

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

**California  
State Federation  
of Labor**



*Held at*  
**SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA**  
September 14 to 18, 1931



## CONVENTION CITIES



Following is a list of the time and places of the regular conventions of the California State Federation of Labor :

1st—1901, San Francisco	17th—1916, Eureka
2nd—1902, Vallejo	18th—1917, Sacramento
3rd—1903, Los Angeles	19th—1918, San Diego
4th—1904, Fresno	20th—1919, Bakersfield
5th—1905, Sacramento	21st—1920, Fresno
6th—1906, Oakland	22nd—1921, San Jose
7th—1907, Stockton	23rd—1922, Long Beach
8th—1908, Vallejo	24th—1923, Stockton
9th—1908, San Jose	25th—1924, Santa Barbara
10th—1909, San Rafael	26th—1925, San Diego
11th—1910, Los Angeles	27th—1926, Oakland
12th—1911, Bakersfield	28th—1927, San Bernardino
13th—1912, San Diego	29th—1928, Sacramento
14th—1913, Fresno	30th—1929, Long Beach
15th—1914, Stockton	31st—1930, Marysville
16th—1915, Santa Rosa	32nd—1931, Santa Barbara

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# LABOR PAPERS

IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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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.

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

Stockton Labor Journal, 632 E. Main Street, Stockton.

# EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

## PRESIDENT:

A. W. HOCH.....100 Labor Temple, Los Angeles

## VICE-PRESIDENTS:

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

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

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

CYDE H. ISGRIG.....538 Maple Ave., Room 111, Los Angeles

RAY E. GELSTON.....1076 Gardenia Ave., Long Beach

### District No. 3—(Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties)

J. MATTHAMS.....313 W. Victoria, Santa Barbara

### District No. 4—(Bakersfield to Fresno)

H. R. SNOW.....P. O. Box 72, Fresno

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

C. C. NUNNALLY.....606 Tenth Street, Modesto

### District No. 6—(Santa Clara and Adjacent Counties)

ROS. MANNINA.....481 Almaden Avenue, San Jose

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

GEORGE DURAND.....264 Federal Telegraph Bldg., Oakland

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

ELMA SMITH BELVAIL.....2308 Georgia Street, Napa

### District No. 9—(San Francisco)

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

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

ANTHONY L. NORIEGA.....1670 Market Street, San Francisco

B. F. DODGE.....1164 Market Street, San Francisco

### District No. 10—(Sacramento and Northern Counties)

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

## SECRETARY-TREASURER

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

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- No. 1**—Labor Radio Broadcasting Station—Page 50. Referred to E. C.—Page 76.
- No. 2**—Wages of Laborers in Federal Service—Page 50. Adopted—Page 68.
- No. 3**—Pensions for Federal Employees—Page 50. Adopted—Page 68.
- No. 4**—Pensions for Crews of Army Transports—Page 50. Adopted—Page 70.
- Nos. 5, 6**—Butchers' Seccession—Page 51. No. 5 Filed; No. 6 Adopted—Page 76.
- Nos. 7, 18**—Modification of Volstead Act—Pages 51, 55. No. 7 Adopted; No. 18 Filed—Page 70.
- Nos. 8, 34, 35, 59**—Mooney-Billings Case. No. 8 Adopted—Pages 84, 85. Nos. 34, 35 and 59 Filed—Pages 60, 67, 83.
- No. 9**—La Follette's Seamen's Bill—Page 52. Adopted—Page 68.
- No. 10**—Criticism of A. F. of L. Anti-Injunction Bill—Page 53. Non Concurred—Pages 68, 70.
- Nos. 11, 12, 13**—Concerning Bakeries on "We Don't Patronize List"—Page 53. Adopted—Page 76.
- No. 14**—Stoves, Furnaces, etc., made under Union Conditions—Page 54. Adopted Page 77.
- No. 15**—Political Activities of Public Service Corporation—Page 54. Adopted—Page 74.
- No. 16**—Fire Fighting, Opposing Conscription for—Page 55. Adopted—Page 74.
- Nos. 17, 51**—Regulating Hours in Private Industry by Legislation—Pages 55, 65. Non-Concurred—Page 75.
- No. 18**—See Resolution No. 7.
- No. 19**—Impeachment of Secretary of the Treasury—Page 55. Filed—Page 68.
- No. 20**—Petitioning Congress to Establish Five-Day Week—Page 56. Referred to E. C.—Page 68.
- No. 21**—State Inheritance and Income Tax Legislation—Page 56. Adopted—Page 74.
- No. 22**—Taxation and Five Billion Dollar bond issue for Unemployment Relief—Page 56. Adopted—Page 68.
- No. 23**—Labor Representation on the State Board of Education—Page 57. Adopted—Page 74.
- No. 24**—Motion Picture Industry, Recognition of Assistant Directors—Page 57.
- No. 25**—Candidacy of Newton D. Baker—Page 57. Referred to E. C.—Page 68.
- Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31**—Postal Employees Legislation—Pages 58 and 59. Adopted—Page 72.
- No. 32**—Formation of Labor Party—Page 59. Referred to E. C. Page 72.
- No. 33**—Six-Hour Day and Five-Day Week—Page 60—See Report of Committee on Officers' Reports—Pages 79 and 80.
- Nos. 34, 35**—See Resolution No. 8.
- No. 36**—State Printing of Textbooks—Page 60. Adopted—Page 74.

- No. 37**—Organization of Auto Mechanics—Page 61. Adopted—Page 77.
- No. 38**—American La France and Foamite Corporation—Page 61. Adopted—Page 77.
- No. 39**—Marchant Calculating Machine Co. on “We Don’t Patronize List”—Page 61. Adopted—Page 77.
- No. 40**—Investigation of Cal. Tax Payers’ Assn.—Page 61. Adopted—Page 75.
- No. 41**—Border Patrol by Immigration Service—Page 62. Adopted—Page 72.
- No. 42**—Marine Engineering and Supply Co. on “We Don’t Patronize List”—Page 62. Adopted—Page 77.
- No. 43**—Sanitary Condition in Food Industry—Page 62. Referred to E. C.—Page 75.
- Nos. 44, 45, 46**—Laundry Workers Resolutions—Page 63. Adopted—Pages 72, 75.
- No. 47**—Quota Restriction for Mexican Immigration—Page 63. Adopted—Page 72.
- No. 48**—Criminal Syndicalism Law. Repeal by Initiative—Page 64. Referred to E. C.—Page 74.
- No. 49**—Procter-Gamble Co. Wage-Cutting—Page 64. Adopted—Page 77.
- No. 50**—Criticism of Unemployment Insurance Bill—Page 64. Filed.
- No. 51**—See Resolution No. 17.
- No. 52**—Preference in Employment for Persons with Families—Page 65. Referred to E. C.—Page 74.
- No. 53**—Women’s Eight-Hour Law in Motion Picture Industry—Page 65. Referred to E. C.—Page 75.
- No. 54**—Union Label, Promotion of—Page 65. Adopted—Page 77.
- No. 55**—Elevator Constructors, Examination of—Page 66. Adopted—Page 75.
- No. 56**—Commending Santa Barbara Morning Press—Page 66. Adopted—Page 77.
- No. 57**—Assistance for Laundry Workers of San Jose—Page 66. Adopted—Page 72.
- No. 58**—Eight-Hour Day for Postal Employees—Page 66. Adopted—Page 72.
- No. 59**—See Resolution No. 8.
- No. 60**—Wage Scales on Boulder Dam Project—Page 71. Adopted—Page 80.
- No. 61**—Interpretation of California’s Prevailing Wage Law—Page 71. Adopted—Page 74.
- No. 62**—Amendments to Federal Prevailing Wage Law—Page 71. Adopted—Page 74.
- No. 63**—Curtailment of Naval Construction Program—Page 76. Adopted—Page 78.

# 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.  
 1931 Vancouver, B. C.—Edward McLaughlin, Teamsters No. 85, 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.  
Preference for Citizens on Public Works.  
Prevailing Rate of Wages on All Public Works.  
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 Protest 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*

## 32ND ANNUAL CONVENTION

### PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Los Angeles, September 5, 1931.

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

The past twelve months have been the most trying period that the organized labor movement of this state has ever experienced. Many of our members haven't had an opportunity to work for months. It is needless to tell of the suffering and sacrifices that these unemployed have had to endure. As this depression has left its effect in almost every industry, all are familiar with the misery it has brought.

Apparently there is no one who can definitely tell how much longer we are to flounder around in this dark pit of confusion, but regardless of whether we know or not, it is our solemn duty to prevent a repetition of this wholly unnecessary state of affairs. I say unnecessary, because I feel certain that had the so-called "Captains of Industry" and our political leaders honestly and sincerely tried to solve our topsy-turvy economic problem untold suffering and losses could have been avoided. We should hold them directly responsible for this chaotic condition. Why not? Haven't they consistently and determinedly tried to block every bit of legislation, which had to do with the welfare of those who toil?

The laws favorable to labor which are now on the statute books of this or any other state, were placed there despite the bitter opposition of the employing interests. Did you ever hear of these so-called Captains of Industry initiating or supporting laws for the benefit of all mankind?

The time is now at hand when some action must be taken to prevent this nation from being destroyed by one of mankind's greatest social diseases, namely UNEMPLOYMENT. Organized labor has made a study of this problem and has prevented much suffering through the advocacy and gradual adoption of the shorter work day and the five-day week.

We now call upon our law-making bodies to cause to be made a most intense and scientific study of this social disease. By scientific study, we have been enabled to fly, to talk over the air, to send pictures by wire, to increase production, to raise greater crops, etc. By the proper study and application employment can be so arranged that all of those who desire may be regularly employed. A social order that permits a great part of its people to spend many months in idleness cannot survive without most disastrous consequences.

All members of society must be made to see that they have a moral and economic responsibility. Wage earners who have had years of training and experience in their particular work have a relationship to industry which should insure them regular employment and a sufficient wage.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Society must recognize that the only equitable way to solve this problem is to put the burden of responsibility upon all. After a careful study, the California State Federation of Labor concluded that in addition to other recognized remedies for the re-establishment of an economic balance, a mitigating correction of this great world-wide problem was a system of State Unemployment Insurance, in which industry and the wage earner paid their share for the establishment of a reserve fund, while the state provided the overhead expense. Such a form of unemployment insurance with premiums large enough to take care of emergencies, due to lack of work, must be enacted. Kindly bear in mind that if industry is stabilized as far as possible, there will be less unemployment and, as a natural sequence, a corresponding decrease in the amount of premium necessary to successfully carry such unemployment insurance.

At the last session of the California Legislature, the California State Federation of Labor had such a bill introduced. By careful perusal of our Legislative Report, you will learn of the valiant fight made by the representatives of labor for this much-needed legislation. Again the enemies of labor fought this humane effort.

Inasmuch as industry has found it to be expedient to create a reserve fund, by which it attempts to insure its stockholders their regular dividends in periods of depression, so must industry be arranged and placed on a basis which will provide a reserve fund of sufficient size to care for the workers during periods of slack business.

President Green says: "Wage earners who invest their lives in their jobs have a relationship to their jobs and industry must recognize and meet by providing steady employment and incomes. Wage earners are producing partners in the plant and should be provided for accordingly."

The fact that certain industries have laid off many of their former employees, yet pay their regular dividends, clearly indicates that some legislative action is needed to prohibit any concern to declare dividends while a considerable percentage of its employees are in enforced idleness.

What shall be done to overcome this ever-growing monopoly of both money and power? Are we to sit idly by and let large corporations squeeze out our life blood without making a strenuous and effective objection? Or, are we to formulate practical working plans and rigidly adhere to them until they are an actuality? This will mean thought and work, and lots of it. But no matter how difficult the job may be, the results will more than justify the efforts.

#### LABOR'S PROGRAM SUMMARIZED

I have no detailed working plan to accomplish all this, but I do know that whatever is accomplished must be started within the ranks of Organized Labor. And from there extended by a systematic form of education until our aims and purposes are put before the people who toil. Then pressure must be brought to bear upon our law-making bodies that our plan is enacted just as the hosts of labor desire it.

Our program, as outlined from time to time by the spokesmen for Organized Labor may be summarized as follows:

First—Stabilization of industry. In other words, arrange as far as possible to have production continue throughout the year, rather than spasmodic as at present.

Second—Shorten the number of working hours and working days per week, with no reduction in weekly wages. Instead of decreasing wages, there must come an increase in wage earners' income in proportion to increasing production. If wages are reduced this plan will be useless. A revival in business cannot be brought about by cutting down the purchasing power of the masses.

Third—Enactment of an Unemployment Insurance as advocated by the California State Federation of Labor.

I have dealt with the subject of unemployment at length, as it is the most important question we have to solve.

The time has come when Organized Labor, the only institution that can and does speak for labor should demand that the President of the United States prevail upon Congress to enact such legislation and appropriate such moneys as will bring relief to the millions unemployed.

That congress be urged to place a tax on excessive profits, that the tax on large incomes and inheritances be increased.

President Hoover asked Labor not to go on strike for an increase in wages during this crisis. Labor has kept its pledge. He also asked the employers not to reduce wages. **THEY HAVE REFUSED TO HEED THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

We now call upon him to use his best efforts to see that the powers and duties of the Secretary of Labor be extended that unscrupulous employers who use an industrial crisis to exploit their employees, are properly disciplined.

This convention, as the spokesman for California labor, should urge upon the Governor of California to call a special session of the Legislature within the next sixty days for the purpose of passing such legislation as will give immediate relief to the thousands of unemployed citizens of our great state.

#### WORKING CONDITIONS ON BOULDER DAM

Much has been heard regarding the working conditions at the Hoover or Boulder Dam. Had the proper consideration been given to those who will actually make this dam a reality, much trouble and suffering would have been prevented. The history of these six concerns who have this contract have never been favorable to the labor movement. The representatives of the various International Unions have made every effort to get in touch with the officials of the Six Companies, Inc., that the working conditions might be improved, but all without avail.

The California State Federation of Labor should request the American Federation of Labor to urge upon Congress that an investigation be made as to all of the conditions pertaining to this great project.

This report would be lacking if I did not mention briefly the splendid coöperation we are receiving from the officers and members of the American Legion. They are rendering a most wonderful assistance in relieving unemployment. We are proud of the fact that we have three posts in this state whose membership is composed entirely of members of

Organized Labor. Many trade unionists are officers in other posts throughout this state and are taking a most active part in carrying out the principles of the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion I wish to say that great credit should be given to the officers of the various local unions for the way they have met the opposition brought about by this industrial depression. With many of their members unemployed for months, they have rendered a noble service.

Despite many obstacles, our membership statistics reveal that the affiliated local unions are holding their own and, in fact, a few organizations have reported a considerable increase in membership. The California State Federation of Labor can actually boast of a net increase, during the year, of two Labor Councils and twenty-one local unions.

Our local unions have rendered a most wonderful service in either loaning or donating from their treasuries to their membership to help them over this period. They have truly lived up to the motto of the American Federation of Labor—"The concern of one is the concern of all."

But few California trade unionists can fully appreciate the invaluable service constantly rendered by the California State Federation of Labor—the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor. In the broad field of legislation, in educational work, in stimulating organizing and label promotion activity, in many other directions—the Federation is on the job 365 days every year, at a total cost to the individual member of 1 cent per month. Other state-wide organizations in California carry on meritorious work, but the State Federation of Labor is the peer in producing results, at a minimum expense.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the officers and members of the various unions for their splendid coöperation. The duties of your President have been made most pleasant by the coöperation and support always given by Secretary Scharrenberg and the members of the Executive Council.

Fraternally yours,

A. W. HOCH.

### REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 1

San Diego, August 28, 1931.

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

As Vice-President of District No. 1, I hereby submit my annual report:

The past twelve months have been marked by the greatest activity ever shown by the labor movement of this district, and, as a result, organized labor has secured a larger share proportionately of the building and other work done in this community.

While the depression has affected the membership of some of our organizations to a greater or less degree, I am happy to announce that three new local unions have been chartered within the last three months. The Taxicab Drivers, with 97 members, was chartered on July 29. The Milk Wagon Drivers, with 47 members, on July 1, and the Fishermen's Union, with a membership of over 400 and with 100 applications on file.

Great praise is due our Label Committee of the Central Body, the Woman's Auxiliary and the Woman's Union Label League for their sincere efforts to promote the union label and the demand for the shop and store card.

During January of this year the Union Labor Relief Association of San Diego was chartered by the State. This is an organization within our ranks, banded together to administer such relief as is possible to all needy members or their families, thereby striving to take care of our own during this depression, which has been prevalent throughout the world for the last two years.

Local labor sponsored the building of a new grassed municipal golf course as a help to the unemployment problem.

Our Legislative and Immigration Committees of the Central Body have carried on a consistent movement to enlist the aid of the American Federation of Labor, State Federations, and all Central Bodies, as well as all patriotic organizations, in our fight to control the flood of Mexican immigration.

The recent order of the Commissioner of Immigration discontinuing the highway inspection is a most disastrous blow to our efforts to stop the illegal entry of aliens.

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance given by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, whose committee has labored unceasingly to stop the employment of aliens by large contracting firms engaged in public works, and their deportation into Mexico.

Our paper, the Labor Leader, which now is entering its eleventh year, under the capable editorship of Brother A. G. Rogers, still continues to maintain its high standard of excellence, and is a big factor in the movement in this district.

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

Fraternally,

E. F. NELSON.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

Los Angeles, September 1, 1931.

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

A continuation of unemployment among wage-earners has been in effect throughout District No. 2 during the past year which has caused want and suffering to be experienced in many homes where privation previously never existed. Loss of homes after years of struggle to keep up with installment payments has been the misfortune of many through their inability to procure employment. Charitable organizations have been deluged with requests for aid and have found that they are unable to render assistance adequate for relief.

An average of 36 per cent of unemployment among trade-union members has existed practically throughout the year of 1931 which has necessitated self-imposed sacrifices being borne by those steadily employed in order to alleviate suffering among their less fortunate membership. In most instances a tax has been levied on earnings, which has provided a sufficient sum to eliminate acute want. Staggered employment has been instituted in those crafts where it is practical, and inauguration of a five-day week has proven to be a help in reducing unemployment.

An unemployment relief bond of \$5,000,000 was voted by Los Angeles citizens on March 5 in an effort to provide employment in needed improvements on streets, parks and playgrounds. At best, this method of relieving distress among wage-earners has been a palliative and a source of constant concern to Organized Labor, due to attempts of some commissions endeavoring to lower established wage scales, by employing skilled mechanics at a laborer's wage and insisting they perform skilled work of their trade, thus establishing a precedent contrary to provisions of the City Charter. A writ of mandamus was procured from the Superior Court, upon request of Organized Labor, issued against the Recreation and Playground Commission, and Labor's contention was upheld by the court's decision. Since that decision was rendered it has become necessary to request the removal of the Playground Commission for failure to obey this City Charter law.

The Appellate Court has ruled that a person is not guilty of violating the city anti-picketing ordinance unless such person is calling the headlines appearing in the papers he is vending, announcing that picketed place is unfair to labor. This decision was the result of newsboys' vending Labor's official paper "The Citizen" in front of a theater unfair to labor. Headlines in the paper announcing this fact were being called to the public's attention.

Municipal ownership of light and power was a deciding factor in selecting councilmen to serve Los Angeles the ensuing two-year term and Organized Labor's support of candidates pledged to a municipal ownership platform was instrumental in electing a substantial majority to office.

As this report is rendered there is pending a \$220,000,000 bond issue to be voted on September 29. This measure if carried will be used in constructing an aqueduct system to carry Colorado River water into Southern California. This will be helpful in relief of unemployment, provided a repetition of conditions existing at Boulder Dam can be eliminated. The Labor movement is endeavoring to safeguard workers from all conditions in construction of this project that are inimical to a maintenance of American standards of living.

Wage-earners in District No. 2 will continue to be adversely affected both in skilled and unskilled vocations, pending such time as an effectual immigration restriction is placed against Mexicans and Filipinos.

Unscrupulous employers continue to disregard any duties devolving upon them as citizens interested in the welfare of community betterment and deliberately exploit these helpless aliens at the expense of idle citizens.

In view of generally prevailing uneconomic conditions existing in District No. 2, it is especially significant to note there has been a decided increase of affiliates with the California State Federation of Labor in this vicinity. It is apparent that, despite intensive effort by advocates of anti-government policies, there is within the ranks of Organized Labor that type of people upon whose stability the very foundations of this government rests, and these staunch adherents have demonstrated their faith in legislative procedure in preference to being swayed in their hour of need by disruptive influence.

In conclusion we desire to express a hope that members of Organized Labor will sincerely strive to impress upon their membership the necessity for full exercise of franchise

privilege accorded them under this government, as it is apparent too great an apathy exists in this respect and consequently many detrimental conditions are permitted to continue.

We are appreciative of the trust conferred upon us by the members of the California State Federation of Labor in connection with our duties in this district during the past year and assure you, one and all, it has been a pleasure to have served you, and to have served with the officers of the Federation.

Respectfully tendered,  
 CLYDE H. ISGRIG,  
 STEVE B. NEWMAN.

### REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 3

Santa Barbara, September 1, 1931.

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

In a general review, industrially and commercially, the past year has been one of unusual conditions.

Owing to the distress and suffering experienced through unemployment, which to a marked degree is universal, yet by reason of the enviable position of organized labor and the humanitarian fellowship within its ranks, much has been accomplished, which up to the present has been successful to the extent that not one of the less fortunate has been forgotten nor permitted to suffer, in this district.

As a natural result of the depression, members of the building trades and oil workers have suffered more from lack of employment than others in the movement.

The labor movement in Ventura, although hit hard by the shutting down of oil wells and refineries, has managed to keep on a fairly even keel. The movement in Ventura is to be congratulated on having maintained conditions as good as they are, yet the real work has only commenced, and it will require strenuous and concerted effort on the part of the membership to maintain present conditions.

San Luis Obispo and Pismo Beach have not been so successful in retaining their membership, owing to the general depression, yet staunch and faithful members of organized labor are holding the reins, who, as conditions present themselves, will safely meet any emergency, with the ultimate goal of furthering the cause and membership of the American Federation of Labor.

Santa Maria presents a fertile field for further organization in all ranks, and during the past year a Central Labor Council was chartered. The officers and delegates of the Council are progressive and energetic, and it is safe to predict that during the coming year there will be a large increase in the ranks of organized labor in that section.

Santa Barbara can still boast of two outstanding features: the strength of the labor movement and the respect it commands in the community, as evidenced by the coöperation and support extended by influential citizens, merchants, city, county, and civic leaders. During the past year the Butchers and Teamsters have formed live-wire organizations. Increase in membership is noted with Culinary Alliance, Building Laborers, Auto Mechanics, Printers.

The controversy which had existed between the Fox Theatre Corporation and Organized Labor, owing to the fact that the building was constructed under non-union conditions, has been amicably adjusted.

The settlement of this difficulty is a distinct victory for Organized Labor, inasmuch as the agreement with the Fox people provides that in the future all construction for the Fox West Coast Theatres or by that corporation will be under union conditions.

In conclusion, would call attention to the immediate need of labor to meet the rapidly growing mergers of capital, and to further unite our dollars and purchasing power in demanding the union card and button, to protect our interests for which we are organized, and to combat the hysterical mania that, by decreasing wages, we can stimulate business and assure prosperity.

Respectfully submitted,  
 JAMES MATTHAMS.

### REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 4

Bakersfield, August 31, 1931.

To the Thirty-Second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.  
 Greetings:

During the year that has rolled by since our last convention conditions for our members, instead of improving, have grown worse. Much suffering and hardship has been endured by our brothers and their families during the past year, and particularly through the winter and, we regret to say, that from all indications, the coming winter

will be even more terrible. No attempt will be made to enumerate our adversities, as we feel confident that other districts have troubles of their own. Our organizations are holding up wonderfully well, considering the heart-rending conditions that they have been forced to meet.

We would like very much to be able to submit a nice, flowery, optimistic report, but what would we gain by "kidding" ourselves? The truth sometimes hurts, but we need it in order to be able to judge how to act and what to do in the future to prevent re-occurrence of such deplorable conditions as we are experiencing at the present time. Such trials as we are having now reveal our weaknesses to us and this is an advantage that we should not fail to recognize. Knowing our weaknesses means that we will take steps to remedy them, at least, let us hope we will.

