less than the local prevailing rate of wages be paid upon all of the public works in this State.

(3) To prohibit work being done on Sunday or holidays on all of the public works except in cases of extraordinary emergency when not less than time and one-half of the wage scale must be paid.

(4) To prohibit the taking of employment fees from any person working on or going to work on public works; further

Resolved That in the event the amendments herein suggested are not enacted by the Legislature that the officers of the Federation put forth every effort to aid in initiating such legislation for the vote of the people of this State.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 52—Presented by Don Cameron, of Pile Drivers' Union, No. 34, of San Francisco.

Whereas, On many large projects in Southern California and Nevada, where coniving, grafting private employment agencies, aided and abetted by unscrupulous ,fee-splitting superintendents, and in some cases, contractors themselfese, have caused workmen

who could ill afford it, to journey many miles to said project, after paying a big fee for the job, only to find on arrival that they would only be allowed to work a few days (not to exceed seven) before being discharged for no cause whatever, except the abominable fee splitting between the agencies and the contractors or their representatives, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board of this Federation be instructed to request the aid of U. S. Senators and Representatives to the end that this employment practice not be allowed to prevail on the building of the Boulder Dam; further

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress at its next session the immediate passage of the bill proposed by Senator Wagner which would set up a nationwide system of public employment agencies, the establishment of which would curb, if not entirely cure, the evil practices of the private agencies; further

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress in connection with the Boulder Dam and other similar projects the passage of legislation which will prohibit the collection of a fee from the workmen as the price of employment by any person or agency; further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of the Nevada State Federation of Labor and the State Federations of other adjoining states affected by this project, suggesting that our sister federations take similar action with their respective Senators and Congressmen.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 53—Presented by Cal. J. Doggett, of Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 24, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The State Federation of Labor has gone on record repeatedly for the printing and binding of school text-books by the State Printing Office at Sacramento; and

Whereas, a bill having for its purpose to bring about such a condition was passed by the 1929 Session of the State Legislature, and

Whereas, The Governor saw fit to veto this measure on account of its questionable constitutionality; and

Whereas, Such a bill if enacted into a law would save the taxpayers of this state approximately three million dollars annually; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, assembled at its Thirty-first Session at Marysville, California, this 15th day of September, 1930, reiterate its former position in favor of the passage of such a law; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the Federation do all in their power to further the passage of such a law and urge upon its members to use their best influences with the legislators in their respective districts to support such a bill when presented at the next session of the incoming State Legislature which will convene in Sacramento in 1931; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee prepare and draw up such a bill covering all the intents and purposes of such a law and see to it that same complies with the constitutionality of our present laws.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 54—Presented by W. E. Steineck, of Bookbinders' Union, No. 63, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Automobile Club of Southern California has shown its disregard toward organized labor on many occasions, and

Whereas, A publication known as "Touring Topics," the official organ of that organization, has been published during the last ten years in notorious union-hating printing concerns; and

Whereas, The principal owners of the said association are men who are antagonistic toward labor organizations; and

Whereas, Repeated efforts have been made by the Printing Trades of the State of California to bring about a change of attitude in their policy, and

Whereas, No union concern has been given a fair chance to get the contract for the printing of their official publication; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, at its Thirty-first Session assembled at Marysville, California, this 15th day of September, 1930, do hereby declare the Automobile Club of Southern California unfair and urge upon all union men and women to refrain from patronizing this association and the "Touring Topics."

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 55—Presented by William Osterloh, of Bookbinders' Union, No. 31-125, of San Francisco.

Whereas, Repeated efforts have been made by the various Allied Printing Trades Councils throughout the State and the State Federation of Labor to bring about the printing and binding of a publication known as the "Grizzly Bear" in a union or fair concern; and

Whereas, The publication in question is the official organ of the Native Sons of California; and

Whereas, The repeated efforts of the Printing Trades and the Labor Movement generally throughout the State have failed to bring about any adjustment of the situation; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the State Federation of Labor, assembled this 15th day of September, 1930, at Marysville, California, go on record and place the publication the "Grizzly Bear" on the We Don't Patronize List of the State Federation, and be it further

Resolved, That the membership be instructed to refrain from giving any assistance whatsoever to this unfair publication.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 56—Presented by Roe H. Baker, of Labor Council of San Francisco.

Whereas, The aim of State and Federal Governments is to coördinate and harmonize the work of both to the end that administrative officers engaged in a like public service shall not be working at cross purposes; and

Whereas, The Federal Government has in many instances matched dollar for dollar with State appropriations, educational and road building programs being notable cases in point, and

Whereas, The work of both Federal and State public employment agencies would be stimulated, personnel and equipment increased, by the application of this principle of Federal aid to our public employment agency system; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention urge upon the U. S. Department of Labor and our representatives in Congress that Federal aid and coöperation be extended financially to our State public employment service.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 57—Presented by A. M. Hart, of Carpenters' Union, No. 946, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The present tendency to employ only workers young in years is working a hardship on many members of the working class, and

Whereas, Industry does bear the cost of the wear and tear of the machinery necessary to the production of commodities and in the opinion of this convention should also bear the cost of insurance of the workers when owing to old age or disability they are no longer able to earn a necessary part of the method of production; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention does hereby instruct the incoming Executive Board to prepare an adequate Social Insurance Bill and have same presented to the proper authorities and to further use every effort possible to have same enacted into law as soon as possible.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 58—Presented by M. J. Sands, of Stage Employees' Union, No. 150, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, With the addition of sound equipment in the projection room of theaters presenting moving pictures there has been added a vast amount of complicated equipment which adds to the duties of the motion picture projectionists, and

Whereas, The mechanical makeup of the projectors used in the talking motion pictures greatly increase the fire hazards in the projection rooms, and

Whereas, In certain municipalities and states the authorities having vested in them the protection of human beings and property, have recognized these increased hazards to the public by causing the enactment of legislation requiring the employment of at least two competent projectionists on each shift in order that the public will be properly safeguarded, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers of the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled be instructed to use all honorable means to cause the enactment of legislation by the California State Legislature that will require all theaters and other places that present motion pictures, to employ a sufficient number of competent projectionists on each shift that will enable one projectionist to constantly remain beside the projector during the entire period that projector is in operation, and be it further

Resolved, That suitable penalties shall be provided for violation of this proposed legislation.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 59—Presented by M. J. Sands, of Stage Employees' Union, No. 150, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, There will appear on the November ballot an initiative measure providing for so-called "Daylight Saving," and

Whereas, We believe that the establishment of Daylight Saving would be detrimental to the best interests of all those now employed in the theatrical crafts in California, and

Whereas, We believe that the adoption of Daylight Saving would result in unnecessary confusion, without beneficial results to organized labor, besides making it compulsory for great numbers of workmen in all crafts to rise one hour earlier each day, a condition entirely in discord with present standardized working arrangements and agree-

ments. Further, in this proposed vicious scheme of Daylight Saving, we readily recognize the old game to get more out of labor than the proponents of the measure want to pay for. Further, instead of adding one hour of daylight each day, it will eventually cut that hour off and add another hour to the period of labor's daily grind; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, this 15th day of September, 1930, in Marysville, is opposed to this vicious suggested plan of Daylight Saving, and that we earnestly urge every delegate to the California State Federation of Labor, as well as every member of organized labor, to use every honorable means in their power to defeat such initiative measure at the next general election.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 60—Presented by M. L. Gaston, of Chauffeurs' Union, No. 265, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America feel that the present occupational tax is unconstitutional, and

Whereas, teamsters and chauffeurs are now obliged to pay a city license in addition to the occupational tax imposed by the State, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, goes on record as opposed to the present occupational tax, and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor institute measures toward the total repeal of the present occupational tax of \$1.00 annually imposed by the State of California on the chauffeurs and teamsters.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 61—Presented by J. F. Cambiano of Carpenters' Union, No. 162, of San Mateo, and others. Withdrawn.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY

Wednesday, September 17, 1930—Morning Session

The Convention was called to order by President Stanton at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Secretary Scharrenberg read letters and telegrams as follows:

From Modesto Rotary Club inviting 1931 convention to meet in Modesto.