Economically we are weak, because we are broken up into too many units, too many "crafts," too many "brotherhoods." Too much of our energy and strength is wasted in battling and quibbling with one another. We need FEWER, but LARGER and STRONGER organizations and CONCERTED ACTION on their part, if we expect to advance our cause rapidly.

Politically we are weak, because we depend on members of the employing class, or their representatives, to do our legislating for us. It is folly to expect this type of statesmen to legislate for the benefit of the masses of the people. Labor needs its own political party and we should take steps to form it if we expect to gain legislation for the benefit of the majority of our citizens. That Labor, strongly organized politically, could gain tremendous advantages for the masses of the people (the workers), is conceded by almost every student of organized labor. This being the case, why do we hesitate to organize a political party of our own? Why not make it a logical step from the presidency of the A. F. of L. to the presidency of the United States? We can do it if we have enough of the old spirit of 1776 left in us.

We beg of you delegates to this convention to spend as little time as possible on petty problems and to make every effort to concentrate on the big problem of the day, that is, the alleviation of the present catastrophe and the prevention of depressions in the future, through a more equitable distribution of the wealth produced by the masses of our citizens. In the words of Brother Paul Scharrenberg, in his announcement of this convention in the fine little city of Santa Barbara, "Let this convention mark the turning point of our economic illness; let organized labor be the group that prescribes the remedy that will relieve the widespread suffering of thousands of our citizens; let it be organized labor that exposes the futility of following economic quacks, even though they occupy high places."

Reliable figures would seem to indicate that for the year 1929 the per capita wealth created by the American worker was \$7,940.00, while the per capita WAGE paid the American worker was \$1,308.00. Herein lies the CAUSE of depressions and to remedy this discrepancy in the buying power of the public (the workers) is the problem of any and every labor convention. Let us give it the consideration due it.

Brother Delegates, we hope you will pardon this kind of a report, we realize that it may be a little unusual, but we are in the midst of a calamity such as few, if any, of us have ever before experienced. A report of local conditions in any certain district is of little or no importance when compared with the problems that confront Labor as a whole in this country today.

In conclusion, allow me to thank the officers and members of the State Federation, and the organizations I have attempted to represent for the past year, for the honor bestowed upon me in allowing me to act as one of your officers, and, with best wishes for a successful convention, I am,

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES H. ROHRER.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 5

Modesto, August 28, 1931.

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

Modesto for the 1932 convention!

In submitting my report as Vice-President of District No. 5, I am very glad to report District No. 5 has been free from any great difficulties or wage cuts.

Work has been very slow in all crafts, but yet the locals have been able to retain about the same membership.

Stockton and San Joaquin County will be benefited by the deep water project now under progress. The building industry is picking up a little, which in time will benefit all.

One thing the labor movement of Stockton has done is to avert wage cuts, for practically all unorganized classes have been cut. Both Building Trades and Labor Councils are working hand in hand for the welfare of their members.

The fight between Teamsters' Local 386 and the Milk Producers Association of Modesto is looking more favorable all the time, due to the wonderful support being given from all parts of the State. These men who are out on strike are to be commended for their loyalty and determination to win this fight, for it surely is a fight for all concerned in that industry.

The labor movement of Modesto was able to induce the County Board of Supervisors to pass an ordinance to give preference to local labor on all county work.

Culinary Workers' Local No. 542 were able to place a union crew in the County Hospital kitchen. Up till March of this year, Chinamen had always been employed there.

The balance of the locals have been holding their own.

Merced, the gateway to Yosemite, has enjoyed normal conditions with no disturbances, with nearly all of the crafts having been kept fairly busy. A couple of the locals that have been a little lax have taken a new lease on life and are coöperating with the balance of the movement.

So, taking the district as a whole, no great advancements have been made, but one thing certain, no ground has been lost, either in membership or conditions, which is very encouraging during this period of depression.

The officers of the various locals and Labor Councils in the district are to be commended for their faithfulness in maintaining the high spirit of their members which usually is a hard task under the present conditions.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the officers and members of various locals and councils for their hearty coöperation and courteous attitude on my visits during the past year.

With kindest regards and hoping for a successful convention.

Fraternally yours,

A. J. FELT.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 6

San Jose, August 31, 1931.

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

During the past year business here has been very quiet. The building trade 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.

However, regardless of the increase in unemployment, all building trade unions have been able to retain the union scale wages, except the Painters' Union No. 507, who last spring experienced wage controversy with the Master Painters, and up to date are still on lockout.

The Master Painters deliberated to pay only \$8 per day; thus attempting to do away with the prevailing scale of wages of \$9 per day. Refusal on the part of the Journeyman Painters to submit themselves to the Master Painters' wage scale of \$8 caused the lockout, so affecting all members of Painters' Union No. 507, compelling the journeymen to seek contract work anywhere.

On August 24 a committee from the Building Trades Council of Santa Clara County submitted the regular scale of wages of all unions affiliated with the same council to the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara County and San Jose City Council, requesting official adoption in conformity with a statute enacted by the last legislature. The Board of Supervisors and the City Council, being composed of progressive business men, friendly toward organized labor, with marked speed, approved the prevailing scale of wages presented by the Building Trades Council, whereby all county and city work in the future will be paid accordingly. This enactment has helped the Painters to retain their scale wages of \$9 per day, regardless of the regressive move made by the Master Painters. At this time the Painters are in waiting for Mr. Edward H. FitzGerald, U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation, who will assume reconciliatory tactics to settle the Painters' controversy.

Organizing activities have been demonstrated by the labor organizations of Monterey and Pacific Grove; in fact, in the early part of July, due to the assistance of Daniel F. Tattenham, organizer of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, a Central Labor Council was organized in Monterey. This move will open the possibility in the near future to obtain the affiliation to this Federation of several unions there which are not yet affiliated.

I may say that all labor organizations affiliated with the Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County have maintained their previous standard, and some of them have made progress, having gradually increased both in membership and finances.

Regarding the Laundry Syndicate that for the past sixteen months has been endeavoring to purchase nearly all the principal laundries of San Jose and Santa Clara,

which I discussed on my last report for the 1930 convention, it has not yet been combined. However, there is some hope yet. If such a combine would become a fact, the Laundry Workers Union No. 33 would triplicate the number of its membership. However, I wish to state that since the last convention, Brother J. M. Casey, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, has made several trips to San Jose and with his able assistance not only have we kept in continuous contact with the Laundry Syndicate officials, but we have endeavored to reorganize the Clerk's Union and I am sorry to say that due to the disinterest and disinclination shown by the majority of the Clerks, we were not able to organize them. At the meeting to organize the Clerks, we also received the assistance of our good Brother W. G. Desepte, representative of the Grocery Clerks No. 648, who regularly attended these meetings. As for Brother Casey, I take pleasure in stating that his untiring efforts and ability are commendable and highly appreciated.

I have endeavored to organize the Water Workers here, but this move has been rendered difficult by the fact that the San Jose Water Works have been sold to a New York Syndicate; however, I am hopeful to organize them in the future.

I have also dedicated a considerable 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 among the few unaffiliated unions, some of which have given me assurance to affiliate as soon as conditions would permit, and some have given me affiliation.

I have also worked in making continuous and direct propaganda among organized labor to patronize only and exclusively "union made goods" and products, and having had conferences with several merchants (owners of reliable stores here) I have found that it is not difficult to find union made clothes, hats, underwear, shoes, shirts, coveralls, and several other apparel and merchandise.

In regard to the existing controversy of Teamsters Local 386 of Modesto with the Milk Producers Association and the Challenge Cream and Butter Association of California, I wish to state that I have continually given unlimited publicity and at this time, I am sure that union men and families and also union sympathizers of this community, not only have discontinued the use of such products, but they have spread the said propaganda largely among their friends. In this regard, I wish also to state that all local unions here have appointed committees to give publicity to the fact that the products of the Milk Producers Association and the Challenge Milk and Butter Association are still on the "We Don't Patronize List" and unfair to organized labor.

In regard to the development of the Surety Building and Loan Association, which was organized in February, 1926, to counteract unfair tactics adopted by other building and loan organizations, report has been 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 \$2,185,000. It is well to note that the directors of the Surety Building & 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 Local Unions in this district have all maintained their previous standard and due to the activity on the enforcement of the State Barber Law, which was enacted by the State Legislature in 1927, it is hoped that conditions will continually improve.

It is interesting to note that in 1927 there were in California over 27,000 barbers; at the present time there are about 17,000. This law in the past four years has reduced the number of barbers about 10,000 and thus reducing the unemployment in the barber trade.

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 to the untiring efforts and ability of the editor and manager, Wallace Watson.

In conclusion, it is my great pleasure to state that I have enjoyed my terms of office, and I have appreciated the honor of serving as vice-president of this great federation.

Fraternally submitted,

ROS. MANNINA.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 7

Oakland, September 1, 1931.

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

As vice-president of the Seventh District I hereby present my annual report in which I will first touch upon the unemployment situation which is very apparent in this district at this time and no doubt will grow worse with the passing of each winter month. Some attempt should be made to take care of those unfortunates who are now out of work and who with the approach of winter will find themselves in a most deplorable

condition; therefore not only an attempt should be made, but some measure of relief must be provided in order that the unemployed may have food and shelter during the coming winter.

The various unions in this district have held their own remarkably well, when we take into consideration the business depression that prevails at the present time; in fact, we have some local unions who report their full membership employed. This seems to be true to some degree in the teaming crafts. However, a majority of the locals have a large percentage of their membership unemployed, yet it is with some satisfaction that I can report that very few strikes or lock-outs have occurred in this district, which is an indication that the organizations are meeting the situation and are dealing with it in the best manner possible.

The Barbers' Union continues a persistent and aggressive fight on non-union shops in this district with some success; on every hand extension of their organization can be observed. Also the culinary crafts appear well organized, and union men and women will find no difficulty in finding union eating houses in Alameda and Contra Costa counties. The Typographical Union is having some trouble in the city of Alameda with the Times-Star. It is understood that a reduction in wage was the cause of the trouble, with the result that the printers are resisting the reduction in wages to the utmost. The Musicians' Union have been having some trouble in this district; however, at the present time they seem to have their troubles well in hand here. The Butchers' Local experienced a most serious difficulty some time ago, but it is a pleasure to report that this affair seems to be adjusted and the butchers are doing business as usual, with a firmly established organization. The Carmen's Union, Division 192, one of the largest locals in this district, continues with a fairly good membership and have suffered less than employees in other industries in this vicinity.

The East Bay Labor Journal, owned and controlled by organized labor, continues to make progress, and it can now be said that it is firmly established and will in the future, as in the past, speak for the Labor movement in this district. In this connection it is with regret that I must report the death of Elmer Carter, who at the time of his passing was the editor of the Labor Journal. He had worked hard and earnestly for the development of the paper, and its success to no small degree was due to the untiring efforts of Brother Carter.

The Paper Committee set to work in an effort to secure someone who could take the place of Brother Carter as editor of the paper and, after considering a number of applicants, selected Brother J. H. Quinn of the plumbers' organization. It is evident that the committee feels that no mistake was made in the selection of Brother Quinn as editor of the East Bay Labor Journal.

In conclusion I desire to report that Alameda and Contra Costa counties, which comprise District No. 7, are as well organized as any district in the State of California, and as the California State Federation of Labor moves onward in its battle for a greater share of economic justice, District No. 7 will be found bidding for a position in the front ranks in an effort to do its share.

Fraternally and respectfully submitted,  
 GEORGE DURAND.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8

Napa, August 29, 1931.

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

In presenting my annual report as vice-president of District No. 8, I am glad to report a very slight loss in membership throughout this district.

Considering the let-down in work at Mare Island and the depression in business throughout the country, Vallejo has done very well. Most of the crafts have been fairly busy, especially the building trades. The laying of the keel for the new cruiser at the navy yard on September 9 should create jobs for quite a number of additional men. At Napa it has been quiet, though members of the building trades have not lost a great deal of time. The new school which was started the first of the year for a while was fair and employed all union labor, but gradually discharged them and filled their places with non-union workers for less money. The Garment Workers have been very fortunate, being able to keep all their members busy the greater part of the time. The glove factory, shoe factory, box factory and tannery are working only part time, but even this helps towards a livelihood for some of our members.

Santa Rosa and Petaluma have had a very quiet year, but I am glad to say that Organized Labor has lost very few members there.

With sincere good wishes for a successful convention, I am

Fraternally yours,

ELMA F. (SMITH) BELVAIL.

**REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 9**

San Francisco, August 25, 1931.

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

San Francisco, like all other parts of the state and nation, has been through one of the worst periods of depression and unemployment, but from information received by Vice-President Child, who visited all the large cities of the East and the South, the conditions of labor and labor unions here are on a par or better than any other large city in the country.

A large number of the unorganized workers in the city have had to take reductions in their wages, but we are pleased to be able to say that no labor organization has had to make a reduction in their wage scale.

As in all large cities, the building trades locals and their members have had to suffer the most, but we are glad to state that the locals are in a fairly healthy condition.

The Garment Workers are in very bad shape, owing to the fact that union men do not buy label goods manufactured in factories where the union garment workers are employed. If all union men in San Francisco would live up to the slogan "Spend Union-Made Money for Union-Made Goods," their conditions would be greatly improved.

The Teamsters Locals and International are still boycotting the unfair products of the Milk Producers' Association of Modesto, namely, Modesto and Challenge butter, and while this strike has lasted longer than we thought it would, San Francisco District has done a lot of good work to put this unfair corporation out of business, and we hope the other districts have done their part.

The Theatrical Locals have settled their differences with the theater owners after a long fight and are in fairly good condition.

The Bakers and Cracker Bakers' Unions are still boycotting the unfair National Biscuit Company. This is another uphill fight which we hope will be a success.

The culinary crafts are in a good condition, considering the depressing times we are going through. They have good fighting locals, and as we all know, "we have to eat." All the locals in the printing industry are in good condition, both financially and numerically.

During the past year San Francisco lost an outstanding representative of labor in James W. Mullen, State Labor Commissioner.

At the picnic given by the Labor Council and Building Trades Council of San Francisco on Labor Day the mortgage and redeemed bonds on the San Francisco Labor Temple were burned, all indebtedness having been paid and the Labor Temple turned over to the San Francisco Labor Council clear of all indebtedness.

San Francisco has a committee working to relieve unemployment during the coming winter which, from the consensus of opinion, will be greater than last winter and it behooves all Central Labor Councils to prepare for this emergency because under our present system people must have money to buy the necessities of life. For a great majority of people, employment is essential as a source of income. Loss of employment is a tragedy; without employment the working class can only turn to charity, something the organized men and women do not believe in.

We believe every effort should be made by various state and local governments to safeguard the future against unemployment.

A summary of labor progress, as far as District No. 9 is concerned, may well be recorded as being in a fairly healthy condition, but not as good as we would like to report.

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 1, 1931.

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

The main effort and chief accomplishment during the year of 1931 for the Sacramento District has been for our local unions to maintain our conditions. While we have suffered to some extent from unemployment we have had a small loss of membership. We have been successful in having improvements made to the local plumbing ordinance which places additional work under the jurisdiction of the plumbing inspectors and improves the standard of work performed in the plumbing trade.

An ordinance was introduced by Councilman Ferguson, Business Agent of the Plumbers and Steamfitters' Local Union in the City Council, providing for the employment of citizens on work performed for the city of Sacramento and also providing that the prevailing wage must be paid; this ordinance is modeled after the state law covering

these subjects, but has added strength, was passed and is in full force and effect. The city has under the provisions of the ordinance passed the resolution setting up the prevailing wage for Sacramento for the next six months, which was also introduced by Councilman Ferguson. This wage scale is a duplicate of the scale existing in the agreement in effect between the Sacramento Building Trades Council and the Sacramento Builders Exchange.

Through the efforts of many friends over the state Brother Ferguson was again elected to serve as sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly in the California Legislature. The most impressive fact connected with the forty-ninth session of the Legislature was our apparent added strength in members representing some of the southern sections of the state, particularly from the city of Los Angeles.

One could not ask for more ardent supporters of organized labor than Assemblymen Houser and Dempster of Los Angeles.

Secretary Scharrenberg and the representatives of allied organizations performed their usual good work in watching legislation that might affect the interest of the membership of organized labor and furnishing the members of the Legislature with information regarding the bills that were before them for consideration.

In my opinion the outstanding law passed by this session of the Legislature as affecting Organized Labor was the law providing for paying the prevailing rate of wages on all public work; this will tend to offset to some degree any attempt to reduce wages.

The fight on the Textbook Bill was most spectacular and proved the need for Organized Labor maintaining representatives in Sacramento during the sessions of the Legislature. Assemblyman Roy Neilsen of Sacramento was untiring in his efforts to have this important measure passed.

The Legislature representatives of the Sacramento District in the forty-ninth session of the Legislature were as they always have been—staunch supporters of all Labor measures. Senator J. N. Inman, Assemblyman Percy West and Assemblyman Roy Neilsen were always ready to give their time and efforts to help labor legislation and we, of Sacramento, appreciate it.

The Sacramento Valley Labor Union Bulletin, which is owned and controlled by Organized Labor movement of Sacramento, has done wonderful work in bringing before the public the truth of our side of many disputes that have come before us during the past year. Brother Charles Lyon, the editor of the paper, cannot be given too much credit for his untiring efforts to put this paper over, which has proven to be the best labor paper the Labor Movement of Sacramento has ever had.

In conclusion, it is my pleasure to state that I have enjoyed the honor and I feel greatly obligated to those who have bestowed upon me the privilege of holding the office of vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE W. STOKEL.

## REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

San Francisco, August 17, 1931.

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

As your delegate to the fiftieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held in the city of Boston, Mass., I herewith submit the following report:

The convention was called to order on October 6 and continued in session up to and including the 17th of October, 1930, at the Statler Hotel.

The convention was called to order by P. Harry Jennings, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who introduced Nathan Sidel, president of the Boston Central Labor Council, and Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, who delivered the first invocation.

From the consensus of opinion at the convention, this convention was one of the most progressive and interesting ever held by the American Federation of Labor. Leaders in all walks of life addressed the delegates, among whom were: Matilda Lindsay, fraternal delegate of the National Women's Trade Union League; Frank Allen, Governor of Massachusetts; James Curley, Mayor of Boston; John P. Frey, Secretary of the Metal Trades Department; Hon. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War; Eugene P. Carver, Commander of Veterans of Foreign Wars; Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; Frank Murphy, Mayor of Detroit; Rev. J. W. McGuire, President, St. Victor's College; U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York; U. S. Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts; Ralph T. O'Neill, Commander American Legion; Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston; Hon. Herbert Hoover, President of the United States; and other notable men and women of the nation.

The principal theme of the convention seemed to be the finding of a cure for unemployment. Many resolutions dealing with the unemployment situation were intro-

duced, namely, unemployment insurance, government aid, state aid, etc. These resolutions, after lengthy discussion were referred to the incoming Executive Committee.

The resolutions pertaining to unemployment insurance were discussed at length, and I would advise the delegates to read President Green's speech on page 314 of the Proceedings of the Convention, and also the speech of United States Senators Robert F. Wagner and David I. Walsh on pages 213 and 365.

As per instructions of the thirty-first annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, I introduced four resolutions to the convention, namely, Resolution 38 dealing with unemployment, Resolution 37 urging the employment of civilians in the navy yards, Resolution 41 asking the International presidents to use their best endeavors to organize the workers at Boulder Dam, and Resolution 42 favoring H. R. 6997, granting pensions to transportation workers in Spanish-American War.

It is a pleasure to report that these four resolutions received the unanimous support of the committee and the convention. I was also a co-signer of Resolution 59, for the regulation of Filipino immigration, and Resolution 58 in favor of Philippine independence; also a resolution asking the Government to regulate immigration of Mexican labor.

These three resolutions also received the unanimous support of the committees and the convention.

Practically every religious denomination was represented at the convention by able speakers.

After a lengthy debate on the wet and dry question, a resolution favoring a law for the manufacture of light wines and beer was adopted.

After the convention closed, in company with Arthur Shaw, fraternal delegate from Great Britain, I visited Ireland and England. This was a wonderful experience for me studying labor conditions in those countries. A number of the prominent labor men and labor members of Parliament entertained me and gave me a wonderful reception while I was in London, for which I was very thankful.

I, 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, in my opinion, was one of the most outstanding, progressive and instructive conventions ever held by the American Federation of Labor. I want to thank the officers and delegates in extending the privilege of being their delegate at this convention.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. S. CHILD.

### REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF WORKERS' EDUCATION FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1930-1931

Berkeley, September 1, 1931.

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

The immediate efforts of this department during the past school year have been centered almost exclusively upon the subject matter of disemployment. The reasons for this procedure need little elaboration. The chief concern of labor during the past year has been confined to the problems entailed in maintenance of wages, security of jobs, resistance to lay-offs, part-time work and the host of ills that infest an economic depression.

The extent of this deplorable decrease of employment during the past year in the State of California is vividly shown in the May, 1931 issue of the Labor Market Bulletin, released by the Department of Labor Statistics of the State of California, comparing conditions in April, 1930 with April, 1931. The Bulletin shows that the same 1033 manufacturing plants of the state which employed over 180,000 workers during April, 1930, employed slightly over 145,000 workers during April, 1931, a decrease of some 35,000 workers or more than 19 per cent. The total amount of pay-rolls for the same months and for the same concerns was reduced from 5½ millions of dollars to slightly more than four millions during this same period. This was a decrease of 24.5 per cent.

This depression of disemployment with its degrading demoralization of labor and its dismal prospects for immediate betterment has made itself the prime concern of labor during the past year. Because of the extreme importance of this challenge to labor, the Director of Workers' Education has felt that herein lies the most fertile field for the development of workers' education classes. Hence the work of the year has been made to center, chiefly, on the subject of the "Economics of Disemployment."

These studies on the economics of the disemployed were given in a series of lectures and sessions comprising the following subject matter:

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. What Means this Economic Depression?  | 5. Where Wages Come From.         |
| 2. Labor and a Machine Civilization.     | 6. How are Wages Maintained?      |
| 3. Why Unemployment?                     | 7. Problems of Women in Industry. |
| 4. Labor's Share of the National Income. | 8. Problems of Poverty.           |
|  | 9. Unemployment Insurance.        |
|  | 10. Some Hopeful Proposals.       |

During the past year the following labor groups have taken courses chosen from the above listed subjects.

At Los Angeles.

1. Garment Workers No. 125.
2. Machinists Local No. 311.
3. Bricklayers No. 2.
4. Meatcutters No. 421.
5. Millmen No. 884.
6. Electrical Workers No. 18.

At Oakland.

7. Building Trades Council.
8. Engineers No. 507.
9. Local Painters No. 127.
10. Local of Lathers No. 88.

At Richmond.

11. Central Labor Council.
12. Carpenters No. 642.

**Lectures:** During the year the director delivered forty-four lectures to groups interested in workers' education throughout the state. For the most part these lectures pertained to some phase of the disemployment situation and labor's position pertaining to it. Due to renewed interest in these subjects there was better attendance and greater interest than ever before.

**Summer School:** For the third consecutive year from July 6 to July 18, inclusive, there was conducted at Municipal Camp Seeley of the Los Angeles Recreation Department a workers' summer school.

This project in workers' education which has taken on the nature of a permanent institution at Camp Seeley is promoted under the direction of the Joint Committee on Workers' Education of the State Federation of Labor and the Extension Division of the University of California.

The session recently closed was the most satisfactory of our efforts. There were more trade union members present. There was a largely increased attendance. Seventy were in attendance in comparison with forty-five of the year before. Discussion was the freest and most purposeful; interest the most keen and pointed, and the general spirit of the session the most friendly, cordial and co-operative.

A more detailed report of the summer school will appear in the American Federationist.

In conclusion the director feels that times never before have been so hopeful a vigorous promotion of workers' education as now. There are indications everywhere that these troublous times are driving into the foreground the dire necessity of the most serious thinking about our economic salvation. In the history of workers' education in the State of California there has never been a previous time when so much genuine interest was shown in the nature of an economic system that means property and pauperism to whole masses of our population as now. With slightly increased encouragement and support of the labor movement of the state the coming year should be our banner year for workers' education.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. KERCHEN.

## REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 7, 1931.

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

In accordance with the law, 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 other subjects not already dealt with in the reports of the president or vice-presidents.

During the year the Executive Council and its sub-committees, but especially the Legislative Committee, have held many sessions and all affiliated unions have been furnished with reports outlining the progress of the Federation's work.

Since adjournment of the Marysville convention, we have had another session of our State Legislature. A complete report upon the work of the Legislature, with the tabulated Labor Record of the Legislators, will be available at this convention. Inasmuch as one of the principal functions of the State Federation of Labor is "to watch and guard the interest of the workers at the State Legislature," it is hoped that each delegate will give more than incidental study to the biennial Legislative Report. In this connection delegates should bear in mind the fact that the Federation's Legislative Committee is not only required to work for constructive new legislation, but is also constantly called upon to expose and defeat numerous reactionary measures. Only those who have spent much of their time at the session of the Legislature can appreciate how much time and energy must be given to prevent the adoption of plausible but potentially dangerous measures.

### ACTIONS ON RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

All resolutions pertaining to legislative matters have had the careful attention of the Executive Council and the results of the Council's activities are reflected in "Report on Labor Legislation." Among the various resolutions referred to the Executive Council, the following progressive action should be noted:

**Resolution No. 2, Manufacturers' Name on Food Products**—Legislative action providing for the labeling of containers of food stuffs should be by Congress, since the California Legislature can only legislate for California goods. The Executive Council, therefore, recommends reference of this subject to our delegate to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor for introduction at said convention.

**Resolution No. 19, Window Cleaning Safety Orders**—At the request of the Executive Council, the Industrial Accident Commission has held a series of meetings to discuss improvements in window cleaning safety orders. These meetings were presided over by Mr. C. H. Fry, Superintendent of Safety. Various devices to assure greater safety were presented for inspection but final conclusions have not been reached and further conferences will be held.

**Resolution No. 30, Establishing Bureau of Research and Publicity**—The Executive Council has given careful consideration to this proposal but feels constrained to recommend postponement until the Federation's per capita tax has been increased to provide the necessary funds to carry such a plan into practical effect.

**Resolution No. 57, Drafting of Adequate Social Insurance Bill**—The Executive Council has deemed it unwise to introduce a new general Social Insurance bill but has sponsored amendments strengthening various Social Insurance laws now on the California Statute books. Details upon this subject are given in the "Report on Labor Legislation." The Executive Council recommends that special efforts be made at the next session of the Legislature to increase the \$5000 maximum death benefit allowed under the Workmen's Compensation Act. While the California act is a leader in other respects, such as the \$25 weekly maximum payments, its provisions have proven to be sadly inadequate when a worker killed in industry is survived by a widow and several children.

### "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST

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

**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; 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; The Grizzly Bear; Collier's Weekly; American Magazine; Woman's Home Companion; Farm and Fireside; Mentor.

**Hotels, Resorts, etc.:** Hughes Hotel, Fresno; Hotel Stockton and Coffee Shop, Stockton; Yosemite Park and Curry Co., operating concessions in Yosemite National Park.

During the year the Travelers Hotel of Sacramento was stricken from the list and, as already reported in the published minutes of the Executive Council, the following additions to the list were made:

Hotel Stockton and Coffee Shop.

The "Grizzly Bear" magazine.

The Yosemite Park and Curry Co.

An application to place the Marchants Calculating Machine Co. of Emeryville on the "We Don't Patronize" list has been made by Machinists No. 284. This matter is still pending with the Executive Council.

#### PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE AND FILIPINO EXCLUSION

The census of 1910 showed that only 160 Filipinos resided in the United States. In 1920, according to the census, this number had increased to 5,603. The complete census returns of 1930 are not yet available, but it has been announced that California alone has 30,470 Filipino residents.

The Filipino exclusion bill has not made much progress in Congress. It required thirty years of agitation to persuade Congress to pass a Chinese exclusion bill, it took about twenty years to induce Congress to exclude Japanese by law. And it appears as if many years must roll by before the Eastern and Middle Western population of America can be educated to the fact that Filipino exclusion is necessary.

The conventions of the California State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor have repeatedly, by unanimous vote, declared for Filipino exclusion and for Philippine independence. It seems that the campaign for independence has made more rapid progress than the agitation for Filipino exclusion. The American sugar beet industry and other influential agricultural interests have, for reasons of their own, joined with the A. F. of L. in demanding Philippine independence. Opponents of independence admit that action by Congress would be favorable to independence if a vote were taken today. For this reason, it seems self-evident that Labor's effort should be accentuated in the campaign for independence with the stipulation that any Congressional measure granting independence now, or hereafter, must contain a clause for the immediate exclusion of Filipino laborers.

**Filipinos on American Ships.**—Notwithstanding severe unemployment among American seamen, the Quartermasters' Department of the United States Army has continued to give preference of employment to Filipinos. According to a letter (dated February 17, 1931), signed by Brigadier-General A. E. Williams, Assistant to the Quartermaster General, Filipinos are employed because "native American seamen are unreliable and intemperate." This alibi, justifying the employment of cheap and docile Asiatics, is being copied by an increasing number of private ship operators with the result that American seamen swell the ranks of the unemployed while Filipinos hold down the jobs on American ships. The official report of the United States Commissioner of Navigation shows that 8709 Filipinos shipped and re-shipped for service on American merchant vessels during the last fiscal year—not including the Filipinos employed on army transports.

A further protest to the Secretary of War has brought no results except a repetition of extenuations, and a statement that "it is not likely the number of Filipinos seeking to better their conditions in the United States will at any time adversely affect the interests of American labor." Under the circumstances, it is recommended that the convention forward a strong protest to President Hoover and urge the forthcoming American Federation of Labor convention to do likewise.

#### WORKERS' EDUCATION

Immediately upon adjournment of the last convention, President Hoch appointed the following committee on Workers' Education: Daniel C. Murphy, chairman; George

Durand, Roe H. Baker, Elizabeth K. Livermore, George G. Kidwell, G. W. McDill and Paul Scharrenberg.

**State Advisory Committee on Vocational Education:** In the report to the Marysville convention, attention was called to the favorable opinion of the higher educational authorities toward the appointment of a State Advisory Committee on Vocational Education.

After some delay, Mr. Vierling Kersey, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has recently appointed such a committee composed of nine members. The trade-unionists on the committee are: A. W. Hoch, Clyde H. Isgrig, J. L. Kerchen and Paul Scharrenberg.

**Labor Summer School:** It is gratifying to be able to report that this year's summer school in the Los Angeles Municipal Camp Seeley, located in the lower slopes of the San Bernardino mountain range, has had a better attendance than any previous summer school conducted under the joint auspices of the California State Federation of Labor and the Extension Division of the University of California.

**Co-operation with the University of California:** 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.

**Labor Day at the University of California:** The arrangements initiated at the University of California six years ago for the suitable observance of Labor Day have been continued. 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 Furuseh; 1928, Will J. French; 1929, Paul Scharrenberg; 1930, Charles M. Feider; 1931, Harvey C. Fremming.

#### 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
September 1, 1931.....	648	34	682	99,400*

\* **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 actual total California trade-union membership should be considerably in excess of 150,000.

#### Report of Membership, 1930-1931

Labor Councils in good standing, September 1, 1930.....	32
Local unions in good standing, September 1, 1930.....	627
	<hr/>
Local unions affiliated during the year.....	659
Labor Councils affiliated during the year.....	61
	<hr/>
	2
	<hr/>
	722
Amalgamated with other unions.....	1
Charters surrendered.....	3
Charter revoked by International Union.....	1
Disbanded.....	3
Suspended by request of the A. F. of L.....	1
Suspended for nonpayment of per capita tax.....	31
	<hr/>
	40
	<hr/>
Organizations in good standing, September 1, 1931.....	682
Approximate decrease in membership of affiliated unions plus loss of membership in unions listed as suspended, etc.....	6200
Approximate membership of newly affiliated unions plus increase in membership of unions already affiliated.....	5400
	<hr/>
Net decrease in membership.....	800

#### New Affiliations

ALAMEDA	MERCED
Carpenters No. 194.	Typographical No. 865.
ANAHEIM	MONTEREY
Electrical Workers No. 1101.	Culinary Alliance No. 317.
CHICO	NAPA
Typographical No. 667.	Painters No. 262.
DINUBA	OAKLAND
Carpenters No. 484.	Electrical Workers No. 595.
EUREKA	Machinists No. 1117.
Stage Employees No. 430.	Musicians No. 648.
FRESNO	PALO ALTO
Barbers No. 333.	Federal Employees No. 343.
Laundry Drivers No. 419.	Plumbers No. 454.
HOLLYWOOD	PASADENA
Electrical Workers No. 40.	Barbers No. 603.
Sound Technicians No. 695.	Electrical Workers No. 560.
Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399.	PETALUMA
LIVERMORE	Painters No. 293.
Federal Employees No. 316.	POMONA
LONG BEACH	Carpenters No. 1752.
Bakery & Confectionery Workers No. 31.	SAN BERNARDINO
Meat Cutters No. 531.	Stage Employees No. 614.
LOS ANGELES	SAN DIEGO
Two-Three-Five (Scenic Artists).	Bakers No. 90.
Assistant Directors No. 18096.	SAN FRANCISCO
Electrical Workers No. 83.	Bridge, Structural Iron Worker* No. 377.
Glove Workers No. 74.	Granite Cutters Association.
Letter Carriers No. 24.	California Marine Council.
Machinists No. 1422.	Shipfitters & Helpers No. 9.
Meat Cutters No. 421.	SAN JOSE
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 521.	Electrical Workers No. 250.
Sign Painters No. 831.	Electrical Workers No. 332.
Studio Utility Employees No. 724.	
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 17982.	

SAN MATEO  
Hod Carriers No. 97.

SANTA ANA  
Electrical Workers No. 441.  
Painters No. 315.

SANTA MARIA  
Central Labor Council.  
Lathers No. 474.

SANTA BARBARA  
Bridge & Iron Workers No. 400.  
Meat Cutters No. 556.  
Teamsters No. 441.

TAFT  
Typographical No. 811.

VALLEJO  
Cleaners & Dyers No. 18172.  
Retail Clerks No. 373.  
Draftsmen No. 8.  
Electrical Workers No. 180.

VAN NUYS  
Carpenters No. 2342.

VENTURA  
Machinists No. 1090.

WATSONVILLE  
Electrical Workers No. 526.

WHITTIER  
Carpenters No. 1342.  
Typographical No. 899.

WOODLAND  
Painters No. 1109.

#### Amalgamated with Other Unions

Shoe Clerks No. 1129 with Retail Clerks No. 47, Oakland.

#### Charters Surrendered

Sacramento River Fishermen, Pittsburg.  
Teamsters No. 280, Bakersfield.  
Sausage Makers No. 401, Los Angeles.

#### Charter Revoked by International Union

Laundry Workers No. 86, Fresno.

#### Disbanded

Gas Workers No. 17273, Fresno.  
United Hatters No. 41, Los Angeles.  
Musicians No. 642, Santa Maria.

#### Suspended by Request of A. F. of L.

Longshoremen's Association, San Francisco.

#### Suspended for Nonpayment of Per Capita Tax

Barbers No. 431, Eureka.  
Painters No. 594, Hanford.  
Carpenters No. 2056, Huntington Beach.  
Cleaners, Dyers & Pressers No. 17965,  
Long Beach.  
Plasterers No. 343, Long Beach.  
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 129, Los An-  
geles.  
Art Glass Workers No. 636, Los Angeles.  
Oil Workers No. 129, Los Angeles.  
Taxicab Drivers No. 640, Los Angeles.  
Tile Layers No. 18, Los Angeles.  
Upholsterers No. 15, Los Angeles.  
Barbers No. 863, Merced.  
Plasterers No. 337, Monterey.  
Butchers No. 633, Oakland.  
Carpenters No. 36, Oakland.  
Hod Carriers No. 488, Petaluma.

Carpenters No. 1343, Redlands.  
Draftsmen No. 9, San Diego.  
Hod Carriers No. 89, San Diego.  
Plasterers No. 346, San Diego.  
Bricklayers No. 7, San Francisco.  
Cleaners, Dyers & Pressers No. 17960,  
San Francisco.  
Painters No. 658, San Francisco.  
Submarine Divers & Tenders No. 16139,  
San Francisco.  
Painters No. 949, San Pedro.  
Barbers No. 549, Santa Ana.  
Hod Carriers No. 73, Stockton.  
Plasterers No. 222, Stockton.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 283, Stockton.  
Machinists No. 1428, Taft.  
Painters No. 1130, Tulare.

#### MOONEY AND BILLINGS STILL BEHIND PRISON BARS

On December 1, 1930, the Supreme Court of California, for the second time during 1930, refused to act favorably on Billings' application for a pardon. Justice Langdon cast the only negative vote.

The Executive Council, in behalf of the California labor movement, formally petitioned Governor Rolph to grant a pardon to Mooney and to take such steps as may be necessary to bring about the release of Billings.

Upon request of Traverse Clement, Secretary of the California Commission for Social Justice, the Executive Council authorized the use of the Federation's mailing list so as to forward to each Central Labor Council and local union in the state blank petitions addressed to Governor Rolph urging executive clemency in behalf of Mooney and support of action necessary to obtain similar relief for Billings.

**Mooney's Literature.**—The pamphlets and the numerous mimeographed papers issued by Mooney during the year reveal a pitiable frame of mind. All who do not agree with Mooney's entire program, including the boycott of California products, are "corrupt and treacherous" and "are betraying labor." It is a matter of record that the would-be disrupters of the American Labor movement—the I. W. W.'s and the Communists—have been a unit in welcoming with unconcealed glee the fallacious tirades emanating from Mooney.

But, after all, it is not difficult to forgive Mooney's own misguided actions. Any innocent person imprisoned for fifteen years is likely to suffer from a distorted vision. The important thing before us is that Mooney and Billings are still behind prison walls. Neither Mooney's sustained clamor nor Billings' dignified silence have obtained results. The Executive Council has given careful consideration to all these matters and calls the attention of the convention to the fact that although four successive governors have failed to act, it is possible, in California, through the Initiative to amend the Constitution and to change the laws which have made it impossible to obtain new trials.

**Financial Reports Received During the Year.**—Shortly after the McNamara Brothers pleaded guilty, the American Federation of Labor issued an eighty-page audited financial report showing receipts and disbursements in detail. The total receipts for the McNamara defense was \$236,105.25.

Since Tom Mooney organized his own defense committee in 1918, he has rather resented requests for a financial statement.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the unanimous request of the Marysville convention for such a statement has at least brought a partial response.

On February 5, 1931, Mary E. Gallagher, former Secretary of the "Mooney Molders' Defense Committee," submitted a detailed report of receipts and disbursements from September, 1928, to December 5, 1930, audited by A. Schapiro, certified public accountant. A summary of the report indicates that during the period stated, the receipts were \$38,361.18, the disbursements \$37,801.47. This does not include the "Pamphlet Fund" which had receipts of \$7,680.29 and a like amount in disbursements.

Six months later, namely, on July 24, Mooney submitted an eight-page printed statement of receipts and disbursements from September 1, 1928, to May 31, 1931, also audited by Mr. A. Schapiro. This report shows receipts of \$53,843.58, and disbursements of \$54,030.42.

Following is a summary of the financial statements now on record:

**Summary of Financial Statements.**—Audited statement issued by the International Workers' Defense League of San Francisco from August, 1916, to January, 1918 (submitted in a sixty-two-page pamphlet by E. D. Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer), receipts \$108,225.61.

Audited statement issued by Mooney for period September 1, 1928, to May 31, 1931, receipts \$53,843.58.

Total reported collections in four years, two months, \$162,069.19.

No financial statements whatever are available for ten years, seven months, namely, from January, 1918, to September 1, 1928, except the following:

Collected by the Mooney Defense Committee of the Northwest, \$9,673.07. According to a statement issued on November 24, 1919, by the Washington State Federation of Labor, this committee had expended \$8,872.20 in salaries, etc., to its own members and had not forwarded a cent to the Mooney defense in San Francisco.

Audited statement issued by the Warren K. Billings committee, functioning from October, 1926, to July, 1927, showing receipts during the same period amounting to \$1,905.89.

Statement furnished by Rena Mooney to Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor reading as follows: "San Francisco, January 18, 1924. 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 Egan, L. P. Warner."

### THE CASE OF WILLIAM J. O'BRYAN

During the year, the Executive Council was successful in obtaining an unconditional pardon for William J. O'Bryan. For obvious reasons it has not been customary to refer to this sort of service rendered by the Executive Council, however, this particular occurrence furnishes such a striking contrast to the Mooney case that the Executive Council directed your Secretary to submit a brief synopsis of the facts to the convention.

In 1910 William J. O'Bryan was an active member of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders. During the general strike of the metal trades in Southern California in 1910, O'Bryan, together with two other members of the B. M. & I. S. B., were jointly accused of murder in San Luis Obispo County. The case arose in connection with picketing a big job just outside the city of San Luis Obispo. The M. & M.

Association of Los Angeles sent a special prosecutor and O'Bryan was convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment, although both of his so-called co-conspirators were acquitted. Due to a highly inflamed and prejudiced public sentiment against the strikers in that section of the state at that time, it was impossible to secure a new trial. However, largely through the efforts of the officers of the California State Federation of Labor a parole was granted O'Bryan ten years after his arrival at San Quentin. O'Bryan was permitted to return to his former home at Baltimore where he has been permanently employed ever since. Upon further presentation of this case by the officers of the California State Federation of Labor to former Governor Young, a full and unconditional pardon was granted to O'Bryan early in January of this year. The total amount expended in obtaining the pardon for O'Bryan was \$11.70. This sum was paid to the Daily Telegram of San Luis Obispo for publishing the required legal notice of application for executive clemency.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

In addition to sponsoring various measures before the Legislature, as outlined in the "Report on Labor Legislation," the Executive Council, on June 14, approved the Hearst plan for a Federal five billion dollar bond issue to be expended in various types of public work throughout the United States and thus provide much needed employment. To carry the Hearst plan into effect for next winter it would be necessary, of course, to have a special session of Congress. President Hoover, however, has declined to call a special session and correspondence with the California Congressional delegation revealed a divided opinion upon that question.

Early in August the Executive Council approved Senator Fellom's proposed Initiative for a one hundred million dollar State bond issue to be devoted to the elimination of railroad grade crossings and the completion of highway programs. Governor Rolph has intimated that he may call a special session of the Legislature to discuss the problems of unemployment relief as well as water conservation and oil relief.

In accordance with the provisions of A. B. 1450, outlined in the "Report on Labor Legislation" the Governor has appointed the following commission to study the unemployment problem and propose remedies: Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, chairman; O. K. Cushing, Will J. French, director of industrial relations, and Mrs. Rheba Crawford Splivalo, director of social welfare, all of San Francisco and H. J. Bauer of Los Angeles.

#### CONCLUSION

Our country seems to be afflicted with a chronic disease, known as over-production. The people famish because there is too much food. They are illclad because clothes are too plentiful.

Over-production and multitudes in want—that is the appalling paradox. The power of the people to purchase is too greatly inferior to their power to produce. And some of our "experts" advise, as a remedy for this disastrous discrepancy, that the purchasing power of the people should be reduced still further! Such is the substance of their "expert" advice. The glibly quoted figures, the plausible pronouncements, the elaborately devised plans to balance wages with the declining cost of living—it all amounts to that.

The generally recognized truth in the matter seems to be that our "experts" have utterly failed to administer curative medicine to a world suffering from over-production and want. True, the experts have acquired almost inconceivable knowledge about some things. For instance, experts can tell us all about the size of our local universe or the size of the nucleus of an atom, so small as to be equally far removed from our natural perceptions. We seem to know more of the unseen world of science than we do of the everyday world of our senses. We know far more regarding the cycle of the earth about the sun than we do about the cycle of trade. We can predict the movements of inconceivably remote heavenly bodies with vastly greater accuracy than we can predict the end of this protracted depression.

Why is this? Why should the economists be so incapable of handling material that is, relatively speaking, under their noses? The particular problem presented by this so-called depression is not even a problem of hidden natural law. It is a problem of defective human organization which should be as easily capable of solution as a problem of highway construction or the digging of a canal.

The one and only rational explanation of our badly tangled economic machinery, and the only sane solution so far offered comes from the spokesmen of organized labor.

After all, it is an obvious fact that the machines that turn out so much wealth also create poverty. Mechanized industry, speeded by limitless power to supply the world with a superabundance of every conceivable commodity, is leaving behind it an ever-increasing army of jobless men.

Automatic machinery in the United States is now capable of putting every worker in the world engaged in production right out of his job for good, and also putting every worker in the United States engaged in industrial production on the part time list for several months in the year.

Under these conditions, it is foolish to refer to this muddle as a temporary depression. The disease is more serious than a temporary indisposition.

The time-worn policy of cutting wages, increasing working hours, and thus still further reducing the purchasing power of the masses, will bring no relief. Instead, there will have to be a complete reversal of former tactics. Wherever newly invented labor-saving devices are installed, there will have to be higher wages and less working hours for those who remain at work. The shortening of the day's work and the reduction of the work days per week will necessarily establish greater regularity of employment. There is no other way by which general economic prosperity can be restored, and maintained.

It has been and still is the historic mission of the organized labor movement to point and lead toward a brighter day. Let us not falter now that we must pull against the tide!

Fraternally,

PAUL SCHARREBERG.

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### REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

San Francisco, September 4, 1931.

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

We, the undersigned Auditing Committee, appointed by President Hoch to audit the accounts of the State Federation for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1931, 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, 1931, was \$9,176.74.

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 \$4,689.18; with the Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company the sum of \$2,169.48; with the Crocker First Federal Trust Company the sum of \$2,171.08, and in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer \$150.