From Acting Mayor Baunder of Modesto inviting 1931 convention to meet in Modesto.

From Edward Flore, General President International Culinary Workers and Beverage Dispensers' Union, wishing convention success.

From J. W. Gillette, vice-president Second District, notifying convention it would be impossible for him to attend.

From B. W. Gearheart, Commander American Legion, Department of California, extending greetings and expressing regret at his inability to attend convention.

From Exchange Club of Modesto inviting 1931 convention to meet in that city.

From Northern Monterey County Chamber of Commerce urging State Federation of Labor to go on record in favor of immediate independence of the Philippines.

From Modesto Lions Club asking 1931 convention to convene in that city.

From Modesto Chamber of Commerce inviting 1931 convention to meet in Modesto.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

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

Fresno—Machinists, No. 653: Donald MacIver, 79.

Your Committee on Credentials is in receipt of credentials for J. L. R. Marsh, issued by the Painters' Union, No. 487, of Sacramento. Brother Marsh has already been seated as a delegate from the Technical Engineers' Union, No. 47, of Sacramento.

Under Article I, Section 6-F of the Constitution, "no delegate shall be permitted to represent more than one organization."

We, therefore, recommend unfavorably on the credentials issued to Brother Marsh by Painters' Union, No. 487, of Sacramento.

Moved and seconded report of committee be adopted. Motion carried.

ADDRESS BY BUNJI SUZUKI, PRESIDENT, GENERAL FEDERATION OF LABOR OF JAPAN

President Stanton invited Bunji Suzuki, president of the General Federation of Labor of Japan, to address the convention.

Mr. Suzuki spoke as follows:

"It is a great privilege to be present on this auspicious occasion of your annual Convention as a representative of the Japanese labor organizations. Particularly, I highly appreciate the opportunity you have afforded me to convey to you sincere greetings from these organizations and to say a few words in regard to the labor movement in Japan.

"This is the fourth time that I attend this convention as a fraternal delegate from Japan. Naturally, I do not consider myself a stranger among you.

"I came to this country for the first time in 1915, to attend the annual conference of the American Federation of Labor held in San Francisco in that year. At that time the total membership of organized labor in Japan was 6,000. Fifteen years have passed since then, and I am most happy to tell you that, in that interval, the number has increased to 360,000, just sixty times the original membership. At the San Francisco conference I made bold to predict the rapid growth of the labor movement in Japan, and I am glad that my prophecy has come true. On that occasion I expressed the hope that within the similar length of time that has passed since the creation of your organization, our labor movement will grow as strong as yours in membership and in importance. The experience of the past fifteen years has only intensified and strengthened this hope, and I feel confident that in another fifteen years the strength of our organized labor will grow six, if not sixty times as large as the present membership, and will easily exceed the figure of 2,000,000. In recent years our organized labor, in spite of the hardship caused by the economic depression, has increased its membership year by year. It has recorded a greater number of labor disputes and extended days of strikes. While laboring hard with much limited funds, it has improved the strategy of its action. All this shows that the Japanese working class has awakened in its class consciousness, which is the basis of labor movement, and that the movement as a whole has reached its ripening period. In these circumstances, I may safely say that in its aspirations, ideals and aims, even in the method of its movement, the Japanese labor organization equals, if not excels, that of any country in the world. Thus Japanese labor is marching forward in consonance with the progress your organization has made in this country.

"Last fall we welcomed Mr. Scharrenberg to Japan as one of the delegates from America to the third biennial meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations, held in Kyoto. During his stay in Japan I had the good fortune to invite him to the headquarters of the Seamen's Union of Japan, situated in Kobe. This organization is only ten years old, but its membership includes 85,000 seamen, or more than 70 per cent of those engaged in ocean transportation, and it holds a fund of 700,000 yen, or \$350,000. It has a large meeting place at its headquarters and branches in more than twelve important seaports in Japan. Each of the branches is well managed, and with the shipowners' coöperation it prevents non-union men from being employed in overseas jobs. In the field of ocean transportation in general, its influence is wide and strong. Mr. Scharrenberg also attended several local meetings and accepted an invitation to the reception of the Osaka Labor Council, together with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, son of the British Prime Minister, and Mr. Tom Moore, the president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. He took an active part in the annual convention of the Japanese General Federation of Labor. I shall not be amiss when I say that outside the Japanese leaders themselves, Mr. Scharrenberg has by far the best knowledge of our labor movement as a whole.

"At the Fourteenth International Labor Conference of the League of Nations, held at Geneva, from June 11 to 28, this year, I had the honor of representing the workers of Japan. At that conference I was chosen to be one of the vice-presidents of the conference with the full support of the workers' group of thirty-five countries from all over the world. After that conference I was invited to the International Federation of Trade Unions which met from July 6 to 11 in Stockholm, Sweden, and had the good fortune to enjoy all the courtesies and privileges as a fraternal delegate. While I was there the Swedish Government invited to an elaborate luncheon a few of the delegates to the Federation as guests of the nation, and I had the pleasure of attending that function together with British, German, French, Dutch and Swedish delegates. In the middle of July I went to London, where I had an unusual opportunity of meeting many internationally known labor leaders of Great Britain, who were assembled at the British Trade Union Congress and also at the headquarters of the Labor Party. The House of Commons was still in session and all the leaders were particularly busy. Yet, Prime Minister MacDonald received me at his official mansion in the spirit of real fraternity and allowed me to see every part of the House of Commons.

"I believe that all these courtesies and privileges were extended not to me personally, but that they were shown me in recognition of the achievements of Japanese organized labor, which has unquestionably reached its adulthood. I hold the view that such growth and progress of our labor movement is due in a large measure to the inspiration I drew from your annual convention which I attended fifteen years ago. So I wish to take this occasion to tender my hearty thanks to you all. At the same time, I may say, without the slightest exaggeration, that we now stand on the same level with you as comrades of the world labor movements. It is with genuine pride that I make this declaration on this occasion.

"Today we are confronted with various problems concerning the Pacific Ocean, economic, political, cultural, social and what not. The civilization in the past was centered around the Atlantic Ocean; the future civilization, however, is expected to develop in the region of the Pacific. We, workers of Japan, are fully prepared to share the burdens and responsibilities of the coming age. The complicated problems of the Pacific,

if there are any, are to be solved peacefully and practically, when we, the workers, the greatest factors in the development of each respective nation, unite our forces and act in cooperation for the promotion of the general welfare of our people.

"We have witnessed an uninterrupted friendship for more than fifteen years. It is my ardent hope that this friendship will continue to grow in strength, and that the members of the American Federation of Labor on the Pacific Coast and the comrades of the Japanese organized labor will cooperate more than ever for the attainment of the noble cause lying near our hearts."

PROPOSITION INTRODUCED BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT

Delegate Welch, San Francisco Waiters, asked unanimous consent for presentation of a proposition. Request was granted and proposition was read as follows:

Proposition No. 69—Presented by Al. C. Beck and C. A. Welch of Culinary Workers. Whereas, The Culinary Workers' International Union, having been dealt a severe blow by the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, and the Wright Act, and

Whereas, Many of those that sponsored those laws have seen the futility and tremendous damage to the Nation caused by said laws, and

Whereas, We believe we should continue the fight to strike from our statutes these vicious and unjust laws, therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we reiterate our previous action, and use our best efforts to have these laws repealed and restore to the people the rights enjoyed before their adoption.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Albert J. Rogers, San Francisco Bottlers, was granted the floor for purpose of explaining the success of the fight made against Hollywood Dry.

C. M. Baker, San Francisco Typographical Union, asked privilege of floor, which was granted. Brother Baker spoke against the proposed permanent registration bill. He pointed out the danger of such a law, contending that it would disfranchise a large number of voters of the laboring class.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Chairman Dalton of the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report:

Proposition No. 3—Submitted by C. S. Beardsley, Central Labor Council, Visalia. Committee recommended concurrence.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 61—Submitted by J. F. Cambiano and others.