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 \$5,000, the premium on said bond being paid in advance to October 2, 1932.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. CHILD,  
JAMES. E. HOPKINS,  
GEORGE DURAND,

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 2, 1930, to August 31, 1931, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year:

### Receipts

Affiliation Fee .....	\$ 63.00
Per Capita Tax .....	12,508.60
Miscellaneous .....	776.53
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$13,348.13</b>

### Disbursements

Marysville Convention .....	\$ 1,265.95
Executive Council .....	353.65
Office Expense .....	321.23
Postage and Mailing .....	358.50
Printing .....	734.40
Rent .....	762.00
Salaries .....	6,400.00
Legislative Expense .....	1,587.75
Miscellaneous Expense .....	593.85
Furniture and Fixtures .....	32.20
A. F. of L. Delegate Expense .....	600.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$13,009.53</b>

### Recapitulation

Cash Balance, September 2, 1930.....	\$ 8,838.14
Receipts for Twelve Months.....	13,348.13
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$22,186.27</b>
<b>Total Disbursements .....</b>	<b>\$13,009.53</b>
Cash Balance September 1, 1931.....	\$ 9,176.74
Invested in Liberty Bond, Bond of City and County of San Francisco and Bond of City of Los Angeles (\$1,000 each, par value).....	\$ 3,000.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$12,176.74</b>

### RECEIPTS IN DETAIL

#### Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee

<b>ALAMEDA</b>		<b>BENICIA</b>	
Carpenters No. 194.....	\$ 3.00	Federal Employees No. 218.....	6.00
<b>ANAHEIM</b>		<b>BERKELEY</b>	
Carpenters No. 2203.....	6.35	Carpenters No. 1158.....	11.38
Central Labor Union.....	8.00	<b>CHICO</b>	
Electrical Workers No. 1101.....	1.50	Barbers No. 354.....	7.00
<b>BAKERSFIELD</b>		Typographical No. 667.....	4.00
Bakers No. 146.....	6.00	<b>COALINGA</b>	
Barbers No. 317.....	7.02	Oil Workers No. 2.....	6.00
Butchers No. 193.....	6.00	<b>DINUBA</b>	
Carpenters No. 743.....	17.10	Carpenters No. 484.....	2.50
Cooks & Waiters No. 550.....	20.41	<b>EL CENTRO</b>	
Electrical Workers No. 428.....	9.50	Barbers No. 733.....	6.00
Hod Carriers No. 220.....	6.00	Typographical No. 707.....	7.50
Labor Council .....	12.00	<b>EUREKA</b>	
Lathers No. 300.....	7.50	Carpenters No. 1040.....	6.00
Laundry Workers No. 175.....	8.25	Cooks and Waiters No. 220.....	9.48
Musicians No. 263.....	12.75	Federated Trades Council.....	9.00
Oil Workers No. 19.....	19.82	Hod Carriers No. 181.....	4.50
Painters No. 314.....	9.94	Laundry Workers No. 156.....	5.50
Printing Pressmen No. 264.....	8.50	Machinists No. 540.....	3.00
Stage Employees No. 215.....	5.50		
Typographical No. 439.....	6.00		

Musicians No. 333.....	9.88		
Painters No. 1034.....	9.00		
Stage Employes No. 430.....	3.50		
Typographical No. 207.....	6.00		
FRESNO			
Auto Mechanics No. 684.....	4.50		
Bakers No. 43.....	9.90		
Barbers No. 333.....	3.00		
Building and Common Laborers No. 135.....	5.35		
Butchers No. 126.....	9.52		
Carpenters No. 701.....	16.50		
Cooks and Waiters No. 62.....	50.03		
Electrical Workers No. 169.....	7.50		
Gas Workers No. 17273.....	2.50		
Glass Workers No. 132.....	6.00		
Hod Carriers No. 294.....	3.00		
Iron Workers No. 155.....	6.00		
Labor Council.....	20.00		
Lathers No. 83.....	6.00		
Laundry Drivers No. 419.....	7.50		
Letter Carriers No. 231.....	9.09		
Machinists No. 653.....	6.98		
Moving Picture Operators No. 599.....	8.00		
Musicians No. 210.....	23.85		
Operating Engineers No. 336.....	9.00		
Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	9.00		
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252.....	7.50		
Sign Painters No. 966.....	6.00		
Stage Employees No. 158.....	8.00		
Stereotypers No. 104.....	9.50		
Teamsters No. 431.....	9.01		
Typographical No. 144.....	14.61		
FULLERTON			
Barbers No. 766.....	6.00		
GLENDALE			
Barbers No. 606.....	8.00		
Carpenters No. 563.....	6.01		
Central Labor Union.....	12.00		
Electrical Workers No. 691.....	7.50		
Plumbers No. 761.....	10.00		
Typographical No. 871.....	6.00		
GRASS VALLEY			
Miners No. 90.....	6.00		
HANFORD			
Carpenters No. 1043.....	4.50		
Electrical Workers No. 216.....	4.00		
Musicians No. 462.....	6.00		
HOLLYWOOD			
Motion Picture Costumers No. 18067.....	11.35		
Electrical Workers No. 40.....	25.00		
Photographers No. 659.....	115.73		
Sound Technicians No. 695.....	25.45		
Studio Transportation Drives No. 399.....	17.79		
HUNTINGTON BEACH			
Carpenters No. 2056.....	3.00		
INGLEWOOD			
Carpenters No. 909.....	8.00		
LA JOLLA			
Carpenters No. 1358.....	6.16		
LIVERMORE			
Federal Employees No. 316.....	5.00		
Tunnel Workers No. 45.....	23.25		
LONG BEACH			
Bakers No. 31.....	7.50		
Barbers No. 622.....	9.12		
Bricklayers No. 13.....	16.24		
Carpenters No. 710.....	24.45		
Central Labor Council.....	12.00		
Culinary Alliance No. 681.....	11.26		
Electrical Workers No. 711.....	12.00		
Garment Workers No. 56.....	9.04		
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 122.....	5.00		
Hod Carriers No. 507.....	2.95		
Lathers No. 172.....	12.00		
Machinists No. 1235.....	25.50		
Meat Cutters No. 531.....	8.60		
Moving Picture Operators No. 521.....	6.00		
Musicians No. 353.....	22.08		
Oil Workers No. 128.....	60.00		
Painters No. 256.....	12.17		
Plumbers No. 494.....	9.30		
Printing Pressmen No. 285.....	4.00		
Sheet Metal Workers No. 503.....	6.00		
Tailors No. 255.....	6.05		
Typographical No. 650.....	12.00		
LOS ANGELES			
Asbestos Workers No. 5.....	9.00		
Bakers No. 37.....	24.00		
Bakers No. 453.....	9.75		
Barbers No. 295.....	37.20		
Bill Posters No. 32.....	6.90		
Boilermakers No. 92.....	9.00		
Bookbinders No. 63.....	14.25		
Bricklayers No. 2.....	25.50		
Broom & Whisk Makers No. 28.....	6.00		
Building and Common Laborers No. 696.....	6.00		
Cap Makers No. 26.....	7.50		
Carpenters No. 25.....	77.13		
Carpenters and Joiners No. 946.....	104.17		
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1976.....	7.50		
Central Labor Council.....	12.00		
Cooks No. 468.....	33.91		
Dining Car Employees No. 582.....	3.40		
Assistant Directors No. 18096.....	8.15		
Egg Inspectors No. 14934.....	11.00		
Electrical Workers No. 18.....	72.00		
Electrical Workers No. 83.....	17.00		
Electrotypers No. 137.....	7.50		
Elevator Constructors No. 18.....	15.01		
Federal Employees No. 62.....	10.00		
Stationary Firemen No. 220.....	7.50		
Floor Workers No. 2094.....	3.00		
Garment Cutters No. 36.....	10.00		
Garment Workers No. 125.....	65.92		
Glove Workers No. 74.....	4.50		
United Hatters No. 41.....	4.50		
Iron Workers No. 433.....	4.50		
Reinforced Iron Workers No. 416.....	12.75		
Lathers No. 42.....	20.28		
Laundry Workers No. 52.....	8.92		
Leather Workers No. 8.....	6.00		
Letter Carriers No. 24.....	3.00		
Machinists No. 311.....	60.00		
Machinists No. 1422.....	2.50		
Mailers No. 9.....	15.00		
Meat Cutters No. 421.....	7.00		
Metal Polishers No. 67.....	13.25		
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 521.....	4.00		
Millmen No. 884.....	4.50		
Molders No. 374.....	10.50		
Motion Picture Studio Mechanics No. 37.....	257.28		

Moving Picture Projectionists No. 150 .....	54.00		
Musicians No. 47.....	240.00		
Musicians No. 767.....	17.42		
Office Employees No. 15251.....	6.06		
Operating Engineers No. 72.....	23.82		
Two-Three-Five .....	21.91		
Pattern Makers Association.....	12.75		
Photoengravers No. 32.....	15.00		
Plasterers No. 2.....	52.03		
Plumbers No. 78.....	51.20		
Post Office Clerks No. 64.....	75.22		
Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	30.00		
Web Pressmen No. 18.....	30.00		
Roofers No. 36.....	6.00		
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108.....	36.00		
Sign Painters No. 831.....	7.81		
Sleeping Car Conductors No. 5.....	11.68		
Stage Employees No. 33.....	54.45		
Film Technicians No. 683.....	76.67		
Stereotypers No. 58.....	11.76		
Studio Utility Employees No. 724.....	6.11		
Switchmen No. 43.....	6.06		
Typographical No. 174.....	105.00		
Waiters No. 17.....	31.87		
Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers No. 639 .....	32.13		
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 17982 .....	3.00		
Women's Union Label League No. 36 .....	13.00		
MARTINEZ			
Boilermakers No. 183.....	6.71		
Carpenters No. 2046.....	3.00		
Oil Workers No. 5.....	34.34		
Painters No. 741.....	6.00		
MARYSVILLE			
Barbers No. 720.....	6.00		
Butchers No. 505.....	6.00		
Carpenters No. 1570.....	6.00		
Central Labor Council.....	12.00		
Culinary Alliance No. 715.....	6.00		
Hod Carriers No. 121.....	6.50		
Laundry Workers No. 247.....	7.50		
Musicians No. 158.....	3.89		
Painters No. 146.....	6.00		
Stage Employees No. 216.....	3.00		
Teamsters No. 137.....	3.00		
Typographical No. 223.....	7.50		
MENLO PARK			
Carpenters No. 828.....	10.50		
MERCED			
Carpenters No. 1202.....	7.73		
Central Labor Council.....	27.00		
Culinary Workers No. 184.....	4.77		
Typographical No. 865.....	3.00		
MILL VALLEY			
Carpenters No. 1710.....	7.00		
MODESTO			
Butchers No. 108.....	7.71		
Carpenters No. 1235.....	6.00		
Central Labor Council.....	11.00		
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 542 .....	6.20		
Electrical Workers No. 684.....	8.50		
Painters No. 317.....	5.00		
Post Office Clerks No. 635.....	7.00		
Teamsters No. 386.....	14.91		
Typographical No. 689.....	12.00		
MONTEREY			
Barbers No. 896.....	7.50		
Carpenters No. 1451.....	9.52		
Culinary Alliance No. 317.....	3.00		
Teamsters No. 210.....	8.00		
MOUNTAIN VIEW			
Carpenters No. 1280.....	6.00		
NAPA			
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 322.....	7.50		
Carpenters No. 2114.....	6.24		
Central Labor Council.....	12.00		
Garment Workers No. 137.....	8.55		
Musicians No. 541.....	7.00		
Painters No. 262.....	4.00		
NEWARK			
Stove Mounters No. 61.....	6.00		
OAKLAND			
Auto Mechanics No. 1546.....	20.00		
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432.....	48.00		
Bakers No. 119.....	24.80		
Barbers No. 134.....	48.00		
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324.....	4.00		
Bricklayers No. 8.....	9.90		
Bridgemen No. 378.....	6.50		
Butchers No. 120.....	4.00		
Carpenters No. 36.....	4.50		
Central Labor Council.....	12.00		
Retail Clerks No. 47.....	6.67		
Shoe Clerks No. 1129.....	1.50		
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 31.....	64.67		
Electrical Workers No. 50.....	7.50		
Electrical Workers No. 595.....	13.00		
City Firemen No. 55.....	7.05		
Gardeners No. 17847.....	13.89		
Ice and Cold Storage Workers No. 15019.....	6.00		
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	15.17		
Lathers No. 88.....	2.04		
Machinists No. 284.....	60.00		
Machinists No. 1117.....	3.50		
Mailers No. 63.....	6.00		
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302.....	48.00		
Moving Picture Operators No. 169.....	10.75		
Musicians No. 648.....	4.72		
Painters No. 127.....	34.85		
Plumbers No. 444.....	23.10		
Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	21.00		
Railway Carmen No. 735.....	5.00		
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216.....	12.00		
Stage Employees No. 107.....	6.48		
Stationary Engineers No. 507.....	24.00		
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 342.....	8.80		
Street Carmen No. 192.....	120.00		
Teamsters No. 70.....	108.00		
Typographical No. 36.....	44.84		
OROVILLE			
Boilermakers No. 690.....	5.00		
Railway Carmen No. 679.....	6.00		
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1240.....	6.00		
PACIFIC GROVE			
Carpenters No. 806.....	8.30		
PALO ALTO			
Barbers No. 914.....	9.65		
Carpenters No. 668.....	10.31		
Federal Employees No. 343.....	9.63		
Painters No. 388.....	6.78		
Plumbers No. 454.....	3.50		
Typographical No. 521.....	6.00		

PASADENA			
Barbers No. 603.....	6.50	Musicians No. 12.....	13.45
Carpenters No. 769.....	14.09	Operating Engineers No. 210.....	3.00
Central Labor Union.....	12.00	Painters No. 487.....	29.49
Electrical Workers No. 418.....	15.22	Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 447	11.85
Electrical Workers No. 560.....	5.50	Post Office Clerks No. 66.....	13.45
Lathers No. 81.....	7.50	Printing Pressmen No. 60.....	9.75
Printing Pressmen No. 155.....	6.50	Sheet Metal Workers No. 162.....	8.11
Typographical No. 583.....	15.00	Stage Employees No. 50.....	5.55
PETALUMA		Stereotypers and Electrotypers No.	
Barbers No. 419.....	6.00	86 .....	8.00
Carpenters No. 981.....	6.27	Street Carmen No. 256.....	7.20
Central Labor Council.....	9.00	Tailors No. 107.....	3.00
Cookers and Waiters No. 271.....	6.50	Teachers No. 31.....	15.83
Painters No. 293.....	3.00	Teamsters No. 585.....	30.00
Typographical No. 600.....	7.50	Technical Engineers and Drafts-	
PINE KNOT		men No. 47.....	5.00
Carpenters No. 1170.....	3.00	Material Teamsters No. 803.....	7.52
PITTSBURG		Typographical No. 46.....	20.70
Barbers No. 917.....	6.00	SALINAS	
Sacramento River Fishermen.....	18.00	Barbers No. 827.....	6.00
POMONA		Central Labor Union.....	9.00
Carpenters No. 1752.....	7.50	Lathers No. 122.....	5.00
REDLANDS		SAN BERNARDINO	
Carpenters No. 1343.....	4.50	Bakery and Confectionery Workers	
Painters No. 1335.....	6.00	No. 27.....	2.00
Plumbers No. 364.....	8.00	Barbers No. 253.....	7.12
REDWOOD CITY		Carpenters No. 944.....	15.67
Carpenters No. 1408.....	8.96	Central Labor Council.....	15.00
RICHMOND		Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No.	
Barbers No. 508.....	7.50	673 .....	9.00
Boilermakers No. 317.....	6.50	Moving Picture Operators No. 577	4.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Painters No. 775.....	6.00
Firemen No. 188.....	6.00	Stage Employees No. 614.....	3.50
Laundry Workers No. 23.....	7.00	Typographical No. 84.....	7.20
Musicians No. 424.....	6.70	SAN BRUNO	
Stage Employees No. 560.....	12.00	Carpenters No. 848.....	5.00
Typographical No. 738.....	7.00	SAN DIEGO	
RIVERSIDE		Bakers No. 90.....	1.50
Barbers No. 171.....	7.50	Barbers No. 256.....	14.05
Central Labor Council.....	14.50	Bridgemen No. 229.....	6.00
Electrical Workers No. 440.....	7.50	Butchers No. 229.....	14.49
Federal Employees No. 119.....	6.26	Carpenters No. 1296.....	32.81
Typographical No. 254.....	6.00	Carpenters No. 1571.....	7.50
ROSEVILLE		Cooks, Waitresses and Helpers	
Carpenters No. 1147.....	7.50	No. 402.....	30.00
SACRAMENTO		Electrical Workers No. 465.....	10.00
Bakers No. 85.....	15.00	Electrical Workers No. 569.....	2.40
Barbers No. 112.....	12.65	Federal Employees No. 63.....	19.15
Blacksmiths No. 174.....	5.00	Federated Trades and Labor Coun-	
Bookbinders No. 35.....	9.60	cil .....	12.00
Bricklayers No. 9.....	7.02	Fire Fighters No. 145.....	22.84
Bridgemen No. 118.....	8.00	Lathers No. 260.....	4.82
Butchers No. 498.....	21.60	Letter Carriers No. 70.....	15.12
Carpenters No. 586.....	54.41	Machinists No. 389.....	9.42
Culinary Workers No. 561.....	38.51	Molders No. 387.....	2.50
Dredgemen No. 45-C.....	9.13	Moving Picture Operators No. 297	6.00
Electrical Workers No. 36.....	5.00	Musicians No. 325.....	56.00
Electrical Workers No. 340.....	12.52	Painters No. 333.....	7.10
Federal Trades Council.....	12.00	Plumbers No. 230.....	12.24
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 230.....	6.00	Post Office Clerks No. 197.....	12.54
Letter Carriers No. 133.....	13.72	Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	8.12
Machinists No. 33.....	17.92	Railway and Steamship Clerks No.	
Molders No. 199.....	7.50	247 .....	7.50
Moving Picture Operators No. 252	5.18	Stage Employees No. 122.....	7.50
		Stereotypers and Electrotypers No.	
		82 .....	7.00
		Tile Layers No. 28.....	6.00
		Typographical No. 221.....	21.60
		Waiters and Beverage Dispensers	
		No. 500.....	16.92

SAN DIMAS			
Teachers No. 210.....	10.00	Musicians No. 6.....	210.00
SAN FRANCISCO		Office Employees No. 13188.....	12.00
Alaska Fishermen.....	180.00	Painters No. 19.....	70.80
Auto Mechanics No. 1305.....	42.00	Pattern Makers' Association.....	24.00
Bakers No. 24.....	72.00	Paving Cutters No. 69.....	6.00
Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	6.50	Photo Engravers No. 8.....	15.00
Bay District Joint Aux. 24-119-125	24.00	Pile Drivers No. 34.....	45.89
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484.....	60.00	Ornamental Plasterers, No. 460.....	11.85
Barbers No. 148.....	89.00	Post Office Clerks No. 2.....	96.00
Beer Drivers No. 227.....	18.00	Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	83.48
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44.....	12.00	Web Pressmen No. 4.....	18.00
Bookbinders and Bindery Women		Railway Mail Association.....	37.53
No. 31-125.....	67.50	Sail Makers No. 11775.....	6.00
Bottlers No. 293.....	38.00	Sailors Union of the Pacific.....	180.00
Brewery Workmen No. 7.....	24.00	Sausage Makers No. 2.....	11.49
Bridge Structural Iron Workers		Sewermen No. 534.....	6.00
No. 377.....	3.50	Sheet Metal Workers No. 104.....	23.25
Butchers No. 115.....	67.50	Shipfitters and Helpers No. 9.....	7.50
Butchers No. 508.....	5.21	Shipwrights, Joiners and Boat	
Carpenters No. 22.....	73.64	Builders No. 1149.....	24.93
Carpenters No. 483.....	62.30	Sleeping Car Conductors No. 19.....	8.66
Carpet Workers No. 1.....	22.54	Stage Employees No. 16.....	19.85
Chauffeurs No. 265.....	169.91	Stereotypers and Electrotypers No.	
Cigar Makers No. 228.....	7.50	29.....	9.00
Grocery Clerks No. 648.....	11.00	Stove Mounters No. 62.....	6.00
Cooks No. 44.....	177.51	Street Railway Employees No. 518	81.00
Coopers No. 1.....	17.45	Teachers No. 61.....	18.01
Draftsmen No. 11.....	9.60	Teamsters No. 85.....	300.00
Electrical Workers No. 6.....	36.00	Material Teamsters No. 216.....	30.00
Electrical Workers No. 151.....	39.00	Trackmen No. 687.....	12.05
Electrical Workers No. 537.....	3.50	Typographical No. 21.....	147.52
Elevator Constructors No. 8.....	22.50	Upholsterers No. 28.....	8.40
Steam Shovelmen (Engineers) No.		Varnishers and Polishers No. 134....	12.00
45.....	30.37	Waiters No. 30.....	262.28
Hoisting Engineers No. 59.....	18.00	Waitresses No. 48.....	142.66
Operating Engineers No. 64.....	44.24	Water Workers No. 401.....	7.16
Federal Employees No. 1.....	112.00	Window Cleaners No. 44.....	1.50
Ferryboatmen's Union.....	150.00	Wood Carvers and Modelers No. 1	6.00
Garment Cutters No. 45.....	4.50	SAN JOSE	
Garment Workers No. 131.....	84.00	Barbers No. 252.....	11.27
Granite Cutters Association.....	5.50	Butchers No. 506.....	33.11
United Hatters No. 23.....	6.00	Carpenters No. 316.....	30.40
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	12.64	Cement Workers No. 270.....	4.50
Janitors No. 9.....	40.00	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Labor Council.....	12.00	Cooks and Waiters No. 180.....	18.81
United Laborers No. 261.....	24.00	Electrical Workers No. 250.....	7.00
Laundry Drivers No. 256.....	39.00	Electrical Workers No. 332.....	1.70
Laundry Workers No. 26.....	252.00	Hod Carriers No. 234.....	1.50
Letter Carriers No. 214.....	90.00	Hoisting and Portable Engineers	
Lithographers No. 17.....	22.50	No. 842.....	6.50
Longshoremen's Association.....	275.00	Lathers No. 144.....	2.00
Longshore Lumbermen's Associa-		Laundry Workers No. 33.....	19.09
tion.....	6.50	Machinists No. 254.....	11.83
Machinists No. 68.....	150.00	Material Handlers No. 151.....	1.50
Mailers No. 18.....	11.62	Millmen No. 262.....	9.30
Marine Cooks and Stewards Asso-		Moving Picture Operators No. 431	11.50
ciation.....	12.00	Musicians No. 153.....	36.00
California Marine Council.....	4.00	Painters No. 507.....	14.96
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water-		Plasterers No. 224.....	7.50
tenders.....	30.00	Plumbers No. 393.....	8.07
Marine Engineers No. 49.....	36.00	Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	7.50
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40....	48.34	Sheet Metal Workers No. 309.....	5.00
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89....	12.00	Stage Employees No. 134.....	6.50
Metal Polishers and Platers No. 128	9.42	Street Carmen No. 265.....	8.13
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226.....	81.61	Steam and Operating Engineers	
Millwrights No. 766.....	5.50	No. 161.....	7.00
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110....	74.96	Tailors No. 108.....	6.00
Molders No. 164.....	78.00	Teamsters No. 287.....	24.00
Motion Picture Projectionists No.		Typographical No. 231.....	13.50
162.....	12.00	SAN LEANDRO	
		Musicians No. 510.....	11.00

SAN LUIS OBISPO			
Barbers No. 767.....	6.00		
Carpenters No. 1632.....	6.11		
Central Labor Union.....	12.00		
Culinary Alliance No. 98.....	5.68		
Typographical No. 576.....	6.00		
SAN MATEO			
Butchers No. 516.....	7.79		
Carpenters No. 162.....	34.07		
Electrical Workers No. 617.....	7.95		
Hod Carriers No. 97.....	4.50		
Printing Pressmen No. 315.....	7.50		
Stage Employees No. 409.....	7.50		
General Teamsters No. 160.....	16.16		
Typographical No. 624.....	6.00		
SAN PEDRO			
Barbers No. 881.....	3.60		
Carpenters No. 1140.....	10.72		
Central Labor Council.....	10.00		
Culinary Workers No. 754.....	20.24		
Pile Drivers No. 2375.....	21.46		
Plumbers No. 616.....	4.00		
Steam Engineers No. 235.....	10.65		
Typographical No. 862.....	7.50		
SAN RAFAEL			
Barbers No. 582.....	5.00		
Carpenters No. 35.....	6.70		
Electrical Workers No. 614.....	7.50		
SANTA ANA			
Carpenters No. 688.....	6.00		
Electrical Workers No. 441.....	1.50		
Musicians No. 687.....	18.64		
Painters No. 315.....	4.50		
Plumbers No. 641.....	6.00		
Stage Employees No. 504.....	6.00		
Typographical No. 579.....	6.10		
SANTA BARBARA			
Barbers No. 832.....	7.00		
Bricklayers No. 5.....	8.07		
Bridge and Iron Workers No. 400	6.50		
Building and Common Laborers			
No. 591.....	29.21		
Carpenters No. 1062.....	69.89		
Central Labor Council.....	12.00		
Culinary Alliance No. 498.....	24.00		
Hod Carriers No. 195.....	4.80		
Lathers No. 379.....	6.00		
Letter Carriers No. 290.....	6.00		
Machinists No. 338.....	7.24		
Meat Cutters No. 556.....	6.42		
Musicians No. 308.....	17.80		
Painters No. 715.....	24.10		
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 114	7.09		
Post Office Clerks No. 264.....	6.00		
Roofers No. 56.....	6.50		
Sheet Metal Workers No. 364.....	7.50		
Stage Employees No. 442.....	7.50		
Teamsters No. 441.....	5.00		
Typographical No. 394.....	6.00		
SANTA CRUZ			
Musicians No. 346.....	6.28		
Painters No. 1254.....	6.00		
Sheet Metal Workers No. 304.....	7.50		
Typographical No. 589.....	6.00		
SANTA MARIA			
Carpenters No. 2477.....	7.22		
Central Labor Council.....	10.00		
Lathers No. 474.....	4.00		
SANTA MONICA			
Culinary Workers No. 814.....	4.30		
Electrical Workers No. 1154.....	5.50		
SANTA ROSA			
Barbers No. 159.....	6.00		
Butchers No. 364.....	3.64		
Carpenters No. 751.....	9.31		
Central Labor Council.....	12.00		
Hod Carriers No. 139.....	9.00		
Lathers No. 243.....	6.00		
Moving Picture Operators No. 420	6.00		
Musicians No. 292.....	14.22		
Painters No. 364.....	6.00		
Teamsters No. 417.....	6.00		
Typographical No. 577.....	3.00		
STOCKTON			
Bakers No. 120.....	11.20		
Barbers No. 312.....	6.63		
Carpenters No. 266.....	14.26		
Central Labor Council.....	12.00		
Culinary Workers No. 572.....	24.20		
Electrical Workers No. 591.....	2.00		
Machinists No. 364.....	7.50		
Meat Cutters No. 8.....	3.76		
Motion Picture Projectionists No.			
428.....	4.50		
Musicians No. 189.....	38.91		
Painters No. 1115.....	7.65		
Plumbers No. 492.....	6.00		
Post Office Clerks No. 320.....	6.00		
Printing Pressmen No. 132.....	6.00		
Stage Employees No. 90.....	6.50		
Street Carmen No. 276.....	6.00		
Teamsters No. 22.....	7.00		
Typographical No. 56.....	7.20		
TAFT			
Barbers No. 869.....	5.50		
Carpenters No. 1774.....	4.50		
Central Labor Union.....	12.00		
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No.			
771.....	8.65		
Electrical Workers No. 343.....	6.00		
Laundry Workers No. 124.....	9.70		
Moving Picture Operators No. 518	7.00		
Painters No. 702.....	6.00		
Typographical No. 811.....	2.50		
TULARE			
Carpenters No. 1578.....	3.50		
Painters No. 1130.....	6.00		
VALLEJO			
Barbers No. 335.....	7.86		
Boilermakers No. 148.....	10.85		
Carpenters No. 180.....	10.07		
Central Labor Council.....	12.00		
Cleaners and Dyers No. 18173.....	1.50		
Retail Clerks No. 373.....	9.16		
Culinary Workers No. 560.....	9.91		
Draftsmen No. 8.....	3.00		
Electrical Workers No. 180.....	7.30		
Federal Employees No. 76.....	25.79		
Laundry Workers No. 113.....	8.75		
Machinists No. 252.....	24.00		
Musicians No. 367.....	7.00		
Painters No. 376.....	6.00		
Plumbers No. 343.....	6.00		
Shipwrights No. 1068.....	8.07		
Steam and Operating Engineers			
No. 731.....	7.50		
Teamsters No. 490.....	6.00		
Typographical No. 389.....	7.00		



**Rent**

Crocker Estate Co., rent of offices,  
Sept. 1, 1930, to August 31, 1931..\$ 762.00

**Salaries**

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-  
Treasurer .....\$4,200.00  
Isabelle Morrison, Assistant Sec-  
retary ..... 2,040.00  
Helen Barrett, Temporary Assist-  
ant Secretary ..... 160.00

\$6,400.00

**Legislative Expense**

Southern Pacific Co., Scrip Book\$ 90.00  
Madeline Wieland, stenographer,  
Legislative Headquarters ..... 532.00  
Rent of Legislative Headquarters 174.20  
Helen Barrett, stenographic work 24.00  
Paul Scharrenberg, expense in-  
curred as Legislative Agent\*.... 694.40  
Henry Heidelberg, legal service,  
expense Sacramento ..... 25.00  
Carl W. Mueller, legal services.... 25.00  
Miscellaneous legislative expense 23.15

\$1,587.75

**Miscellaneous Expense**

J. L. Kerchen, Camp Seeley Sum-  
mer School expense, 1930 and  
1931 .....\$ 100.00  
C. M. Feider, expense, Labor Day  
speaker at University of Cal-  
ifornia ..... 35.25

\* See "Miscellaneous Receipts" for pro  
rata refund of expense incurred in main-  
taining Legislative Headquarters at Sac-  
ramento.

National Surety Co., premium on  
Surety Bond ..... 15.00  
A. F. of L. per capita and supplies 13.00  
Bank of America, safe deposit  
box ..... 5.00  
State Compensation Insurance  
Fund, Premium ..... 21.18  
Commonwealth Club, dues..... 12.00  
Mechanics' Institute, dues..... 6.00  
American Association for Labor  
Legislation, dues ..... 5.00  
California Conference for Social  
Work, dues ..... 2.00  
National Women's Trade Union  
League, dues ..... 5.00  
Dever, Garrity and Keys, binding  
four volumes ..... 12.00  
Southern Pacific, one Scrip Book 90.00  
Russel L. Wolden, Tax Collector,  
property tax ..... 6.46  
Aetna Insurance Co., fire insur-  
ance premium ..... 2.50  
Paul Scharrenberg, expense travel  
in California ..... 145.61  
Photostat copies, framing, etc..... 28.20  
Books for office library..... 33.50  
Subscriptions to daily papers, and  
periodicals ..... 56.15

\$ 593.85

**Furniture and Fixtures**

Rucker-Fuller Co., typewriter  
chair .....\$ 18.20  
Miscellaneous repair work..... 14.00

\$ 32.20



# PROCEEDINGS

## FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY

Monday, September 14, 1931.

The Thirty-second Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10 a. m. in Labor Temple, Santa Barbara, by General Convention Chairman Claude C. Hopkins, of Santa Barbara Central Labor Council.

The delegates and visitors arose and sang "America." Mrs. Hattie H. Nordli assisted at the piano. Mrs. Nordli followed with a beautifully rendered solo.

Chairman Hopkins extended welcome to the delegates and visitors, calling attention to the changes in Santa Barbara, architecturally, since the convention last convened here.

He then called on Hon. Harvey T. Nielson, Mayor of Santa Barbara, who welcomed the convention and spoke briefly, commending organized labor for its stand during the present depression. Mayor Nielson was presented with a delegates' badge.

Sheriff James Ross of Santa Barbara County and Chief of Police George C. Sloan of the City of Santa Barbara were introduced and each presented with a delegates' badge.

Chairman C. L. Preisker of the County Board of Supervisors was introduced and welcomed the delegates and complimented organized labor for its part in the construction of Santa Barbara's new court house, stating that local union labor was used as a matter of efficiency and economy. Mr. Preisker was presented with a delegates' badge.

Chairman Hopkins then introduced A. W. Hoch, president of the California State Federation of Labor, and placed the convention in his hands. The president was presented with a gavel from Machinists' Union No. 338 of Santa Barbara. He then addressed the convention and thanked the general chairman and convention committees, Messrs. H. T. Nielson, C. L. Preisker, G. C. Sloan and J. Ross for the reception and welcome extended the convention.

The president spoke of the necessity for constructive legislation to bring about a harmonious settlement of the present unemployment situation.

President Hoch then called the convention to order for business at 10:55 o'clock. He called on Captain Robt. H. Simpson of the Salvation Army, who delivered the invocation.

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

Joseph J. Blanchard, Street Railway Employees No. 518, San Francisco;

Charles Malone, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara;

Dan White, Building & Common Laborers No. 591, Santa Barbara;

Chairman Blanchard of the Credentials Committee read the following report:

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Santa Barbara, Sept. 14, 1931.

To the Thirty-second 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:  
C. E. Sheets, 59.  
Electrical Workers No. 428:  
Chas. H. Rohrer, 50.  
Labor Council:  
S. S. White, 1.  
C. H. Rohrer, 1.  
Musicians No. 263:  
Frank H. Lowe, 81.  
Oil Workers No. 19:  
Samuel S. White, 152.

#### EUREKA—

Stage Employees No. 430:  
Paul G. Zern, 29.

#### FRESNO—

Labor Council:  
Mike E. Bruce, 1.  
Moving Picture Operators No. 599 (50):  
H. E. Perkins, 25.  
John C. Beck, 25.

Stage Employees No. 158 (50):  
H. R. Snow, 25.  
Paul Wallace, 25.

#### GLENDALE—

Barbers No. 606:  
Wm. Toner, 50.

#### HOLLYWOOD—

Photographers No. 659 (760):  
Alvin Wyckoff, 190.  
Arthur Reeves, 190.  
Jackson J. Rose, 190.  
Howard E. Hurd, 190.  
Sound Technicians No. 695 (212):  
Dean C. Daily, 53.  
W. W. Lindsay Jr., 53.  
W. C. Smith, 53.  
Harold V. Smith, 53.  
Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399:  
Joseph P. Tuohy, 148.

#### LONG BEACH—

Carpenters No. 710:  
Geo. C. Bentson, 204.

- Central Labor Council:  
H. C. Fremming, 1.  
Roy E. Gelston, 1.
- Culinary Workers No. 681 (94):  
Cora Smith, 47.  
Mae Stoneman, 47.
- Garment Workers No. 56:  
Edith Mitchell, 75.
- Machinists No. 1235:  
C. E. Edmonds, 150.
- Meat Cutters No. 531 (72):  
William L. Fridge, 36.  
Frank L. Newkirk, 36.
- Moving Picture Operators No. 521 (50):  
Marvel Fairchild, 25.  
F. A. Lahlum, 25.
- Oil Workers No. 128 (500):  
James C. Coulter, 167.  
Jarrott H. Thompson, 167.  
Harvey F. Fremming, 166.
- Painters No. 256 (101):  
W. A. Robinson, 51.  
Carl Fletcher, 50.
- Typographical No. 650 (100):  
C. G. Heuring, 50.  
H. E. McCaskie, 50.
- LOS ANGELES—**
- Asbestos Workers No. 5 (75):  
William R. Michener, 38.  
George E. Brown, 37.
- Bakers No. 37 (200):  
George W. Keller, 100.  
Eldon Smith, 100.
- Barbers No. 295:  
Rea Last, 310.
- Bill Posters and Billers No. 32:  
C. J. Hyans, 58.
- Boilermakers No. 92:  
F. S. Dunn, 75.
- Bookbinders No. 63:  
James Browning, 119.
- Bricklayers No. 2 (213):  
J. W. Collins, 71.  
Wm. R. Roberts, 71.  
Jack Doody, 71.
- Carpenters No. 25:  
A. R. Gifford, 643.
- Central Labor Council:  
Harry Sherman, 1.
- Cooks No. 468 (251):  
Lloyd J. Drake, 126.  
Harry A. Sachs, 125.
- Dining Car Employees No. 582 (28):  
Clarence R. Johnson, 14.  
Fred S. Thornton Sr., 14.
- Assistant Directors No. 18096:  
Dick L'Estrange, 68.
- Electrical Workers No. 18:  
Ozro Sanders, 600.
- Electrical Workers No. 83:  
Wm. H. Urmy, 142.
- Elevator Constructors No. 18:  
Clyde H. Isgrig, 135.
- Federal Employees No. 62:  
Thomas L. Gavett, 100.
- Garment Workers No. 125 (549):  
Anne Peterson, 183.  
Laura Bailey, 183.  
Mrs. Daisy A. Houck, 183.
- Iron Workers No. 416:  
Jas. E. Daigle, 92.
- Machinists No. 311:  
A. W. Hoch, 500.
- Mailers No. 9:  
C. B. Hammer, 100.
- Meat Cutters No. 421 (58):  
Jim Corbett, 20.  
Geo. J. Hobart, 19.  
Christ. Larson, 19.
- Milk Wagon Drivers No. 521 (33):  
P. H. Collins, 17.  
Jack Lubin, 16.
- Molders No. 374:  
Frank Belcher, 88.
- Moving Picture Projectionists No. 150:  
M. J. Sands, 450.
- Musicians No. 47:  
J. W. Gillette, 2000.
- Scenic Artists No. 235:  
W. B. Cullen, 183.
- Pattern Makers Association:  
J. W. Buzzell, 85.
- Post Office Clerks No. 64:  
Joseph Hoenig, 760.
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 108:  
John McCarthy, 300.
- Stage Employees No. 33:  
Edward J. Nagle, 394.
- Studio Mechanics No. 37:  
Lew C. G. Blix, 2124.
- Studio Utility Employees No. 724:  
T. B. McLay, 51.
- Film Technicians No. 683:  
Thomas C. Bryan, 486.
- Typographical No. 174 (700):  
John F. Dalton, 350.  
Harvey E. Garman, 350.
- Waiters No. 17 (201):  
J. W. Van Hook, 67.  
Frank L. Johnston, 67.  
Sam Nixon, 67.
- Waitresses No. 639 (251):  
Bertha Potter, 84.  
Mary Boyd, 84.  
Marie Watson, 83.
- MARTINEZ—**
- Oil Workers No. 5 (286):  
Ralph V. Donohue, 72.  
James A. Shaffer, 72.  
R. Erends, 71.  
Volney E. Murr, 71.
- MARYSVILLE—**
- Barbers No. 720 (50):  
C. E. Rynearson, 25.  
H. A. Harwood, 25.
- Central Labor Council:  
C. E. Rynearson, 1.  
H. A. Harwood, 1.
- Stage Employees No. 216:  
Leo Smith, 50.
- MERCED—**
- Central Labor Union:  
J. C. Gleeson, 1.
- Culinary Workers No. 184:  
J. C. Gleeson, 52.
- MILL VALLEY—**
- Carpenters No. 1710:  
James Chesnut, 50.
- MODESTO—**
- Central Labor Council:  
L. K. Woodruff, 1.  
C. C. Nunnally, 1.
- Painters No. 317:  
A. J. Felt, 50.
- Teamsters No. 386:  
Wm. J. Conboy, 124.
- Typographical No. 689 (50):  
C. C. Nunnally, 25.  
Frank H. Collins, 25.
- NAPA—**
- Central Labor Council:  
Elma F. Smith Belvail, 1.
- Garment Workers No. 137:  
Elma F. Smith Belvail, 71.
- OAKLAND—**
- Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432 (417):  
James Shea, 105.  
Walter Coughlan, 104.  
Frank Nelk, 104.  
Paul Fuhrer, 104.
- Barbers No. 134 (400):  
John E. Theobald, 200.  
Chas. W. Swanson, 200.
- Bridgemen No. 378:  
J. T. Fahey, 50.
- Carmen No. 192 (1000):  
George Durand, 500.  
C. G. Carlson, 500.
- Central Labor Council:  
T. J. Roberts, 1.

- Gardeners No. 17847:  
Ben Vickers, 116.
- Machinists No. 284:  
Henry Lubkert, 500.
- Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 (400):  
Wm. P. Fee, 200.  
W. E. Daniels, 200.
- Moving Picture Projectionists No. 169 (72):  
Al Daul, 36.  
E. E. Nichols, 36.
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 216:  
J. E. Cook, 100.
- Stage Employees No. 107 (54):  
L. R. Hallahan, 27.  
Frank C. Casey, 27.
- Stationary Engineers No. 507:  
T. J. Roberts, 200.
- Teamsters No. 70 (965):  
James Marshall, 322.  
Russell French, 322.  
Jack Carter, 321.
- PALO ALTO—**  
Barbers No. 914:  
A. W. Cross, 80.
- PASADENA—**  
Central Labor Union:  
Fred W. Jackson, 1.  
Electrical Workers No. 418 (103):  
D. F. Cameron, 52.  
L. R. Barnes, 51.  
Typographical No. 583 (100):  
H. H. Sudenga, 50.  
H. C. McCuddy, 50.
- PITTSBURG—**  
Barbers No. 917:  
A. M. Trentanelli, 50.
- RICHMOND—**  
Central Labor Council:  
Robert W. Willis, 1.  
Stage Employees No. 560:  
Wm. E. Horton, 50.
- SACRAMENTO—**  
Barbers No. 112:  
Harry McElrath, 115.  
Bookbinders No. 35:  
Robert L. Ennis, 80.  
Bridgemen No. 118:  
Thomas McEwen, 50.  
Butchers No. 498 (152):  
Oswald Hall, 51.  
Chris Lages, 51.  
A. G. Pike, 50.  
Culinary Workers No. 561:  
L. B. Tanna, 321.  
Draftsmen No. 47 (50):  
J. L. R. Marsh, 25.  
I. B. Mattson, 25.  
Federated Trades Council:  
Robert L. Ennis, 1.  
Machinists No. 33:  
John T. Thorpe, 149.  
Printing Pressmen No. 60:  
D. D. Sullivan, 65.  
Teamsters No. 585:  
G. W. Stokel, 250.
- SALINAS—**  
Barbers No. 827 (50):  
S. H. Sutton, 25.  
A. E. Layman, 25.
- SAN BERNARDINO—**  
Carpenters No. 944:  
J. E. Hood, 91.  
Central Labor Council:  
J. E. Hood, 1.  
Moving Picture Operators No. 577:  
Curtis B. Winn, Jr., 50.
- SAN DIEGO—**  
Barbers No. 256:  
G. J. Gorey, 117.  
Butchers No. 229 (121):  
W. R. Hale, 61.  
H. H. Tunney, 60.
- Cooks, Waitresses & Helpers No. 402:  
W. C. Baker, 250.
- Federated Trades & Labor Council:  
E. H. Dowell, 1.  
G. J. Gorey, 1.
- Letter Carriers No. 70 (105):  
Stanley M. Gue, 53.  
Gordon Fisher, 52.
- Moving Picture Projectionists No. 297:  
E. H. Dowell, 50.
- Musicians No. 325:  
John L. Donnelly, 467.
- Stage Employees No. 122:  
Earl F. Nelson, 50.
- Stereotypers No. 82:  
Oscar F. Johnson, 50.
- Typographical No. 221:  
Henry Gabbe, 180.
- Waiters No. 500:  
Nathan K. Kobaker, 87.
- SAN FRANCISCO—**  
Alaska Fishermen:  
Peter E. Olsen, 1500.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305:  
Frank R. Woodward, 350.
- Bakers No. 24 (600):  
Gus Becker, 300.  
Paul Guderley, 300.
- Cracker Bakers No. 125:  
J. S. Parker, 50.
- Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 (500):  
George G. Kidwell, 250.  
Frederick E. Moore, 250.
- Barbers No. 148 (733):  
Daniel F. Tattenham, 245.  
Roe H. Baker, 244.  
Stanley Roman, 244.
- Beer Drivers No. 227:  
John S. Horn, 150.
- Bill Posters & Billers No. 44:  
Geo. Lea Phillips, 75.
- Bookbinders No. 31-125:  
William Osterloh, 450.
- Bottlers No. 293:  
Albert J. Rogers, 300.
- Brewery Workmen No. 7:  
Emil Muri, 200.
- Carpet Workers No. 1:  
Frank Campbell, 180.
- Chauffeurs No. 265 (1416):  
L. P. Acton, 236.  
D. Schwartz, 236.  
J. Silberstein, 236.  
A. Costa, 236.  
R. E. Grant, 236.  
J. J. Sutton, 236.
- Cooks No. 44 (1479):  
Harry F. Meyers, 247.  
Bernard Schiff, 247.  
Harry Friedlander, 247.  
Otto H. Bruhn, 246.  
Jerry J. Bentley, 246.  
B. F. Dodge, 246.
- Coopers No. 1:  
John Wennenberg, 145.
- Draftsmen No. 11:  
Thomas A. Rotell, 80.
- Electrical Workers No. 6:  
William Rhys, 300.
- Elevator Constructors No. 8:  
Harry A. Milton, 150.
- Federal Employees No. 1 (800):  
Alfred Berryessa, 400.  
Wm. E. Hamburg, 400.
- Ferryboatmen (1250):  
C. W. Deal, 625.  
E. V. Barton, 625.
- Garment Workers No. 131 (700):  
Olive Staples, 234.  
Nellie Casey, 233.  
Anna M. Culberson, 233.
- Grocery Clerks No. 648:  
W. G. Desepte, 100.
- Labor Council:  
Theodore Johnson, 1.  
John F. Metcalf, 1.
- Laborers No. 261:  
Frank Donigan, 200.

- Laundry Drivers No. 256 (300):  
 William N. Wallace, 100.  
 James R. Morrison, 100.  
 Joseph A. Collins, 100.
- Laundry Workers No. 26 (2100):  
 Jack O'Keefe, 350.  
 Chas. Keegan, 350.  
 Marge Lydon, 350.  
 Roy Burt, 350.  
 Chas. Child, 350.  
 Anna J. Brown, 350.
- California Marine Council:  
 R. Meriwether, 1.  
 H. P. Melnikow, 1.
- Marine Engineers No. 97:  
 R. Meriwether, 300.
- Marine Firemen, Oilers & Watertenders:  
 Patrick Flynn, 250.
- Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40:  
 George M. Fouratt, 403.
- Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 (742):  
 Wm. Quinn, 124.  
 Wm. J. Casey, 124.  
 J. M. Higgins, 124.  
 Fred Tilt, 124.  
 Dick Sproul, 123.  
 Tommy Morrison, 123.
- Millwrights No. 766 (50):  
 A. J. Mooney, 25.  
 J. L. Orcutt, 25.
- Molders No. 164 (650):  
 Frank Brown, 325.  
 Wm. G. Leishman, 325.
- Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162 (100):  
 A. L. Noriga, 50.  
 F. M. Billingsley, 50.
- Musicians No. 6 (1500):  
 Arthur S. Morey, 500.  
 Walter A. Weber, 500.  
 Frank J. O'Connell, 500.
- Office Employees No. 13188 (100):  
 Theodore Johnson, 50.  
 Isabelle Morrison, 50.
- Painters No. 19:  
 Thos. Meagher, 590.
- Pattern Makers Association:  
 C. W. Gillis, 200.
- Pile Drivers No. 34:  
 Don Cameron, 382.
- Plasterers No. 460:  
 Ben Ellisberg, 99.
- Post Office Clerks No. 2 (800):  
 Charles Gibeau, 400.  
 Joseph Kelleher, 400.
- Printing Pressmen No. 24 (685):  
 Michael J. Lynch, 343.  
 Cal J. Doggett, 342.
- Web Pressmen No. 4 (150):  
 Daniel C. Murphy, 75.  
 L. N. McEvoy, 75.
- Railway Mail Association:  
 Monroe Williams, 252.
- Sailors Union of the Pacific (1500):  
 Andrew Furuseth, 750.  
 Paul Scharrenberg, 750.
- Stage Employees No. 16:  
 F. B. Williams, 132.
- Steam Shovelmen No. 45 (255):  
 George White, 128.  
 J. H. LaForce, 127.
- Street Railway Employees No. 518:  
 Joseph J. Blanchard, 900.
- Teamsters No. 85 (2500):  
 James E. Hopkins, 417.  
 Chas. Stewart, 417.  
 John Connolly, 417.  
 Wm. McDonald, 417.  
 Edward McLaughlin, 416.  
 Walter Markle, 416.
- Typographical No. 21:  
 Charles A. Derry, 1323.
- Waiters No. 30 (2186):  
 Hugo Ernst, 1093.  
 Louis A. Francoeur, 1093.
- SAN JOSE—**  
 Barbers No. 252:  
 Ros. Mannina, 94.  
 Carpenters No. 316 (253):  
 B. P. Ward, 127.  
 Wallace Watson, 126.
- Laundry Workers No. 33:  
 George Schleuter, 126.
- Meat Cutters No. 506 (238):  
 Frank Ruggles, 119.  
 Earl A. Moorhead, 119.
- SAN LUIS OBISPO—**  
 Central Labor Union:  
 John B. Vega, 1.
- SAN MATEO—**  
 Carpenters No. 162:  
 J. F. Cambiano, 284.
- SAN PEDRO—**  
 Central Labor Council:  
 Cecil O. Johnson, 1.  
 J. A. Goldrainer, 1.
- Pile Drivers No. 2375 (179):  
 T. J. Murphy, 90.  
 John LaTorres, 89.
- SANTA BARBARA—**  
 Barbers No. 832 (50):  
 Wm. Howard, 25.  
 G. W. Spalding, 25.
- Bricklayers No. 5:  
 Henry Dietrich, 54.
- Building & Common Laborers No. 591 (196):  
 C. A. Brow, 98.  
 Dan White, 98.
- Carpenters No. 1062 (532):  
 H. L. Alcorn, 133.  
 James Matthams, 133.  
 F. M. Glasgow, 133.  
 E. S. Barrett, 133.
- Bridge & Iron Workers No. 400 (54):  
 Bert Hardison, 27.  
 Jesse Filling, 27.
- Central Labor Council:  
 Claude C. Hopkins, 1.  
 Elmer L. Smith, 1.
- Culinary Alliance No. 498 (200):  
 Charley Malone, 67.  
 Bee Tumber, 67.  
 F. N. Kelley, 66.
- Lathers No. 379:  
 A. Cook, 50.
- Letter Carriers No. 290 (50):  
 O. H. Cunningham, 25.  
 Crockett Hammer, 25.
- Machinists No. 338 (50):  
 John A. Knox, 25.  
 O. S. McFarland, 25.
- Meat Cutters No. 556 (54):  
 W. R. Sherrill, 27.  
 Jack Wilson, 27.
- Musicians No. 308 (116):  
 Ray Pinkham, 58.  
 Harley Barr, 58.
- Painters No. 715 (201):  
 G. Ramsay, 101.  
 O. F. Romp, 100.
- Post Office Clerks No. 264:  
 Elmer L. Smith, 50.
- Roofers No. 56:  
 F. M. McCants, 38.
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 364 (50):  
 A. W. Deane, 25.  
 F. Bradley, 25.
- Stage Employees No. 442 (50):  
 E. D. James, 25.  
 George Dalton, 25.
- Teamsters No. 441:  
 J. J. Cassidy, 50.
- Typographical No. 394 (50):  
 Gerold F. Barnitz, 25.  
 Jesse Wootton, Jr., 25.
- SANTA MARIA—**  
 Carpenters No. 2477 (45):  
 Frank Bourquin, 23.  
 George Hobbs, 22.
- SANTA MONICA—**  
 Culinary Workers No. 814 (36):  
 Frank Hess, 18.  
 J. L. Jackson, 18.
- SANTA ROSA—**  
 Central Labor Council:  
 H. E. Roberts, 1.