Withdrawn by request of Brother Mathewson. Request granted.

Proposition No. 5—Submitted by Al Berryessa, Federal Employees, San Francisco. Committee recommends concurrence.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 21—Submitted by Andrew Furuseth, Sailors' Union of the Pacific. Committee recommends concurrence.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 11—Submitted by L. P. Morgan and Ozro Sanders, I. B. E. W., Los Angeles.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 12—Submitted by F. L. Woodward, Machinists, Oakland.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 29—Submitted by Anthony L. Noriega and Al Berryessa, San Francisco.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 39—Submitted by Roe H. Baker, San Francisco Labor Council.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 40—Submitted by Affiliated Postal Employees, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 41—Submitted by Affiliated Postal Employees, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 42—Submitted by Affiliated Postal Employees.
Committee recommends concurrence.
Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 43—Submitted by Affiliated Postal Employees.
Committee recommends concurrence.
Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 44—Submitted by Affiliated Postal Employees.
Committee recommends concurrence.
Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 52—Submitted by Don Cameron, Pile Drivers, San Francisco.
Committee recommends concurrence.
Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 56—Submitted by Roe H. Baker, San Francisco Labor Council.
Committee recommends concurrence.
Report of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. DALTON, Chairman;
C. W. DEAL,
CAL. J. DOGGETT,
WILLIAM B. STEPHENS,
JOHN C. DALY,

Committee on Resolutions.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

President Stanton announced that nomination of officers was in order.

President—A. W. Hoch, Los Angeles Machinists, was nominated by John S. Horn. The nomination was seconded by John T. Thorpe and Bee Tumber. Don Cameron nominated President Stanton. The President, in a few well chosen words, declined the nomination.

No further nominations being made, the President declared same closed.

The following nominations for Vice-President were made:

First District—E. F. Nelson, San Diego Stage Employees, was nominated by James E. Hopkins.

Second District—C. H. Isgrig, Elevator Constructors, Los Angeles, was nominated by J. J. Doherty.

Delegates Behan and Dunn seconded the nomination of C. H. Isgrig.

Steve B. Newman was nominated by John F. Dalton.

Delegates Williams and Gifford seconded the nomination of Steve B. Newman.

John S. Horn was nominated by James E. Hopkins. Brother Horn declined the nomination.

Third District—James Matthams, Santa Barbara Carpenters, was nominated by H. L. Alcorn.

C. C. Hopkins seconded the nomination of James Matthams.

Fourth District—C. H. Rohrer, Kern County Labor Council, was nominated by Samuel S. White.

Fifth District—A. J. Felt, Painters, Modesto, was nominated by Thomas C. Meagher. Delegates Stoneman and Tuite seconded the nomination of A. G. Felt.

Sixth District—Ros Manina, San Jose Barbers, was nominated by Lola Chantler. Seconded by Delegates Tattenham and Desepte.

Seventh District—George Durand, Oakland Street Carmen, was nominated by C. W. Deal.

Eighth District—Elma Smith, Napa Garment Workers, was nominated by Anne Peterson. Seconded by Nellie Casey.

Ninth District—James E. Hopkins, San Francisco Teamsters, was nominated by Archie Mooney. Seconded by Delegate Murphy.

Charles Child, San Francisco Laundry Workers, was nominated by Delegate Al Rogers. Seconded by Delegate Tattenham.

Anthony L. Noriega, San Francisco Moving Picture Projectionists, was nominated by Daniel E. Tattenham, San Francisco Barbers. Seconded by Delegate Sutphen, Pasadena Printers.

John A. St. Peter, San Francisco Cooks, was nominated by William B. Stephens. Seconded by Mary Boyd, Los Angeles Waitresses.

Tenth District—George W. Stokel, Sacramento Teamsters, was nominated by Arthur Ferguson, Sacramento Plumbers. Seconded by Delegate Becker.

Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg was nominated for Secretary-Treasurer by Daniel C. Murphy.

Secretary Scharrenberg's nomination was seconded by Delegates Francoeur, Doggett, Cameron, Magidson, Hoenig, Smith, Becker, Sadring, Thorpe, Gibson and Dunn.

A. F. of L. Delegate—Charles Child was nominated by Daniel C. Murphy. Seconded by Delegates Manina, Tattenham, Coulter, Hopkins, Beck, Castle.

At this point J. W. Buzzell, Secretary Los Angeles Labor Council, asked privilege of the floor. He offered congratulations to President-elect Hoch on his unanimous election, and offered facilities of his office to all officers of the Federation.

Convention then adjourned till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION—THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY

Convention called to order by President Stanton at 2 o'clock.

REPORT OF GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

Delegate Durand, Chairman of Grievance Committee, submitted the following report:

Resolution No. 45—Submitted by William McFarland, Dining Car Cooks and Waiters, Oakland.

Committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 37—Presented by Machinists' Union No. 284, of Oakland.

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

Delegate West, San Francisco Window Cleaners, spoke against committee report.

Delegate Dalton spoke in favor of committee report.

Chairman Durand spoke in defense of committee's report.

Delegate Furuseth spoke at length in favor of committee's report.

Delegate Isgrig spoke in favor of committee's report.

Delegate Child spoke in favor of committee's report.

Delegate Hoenig spoke in favor of committee's report.

Delegate Sadring called for the previous question.

Question was put, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. DURAND, Chairman;
WM. RHYS,
EDWARD H. DOWELL,
GUS BECKER,
I. N. HYLEN,

Committee on Grievances.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Chairman Murphy of the Committee on Legislation made the following report:

The committee recommended adoption of that part of Secretary Scharrenberg's report pertaining to proposed labor measures to be presented at the forthcoming session of the Legislature. The proposed measures are:

1. Anti "Yellow Dog" Contract Bill.
2. Requiring the employment of citizens on all public works, including contract work.
3. Anti-injunction bill.
4. Insurance against unemployment. (See President Stanton's report.)
5. Providing for the publication of additional textbooks in the State Printing Plant at Sacramento.
6. Requiring employers to purchase uniforms for employees when the wearing of such uniforms or special dress is mandatory.
7. Including lime and cement manufacturing plants within the scope of the existing law limiting working hours of miners to eight hours per day.
8. Regulating the working hours of chauffeurs and drivers employed on auto stages, busses and trucks, when engaged as common carriers over the public highway.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

The committee also recommended the adoption of the following, taken from President Stanton's report:

Insurance Against Unemployment

"In my report to the last convention I dwelt at some length upon suggested remedies for unemployment.

"In this connection it is gratifying to note the recent courageous declaration of Governor Roosevelt of New York with regard to state insurance against unemployment. The Governor of New York is not suggesting half-hearted proposals. He does not accept

the current optimistic talk, to the effect that we can use the soup kitchens to tide us over. He frankly stated that voluntary insurance plans will not suffice, and insisted that steps be taken to establish a system of state-supervised social insurance, to which employer, employee and the public (through the state) would contribute. This is the most fair and logical system and the one which has worked best in European countries that are trying to meet social responsibilities.

"Compulsory unemployment insurance would establish security, dignity and economy. The present haphazard relief measures are a disgrace to the nation. I sincerely trust that the program outlined will become a major legislative issue in all states.

"California trade-unionists should not forget that the United States Congress has shown the greatest indifference toward unemployment relief measures. Congress adjourned without passing the two principal measures: S. 3059 and S. 3060. Both had passed the Senate and were pending in the House of Representatives when the gavel fell. The first bill provides for advanced planning and regulated construction of public works, and the second called for the establishment of a national employment system, in coöperation with the states. A third measure, S. 3061, became a law, but did not carry any appropriations. It requires that more detailed employment records be collected by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"The most unfortunate aspect of the entire question of unemployment lies in the fact that, although the situation is a recurring one, little advance preparation for its coming is ever made. Relief and stabilization programs are emergency arrangements begun too late to be of any great value to the workers affected, and abandoned immediately after the situation is improved. The next depression finds the community no better prepared and the same feverish interest and activity takes place with the same result, namely, the abandonment of the plan when the situation shows any improvement. What is needed is a permanent institution in the community studying and planning the two phases of its task, prevention and relief."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 2—Submitted by Vallejo Labor Council.