Moving Picture Operators No. 420: Raymond M. Cayla, 50.	Carpenters No. 2463 (75): G. S. Raney, 38. C. A. Pender, 37.
Painters No. 364: Jack Green, 50.	Central Labor Union: Walter C. Fry, 1. B. B. Jenkins, 1.
<b>STOCKTON—</b>	Culinary Workers No. 708: Al C. Beck, 78.
Central Labor Council: J. W. Southwick, 1. Wm. Burtz, 1.	Oil Workers No. 120 (210): C. H. Sadler, 53. J. A. Willhite, 53. W. C. George, 52. B. B. Jenkins, 52.
Culinary Workers No. 572: William Burtz, 202.	Plumbers No. 484: H. P. Crandell, 50.
Motion Picture Operators No. 428: J. W. Southwick, 50.	Typographical No. 909 (50): Wm. M. Griffin, 25. Walter C. Fry, 25.
Teamsters No. 22: Joseph Casey, 50.	<b>WATSONVILLE—</b>
<b>VENTURA—</b>	Stage Employees No. 611: Arthur Ralph Reina, 50.
Barbers No. 850: Lester A. McKibben, 50.	

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH J. BLANCHARD, Chairman;  
CHARLES MALONE,  
DAN WHITE.

Moved and seconded report of Credential Committee be accepted. Motion carried.

#### APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

President Hoch announced the appointment of committees as follows:

**Constitution**—J. F. Cambiano, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo; Anthony L. Noriega, Motion Picture Operators No. 162, San Francisco; James C. Coulter, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach; Albert S. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco; C. E. Rynearson, Central Labor Council, Marysville.

**Rules and Order of Business**—H. L. Alcorn, Carpenters No. 1062, Santa Barbara; D. D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento; J. E. Hood, Central Labor Council, San Bernardino; Robert W. Willis, Central Labor Council, Richmond; C. E. Sheets, Barbers No. 317, Bakersfield.

**Report of Officers**—John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles; Theodore Johnson, Labor Council, San Francisco; John T. Thorpe, Machinists No. 33, Sacramento; Al C. Beck, Culinary Workers No. 708, Ventura; Daniel F. Tattenham, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco.

**Resolutions**—Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco; George Durand, Street Carmen No. 192, Oakland; Clyde H. Isgrig, Elevator Constructors No. 18, Los Angeles; Robert L. Ennis, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; C. W. Deal, Ferryboatmen, San Francisco.

**Legislation**—J. E. Cook, Sheet Metal Workers No. 216, Oakland; George Stokel, Teamsters No. 585, Sacramento; J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers Association, Los Angeles; Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco; Carl Fletcher, Painters No. 256, Long Beach.

**Grievances**—T. J. Roberts, Central Labor Council, Oakland; A. R. Gifford, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles; George G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco; Edward H. Dowell, Federated Trades Council, San Diego; Walter A. Weber, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco.

**Labels and Boycotts**—Anne Peterson, Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles; William Rhys, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco; M. E. Bruce, Labor Council, Fresno; Gus Becker, Bakers No. 24, San Francisco; William J. Conboy, Teamsters No. 386, Modesto.

**Label Investigation**—W. G. Desepte, Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco; Fred W. Jackson, Central Labor Union, Pasadena; Harry Sherman, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Frank Belcher, Molders No. 374, Los Angeles; Anna J. Brown, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco.

**Thanks**—Anna M. Culberson, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco; William Burtz, Central Labor Council, Stockton; Mary Boyd, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles; Ros. Mannina, Barbers No. 252, San Jose; Thomas Meagher, Painters No. 19, San Francisco.

The appointments were confirmed by the Convention.

President Hoch appointed Gerold F. Barnitz, Typographical Union No. 394, Santa Barbara, assistant secretary.

C. C. Hopkins announced entertainment program for afternoon and evening.

Other announcements were made regarding union restaurants and barber shops worthy of Delegates' support.

Secretary Scharrenberg read the following telegrams, extending fraternal greetings:  
From James A. Taylor, President Washington State Federation of Labor.

From San Francisco Labor Council, signed by Daniel P. Haggerty, president, and John A. O'Connell, secretary.

From Jack Weinberger, Organizer Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union, Vancouver, B. C.

Officers' reports and delegates' badges were distributed on roll call of delegates.  
Convention adjourned at 12:25 to 9:30 A. M., Tuesday.

## SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY

**Tuesday, September 15, 1931—Morning Session**

Convention was called to order by President Hoch at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

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

#### LOS ANGELES—

Plumbers No. 78:

Harry Sherman, 427.

Stereotypers No. 58:

Hugh Maguire, 98.

#### SAN FRANCISCO—

Letter Carriers No. 214:

John C. Daly, 750.

Teachers No. 61:

J. L. Kerchen, 156.

#### SANTA BARBARA—

Plasterers No. 341 (50):

Robert Rogers, 25.

Walter King, 25.

On motion, the report of committee was adopted.

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

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

Santa Barbara, Calif., September 14, 1931.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Thirty-second 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; no 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,

H. L. ALCORN, Chairman;  
D. D. SULLIVAN,  
J. E. HOOD,  
ROBERT W. WILLIS,  
C. E. SHEETS.

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

President Hoch appointed C. A. Brow, Building Laborers 591, Santa Barbara, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The following telegrams were read by Secretary Scharrenberg:

From Oregon State Federation of Labor, extending greetings.

From Service Club Forum, Sacramento, inviting convention to Sacramento in 1932.

From Mayor J. S. Dean, City Manager, and Sacramento City Council, inviting convention to Sacramento.

From the following American Legion Post Commanders of Sacramento, extending invitation to the State Federation to convene in Sacramento in 1932: Ed. Smith, Fort Sutter Post 392; Eugene Welch, Post 61; Bert Woodall, George Manhart Post 391.

President Hoch introduced Congressman Bill Swing, who spoke eloquently. He said he considered the present situation as serious as that faced by this country at the outbreak of the World War. He complimented Ralph T. O'Neil, National Commander of the American Legion, for the stand taken by his organization in the interest of the present unemployment crisis. Mr. Swing pledged his continued support and cooperation with the labor movement.

President Hoch introduced Assemblyman Frederick Houser, of Alhambra, who said he is satisfied Governor Rolph will call special session of legislature in an endeavor to bring about state-wide relief measures. Mr. Houser mentioned, that in his opinion, the only solution of the present unemployment problem is in the five-day week and shorter work day.

The President introduced Delegate Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seaman's Union of America, who declared that the only channel through which a remedy may come to meet the menace of injunction or judge-made law, must come through organized labor. He traced the history of the use of injunctions in labor disputes from early times, when it was masked under different names, down to today.

The secretary made a few announcements, and read the following communications:

From Travelers Hotel, Sacramento, inviting convention to that city in 1932.

From Chief of Police, Sacramento; felicitations.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, Cincinnati, Ohio, expressing best wishes and continued success.

President Hoch announced that no committees were ready to report. He then asked the pleasure of delegates in regard to afternoon session.

On motion, the delegates favored afternoon session.

Delegate Dan Murphy, Web Pressmen, San Francisco, moved that delegates on committee work be excused from afternoon session. Motion carried.

Several announcements were made in regard to committee meetings.

On motion, duly carried, President Hoch declared convention adjourned till 2 p. m.

## INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

**Proposition No. 1**—Presented by L. P. Acton, D. Schwartz, J. Silberstein, A. Costa, R. E. Grant, and J. J. Sutton, of Chauffeurs' Union No. 265 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The reports of delegates to Central Labor Bodies made to their local unions are of little value since they are seldom brought to the attention of the purchasing agents of our homes, and

Whereas, The housewives spend 85 per cent of the wages earned by members of organized labor, and

Whereas, These housewives are generally unaware of Organized Labor's aims, therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor shall establish and operate a radio station in San Francisco and one in Los Angeles for the purpose of advertising union-made goods and those firms which are fair to Organized Labor, and also to educate the families of all workers to the differences existing in the economic structure, as shown in the conditions of organized workers and those who are unorganized.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 2**—Presented by Al Berryessa of Federal Employees' Union No. 1 of San Francisco.

Whereas, It has been found that the Laborers and other employees of the Custodial Service, Immigration Station and other services of the United States government are still receiving as low as \$95 per month, and

Whereas, In the city government of San Francisco and the State of California, the laborers, janitors, etc., receive \$125 and \$135 per month, now therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in its Thirty-second Annual Convention assembled in Santa Barbara, California, that it protest the salaries paid these employees, and hereby instructs the Executive Council to exercise its best efforts to remedy same by assisting the National Federation of Federal Employees in securing a minimum wage of \$1,500 per annum for all adult employees 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 of the Senate, Chairman of the Civil Service and Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, for their information and assistance.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 3**—Presented by Al Berryessa of Federal Employees' Union No. 1 of San Francisco.

Whereas, It has been found in the retirement of employees by pension in the different corporations, local governments throughout the United States, that employees are allowed to retire after 25 years of service without contributing to the same, and

Whereas, Since the enactment of the Retirement Law for United States Civil Service employees on May 22, 1920, which is now 11 years in effect, the employees by the report issued up to June 30, 1930, have contributed \$223,598,899.79 and the disbursements for that period have been \$107,253,424.09 of the money contributed by the employees, the government began its contribution in 1929 and up to above date the amount was \$40,450,000, leaving a balance to the credit of the employees of \$156,795,475.70. This is a very prosperous condition and for the benefit of efficiency and economy, optional retirement for all employees who have served 30 years regardless of age should be granted; now therefore be it

Resolved, by the California State Federation of Labor in its thirty-second annual convention assembled in Santa Barbara, California, on September 14, 1931, does hereby unanimously adopt the plan of 30 years optional retirement for government employees regardless of age, and hereby instructs its Executive Council to use its best endeavors to have it enacted into law at the next session of Congress, and be it further

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

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 4**—Presented by Al Berryessa and Anthony L. Noriega of Federal Employees' Union No. 1 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The bill H. R. 6997 introduced by Congressman Richard J. Welch of San Francisco, California, for McKinley Fleet No. 1, 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, was passed by both houses of Congress at the last session of Congress and was vetoed by the President just before adjournment, and

Whereas, This humanitarian measure is of great benefit and help to quite a few of our members in the different trades and crafts, owing to their increase in age since 1898, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Santa Barbara, California, on September 14, 1931, that it again unanimously adopts this humanitarian measure and instructs the Executive Council to use its best endeavors to have this measure enacted into law when it is again presented by the Honorable Richard J. Welch in the next session of Congress which convenes December 7, 1931; and be it further

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

Referred to Moving Picture Operators Committee.

**Proposition No. 5**—Presented by H. H. Tunney and W. R. Hale of Meat Cutters' Union No. 229 of San Diego.

Whereas, There has developed in the central part of this state a dual organization that seriously threatens the welfare of legitimate labor organizations, and

Whereas, The damage of such dual organization now effected, can and will, unless checked, rapidly threaten every labor organization in this state; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Santa Barbara, condemn and oppose the dual organization known as the Western Federation of Butchers, and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board stand instructed to use every effort to eradicate this cancer, before evil influence affects other groups of labor in California.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

**Proposition No. 6**—Presented by Earl A. Moorehead of Butchers' Union No. 506 of San Jose.

Whereas, There exists at the present time in the State of California a dual organization of butcher workmen disputing the field with the legitimate parent organization, the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A. affiliated with the A. F. of L, and

Whereas, Said seceding outlaw body is making every attempt to disrupt the bona fide union of butcher workmen, and

Whereas, Every reasonable concession has been made and no effort has been spared by the International Officers of the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A.—A. F. of L. by our most prominent labor leaders in California and by the loyal rank and file, to induce the men responsible for these union wrecking activities to cease their reprehensible work, without avail; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that this dual organization, calling itself the Western Federation of Butchers, be and is hereby declared an outlaw organization, having no standing with or representation in organized labor and is unworthy of the support of any union man; further,

Resolved, That this convention requests its Executive Officers, the Labor Councils affiliated with the State Federation and all other bodies or officials over which it may have jurisdiction to give every aid and all possible support to the officers and organizers of the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A.—A. F. of L.—in their work of conciliation, where that may be possible or in establishing Locals where other means fail.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

**Proposition No. 7**—Presented by Theodore Johnson and John F. Metcalf of S. F. Labor Council of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Volstead Act, imposed upon the American people at the behest of organized and intolerant zealots, has produced political and economic chaos, and is rapidly sapping the foundations of this republic; and

Whereas, The dire results of this legislative policy were perceived and understood by the American Federation of Labor, which as early as 1921 impressively indicated the following, each of which has since increased and intensified from year to year:

1. A general disregard for this law and its enforcement, breeding contempt for all law and defiance of orderly government.

2. The creation of an army of moonshiners, bootleggers, highjackers and racketeers, breeding uncontrollable lust for the use of force and violence.

3. An amazing growth in the traffic of narcotics and poisons, followed by increases in the number of suicides and commitments to hospitals and asylums.

4. Increase in the rate of insanity, blindness and all manner of diseases.

5. Increasing unemployment due to the closing down of industries directly or indirectly connected with the manufacture and distribution of wholesome beer.

6. A stupendous increase in taxation, national, state and municipal, on account of the cost of enforcing prohibition, coupled with loss of legitimate revenues derived from the manufacture and sale of beer.

7. A dejected and despondent citizenry, due to governmental interference with personal habits and liberty of the individual; and

Whereas, Compelled to act by the plight of the people, Labor's National Committee for the Modification of the Volstead Act, composed of outstanding spokesmen in the cause of organized labor, has outlined a plan of campaign to restore legalized and whole-

some beer, which if pressed to success will furnish employment for 1,125,000 people, start 180,000 freight cars loading, and furnish work for thousands of idle building trades mechanics, in the reconstruction of rundown and dismantled brewing plants, thus bringing about a revival in at least 100 industries, directly or indirectly aided and stimulated into activity, and providing and opening up new sources of revenue for national, state and local governments, through the resumption of the lawful trade in beer; and

Whereas, The removal of this legal blight will advance the cause of temperance, will invigorate and strengthen the moral fiber of our people, will restore them to cheerfulness and happiness in daily life, and will re-create respect for government and law, things so necessary to the American people in these times of depression in business and trouble of spirit; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor hereby records itself in favor of the modification of the Volstead Act as proposed by Labor's National Committee for the Modification of the Volstead Act, and to that end urges each and every city central body and each affiliated union to take an active part in the campaign now being conducted by said national committee for the purpose of the passage of an act of Congress to legalize the manufacture, transportation and sale of beer.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 8**—Presented by Theodore Johnson and John F. Metcalf of Labor Council of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Mooney and Billings cases and convictions for murder growing out of the Preparedness Parade, at San Francisco, California, July 22, 1916, after fifteen years of controversy, sensational developments and endeavors to secure pardons and vindication for these defendants, are still pending before the governor and the people of California, with no immediate prospects of a satisfactory solution of the legal problems involved; and

Whereas, Popular prejudice against Mooney and Billings has been aggravated by what we deem legalistic and unsound opinions of the majority of the judges of the California Supreme Court, and in no less degree by the impassioned and ill-advised propaganda issued by Tom Mooney and others claiming to be his partisans; and

Whereas, It is clear that the question of vindication of Mooney and Billings is essentially a California problem, and that the organized labor movement of California owes a duty to take a part in the solution of that problem; it is also clear that organized labor, as represented by responsible labor bodies and officials, at no time has sanctioned or approved appeals made in behalf of these men advocating general strikes, boycotts of California products, or denunciations of governments, institutions and individuals; and

Whereas, In view of most recent developments, at the hearings in the Billings case before the members of the State Supreme Court, and from the report of the "Wickersham Commission," it is made obvious and plain that complete and full vindication and pardons for these two men are not likely to be had under our law and pardoning procedure as now constituted and circumscribed, and that therefore it will be necessary to start and conduct a general movement to make the necessary changes in the laws of California affecting these and similar cases; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding all the confusion, mistakes and wrongs endured in connection with these cases, there appears nevertheless a grave duty on the part of all Californians, irrespective of political, economic or social conditions or creed, to do all within their power to render full justice to these men; therefore be it

Resolved:—

First—That we reiterate our belief in the innocence of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings of the crime for which they have been convicted and suffered imprisonment.

Second—That we shall continue by all honorable and lawful means to secure their vindication and restoration to liberty, and hereby renew our application to the Governor of California for an immediate and unconditional pardon of Thomas J. Mooney.

Third—That we shall support and endeavor to have enacted such changes in the criminal law and procedure of this State, including the administration of pardons, as will remedy the defects and omissions brought to light through the circumstances and revelations of these cases.

Fourth—That we deem the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor to be the properly qualified representatives of the organized labor movement of California to carry out the intent and purposes of this resolution.

Fifth—That to prevent indiscriminate appeals and collections of funds that may be needed to carry out the foregoing objects, every such financial appeal should first receive the sanction of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

**Proposition No. 9**—Presented by Seamen's Delegation.

Whereas, S. 306 of the last Congress, a bill to amend certain laws relating to seamen, and for other purposes, was improved and recommended for passage by a sub-committee of the Committee on Commerce by four out of five members of such sub-committee, and

Whereas, The main objection to the bill in the full committee was that it provided for three watches for the sailors in vessels of five hundred tons or more, and

Whereas, The vessels are either keeping two watches, which means eighty-four hours per week; twelve hours per day, seven days per week, or else a system of calashi watches in which the vessels are running in the night with sometimes one man on the lookout and sometimes not, and very often no man at the wheel, the steering being done by a steering machine known to the seamen as "the iron mike," the rest of the crew sleeping at night and working all day, and

Whereas, Such manner of operating vessels disregards all safety rules and causes great losses paid for in premiums on insurance, and therefore makes it more and more difficult to compete with vessels properly manned, and

Whereas, The bill is to be reintroduced and has previously been endorsed by the State Federation of California; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this bill be again urged upon Congress for immediate adoption in the interest of safety at sea and for the purpose of placing our vessels in a more competitive condition, and for the further purpose of reducing the unemployment among seamen.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 10**—Presented by Andrew Furuseth, of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has endorsed a bill purporting to restore the freedom of labor, while in fact it necessarily, by its very terms, must result in the further shackling of labor, to make it more and more dependent and discouraged, and

Whereas, The first section of said bill provides that no court of the United States "as herein defined" shall issue any injunction or restraining order, "except in strict conformity with the provisions of this act," and

Whereas, Section 2 provides that in determining the jurisdiction and authority of the courts such courts are to be governed by "such jurisdiction and authority as are herein defined and limited," and

Whereas, Such jurisdiction and authority is specifically laid down in Section 7, and the whole bill therefore must be read in the light of said Section 7, and

Whereas, The provisions of Section 7 continue the right to use equity to enforce law, the definition of property as it has been defined in the Truax and the Cut Stone and other cases, and the right of the court to follow his own conscience is strictly maintained and further protected, and

Whereas, Sections 3, 4 and 5 must likewise be read in the light of Section 7, and unquestionably will be so read and enforced by the courts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in our opinion and our judgment this bill is a code prepared to fasten government by injunction on the workers of this country; that the bill is contrary to fundamental American principles of freedom, contrary to the Declaration of Independence and the Thirteenth Amendment, and should be resisted and condemned.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 11**—Presented by George W. Keller, of Bakers' Union No. 37, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Interstate Baking Company of Southern California is still a non-union concern, all efforts of Bakers' Unions 31 and 37 having been to no avail; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Interstate Baking Company of Southern California be continued on the "We Don't Patronize" list, and all affiliated unions be notified.

Also, that "Gordon's Bread" be added to the list of products of this firm.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 12**—Presented by George W. Keller, of Bakers' Union No. 37, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Meyers Bakeries of San Bernardino, California, manufacturing Butter-Krust and Cottage Bread, is now a non-union concern, and

Whereas, All efforts of Bakers' Union Local 27 and the Central Labor Council of San Bernardino and Bakers' Union Local 37 of Los Angeles to come to an agreement have been to no avail, and

Whereas, This firm continues to pay low wages and work long hours; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Meyers Bakeries of San Bernardino be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the State Federation of California, and all affiliated unions be notified of the action taken.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 13**—Presented by George W. Keller, of Bakers' Union No. 37, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Continental Baking Company of Los Angeles and San Diego is a non-union concern, and

Whereas, The various local unions of bakery workers in the State of California are engaged in a campaign against this firm; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Continental Baking Company of Los Angeles and San Diego be continued on the "We Don't Patronize" list, and all affiliated unions be notified.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 14**—Presented by Frank Brown and William G. Leishman, of Molders' Union No. 164, San Francisco.

Whereas, Almost invariably non-union stoves, ranges, parlor heaters and furnaces are manufactured under the most detestable conditions of employment or by convict labor, and

Whereas, Non-union stove manufacturers are bitterly antagonistic to organized labor, and never overlook an opportunity of striking a blow at organized labor, and

Whereas, The non-union stove manufacturers are taking advantage of the times and are exploiting their employees to the limit in order to undersell the fair manufacturers, who operate union shops, and crowd them to the wall, and

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

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at Santa Barbara, California, that the Federation memorialize its affiliated membership and urge them to cooperate in promoting the sale of union-made stoves, ranges and heaters, and discouraging the sale of non-union stove products.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 15**—Presented by Joseph J. Blanchard, of Street Carmen's Union No. 518, San Francisco.

Whereas, Public utility corporations have adopted the policy of opposing the establishment of municipal ownership, and are constantly engaged in propaganda and publicity having for its main purpose to misrepresent and discourage all endeavors to establish municipal ownership of public utilities; and

Whereas, Large sums of money are yearly expended for the conduct of such propaganda and publicity campaigns, and the expenditures therefore are charged to the running expenses of the respective utilities operated by such corporations, and thus made a part of the cost of operating the utilities, on which are based the rates fixed for services to the general public; and

Whereas, To correct this unjust procedure in utility management, State Senator Herbert C. Jones during the last session of the Legislature introduced Senate Bill No. 391, entitled "An act to prohibit the expenditure of money, or the giving or offering of money, reward or thing of value by any public utility corporation for political purposes," which bill was referred to the Public Utilities Committee of the Senate, where the measure was killed in the interest of the said corporations; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the legislative representatives of the Federation be and are hereby directed to energetically support similar efforts at the next session of the Legislature to curb the political activities of public utility corporations, and particularly to prevent moneys expended for political campaigns against enterprises of public ownership to be made part of the basis for the fixing of rates for any public service corporation.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 16**—Presented by H. L. Alcorn, of Carpenters' Union No. 1062, Santa Barbara.