Committee recommends Proposition No. 2 be referred to incoming Executive Council. Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 4—Submitted by San Jose Central Labor Council.

Committee recommends proposition be referred to incoming Executive Council. Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 6—Submitted by Joseph Blanchard and A. L. Unger, Street Carmen's Union, San Francisco.

Committee recommends concurrence. Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 7—Submitted by C. J. Hyans and C. C. Garnett, Bill Posters, Los Angeles.

Committee recommends concurrence. Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 8—Submitted by I. N. Hylen, Sacramento River Fishermen's Union.

Committee recommends concurrence. Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 9—Submitted by I. N. Hylen, Sacramento River Fishermen's Union.

Committee recommended matter be referred to incoming Executive Council. Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 10—Submitted by I. N. Hylen, Sacramento River Fishermen's Union.

Committee recommends concurrence. Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 15—Submitted by C. M. Honey, Sacramento Machinists.

Committee recommended matter be referred to incoming Executive Council. Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 19—Submitted by Tom Rotell and Fred West, San Francisco Window Cleaners.

Committee recommends concurrence. Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 26—Submitted by J. L. R. Marsh and others.

Committee recommended matter be referred to incoming Executive Council. Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 31—Submitted by Jack Green and J. E. Snyder, Santa Rosa Central Labor Council and Teamsters.

Committee recommended matter be referred to incoming Executive Council. Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 32—Submitted by J. E. Snyder and Jack Green, Santa Rosa Central Labor Council and Teamsters.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Delegate Deal, Ferryboatmen, Oakland, made motion to refer proposition to incoming Executive Council.

Delegates Snyder, Santa Rosa; Sanders, Los Angeles, and Francoeur, San Francisco, spoke in favor of committee's report.

Vote on the amendment was taken and it was declared lost.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 33—Submitted by George Durand, Oakland Street Carmen.

Committee recommends proposition be referred to incoming Executive Council.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 35—Submitted by J. L. Kerchen, San Francisco Teachers.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Report of the committee was adopted.

State Printing of Textbooks

The committee reported jointly on Propositions Nos. 36, 46 and 53, relating to the printing of textbooks:

Proposition No. 36—Submitted by J. L. Kerchen, San Francisco Teachers.

Committee recommends non-concurrence.

Proposition No. 46—Submitted by Charles W. Lyon and J. L. R. Marsh, Sacramento Federated Trades Council.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Proposition No. 53—Submitted by Cal J. Doggett, San Francisco Printing Pressmen.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Motion was made and seconded to eliminate Propositions Nos. 36 and 46 and adopt

Proposition No. 53.

Motion carried.

Proposition No. 47—Submitted by Fred W. Jackson, Pasadena Electrical Workers.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 48—Submitted by Frank Belcher, Los Angeles Molders.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Delegate Baker, San Francisco, questioned the meaning of the proposition, and to what extent the proposition would be applicable in case it were enacted into law.

Delegate Dunn, Los Angeles, spoke in favor of the resolution.

Delegate Buzzell spoke in favor of the resolution.

Delegate Deal offered an amendment to make proposition read "in service."

Delegate Coulter, Long Beach, spoke in favor of committee's report.

Andrew Furuseth spoke on the text of the resolution and in favor of the committee's report. He then made a substitute motion for the whole that resolution be referred to incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Murphy spoke at length in defense of report of the committee.

Delegate Vickers, Oakland, spoke in favor of the committee's report.

Delegate Gibson, San Francisco, spoke in favor of committee's report.

Substitute motion to refer to Executive Council was put to vote and carried.

Proposition No. 50—Submitted by A. W. Hoch, Los Angeles Machinists.

Committee recommends proposition be referred to incoming Executive Council.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 51—Submitted by Don Cameron and Joe Cambiano, San Francisco Piledrivers and San Mateo Carpenters.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 57—Submitted by A. M. Hart, Los Angeles Carpenters.

Committee recommends proposition be referred to incoming Executive Council.

Amendment was offered to refer to Executive Council for report at next convention. Motion carried.

Proposition No. 58—Submitted by M. J. Sands, Los Angeles Stage Employees.

Committee recommends proposition be referred to incoming Executive Council.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 60—Submitted by M. L. Gaston, San Francisco Chauffeurs.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Report of the committee was adopted.

President Stanton then adjourned convention till 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

Proposition No. 62—Submitted by C. M. Baker, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Amend Article II, Section 1, of the Constitution by striking out words "Roll Call" in fifth line of said section and substitute therefore the word "Vote." The amended section to read as follows: "This organization shall meet in annual convention on the Monday in September which is nearest to the 15th of the month at such place as the preceding convention shall have selected by vote."

Proposition No. 63—Submitted by C. M. Baker, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Add new section to Article IV of the Constitution to be known as Section 14, to read as follows: "The following pledges shall be given to the newly elected officers: 'I (giving name) hereby pledge upon my most sacred honor that I will faithfully perform the duties of the office to which I have been elected to the best of my ability and for the honor and welfare of the California State Federation of Labor.'"

Proposition No. 64—Submitted by C. M. Baker, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Amend Article IV, Section 4, to read as follows: "Nominations for all regular offices, delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention and convention city for the succeeding year shall be made on Wednesday of each annual convention, and the election shall be held on the Thursday of each annual convention. The ballots shall contain the names of all candidates alphabetically arranged under their proper headings, and the name of the city or cities placed in nomination with a blank following each name; the blank shall be of sufficient size for the placing thereon of the number of votes to which the voting delegate is entitled. At the top of each ballot shall be left a blank in which shall be written the name of the organization which the delegate represents and another blank in which shall be written the name of the delegate voting."

Proposition No. 65—Submitted by C. M. Baker, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Add new section to Article IV to be numbered Section 5 and to read as follows: "To be eligible to vote for officers of the Federation or for convention city, delegates must have personally deposited credentials and have been seated by the convention prior to adjournment on the third legislative day."

Proposition No. 66—Submitted by C. M. Baker, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Section 1. The Secretary-Treasurer shall attend all conventions of the California State Federation of Labor and shall maintain in the city of San Francisco an office which shall be the official headquarters of the California State Federation of Labor, and where all books, records, etc., shall be kept; conduct the correspondence pertaining to the business of the organization, furnish various officers of the Federation with necessary stationery; receive and collect money due the Federation, deposit same under the direction of the Executive Council in some responsible bank or banks in the headquarters city; submit to each convention an itemized statement of all receipts and disbursements for the preceding year; transmit to affiliated unions an itemized quarterly report showing receipts and expenditures and copies of the minutes of each meeting of the Executive Council; he shall give bond with a solvent guaranty company as surety payable to the President as trustee for the California State Federation of Labor and its members in the sum of \$5000 previous to assuming office, which bond shall be paid for by the Federation and shall be approved by the Executive Council.

Proposition No. 67—Submitted by C. M. Baker, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Amend Article VIII, Section 4, to read as follows: "The Executive Council shall be required, when petitioned by five or more affiliated unions, to submit to a referendum vote (within sixty days following receipt of petition) any proposition dealing with the affairs of the Federation."

Proposition No. 68—Submitted by C. M. Baker, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Proposed amendment to Article IX, Section 1, of the Constitution. Strike out the figures \$3.50 in the first line of said section and insert in lieu thereof figures \$10.00.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

Thursday, September 18, 1930—Morning Session

The convention was called to order at 9:30 o'clock by President Stanton.