Whereas, By virtue of the California statutes, laboring men refusing to render assistance in combating a forest fire at the summons of the State Forester, his assistants, State Rangers or Fire Wardens, are liable to a misdemeanor by fine of not more than \$500, imprisonment for not more than six months, or both fine and imprisonment; and

Whereas, The only exemption from this law is sickness or other physical disability, and men have been conscripted under duress and fear of punishment to fight fire on the forest, brush and grass areas, and without proper training or preparation; and

Whereas, The evident intent of this law is to provide proper protection for the watersheds, of the State, forest, fish, game and bird life, and the property of the people represented in bridges, highways, etc.; and

Whereas, The State of California contains about one-fourth of the timber of the Pacific Coast, and Secretary of the Interior Wilbur has in public utterance stated, "The whole safety of the Nation lies in the plant life about us," and that the plant life of the past has given us our irreplaceable resources of coal, oil and gas, and that the conservation of plant life will determine the future of the people of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we are opposed to this form of conscription of labor, because it deprives men of their constitutional rights of liberty without due process of law, and it is impossible to determine, in an emergency of fire, the conscript's physical fitness without disastrous consequences to the watershed on one hand or to the individual on the other, and results in the destruction of clothing without proper replacement and, due to lack of training on

the part of those conscripted, it results in unnecessary hardships, injury and death; that in view of the increasing losses, it does not accomplish the objective of protecting the watershed, recreational regions, fish, game and bird life; that it encourages the setting of fires; that it is the sacred duty of the State and Government to protect both the natural resources of the people and to safeguard labor's constitutional rights, and that no sacrifice of these rights should be made in the name of false economy, and that in our opinion a more adequate control is possible along the lines of those city fire departments where the men are paid by the year, properly trained and equipped; further

Resolved, That we call upon the Governor and the Legislature of California to repeal said conscription law, and provide instead an organized and paid fire department assisted by State or national troops, if necessary, for the protection of our natural resources and watersheds and the constitutional rights of the citizens of the commonwealth.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 17**—Presented by Robert W. Willis, of Central Labor Council, Richmond.

Whereas, At the present time there are many thousands of men without employment, and whereas the situation may become even more acute during the winter months, when not only business may suffer thereby, but sickness may result from the lack of warm homes and proper food; in order to give greater numbers of men an opportunity to earn a livelihood, even though others may have to sacrifice the overtime they are now earning; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Santa Barbara assembled, does hereby request the State Legislature and the Governor of California that a law be enacted requiring an eight-hour day and a five-day week for all men employed in industry; further

Resolved, That any violation of this act shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment for both employer and employee, as provided by law; further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor of the State of California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 18**—Presented by H. H. Sudenga, of Typographical Union No. 583, Pasadena.

Whereas, The State Federation is an organization vitally interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the Nation; and

Whereas, There now exists throughout this Nation an ever-growing trend of lawlessness, a disregard for law and order, an ever-growing power among our criminal classes, whose power has been augmented by fabulous profits made in the unlawful manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors; and

Whereas, These profits are often used to corrupt public officials, thereby undermining public confidence in our Government; and

Whereas, Our National Government has unsuccessfully endeavored to enforce our prohibition laws with tremendous costs in money and lives of innocent persons; and

Whereas, The State Federation believes this deplorable and unsatisfactory condition would be materially bettered, even entirely corrected, if there existed in this Nation a state of temperance and less legislation guiding people's morals; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation does hereby petition Congress of these United States at its next session to take whatever action seems necessary to create in these United States a state of temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 19**—Presented by Charles H. Rohrer, of Electrical Workers' Union No. 428, Bakersfield.

Whereas, It is the intent of Section 243, Title 5, of the United States Code, to bar all citizens from holding office as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States who are directly or indirectly interested in private business to the extent that such interests might prejudice said official toward his own interests and against the best interests of the Nation and its citizens; and

Whereas, The present Secretary of the Treasury is heavily interested in private business, especially in the ownership, operation and control of ships used mainly for the purpose of importation of petroleum products into this country, which would in all probability cause him to be prejudicial in favor of his own interests and the interests of his business associates as against the best interests of the majority of the citizens of the United States; and

Whereas, Congressman Wright Patman, of Texarkana, Texas, has declared his intention of introducing a resolution at the next session of Congress demanding the impeachment of Andrew Mellon, present Secretary of the Treasury, for the reasons above given; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in its thirty-second annual convention assembled, does hereby declare itself heartily in accord with Congressman

Patman's proposed resolution, and that he be assured of the fact that we most earnestly approve of his proposed action; and be it further

Resolved, That our California Congressmen be urged to support Congressman Patman's resolution, or any other resolution of like intent and purpose, and that wide publicity be given this declaration, so that all United States Congressmen and all other American labor and other organizations may be given the opportunity of expressing themselves on the subject.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 20**—Presented by Charles H. Rohrer, of Kern County Central Labor Council, Bakersfield.

Whereas, The continuous and consistent introduction of power and modern machinery is steadily displacing labor at the rate of approximately two million workers annually; and

Whereas, Industrial, constructural, agricultural, office, and other classes of workers are steadily being displaced under the system of mass production by modern machinery, power tools and more efficient methods of manufacture, construction, agriculture, accounting, etc.; and

Whereas, In direct proportion to the introduction of power and modern machinery, the per capita production of the worker is steadily rising in all branches of endeavor, thereby releasing thousands of workers monthly and depriving these American citizens of the right to earn a livelihood in the land of their birth; and

Whereas, Such a system, in which some workers toil many hours each day, six or seven days per week, while millions of other workers can secure no employment whatever, is unjust, unfair and un-American; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, at its thirty-second annual convention assembled, does hereby petition the President and Congress of the United States of America to enact legislation designating as national legal holidays New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day (Fourth of July), Labor Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and all Sundays and Saturdays, thereby instituting a national five-day week, for the purpose of more evenly distributing among its citizens the tasks necessary to carry on the work of our Nation; and be it further

Resolved, That our Secretary be instructed to mail a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States of America and to each and every member of United States Congress, or, through publication in other manners, attain the same end.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 21**—Presented by Samuel S. White, of Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield.

Whereas, Under the present system of taxation in the State of California the workingman pays a disproportionate share of taxes, since all taxes are passed on to him as ultimate consumer; and

Whereas, The tax burden is becoming increasingly harder for the ultimate taxpayers to bear; and

Whereas, There exists a great reservoir of untaxed wealth which can be taxed in a manner which precludes shifting the burden to the working class; and

Whereas, Piled-up wealth is a benefit to society only if it be used by the owner of the wealth or by the State which obtains it through taxation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in its thirty-second annual convention at Santa Barbara, this 15th day of September, endorses a system of income and inheritance taxes for this State; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention records its preference for income and inheritance taxes, as against any other method of taxation, as a means of augmenting State revenues and financing unemployment relief and remedy; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention urges Governor Rolph to take steps to draw up income and inheritance tax legislation to be submitted to the next session of the State Legislature.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 22**—Presented by Samuel S. White, of Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield.

Whereas, The families of the 6,500,000 or more idle workers and the 10,000,000 or more workers on part time in this country have already exhausted or are rapidly nearing exhaustion of their resources; and

Whereas, There seems to be no indication of improvement in employment conditions in the coming winter, but, rather, all surveys and studies show that there will be more misery and suffering than has been known before; and

Whereas, It is becoming more and more apparent that the suffering can be ameliorated only by relief or public construction, and that in the face of this Nation-wide calamity States and local governments are powerless, and look toward the Federal Government to institute measures for relief and remedy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Santa Barbara, this 15th day of September, 1931, demands that President Hoover call an immediate special session of Congress to deal with the unemployment problem, and specifically to vote a \$5,000,000,000 bond issue to provide work for the unemployed by public construction programs; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention endorses increase of income taxes in the higher brackets, increased inheritance taxes and gift taxes, as a means of paying off principal and interest of these bonds, so that the cost of the public improvements and relief be borne by the idle wealth of the country, which is best able to bear the burden; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States Senators and Congressmen from this State be apprised of the action of this convention, and are hereby urged to carry its mandates into effect.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 23**—Presented by D. D. Sullivan, of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 60, Sacramento.

Whereas, the State Board of Education has seen fit to place a huge order for music books with an eastern publishing company, thereby violating the policy whereby the State of California has manufactured all elementary basic textbooks for the last forty-five years; and

Whereas, By this action employees of the State Printing Office will be deprived of six months' work, resulting in a payroll loss of approximately \$200,000; and

Whereas, Immediately following the placing of the above mentioned order, the Honorable James Rolph, Jr., Governor, appointed Mr. Daniel C. Murphy, formerly president of the California State Federation of Labor, to fill a vacancy on the State Board of Education. By this appointment the Governor has selected a man who is thoroughly familiar with and capable of performing the duties required of him; a man who is entirely sympathetic with the system of State printing of textbooks, and one who is interested in the building up of industry throughout California; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor hereby commend the Honorable James Rolph, Jr., Governor, for his friendly attitude to State printing as shown by his appointment of Daniel C. Murphy; further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Governor Rolph as a token of appreciation of his friendly act.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 24**—Presented by Dick L'Estrange, of Assistant Directors' Union No. 18096, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Associated Assistant Directors, Local 18096, was approximately 98 per cent organized in February, 1930; and

Whereas, Persons with malicious and wilful intent did attempt to disrupt and disband this said local on February 24, 1930; and

Whereas, This said local was thereby reduced to the approximate strength of 3 per cent; and

Whereas, This said local has made an heroic and valiant attempt, through its new officers, to rebuild said organization, and having met with marvelous success, bringing said percentage to read 78½ per cent on August 17, 1931; and

Whereas, At this time there are new attempts being made to again disrupt this organization by a company union known as the Assistant Directors' Branch of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, members of which are the balance of our former strength; and

Whereas, This local is not receiving the necessary support in its fight for recognition, due to the lack of knowledge of its existence on the part of many of the Central Labor Councils in the State of California; and

Whereas, The necessary recognition is not being given this local by the Motion Picture Producers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in meeting assembled, very definitely urge the full support and cooperation of each and every organized union and Central Labor Council in the entire State of California in the cause of the Associated Assistant Directors, American Federation of Labor, Union 18096; further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, through its Secretary, petition the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor to again attempt to bring about, at the latter's fifty-first annual convention, which convenes in Vancouver, B. C., Canada, on Monday, October 5, 1931, the recognition of the Associated Assistant Directors' Union, Local 18096, of the American Federation of Labor, on the part of the producers of motion pictures.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

**Proposition No. 25**—Presented by Seamen's Delegation.

Whereas, Voluntary association of free men was the foundation of the Republic of the United States; and

Whereas, The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, born in blood and suffering, made all Americans free and equal; and

Whereas, The working people of our country became, through that amendment, truly free and equal with their employers; and

Whereas, The workers were using this freedom to vitalize the Declaration of Independence by organizing voluntary associations to bring freedom into industry; and

Whereas, Mr. Newton D. Baker, now a candidate for President of the United States, in his correspondence with Mr. Samuel Gompers, sponsored and championed the so-called open shop—the non-union shop—and later, as defender and pleader for the Lake Carriers' Association, has opposed collective bargaining and has championed the minimum working day of twelve hours per day, seven days, or eighty-four hours per week; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the thirty-second annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the attention of all true Americans be called to this record.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 26**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups of Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Santa Barbara.

#### HOSPITALIZATION

Whereas, Illness in the personnel of the Postal Service entails considerable financial burdens on both the personnel and the Post Office Department; and

Whereas, It is due to lack of adequate hospital service that these burdens are entailed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, recognizes the need for hospitalization benefits for members of the classified service, and urges the enactment of legislation by the United States Congress to grant to such employees the privilege of full hospitalization and medical service in any publicly owned or operated hospital maintained by any branch of the Government service, together with transportation to and from the nearest hospital.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 27**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups of Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Santa Barbara.

#### FIVE-DAY WEEK

Whereas, There exists today an economic depression world-wide in its scope and carrying in its wake the most widespread and serious unemployment which our country has experienced in half a century; and

Whereas, The practicability and success of the five-day week has been proven, particularly on the economic and efficiency basis, wherever established; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Santa Barbara, go on record as favoring the five-day week for postal employees, with no reduction in pay, and use their best efforts to have such legislation enacted into law.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 28**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups of Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Santa Barbara.

#### OPTIONAL RETIREMENT AND WIDOWS' ANNUITY

Whereas, It has always been the objective of the Affiliated Postal Groups to strive to gain a thirty-year optional retirement law; and

Whereas, The present retirement act is still inadequate in that the age for retirement is too high; and

Whereas, The present retirement act makes no provision for the care of widows or dependents of annuitants; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Santa Barbara, go on record as favoring legislation by the United States Congress placing the existing retirement act upon the thirty-year basis of service rather than upon the age qualification; and be it further

Resolved, That we go on record favoring the passage of new or amendatory legislation that would provide for the widows and dependents of deceased annuitants.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 29**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups from Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Santa Barbara.

#### SUBSTITUTE PAY BILL

Whereas, The efficiency and morale of substitute employees are seriously affected because of short hours, lean pay checks and long years of substitution; and

Whereas, The time has come when a remedy for these unjust conditions is imperative in order that a high class of men may be attracted to the employ of the postal service; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Santa Barbara, go on record as favoring a minimum of thirty hours' employment per week for all substitute employees in the classified service of the Post Office Department, and to use their influence to have such a bill enacted into law.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 30**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups of Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Santa Barbara.

#### KELLY SUBSTITUTE BILL

Whereas, A bill known as H. R. 3087 was introduced in the Seventy-first Congress providing for the granting of sick and annual leave to substitute post office clerks, substitute city letter carriers and substitute railway postal clerks, such leave to be pro-rated according to the amount of service performed; and

Whereas, Such sick and annual leave is not now granted to such substitute employees in the postal service at any time, regardless of how long their substitute period may be, though they may, and in many cases do, serve full time and are continued in substitute service over a long period of years before receiving appointment as regular clerks; and

Whereas, Such substitute clerks are plainly Government employees, and as such should be entitled to the rights and benefits conferred upon regularly appointed clerks, in so far as they are regularly employed; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that it approves the principle involved in the above proposed legislation, and pledges its offices to solicit the support of the California delegation in Congress whenever such legislation may come up for action.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 31**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups of Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Santa Barbara.

#### EXTENSION OF RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE

Whereas, Railroads throughout the country have in the past few years been steadily curtailing passenger service, even to the extent of taking off trains in through service and abandoning service entirely on many short side lines, assigning as reasons for such curtailment, in most instances, the increasing competition of air and bus line services; and

Whereas, Such curtailment of train service necessitates frequent readjustment of Railway Post Office Service, resulting in shortening of working schedules, reduction of working forces, discontinuance of mail service entirely on lines where train service has been discontinued, and greatly impaired service on other lines; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that legislation should be introduced in the United States Congress authorizing the Postmaster General to construct and equip automobile busses for the distribution of mail en route, and to establish service in such bus lines or in privately owned and operated bus lines wherever such service may be justified; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention pledges its officers to solicit the support of the California delegation in Congress for such legislation when it may be introduced.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 32**—Presented by James Chestnut, of Carpenters' Union No. 1710, Mill Valley.

Whereas, There has existed for the past two years a serious and unprecedented depression which promises to last through the winter at least; and

Whereas, There exists on the one hand vast supplies of products stored up, and on the other hand great masses of workers out of employment, and consequently unable to purchase the products of labor; and

Whereas, There has been no adequate effort by the Government or by private interests to care for these workers or end the depression; and

Whereas, It has been impossible to secure the enactment of many laws which labor has sponsored in the past; and

Whereas, Labor desires justice and opportunity to work rather than charity; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in its thirty-second annual convention assembled in Santa Barbara, that this convention appoint a committee of five to make a study of the advisability of placing in the field a Labor Party, for the laboring people and by the laboring people.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 33**—Presented by Benjamin Ellisberg, of Ornamental Plasterers' Union No. 460, San Francisco.

Whereas, The advance in machine production during the last decade has forced upon labor the problem of technological unemployment to an extent never before known; and

Whereas, Further reduction of the hours of labor is imperative if the unemployment is to be reduced to all; and

Whereas, The benefit of such reduction of hours of labor would be neutralized if accompanied by the lowering of the standard of living; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in the thirty-second annual convention assembled at Santa Barbara, goes on record in favor of the six-hour work day and the five-day week, without proportionate reduction in wages.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 34**—Presented by Benjamin Ellisburg, of Ornamental Plasterers' Union No. 460, San Francisco.

Whereas, Tom Mooney, victim of one of the vilest frame-ups ever perpetrated against a representative of organized labor, is still in San Quentin Prison, and denied a pardon although proven innocent; and

Whereas, His defense is sorely hampered by lack of funds and is now threatened with extinction by a proposal that his defense be taken out of his hands and his committee be deprived of the trade union financial support; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in the thirty-second annual convention assembled at Santa Barbara, that we reaffirm our faith in Tom Mooney's innocence, demand his unconditional pardon, and go on record as opposed to any attempt to take away from him the right to conduct his own defense; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge our fellow trade unionists to continue their financial support of the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

**Proposition No. 35**—Presented by Jack Green, of Painters' Union No. 364, Santa Rosa.

Whereas, Tom Mooney was framed because he was an active, militant unionist who encountered the opposition of the same labor politicians who helped the United Railroads defeat the graft prosecution and later refused to cooperate in the movement to reorganize the platform men of that corporation; and

Whereas, These same "labor" politicians now continue to injure Tom Mooney and prolong his imprisonment by the proposal that the Mooney Defense Committee be surrendered to the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor for full and complete control; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention at Santa Barbara, that the proposal whereby the Executive Council would assume control of the Mooney defense, be rejected because:

- (a) The Executive Council is dominated by the influence of the "labor" politicians who were for years politically associated with the notorious Fickert, and stood by him in his numerous villainies, including the Mooney frame-up.
- (b) The Executive Council is controlled by men who have exerted their influence with more than one Governor of California to block a pardon for Tom Mooney, and now want to take over the Mooney defense, with the chief object of ending its existence.
- (c) The Executive Council answers to the influence of politicians who, because of their alliance with open and avowed partisans of the frame-up, cannot take hold of the Mooney case with clean hands. And be it further

Resolved, That

1. We reaffirm our faith in Tom Mooney's innocence;
2. We proclaim his right to continue to direct his own defense;
3. The convention assess the delegates to the convention \$2 each, said money to be sent to the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, P. O. Box 1475, San Francisco;
4. The State Federation of Labor donate to said Mooney Defense Committee the sum of \$500;
5. The convention go on record to support the national campaign to stir the workers and friends of labor into action toward the pardon of Tom Mooney;
6. We demand that Governor Rolph immediately issue Tom Mooney an unconditional pardon.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

**Proposition No. 36**—Presented by Robert L. Ennis, William J. Osterloh and D. D. Sullivan, of Federated Trades, Bookbinders 31-125, Printing Pressmen No. 60, San Francisco and Sacramento.

Whereas, The best interests of the schools and of the citizens of California will be better served by the extension of the publication by the State of textbooks in the State printing plant in Sacramento; and

Whereas, The extension of State printing of textbooks can only be brought about through the strengthening of existing laws covering same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, pledges its support to the further extension of State printing of textbooks in

the State Printing Office at Sacramento, and that it will vigorously oppose any effort to curtail the State printing of textbooks, by the initiative or otherwise.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 37**—Presented by John T. Thorpe, of Machinists' Union No. 33, Sacramento.

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 is a patron 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-second 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 Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 38**—Presented by John T. Thorpe, of Machinists' Union No. 33, Sacramento.

Whereas, The American LaFrance and Foamite Corporation is the oldest and largest manufacturer of fire-fighting apparatus in the world, its history dating back for sixty-eight years, and its products are such as to assure good and continuous service to the communities they protect; and

Whereas, The American LaFrance fire-fighting apparatus is made under union conditions, all crafts in their employ being unionized and working under union agreements; and

Whereas, The American LaFrance is the only company manufacturing fire-fighting apparatus whose products are made by union men, working union hours for union wages; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor reiterates to trades unionists throughout the State to do all in their power to secure the purchase by public officials of union-made fire-fighting equipment wherever and whenever possible, to the end that we consistently support our fellow trade unionists in industry, and that contractual relations between employers and employees be encouraged and maintained.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 39**—Presented by Henry Lubkert, of Machinists' Union No. 284, Oakland.

Whereas, It is an avowed policy of the American Federation of Labor to resist all wage reduction to the fullest extent; and

Whereas, On May 1 the Marchant Calculating Machine Company of Emeryville, California, arbitrarily reduced the wages of its employees; and

Whereas, In order to protect existing wage scales, Lodge No. 284 did, in the manner prescribed by the constitution of the International Association of Machinists, call a strike against the Marchant Calculating Machine Company, and since May 5 their members have been on strike; and

Whereas, Every honorable means has been used to get this company to adjust its difficulty with our members; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse the action of the members of Lodge No. 284, International Association of Machinists, and place this firm of Marchant Calculating Machine Company of Emeryville, California, on the official "We Don't Patronize" list of this body.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 40**—Presented by E. H. Dowell, of Federated Trades and Labor Council, San Diego.

Whereas, There has come into being in this State an organization known as the California Tax Payers' Association; and

Whereas, This California Tax Payers' Association is becoming more and more active throughout the State, appearing before the various tax-making bodies with demands for lowered tax rates; and

Whereas, The items being attacked are those directly affecting the workers, and result in lowering salaries and decreasing employment; and

Whereas, These activities are threatening the welfare of the workers of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to investigate the activities of the California Tax Payers' Association, paying particular attention to the personnel of this organization and to their past affiliations with other organizations inimical to organized labor and its principles; and be it further

Resolved, That the various central bodies affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor be called upon to make a like investigation of the local chapters of the California Tax Payers' Association operating in their respective localities.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 41**—Presented by E. H. Dowell, of Federated Trades and Labor Council, San Diego.

Whereas, The labor movement of California and other southwestern States has consistently and persistently labored to prevent the flooding of the labor market with aliens from Mexico, and has extended every effort to that end; and

Whereas, The most effective method of combating the well organized forces of the alien smugglers operating along the Mexican border has been the highway patrol and inspection service operating a few miles within our own borders; and

Whereas, The Honorable Harry E. Hull, Commissioner General of Immigration, has seen fit to discontinue this highway inspection service, with the result that the influx of aliens into this country has increased materially; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor protest to the Honorable Commissioner General of Immigration his action in ordering the discontinuance of this important service; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation also protest to the Honorable W. N. Doak, United States Secretary of Labor, the action of the Commissioner General of Immigration, and ask the Honorable Secretary of Labor to use his great influence to have the order rescinded and the highway patrol and inspection service resumed.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 42**—Presented by William R. Michener, of Asbestos Workers Union No. 5, Los Angeles.

Whereas, For a year past the Marine Engineering and Supply Company and approving contractor of the Johns-Manville Company has employed asbestos workers below the scale adopted and maintained in the jurisdiction of the local Union No. 5; and

Whereas, Every reasonable and rational effort has been made throughout this period to amicably adjust the differences that exist between this company and the representatives of the Asbestos Workers' Union without avail, even to the extent of calling in a conciliator of the United States Department of Labor, who equally was unsuccessful in adjudicating the matter; and

Whereas, The differences with the Marine Engineering and Supply Company resulted in a lockout caused by and through a reduction in wages of approximately \$3 per day, paid to the workers; and

Whereas, Building Trades Councils of Los Angeles and Long Beach and the Central Labor Councils of Los Angeles, Long Beach and San Pedro have placed this firm upon the "We Do Not Patronize" list of their respective councils, after every reasonable effort has been made by representatives of the aforementioned councils to intercede on behalf of the workers; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Santa Barbara, California, that the firm, to-wit, the Marine Engineering and Supply Company, be and is hereby placed upon the "We Do Not Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That appropriate information be forwarded to all affiliated unions and councils of the California State Federation of Labor, stating therein the fact that the Marine Engineering and Supply Company is upon the unfair list of the Federation.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 43**—Presented by Al C. Beck, Culinary Workers No. 708, Ventura.