President Stanton called for reports of Committee on Officers' Reports, which was read by Chairman Fremming of the committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

To the Officers and Delegates attending the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

We, your Committee on Officers' Reports, beg leave to submit herewith the following:

President's Report

Careful perusal of the President's report, found on pages 3 and 4 of the Report of Officers, suggests several pertinent questions of particular interest and movement to the conduct and wellbeing of the trade-union movement. Particular emphasis should be had upon that part of the President's report referring to the efforts of the administration at Washington in its attempt to stabilize the economic conditions of industry during the dramatic period following the stock market crash last October. Without question, the economic chaos following the stock market toboggan is reflecting itself beyond physical measure in all lines of human activity and endeavor, focusing itself in calling pertinent attention to needs which have heretofore been merely of passing interest to the trade-union movement. More attention to the matter of unemployment, which is the major factor involved, will be dealt with later in the report.

Attention is directed to that part of the report referring to the refusal of the Senate of the United States to confirm the appointment of Judge Parker to the United States Supreme Court. It is suggested by your committee that successful efforts of the trade-union movement in its heroic fight against the appointment of Judge Parker will go down in the annals of trade-union accomplishments as a major accomplishment.

Particular emphasis is had upon the suggestion of the President with reference to unceasing opposition toward any form of legislation which might have as its purpose the direct appointment of judges. The suggestion by the President of the judicial oligarchy which would result therefrom, is not at all out of line with the possible results from such a method of controlling the judiciary.

The President calls particular attention to the question of insurance against unemployment and in this connection your committee submits **Propositions Nos. 13 and 25** dealing with this question, and, to avoid duplication your committee recommends adoption of **Proposition No. 13**.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 49—Presented by A. W. Hoch of Machinists' Union No. 311, of Los Angeles.

Your committee recommends adoption.

On motion Proposition No. 49 was amended by making it applicable to the Army as well as the Navy Department.

Proposition No. 49 was then adopted as amended.

Reports of Vice-Presidents

Vice-President E. F. Nelson of District No. 1, in his annual report, does not present a glowing picture of the workers in his district. However, he does record the accomplishment of successfully passing legislation in both the municipality of San Diego and county as well, which assures citizens (voters) preference upon the public works of that district. It is noted with interest that additional local unions have been added to the roster of the labor movement in San Diego during the past year.

In chronicling the events in District No. 2 as represented by Vice-Presidents Horn and Gillette, emphasis is placed upon the unemployment problem which has been an unsurmountable obstacle wholly beyond the control of the movement of that district to solve.

Attention is directed to the successful contest waged against the Hollywood Dry Ginger Ale Corporation, whose products were placed upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of this Federation at its last annual convention. The report indicates that this hostile firm is now in the hands of a receiver.

It would be rather unfair to pass the report of V. P. Gillette, District No. 2, without directing attention to the coöperative movement established under the direction of the National Protective Society, better known as the Union Labor Benefit League, which organization renders complete general medical and hospital service to all of its constituent members for the nominal fee of \$1.50 per month per member. This service is extended to the immediate members of the family of the trade-unions affiliated therewith.

Attention is directed to the warning in the report of Vice-President Horn with reference to the Boulder Dam project, which sets forth the fact that a large number of workers have gone to Las Vegas, Nevada, in search of employment upon this great project. The report suggests that at least six months will lapse before actual construction work will be commenced and that workers should not journey to that point hopeful of employment without first contacting some agency which understands the employment question upon Boulder Dam.

The report of Vice-President Alcorn of District No. 3 sets forth a more optimistic picture with reference to conditions prevailing in Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties. Vice-President Alcorn's report indicates that the conditions are not as bad as are found in other parts of the jurisdiction of this Federation.

District No. 4, of which C. H. Rohrer is Vice-President, indicated a substantial condition with the possible exception of the petroleum industry, which is one of the major economic factors in Kern County. Despite this depression, Vice-President Rohrer's report suggests a passingly fair condition of things throughout the jurisdiction of his office.

Vice-President A. J. Felt of District No. 5 reports a stimulation of activity in the direction of trade-union organization in his jurisdiction, with the observation that Merced labor movement has been going forward enjoying good conditions as well as harmony in the community. It is observed that several new affiliations have been effected with the Federation in his district.

The report from District No. 6, which is presided over by Vice-President Ros Mannina, indicates that a marked depression in general business activities presents a grave problem centering more especially in the building trades, with the exception of Monterey Peninsula, which district has maintained fairly good conditions of employment, etc.

Vice-President Mannina reports the activity of the Surety Building and Loan Association of Santa Clara County, who manifests a most friendly attitude towards the labor movement, by causing all of its construction work to be done 100 per cent union.

The report of Vice-President George Durand, District No. 7, indicates that the labor movement has more than held its own during the period of extraordinary depression, that wages and conditions have been universally maintained. It is pleasing to note that the solidarity and solidification of the movement in Alameda has reached such high point.

Vice-President Elma Smith, District No. 8, reports in a most optimistic strain which suggests the general depression has not left its ugly marks throughout her district. It is interesting to note the efforts put forth in the district in the stimulation of interest in the union label. This form of trade-union promotion is most generously commended.

The joint report of Vice-Presidents Charles S. Child, James E. Hopkins, Anthony L. Noriega and John A. St. Peter, District No. 9, indicates a healthy condition of the trade-union movement in their jurisdiction, with much progress made in many instances. Your committee is happy to acknowledge the installation of Samuel Gompers Post of the American Legion in San Francisco, also retiring of the entire debt upon the Labor Temple of that city.

Vice-President Stockel, District No. 10, reports that in spite of business mergers throughout his district, the membership of the movement has been maintained in a most satisfactory manner, with gains made in several directions. The committee notes with interest the splendid accomplishments of the Culinary Alliance in increasing its membership in such a substantial measure.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Rogers, San Francisco Bottlers, asked privilege of the floor. He explained that the fight made against the Nehi Bottling Company of Oakland had caused that company to become 100 per cent union so far as the Bottlers are concerned. The statement was made for the purpose of giving full credit to Vice-President Durand and the Oakland District.

President Stanton declared the convention adjourned till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION—FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

The President called the convention to order at 2 o'clock.

President Stanton called Brother Frank C. MacDonald, General President of the State Building Trades Council, to the platform.

Brother MacDonald spoke at length on the problem of unemployment, calling attention to the fact that many deserving people who were clamoring for work were denied that privilege, and at the same time fruit in the Sacramento Valley and other fruit-raising sections was being permitted to fall from the trees and rot.

He touched on Daylight Saving, saying stock and bond representatives, oil corporation representatives admitted they were absolutely selfish in asking for a Daylight Saving law. He contended San Francisco oil companies added 1 cent a gallon on gasoline to help pay cost of Daylight campaign.

He contended that American overproduction was not a fact, notwithstanding contention of manufacturers and builders.

Mr. E. P. Marsh, United States Commissioner of Conciliation, was called to the platform by President Stanton, who explained some of the workings in the United States Bureau of Conciliation. He touched on Boulder Dam construction and employment agencies. Mr. Marsh complimented the labor movement in the West for keeping clear of racketeering.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

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

San Jose—

Carpenters No. 316:
Wallace Watson, 123.
C. E. Newell, 122.

The report of the committee was adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Secretary Scharrenberg was then called upon by President Stanton to cast the ballot of the convention for the following officers, all of whom were unopposed:

President—A. W. Hoch, Los Angeles Machinists No. 311.

Vice-Presidents

First District—E. F. Nelson, San Diego Stage Employees No. 122.
Second District—C. H. Isgrig, Elevator Constructors No. 18, Steve B. Newman, Motion Picture Studio Machinists No. 37 of Los Angeles.
Third District—James Matthams, Carpenters No. 162 of Santa Barbara.
Fourth District—C. H. Rohrer, Kern County Labor Council.
Fifth District—A. J. Felt, Modesto Painters No. 317.
Sixth District—Ros Mannina, San Jose Barbers No. 252.
Seventh District—George Durand, Oakland Street Carmen No. 192.
Eighth District—Elma Smith, Napa Garment Workers No. 137.
Ninth District—James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85; Charles Child, Laundry Workers No. 26; Anthony L. Noriega, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162; John A. St. Peter, Cooks No. 44; all of San Francisco.
Tenth District—George W. Stokel, Sacramento Teamsters No. 585.
Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
A. F. of L. Delegate—Charles Child, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco.
President Stanton declared the officers duly elected.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORT—(Continued)

The Committee on Officers' Reports continued to report as follows:

Report of Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention

The committee observes with interest in the report of H. C. Fremming, delegate to the Forty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the three major resolutions proposed by the last convention of this Federation were carried unanimously by the American Federation of Labor Convention.

Workers' Education

The report of the Director of Workers' Education, J. L. Kerchen, reflects many items of pertinent interest, particularly is this true in the growing interest being manifested by various local movements in participating in diversified studies pertaining to economic questions.

It is pleasing to observe the expansion of interest in the labor school conducted this summer at Camp Seeley, San Bernardino County. This form of educational activity is commended to the trade-union movement of California with the hope that its activity will grow in importance with each year.

The supplementary report on Camp Seeley made by Director J. L. Kerchen sets forth more clearly the scope of instructions given during the school period. It is interesting to note the splendid contribution that Secretary Scharrenberg made to the students in attendance.

Report of Auditing Committee

The Auditing Committee, in its report, shows that the Federation is in a sound financial condition with its funds being kept in good order.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg presents many questions of interest as well as a tremendous fund of information affecting the trade-union movement in California. To analyze the variegated problems handled by the Secretary-Treasurer would burden upon the patience of this convention to too great an extent. Therefore, your committee will only deal with the high lights of same.

It is interesting to note the efforts of the Committee on Workers' Education of the Federation and the interest and devotion that this committee has manifested in the field of education.

Attention is directed to the splendid coöperation with the University of California with particular reference to the opportunity afforded in sending Labor Day speakers

to the campus at Berkeley, directly from the ranks of labor. This medium obviously presents the opportunity of enlightening the coming generation in the purposes and ideals of the labor movement.

Measures On Ballot

Many measures will appear upon the November ballot, among those of which this Federation is pertinently interested in and which received the support of the Long Beach convention are as follows:

Number on Ballot	Title On Ballot
1	Veterans' Welfare Bond Act of 1929.
2	Apportioning Taxes to Firemen's Funds (S. C. A. 27).
5	State Employees' Retirement Salaries (A. C. A. 37).
8	Exempting Hospitals and Sanitariums from Taxation (S. C. A. 6).
9	Legalizing San Francisco Harbor Improvement Act (S. C. A. 28).
19	Judiciary Disqualifications (A. C. A. 17). Prohibits judges from practicing law "either in or out of court."

With reference to No. 2 upon the ballot, entitled "Apportioning State Taxes to Firemen's Funds," the committee has had before it **Proposition No. 18**, presented by John B. Kirksetter.

The committee recommends concurrence. Adopted.

The Secretary calls attention, in his report, to several initiatives which have qualified and will be on the November ballot of which the Executive Council have recommended the following:

Daylight Savings Act. In this connection, your committee recommends adoption of **Proposition No. 59**, relating to Daylight Saving.

Concurred in.

Registration of Voters. Your Executive Council has recommended to vote "No."

Committee recommended concurrence. Adopted.

With reference to the **Sunday Closing Law**. On this measure the Executive Council has recommended to vote "Yes." Your committee concurs in this recommendation. Your committee has also before it **Proposition No. 20**, relating to that subject and recommends adoption of the following:

Substitute for Proposition No. 20

Whereas, The California State Federation of Journeymen Barbers, a member organization, is now entering the final stage of an intensive campaign to secure the adoption of a Sunday Closing Law for barbers (Amendment No. 26 on the November ballot); and

Whereas, The barbers of the State of California can be assured of one day of rest each week ONLY through the passage of the proposed measure, since agreements among the various shops in each city have proved futile; and

Whereas, The barber organization has indicated that such rights have been observed through passage of similar acts in forty-six states of the United States and by Great Britain; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor holds that a seven-day week from any human is excessive and that any organization is within its rights in demanding at least one day each week for rest and recreation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor again goes on record approving the motives behind the barbers in their effort to secure adoption of Amendment No. 26 and renew our request to every member of Organized Labor in the state to support in every way possible the proposed barber initiative measure at the November election; and be it further

Resolved, That this organization unanimously disapproves the distribution of misleading propaganda being circulated in various sections of the state, which is apparently designed to label the barber measure (Amendment No. 26) a "Blue Law," although the proposed statute specifically exempts all amusements, religious and other public and necessary works.

The substitute for **Proposition No. 20** was adopted.

With further reference to measures which will appear on the November ballot, the committee had before it **Proposition No. 23**, relating to taxation.

Delegate Tuite, who presented the resolution, appeared before the committee and requested that resolution be withdrawn, to which your committee concurred. Adopted.

Mexican and Filipino Immigration

Secretary Scharrenberg deals in a most illuminating way on the question of Mexican and Filipino immigration. As the California State Federation of Labor considers this joint problem as being one of its major issues, it is recommended that a constant, unceasing contest be waged in the direction of effecting legislation which is calculated to stop the influx of nationals from Mexico and the Philippine Islands. With reference to this matter, your committee has before it **Propositions Nos. 22 and 34**, with reference to the exclusion of Filipinos. Your committee recommends adoption of **Proposition No. 22**.

The committee has considered **Proposition No. 28** with reference to smuggling of immigrants.

The committee recommends concurrence. Adopted.

The Mooney-Billings Case

Your committee has noted the chronological review of the Mooney-Billings case by the Secretary of this Federation, in tabloid form. It is a complete picture of the recent developments in this famous case. The State Supreme Court and the Board of Pardons have completed their hearings and the final disposition of the fate of these men is now in the hands of these state bodies.

Thomas Rotell, President of Molders' Union No. 164, San Francisco, and Frank Belcher, Molders' Union No. 374, Los Angeles, appeared before the committee urging that the Federation reiterate its many former actions towards this case. Your committee can but state that the California State Federation of Labor, as well as the Organized Labor movement of America is as confident as ever that the trial and incarceration of these men has been a perversion of our judicial processes and that such perversion went far to weaken the confidence and trust of the people in our legal structure.

It would be manifestly improper to comment at much greater length pending a decision from these tribunals, a decision which we trust will be reached as speedily as is consistent with proper deliberation. Therefore your committee recommends that this Federation reiterates its many former declarations as to the innocence of Mooney and Billings.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Your Secretary further describes the collection of thousands of dollars for the defense of Mooney and Billings, concerning which no reliable or accurate accounting was ever made. This money came from the pockets of our wage-earners, who are entitled to know that their contributions were wisely and rightly expended. We echo the thought of Secretary Scharrenberg that if more funds are necessary to carry on the Mooney-Billings case that a rigid handling and accounting of same be made.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Secretary Scharrenberg's report deals in a comprehensive way with the terrible human sacrifice found in the pursuit of an adequate water supply for the City of San Francisco.

A Record of Constructive Service

It is of more than passing interest to observe the splendid contribution made by the Secretary, as Harbor Commissioner of the Port of San Francisco, in effecting the many wage increases as well as improvements in conditions of employment of many workers involved, together with providing modern facilities for the benefit of the workers.

Review of Membership Statistics

The membership statistics as compiled by the Secretary offers room for much comment in that despite the marked depression of industry the Federation has grown in affiliated membership to the extent of even passing its membership of 1921. This accomplishment is in itself most commendable, as same would indicate that the influence and accomplishment of the Federation is the major reason.

Your committee observes with some concern that several local unions have been suspended for the non-payment of per capita tax; it is recommended that the Vice-Presidents in the several districts contact these locals in the interest of reaffiliation, together with the putting forth every reasonable effort in bringing into the fold within the next year all those locals who for reasons best known to themselves are not now affiliated.

In conclusion, your committee desires to express its appreciation for the splendid accomplishments of the Federation the past year, which clearly indicates the value of competent leadership, and it is therefore predicted that the coming year will be replete with even further progress and accomplishment beneficial to the hosts of labor in California.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. FREMMING, Chairman;
ALBERT J. ROGERS,
JOHN T. THORPE,
Committee on Officers' Reports.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

PROPOSITION INTRODUCED BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT

Delegate Archie Mooney received unanimous consent to introduce the following:

Proposition No. 70—Presented by Archie Mooney of Millwrights Union No. 766, of San Francisco.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor, the State Building Trades Council of California, the Theatrical Federation of California, the Culinary Council of California, the Printing Trades of California, in fact, every branch of labor is affected by

the action of all labor organizations in opposing the so-called Daylight Saving proposal, now on the ballot for a vote on the coming 4th of November; and

Whereas, The business institutions so vitally affected in a financial way with the defeat of this proposal practically employ, or cause to be employed, men and women in all branches of labor; and

Whereas, Through whatever cause as may be, there has not been real reciprocal relations established between the business interests and the labor organizations now working in friendly and common concert against "Daylight Saving;" now therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be the sense of this Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Marysville, California, that the officers-elect, together with the officers of the State Building Trades Council, as well as with all other interested organizations, seek conference with the representatives of the business institutions joined with us in our campaign against "Daylight Saving" to the end that the reciprocity be established in all matters wherein there is mutual concern.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

Chairman Strother of the Committee on Constitution submitted the following report:

Proposition No. 62—Submitted by C. M. Baker, San Francisco Typographical Union
No. 21.

Committee recommends concurrence.
Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 63—Submitted by C. M. Baker, San Francisco Typographical Union
No. 21.

Committee recommends concurrence.
Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 64—Submitted by C. M. Baker, San Francisco Typographical Union
No. 21.

Committee recommends concurrence.
Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 65—Submitted by C. M. Baker, San Francisco Typographical Union
No. 21.

Committee recommends non-concurrence.

The committee offered the following as a substitute:

Add new section to Article IV, to be known as Section 5, to read as follows:

"To be eligible to vote for officers of the Federation, Convention City, and Delegate to the American Federation of Labor, delegate must have been seated by the convention prior to adjournment Wednesday of each annual convention."

Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 66—Submitted by C. M. Baker, San Francisco Typographical Union
No. 21.

Committee recommends non-concurrence.

Delegate Baker spoke against report of committee.

Delegate Coulter spoke in defense of the committee's report.

Delegate Hopkins spoke in favor of the committee's report.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 67—Submitted by C. M. Baker, San Francisco Typographical Union
No. 21.

Committee recommends non-concurrence.

Delegate Baker spoke against report of the committee.

Chairman Strother of the committee spoke in defense of the report.

Delegates Francoeur and Dalton spoke in favor of the report.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 68—Submitted by C. M. Baker, San Francisco Typographical Union
No. 21.

Committee recommends non-concurrence, and submits the following substitute:

Amend Article IX, by striking out the entire article and substitute in its stead the following:

Article IX, Compensation. Section 1. When attending meetings of the Executive Council, non-resident members of locality where the Council holds its meetings shall be paid their necessary traveling expenses and \$3.50 per day for meals. Sec. 2. When members of the Executive Council are officially authorized to devote their time to the business of the Federation, other than executive meetings, they shall be paid the sum of \$10.00 per day compensation in addition to necessary traveling expenses and \$3.50 per day for meals. Sec. 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive a salary of \$350 a month.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 30—Submitted by H. F. Strother and C. W. Deal of Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, San Francisco, and Ferryboatmen's Union of San Francisco.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Delegate Baker spoke against report of committee.

Delegate Deal spoke in favor of the report.

Delegate Dowell spoke against the report.

Delegate Blanchard spoke in favor of the proposition.

Delegate Woodward spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Becker spoke against the report.

Delegate Murphy spoke on the proposition.

Delegate Furuseth spoke in favor of referring proposition to Executive Council.

Delegate Sadring moved that Proposition No. 30 be referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate Deal again urged the adoption of the proposition.

Delegate Flynn spoke on the proposition.

The previous question was called for and the amendment was carried.

Proposition No. 24—Submitted by Fred West, San Francisco Window Cleaners.

Committee recommends non-concurrence.

Delegate West spoke for the proposition.

Delegate Jackson spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Clifford spoke in favor of the committee's report.

Delegate West spoke again in favor of Proposition No. 24.

Question was put on the committee's report and the report of the committee was adopted.

President Stanton then declared the convention adjourned till 9:30 o'clock Friday morning.

FIFTH LEGISLATION DAY

Friday, September 18, 1930

Convention was called to order by President Stanton at 9:30 o'clock.

ADDITIONAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORT

Proposition No. 70—Submitted by Archie Mooney, San Francisco millwright. Committee recommended proposition be referred to incoming Executive Board.

Report of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. FREMMING, Chairman;

ALBERT J. ROGERS,

JOHN T. THORPE,

Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION (Continued)

Proposition No. 27—Submitted by Culinary Workers' Delegation, No. 561, Sacramento.

Committee recommends non-concurrence.

Report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommends that Art. V, Section I, be amended by inserting after the word "documents" in the fourth line of said section, the words "to be custodian of the bond furnished by the Secretary-Treasurer."

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

H. F. STROTHER, Chairman;

J. S. COULTER,

J. F. CAMBIANO,

F. L. WOODWARD,

J. J. DOHERTY,

Committee on Constitution.

The report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS

Chairman Anne Peterson read the report as follows:

Proposition No. 1—Presented by Women's Label League of Union, No. 36, of Los Angeles.

The committee recommended concurrence. Adopted.

Proposition No. 14—Presented by F. L. Woodward of Machinists Union, No. 284, of Oakland.

The committee recommended concurrence. Adopted.

Proposition No. 16—Presented by Gus Becker of Bakers Union, No. 24, of San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence. Adopted.

Proposition No. 17—Presented by John J. Gibson of Molders Union, No. 164, of San Francisco.

The committee recommended concurrence. Adopted.

Proposition No. 54—Presented by W. E. Steineck, of Bookbinders Union, No. 63, of Los Angeles.

The committee recommended that the proposition be referred to the Executive Council with direction to place the Auto Club of Southern California on the "We Don't Patronize" list, if the matter cannot be favorably adjusted in three months' time. Adopted.

Proposition No. 55—Presented by Wm. Osterloh, of Bookbinders' Union, No. 31-125, of San Francisco.

The committee recommended reference to the Executive Council.

An amendment was offered instructing the Executive Council to send letters to the Grand Parlor and various parlors of the Native Sons of the Golden West in an effort to have "The Grizzly Bear" printed under union conditions. If not successful, then the publication is to be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" List.

Committee's report was adopted as amended.

Proposition No. 38—Presented by James J. Doherty of Bakers Union, No. 37, of Los Angeles.

The committee recommended adoption after amending the "Resolved" sentence to read as follows:

"Resolved, that the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled place the Inter-State Baking Company on the "We Don't Patronize" list and notify the labor organizations in the cities mentioned." Adopted.

The committee submitted the following revised "We Don't Patronize" list.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

Wearing Apparel: Co-Op Manufacturing Company (all garments), Oakland; Petaluma Manufacturing Company (all garments), Petaluma; Goldstone Bros. of San Francisco; Allen A. Hosiery (hose and undergarments), Kenosha, Wis.

Food: All Oriental meat markets; Continental Baking Company of Southern California; Inter-State Baking Company in Los Angeles, Long Beach, Anaheim and Glendale; National Biscuit Company; Products of Milk Producers' Association of Central California; and Challenge Butter and Cream Association, manufacturers of Challenge Butter, Modesto Butter, M. P. A. Butter, Modesto Milk, Banner Brand Condensed Milk, Neighborhood Butter, M. P. A. Powdered Milk.

Drinks: Hollywood Dry, Inc., bottlers of Hollywood Ginger Ale, Hollywood Pomo, Hollywood Dry Orange, and manufacturers of soda fountain syrups, Hollywood.

Cigars and Tobacco: 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.

(Pickwick Stage Company has been removed from the list.)

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

The Label and Boycott committee takes this opportunity to suggest to delegates from cities where labor conventions are to be entertained, that local arrangement committees see to it that the union label, as far as possible, be shown on all printing matter pertaining to the convention.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE PETERSON, Chairman;
LOUIS MAGIDSON,
A. R. GIFFORD,
ROE H. BAKER,
VIOLA COX,

Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

At this point Delegate Rogers requested a correction to be made. In Thursday's proceedings Delegate Rogers made a report on the fight to unionize the Nehi Bottling Company, of Oakland, and wished to give full credit to the teamsters of that city for their help in organizing that company.

Delegate Rynearson explained to the delegates how the union label had been inadvertently left off convention letterheads and envelopes, absolving convention committee from all blame.

ADDITIONAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Proposition No. 69—Submitted by Al C. Beck and C. A. Welch, of the Culinary Workers.

The committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 69 after amending the last paragraph to read as follows:

"Resolved, by this 31st Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that we reiterate our previous action, embracing the subject matter of this resolution."

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Dowell asked to be recorded as voting "no" on the recommendation of the committee.

This concludes the committee's report.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. DALTON, Chairman;
C. W. DEAL,
CAL J. DOGGETT,
WM. B. STEPHENS,
JOHN C. DALY,

Committee on Resolutions.

REPORT OF LABEL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

Chairman Desepte read the report.

Marysville, September 18, 1930.

Greetings:

We, your Label Investigating Committee on investigating the 235 credentials submitted to it, find that generally speaking, the delegates observed the requirements of the section of the Federation's By-laws, wherein it states that the delegate must have at least five union labels on their wearing apparel.

While the committee did not investigate as many credentials as at the Long Beach convention of 1929, the average number of labels per delegate was as good as of last year.

The record for this convention is as follows:

5 had 0	30 had 5	16 had 10
2 " 1	34 " 6	13 " 11
4 " 2	31 " 7	7 " 12
10 " 3	36 " 8	3 " 13
9 " 4	34 " 9	1 " 14

Of those checking less than five union labels, eleven were men and eighteen were women. For the women delegates there is a very good reason for them to have less than five, but for the men the committee feels this should not prevail if an honest effort was made on their part to secure them.

The following delegates had less than five union labels and failed to report to the committee when requested to do so: Albert M. Cox, Gus Cree, Wm. E. Horton, Irving Marshall and J. M. Trapp.

The committee wants to remind the delegates that a suit of clothes or a pair of shoes count only as one label and only those articles listed on the credentials are recognized.

The committee wants the delegates to remember that the purpose of its work is purely educational for the delegates with the added purpose of showing to the merchants that there is at least some demand for the union label.

The committee appreciates and wants to thank the delegates that cooperated with it to make the kind of a report that it does.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Chairman,

W. G. LEHR,

MICHAEL NIELSEN,

MAE STONEMAN.

Committee on Label Investigation.

The report of the committee was adopted.

NOMINATION OF CONVENTION CITY

President Stanton then called for nominations for the next convention city.

Delegate Alcorn, Santa Barbara Carpenters, placed Santa Barbara in nomination

Delegate Jackson seconded the nomination, and told the delegates that Pasadena would make a bid for the convention for 1933.

Delegate Felt seconded the nomination of Santa Barbara, and stated that Modesto wanted the convention in 1932.

Delegates Becker and Sutphen seconded the nomination of Santa Barbara.

There being no other nominations President Stanton then announced Santa Barbara as the convention city for 1931.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS

Chairman Nellie Casey made the report for the committee.

To the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

We, your Committee on Thanks, desire, on behalf of the delegates of the convention to express appreciation to the Local Arrangements Committee for the wonderful entertainment and the many courtesies which have been extended to the delegates and guests of this convention during their stay in the city of Marysville.

In particular do we thank the following:

The Rev. Edward Freeland, who delivered the invocation and many kind words of hope and encouragement to the delegates.

Mr. Harry P. Beal, of the Marysville Merchants' Association, who welcomed the delegates.

The Hon. Dorell LaFortune, chief of police of Marysville, who assured the delegates and visitors that nothing would mar the pleasure of the attendants.

The Hon. W. P. Rich, Senator-elect, on behalf of Mayor Chester A. Smith, who welcomed the convention to Marysville, and extended to them the hospitality of the city and promised his support to organized labor in the coming State Senate session.

Mr. Curtis E. Warren, principal of Marysville Union High School for his kind words to the delegates.

The Marysville Chamber of Commerce for the enjoyable automobile ride through the surrounding country.

The City Council of Marysville for opening the swimming pool for us.

The City Police Department for many courtesies extended to the delegates while in Marysville and to the State Traffic Officers for their kindness in acting as escorts.

The business men who advertised in our splendid program.

The National Theatre for the pleasure furnished us.

Mr. William Haggerty, manager of the E Street Platform, for the enjoyable time at the open air dance.

The Star Ice Cream Company for refreshments served to us in Convention Hall.

The Merchants' Association for floral pieces furnished, and to the various lodges who gave up their meeting nights for the local committee, enabling the convention to have a meeting place.

The Manager of the Marysville Hotel for the many courtesies extended to our delegates.

The Marysville Appeal-Democrat for the full and impartial reports of the proceedings of the convention.

We also express our appreciation to the many members and friends of Organized Labor who so kindly donated their machines for the entertainment of friends and guests, we are grateful.

To the Honorable Retiring President of the State Federation of Labor, Wm. P. Stanton, we, of organized labor, want to record appreciation for tireless services rendered and the wonderful work you have done for the Federation.

To our Retiring Vice-Presidents, John S. Horn, J. W. Gillette and H. L. Alcorn, for services rendered the California State Federation of Labor.

Your committee, in accord with past customs, desire to show the appreciation of the delegates to the active local committee men and women by presenting them with a suitable token of esteem and respectfully ask delegates C. E. Ryneanson, F. D. Holshauser, H. A. Harwood, J. C. Plummer, S. J. Blackburn, M. Tabor and W. H. Churchill to come forward for the presentation.

Your committee respectfully requests the Honorable Senator Daniel C. Murphy to present the tokens of esteem to the local committee.

Respectfully submitted,

NELLIE CASEY, Chairman;
LAWRENCE J. KELLY,
MAMIE HUBER,
J. F. WEBBER,
T. F. MURPHY.

Committee on Thanks.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Past President Murphy was then called upon by the Thanks Committee to present tokens of appreciation to the Convention Committee, which was done with appropriate words.

The Convention Committee—C. E. Ryneanson, Chairman, F. J. Holshauser, H. A. Harwood, J. C. Plummer, S. J. Blackburn, M. Tabor, W. H. Churchill, were each given a token.

Brother Murphy then in a happy recital of the sterling qualities of the retiring president, presented William P. Stanton with a token of love and appreciation from the delegates.

President Stanton accepted the gift, and expressed his appreciation for the coöperation he had received from all officers of the Federation, particularly Secretary Scharrenberg, stating that in his opinion the California State Federation of Labor had the most efficient secretary in the entire labor movement.

Past President Murphy then installed the newly elected officers.

President Hoch then took the chair and thanked the delegates for choosing him president. He touched briefly on the unemployment situation, and said the remedy must be brought about by organized labor. He requested each delegate to keep in close touch with Federation activities and to make a report to their various locals at least once a month.

Delegate Child thanked the delegates for electing him delegate to the A. F. of L. convention.

Secretary Scharrenberg thanked the convention delegates for the fine coöperation given during the sessions. He also thanked the members of the Executive Council for the good work done during the past year, and paid a tribute to the members of the California labor movement.

President Hoch then called to the platform President Bunji Suzuki of the General Federation of Labor of Japan, who thanked the convention for courtesies extended and expressed the hope for continued cordial relations between the workers in America and Japan.

President Hoch, at 12:15 o'clock, declared the convention adjourned sine die.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,
Secretary,

C. C. HOPKINS,
Assistant Secretary.