Whereas, The importance of sanitary conditions in all industrial employments, particularly the food industry, is being generally recognized, better understood, and demands therefore created both among the consuming public and the persons engaged in such employments; and

Whereas, This development in public sanitation has found expression in numerous legal enactments and regulations, such as those providing for sanitary inspection and control of meat markets, slaughterhouses, barber shops, and other places of work and employment, and in recent times such sanitation includes the examination, certification and registration of persons employed in such industries; and

Whereas, Such measures have in most instances been adopted without regard and consideration for the interests of the employees concerned, and thus caused them unnecessary hardships and subjected them to unjust and discriminatory practices, which might have been entirely prevented if organized labor had taken early cognizance of the trend of this development; and

Whereas, Through actual experience of the effects of such sanitary measures in many localities, it is evident that the organized workers of California can no longer afford to oppose or ignore the need and value of proper sanitation in industrial employments, including the worth and necessity of personal examination of employees, particularly in the food industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention of the Culinary Alliance of California, assembled at Santa Barbara, California, September 14, 1931, hereby goes on record in favor of the enactment of such State legislation as will provide for health inspection, certification and registration of employees in bakeries, restaurants, candy kitchens, confectioneries, and other places where food products are being prepared and sold, or offered for sale, for public consumption; and be it further

Resolved, That the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, now in annual session assembled at Santa Barbara, be and is hereby requested to direct its Legislative Committee and agents to prepare and press for adoption such State legislation as will establish a system of health inspection, certification and registration of employees in all places of employment where food products are prepared and sold, or offered for sale, for consumption by the public.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 44**—Presented by Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, San Francisco.

Whereas, The laundry workers in different parts of California are in need of organization, and because of this fact are forced to work for low wages and under adverse conditions; and

Whereas, Officials and members of the different unions can, by their suggestion and influence, greatly encourage the laundry workers in their localities to have a desire for and to attempt organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this thirty-second convention of the State Federation of Labor, in regular meeting assembled, that we urge the members of the different local unions to do all within their power to encourage a sentiment and desire for organization among the laundry workers in their various localities; and be it further

Resolved, That the officials and organizers of the central bodies do their utmost to form laundry workers' locals in their localities.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 45**—Presented by Laundry Workers' delegation, Union No. 26, San Francisco.

In view of the fact that many people employed in the laundry industry are compelled to stand all day upon a concrete floor unsurfaced with an elastic covering or other provision for the welfare of the employees; and

Whereas, Because of this condition (standing and working all day on the concrete's bare surface), a large percentage of the women employed in laundries are suffering with varicose veins, rheumatism, and many other ailments; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this thirty-second convention of the State Federation of Labor, in regular meeting assembled, that we urge a more rigid enforcement of the laws pertaining to the aforesaid conditions; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge the proper officials of the State Federation of Labor to devise the proper legislation to eliminate the aforementioned condition in the laundry industry.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 46**—Presented by Laundry Workers' delegation, Union No. 26, San Francisco.

Whereas, Many laundries are operated in basements and that part of buildings located beneath the ground level; and

Whereas, The operation of such laundries under those conditions are injurious to the health and welfare of those employed therein; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this thirty-second convention of the State Federation of Labor, in regular meeting assembled, that we urge a more rigid enforcement of the laws pertaining to the health and welfare of those employed under such conditions; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge the proper officials of the State Federation of Labor to devise the proper legislation which will prevent the employment of people under the aforesaid conditions.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 47**—Presented by Al C. Beck, of Culinary Workers' Union No. 708, Ventura.

Whereas, The Mexican Government is now enforcing its 90 per cent law, and has cancelled the passports of almost all American citizens who were working in Mexico, while at the same time Mexicans are permitted to enter the United States and secure employment here in competition with citizen labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Culinary Workers, through Culinary Workers' Local No. 708, request the Legislative Committee of the State Federation

of Labor to draft a resolution to be submitted to the American Federation of Labor, urging them to work for the passing of laws which will place immigration from Mexico under the quota as applied to immigration from European countries.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 48**—Presented by Benjamin Ellisberg, of Ornamental Plasterers' Union No. 460, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Criminal Syndicalist Law was enacted in 1919, in order to stop the great wave of strikes and struggles against wage cuts that took place at that time, making it a crime to even advocate any changes in the industrial or political systems; and

Whereas, Since this law was enacted, over five hundred workers have been arrested, of whom more than one hundred have been convicted on charges of criminal syndicalism, and most of these have been as a result of struggles for better living conditions; and

Whereas, Seven of these workers active in organizing the agricultural workers in Imperial Valley are now imprisoned in San Quentin and Folsom penitentiaries, through this law; and

Whereas, With the growing wage-cutting campaign in all industries and the continual extension of the working hours and speed-up methods, this law will be used more frequently than ever against all organizations of the working class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thirty-second annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor demands the immediate repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law of California; further

Resolved, That we are not satisfied with merely a partial reduction in the sentences of the Imperial Valley workers, but demand their immediate release, as well as all other workers convicted through this law; further

Resolved, That we endorse the work of the State Committee for the Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law, which is collecting signatures necessary to put before the voters of the State a referendum for the repeal of this anti-labor law, and call upon the members of all local unions to do everything possible for the success of this work; further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor of this State, to the State Legislature, to the Board of Prison Directors, and to every local union of this State.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 49**—Presented by J. W. Buzzell, of Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Procter & Gamble Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturers of Ivory Soap and of Crisco Cooking Compound, have received world-wide publicity upon the labor policy of that company in the operation of its plants located in several cities in the United States; and

Whereas, This company has built a plant in Long Beach, California, during the past year and a half, and said plant is now just about completed; and

Whereas, In the construction of this factory, the Procter & Gamble Company condoned and apparently encouraged wage-cutting contractors on the work, and, with one or two exceptions, all crafts employed received from 50 cents to \$1.50 below the wage scale, and in many instances they were employed for nine hours a day, despite repeated interviews and protests from representatives of organized labor in Long Beach and Los Angeles; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, as its convention in Santa Barbara, California, on September 14, 1931, that the widest possible publicity be given to the unfair attitude of the Procter & Gamble Company in the construction of its plant in Long Beach.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 50**—Presented by Jack Green, of Painters Union, No. 364, Santa Rosa.

Whereas, In the State of California, we find at the present time at least 800,000 workers unemployed, most of whom are left completely destitute and starving, without any outlook for employment and a hard winter ahead; and

Whereas, There is no kind of employment insurance, there being only a number of charity schemes, that hardly meet the great need for the hundreds of thousands of unemployed, and are in fact being used as a means for detracting the working class from the struggle for real insurance, being also used as a means of introducing forced labor in many cases for the miserable little food handed out; and

Whereas, As is quite generally admitted by even some of the most outstanding political tools of the bosses, that the coming winter will not bring any relief in the crisis, but holds in store more unemployment and starvation, and that the various charity schemes and programs for Public Works have been a complete failure; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 32nd California State Federation Convention goes on record for the establishment of Unemployed Insurance, to be financed by the government, from

funds raised through: Taxation of all incomes of \$5,000 a year or more, special inheritance tax on all fortunes of \$10,000 or over, the taxation of all salaries of public officials over \$3,000 and the diversion of all funds intended for building armaments into the unemployment Relief Fund; be it further

Resolved, That we condemn most emphatically the proposed Hornblower Unemployment Insurance Bill, the purpose of this bill is to divide the ranks of the workers, by limiting unemployed insurance to only those, that received below \$1800 a year, those having worked for at least six months during a period of two years, in the state of California, those that have paid into the insurance fund for at least six months. No insurance is to be paid to agricultural laborers, or workers losing their jobs because of strike activity, or for leaving without "reasonable" excuse. Furthermore, there is to be paid only \$7 to \$12 in one week out of four, that a worker is unemployed. The working class must fight most intensely against this vicious strike breaking bill; be it further

Resolved, That we endorse the introduction of a bill that provided unemployed insurance to all workers, irrespective of nationality, color, age, trade, or sex at the rate of \$15 during every week unemployed and \$3 per week for every dependent. Also that the government provide free rent, gas, and light to all unemployed; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Governor Rolph, to the State Legislature, and to all local unions in the State.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

**Proposition No. 51**—Presented by W. B. Cullen, of United Scenic Artists' Union, No. 235, B. of P. D. and P. of A., Hollywood.

Whereas, The use of machinery is rapidly increasing in the United States in general, and in the State of California in particular, lessening the amount of labor required; and

Whereas, The State of California has thus far failed to safeguard the interests of its citizens by providing proper legislation; and

Whereas, The result of this condition has been to create unemployment to a deplorable degree; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this State Federation urge the passage at the coming session of the legislature of laws regulating hours of employment to the end that five days of eight hours each shall constitute a working week for both male and female employees in the State of California, with the recommendation that salaries now in effect be maintained.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 52**—Presented by W. B. Cullen, of United Scenic Artists' Union, No. 235, B. of P. D. and P. of A., Hollywood.

Whereas, The United States in general, and the State of California in particular, is faced with a condition of unemployment during the coming winter unprecedented in our history; and

Whereas, No adequate relief is in sight to remedy this situation, and

Whereas, Many families will suffer untold hardship unless some relief is offered; therefore be it

Resolved, That wherever practicable employers shall be urged to investigate the condition of employees with the end in view to give employment to men or women with families to support, rather than to those who are single, unattached and without such responsibility.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 53**—Presented by W. B. Cullen, of United Scenic Artists' Union, No. 235, B. of P. D. and P. of A., Hollywood.

Whereas, The Eight-Hour Law for Female Employees in the State of California is not reasonably clear; and

Whereas, The Motion Picture Industry is exempted, according to a verbal ruling of the State's Attorney General; and

Whereas, Women in the Motion Picture Studios are required to work unreasonable hours, endangering the future welfare of the State; and

Whereas, Order No. 17, issued by the Division of Industrial Welfare under the caption "Industrial Welfare Commission Order No. 17—Motion Picture Industry (Effective August 11th)" does not adequately relieve the deplorable conditions of excessive hours, regardless of compensation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Federation take steps to enforce the present eight-hour law wherever possible and urge the passage of such amendments to the Eight-Hour Law for Females at the coming session of the State Legislature as will adequately remedy the situation and protect the women in the Motion Picture Industry in the manner intended by the original law passed for the benefit of the State of California and the protection of the health of potential mothers of our future citizens.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 54**—Presented by Garment Workers' Delegation, Union No. 131, Long Beach; No. 125, Los Angeles; No. 56, San Francisco.

Whereas, Every working man and woman in the State is affected adversely by the unemployment existing in every trade and occupation; and

Whereas, We believe that if any definite step is taken to relieve this terrible situation and to protect the organized workers it must be inaugurated and conducted by the organized workers themselves; and

Whereas, Many trade unions use either a union label shop card or button in their trades and that through these emblems the members of these trade unions can very successfully help each other by employing only members of the organized labor movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That each delegate to the California State Federation of Labor Convention assembled in Santa Barbara, California, will return to their respective organizations and endeavor to have established an order of business in each union meeting setting aside at least ten minutes or more for the discussion of union labels, shop cards or buttons and for reports from the membership regarding any purchases of union labeled goods or any employment given to members of organized labor.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 55**—Presented by Harry A. Milton, of Elevator Constructors Union, No. 8, San Francisco.

Whereas, Statistics reveal that more persons are conveyed on vertical transportation systems than are transported on horizontal systems; and

Whereas, The California Railroad Commission Laws safeguard the traveling public on horizontal transportation systems; and

Whereas, The industrial accident commission of California, under whose supervision vertical transportation systems are safeguarded to the traveling public, find it difficult to maintain an adequate personnel to safeguard the users of vertical transportation systems because of inadequate revenue to maintain an adequate personnel of supervisors; and

Whereas, A menace to the general public safety exists as a result of inexperienced and inefficient repairmen and maintenance men performing work on vertical transportation safety devices; and

Whereas, By issuing certificates of competency following due examination of proficiency the menace to the traveling public on vertical transportation would be eliminated; and

Whereas, The International Unions of Elevator Constructors Locals No. 8 and No. 18 of the State of California have caused to be introduced in the California State Legislature a bill known as Assembly Bill No. 1045 which if enacted will eliminate hazards of transportation on vertical transportation systems; therefore be it

Resolved, By the 32nd Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor assembled in Santa Barbara this 15th day of September, 1931, that the Legislative representatives of the California State Federation be directed to use their best endeavors to secure introduction and passage of Assembly Bill No. 1045 or a similar public protecting bill.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 56**—Presented by John F. Dalton, of Typographical Union, No. 174, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The one morning newspaper of Santa Barbara, namely, the Santa Barbara Morning Press, a union manned concern in all mechanical departments, has again demonstrated its progressive local spirit and fairness in reporting the proceedings of the California State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The many friends and merchants of Santa Barbara have demonstrated their friendliness toward Organized Labor through the advertising columns of the Morning Press in its outstanding Labor Edition of Monday, September 14, 1931; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Santa Barbara, California, this 15th day of September, 1931, extend to the Santa Barbara Morning Press and its many advertisers felicitations and best wishes for continued success and friendly relations.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

**Proposition No. 57**—Presented by George Schlueter, of Laundry Workers Union, No. 33, San Jose.

Whereas, The Local No. 33, Laundry Workers of San Jose, are in dire need of assistance at the present time to abolish the broken shifts that have been inaugurated in the past few months, we ask the support of this Convention and also help to bring about the hours as they prevail in other union laundries; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record in favor of giving this support.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

**Proposition No. 58**—Presented by J. A. Kelleher and Chas. Gibeau, of National Federation of P. O. Clerks Union, No. 2, San Francisco.

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

Whereas, In many postoffices 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 hours 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. 59**—Presented by Henry Lubkert, of Machinist Union, No. 284, Oakland.

Whereas, It is now fully demonstrated that the influence of Labor in behalf of the workers is of such tremendous value that it can never be measured by dollars and cents; and

Whereas, The policy of Labor in demanding justice for the workers rather than commercial profits has also proven to be highly successful; and

Whereas, The membership of Oakland Lodge 284, International Association of Machinists, be placed on record and instruct their delegate to the State Convention to present this resolution and to use his tireless efforts to further the activities for the pardon of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings from the State prison of this State; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 32nd Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor held in the City of Santa Barbara starting September 14, 1931, shall include in their proceedings the asking of the Governor of the State of California to pardon Tom Mooney and to use his Executive position to bring about the pardon of Warren K. Billings; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor shall continue its activities for the pardon of these two innocent men, in the face of their proven innocence.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

## SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY

### Afternoon Session

C. C. Hopkins announced that the official convention photograph will be taken at 12 m., Wednesday at the Courthouse.

Convention called to order by President Hoch at 2 p. m.

Secretary Scharrenberg read the following communications, inviting the convention to convene in Modesto in 1932:

From Modesto Chamber of Commerce; Modesto Exchange Club; Modesto Rotary Club; Modesto Kiwanis Club; Attorneys Dennett & Zion, Modesto; Modesto Local 1235, United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America.

The following speakers were introduced by President Hoch:

Delegate Daisy A. Houck, Garment Workers 125, Los Angeles, who is a member of the General Executive Board of United Garment Workers of America. She urged a greater demand for the union label on clothing.

Vice-President John T. Thorpe of the International Association of Machinists (Coast District). He spoke of measures taken by his organization to combat the present crisis.

Director of Education J. L. Kerchen, member of Teachers' Union, San Francisco, spoke on Economic Problems. He pledged continued co-operation.

Vice-President Hugo Ernst of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, urged legislation necessary to cope with present situation.

Delegate Daniel F. Tattenham, San Francisco, Vice-President of the International Union of Journeymen Barbers. He urged organized labor to ask for the Union Shop Card in all barber shops; stressed the fact that organized Journeymen Barbers' methods are the best guarantee of sanitation and cleanliness.

Walter B. Mathewson, United States Director of Employment for California, gave a brief outline of his department's activities. He pledged his whole-hearted assistance to the cause of labor.

No further business appearing. President Hoch declared the convention adjourned until 9:30 a. m. Wednesday.

## THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY

### Wednesday, September 16, 1931—Morning Session

The convention was called to order by President Hoch at 9:30 a. m.

### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

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

**Los Angeles**—Women's Union Label League No. 36 (108): Anna Corrigan, 36; Jessie Armstrong, 36; Mamie Huber, 36.

**Oakland**—Barbers No. 134: Leo Winn (Additional Delegate).

On motion, the report of Committee was adopted.

Secretary Scharrenberg read the following telegrams:

Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, urging acceptance of invitation to convene in that city in 1932.

Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 70 of Alameda County, extending greetings.

Chas. Odgers, President Modesto Culinary Alliance, extending invitation to that city in 1932.

Modesto Painters local, inviting Convention to that city in 1932.

Sacramento County Board of Supervisors extending invitation to meet in that city in 1932.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Chairman Murphy of the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report:

**Proposition No. 2**—Presented by Al Berryessa of Federal Employees' Union No. 1 of San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of Committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 3**—Presented by Al Berryessa of Federal Employees' Union No. 1 of San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of Committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 19**—Presented by Charles H. Rohrer of Electrical Workers Union, No. 428, Bakersfield.

Committee recommends resolution be filed.

Report of Committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 20**—Presented by Charles H. Rohrer, of Kern County Central Labor Council, Bakersfield.

Committee recommends resolution be referred to incoming Executive Council.

Report of Committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 22**—Presented by Samuel S. White, of Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of Committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 9**—Presented by Seamen's Delegation of San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of Committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 25**—Presented by Seamen's Delegation, San Francisco.

Committee recommended resolution be referred to incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Furuseth opposed recommendation of Resolutions Committee, and asked that resolution be adopted.

Chairman Murphy of Resolutions Committee spoke at length in defense of report of the committee.

Delegate Flynn, San Francisco, favored committee's recommendation.

Delegate Cal Daggett, San Francisco, stated that Newton D. Baker attended the Pressman's International Convention and spoke in favor of Labor.

Delegate Dalton of Los Angeles, spoke in favor of the Committee's report.

The report of Committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 10**—Presented by Andrew Furuseth, of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Committee recommends non-concurrence.

Delegate Furuseth spoke against the committee's recommendation.

Delegate Jackson, Pasadena, spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

Delegate Johnson, San Francisco, spoke at length on the question.

Chairman Murphy, of Resolution Committee, gave a resume of committee's consideration of this resolution.

Delegate Buzzell suggested changes in the resolution.

Delegate Rhys offered an amendment that the entire subject matter be referred back to committee.

Delegate Furuseth again spoke for adoption of resolution.

President Hoch then adjourned convention until 2 p. m., stating that Proposition No. 10 would be taken up after nomination of officers.

## THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY

## Afternoon Session

Convention called to order by President Hoch at 2 o'clock.

## SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

The committee recommended the seating of the following delegate:

**San Francisco**—Masters, Mates and Pilots, No. 89: Captain John G. Moreno, 100.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

## NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

President Hoch announced that nomination of officers was in order, and called Past President John F. Dalton to the chair.

**President.**—A. W. Hoch, Los Angeles Machinists, was nominated for re-election by John S. Horn.

The nomination was seconded by J. W. Buzzell, C. E. Edmonds and Joseph Hoenig. No further nominations being made, the chair declared same closed.

President Hoch resumed the chair.

The following nominations for Vice-Presidents were made:

**First District**—E. F. Nelson, San Diego Stage Employees, was nominated by E. H. Dowell.

**Second District**—C. H. Isgrig, Elevator Constructors, was nominated by Delegate Sanders.

Roy E. Gelston, Long Beach Central Labor Council, was nominated by Delegate Coulter, of Long Beach.

J. Dalton, Los Angeles; C. B. Hammer and Mae Stoneman, Long Beach, seconded the nomination of C. H. Isgrig.

Delegate Edmonds seconded the nomination of Roy E. Gelston.

**Third District**—James Matthams, Santa Barbara Carpenters, was nominated by C. C. Hopkins.

His nomination was seconded by the following: J. E. Hopkins, San Francisco; Bee Tumber, C. Hammer, H. L. Alcorn, E. F. Barrett, F. M. Glasgow, Robert Rogers, all of Santa Barbara; W. C. Fry, Ventura; Geo. Hobbs, Santa Maria.

**Fourth District**—C. H. Rohrer, Kern County Labor Council, was nominated by M. E. Bruce, Fresno.

H. R. Snow, Fresno, was nominated by F. B. Williams, Stage Employees, San Francisco.

**Fifth District**—A. J. Felt, Painters, Modesto, was nominated by Mae Stoneman of Long Beach.

C. C. Nunnally, Typographical Union, Modesto, was nominated by Delegate Fry, Ventura.

Delegate Schiff, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco, and Delegate Gleeson of Merced, seconded the nomination of A. J. Felt.

Delegate L'Estrange of Los Angeles, H. H. Tunney, San Diego, and Delegate Schwartz of San Francisco, seconded the nomination of C. C. Nunnally.

J. W. Southwick was nominated by E. H. Dowell, of San Diego.

**Sixth District**—Ros Mannina, San Jose Barbers, was nominated by Delegate Desepte.

His nomination was seconded by the following delegates: Daniel F. Tattenham, San Francisco; Earl Moorhead, San Jose; George Schleuter, San Jose; John T. Thorpe, Sacramento; and Frank Ruggles of San Jose.

**Seventh District**—George Durand, Oakland Street Carmen, was nominated by Delegate Fee.

Nomination was seconded by the following delegates: Carlson, Lubkert, Roberts and Blanchard.

**Eighth District**—Elma F. Smith, Napa Garment Workers, was nominated by Anna M. Culberson of San Francisco.

Anne Peterson, Los Angeles; Nellie Casey, San Francisco; Daisy Houck, Los Angeles; W. G. Desepte, San Francisco seconded the nomination.

**Ninth District**—Charles S. Child, San Francisco Laundry Workers, was nominated by Delegate Tattenham.

Nomination seconded by Roy Burt, San Francisco.

James E. Hopkins, San Francisco Teamsters, was nominated by Delegate Albert J. Rogers.

Anthony L. Noriega, San Francisco Motion Picture Projectionists, was nominated by A. S. Morey, San Francisco.

Seconded by J. W. Gillette, Los Angeles.

B. F. Dodge, Cooks 44, San Francisco, was nominated by Delegate Ernst.

Bee Tumber of Santa Barbara and Gus Becker of San Francisco, seconded the nomination.

**Tenth District**—Geo. W. Stokel, Sacramento Teamsters, was nominated by D. D. Sullivan, Sacramento.

Seconded by Delegates Ennis, Daggett, Pike, Becker and McElrath.

**Secretary-Treasurer**—Paul Scharrenberg was nominated by Delegate Dalton of Los Angeles.

Secretary Scharrenberg's nomination was seconded by Delegates Francoeur, Hoenig, Woodward, Child and Weber.

**A. F. of L. Delegate**—Edward McLaughlin, San Francisco Teamsters, was nominated by Delegate Ernst.

Seconded by Delegate Brown of San Francisco Molders; Ennis, Hopkins, Fee and Dalton.

T. C. Meagher, Painters, San Francisco, was nominated by Mae Stoneman.

President Hoch then appointed the following delegates to serve on the election board:

#### ELECTION BOARD

**Supervisors**—Frank L. Johnston, Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles; John C. Daly, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco; R. W. Hale, Butchers No. 229, San Diego.

**Tally Clerks**—Frank R. Woodward, Auto Mechanics No. 1305, San Francisco; W. C. George, Oil Workers No. 120, Ventura; Geo. Dalton, Stage Employees No. 442, Santa Barbara; J. A. Goldrainer, Central Labor Council, San Pedro; Paul Guderly, Bakers No. 24, San Francisco; Harry McElrath, Barbers No. 112, Sacramento; Wm. H. Army, Electrical Workers No. 18, Los Angeles; Mike E. Bruce, Labor Council, Fresno; C. G. Carlsen, Carmen No. 192, Oakland.

Several committee meetings were announced.

President Hoch announced further consideration of the report of the Committee on Resolutions and said that delegates would be limited to five minutes debate.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS—Continued

**Proposition No. 10**—The discussion of Proposition No. 10 was resumed.

Delegate Buzzell spoke in favor of motion to refer resolution back to committee.

Delegate Osterloh opposed referring resolution back to committee.

Delegate Monroe Williams spoke against allowing legislation to be enacted without proper interpretation.

Delegate McGuire opposed legislation that permits injunction.

Delegate Hoenig moved for previous question. Motion carried.

Chairman Murphy spoke briefly on the subject matter of the resolution.

The amendment was defeated and the report of the committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 18**—Presented by H. H. Sudenga, of Typographical Union No. 583, Pasadena.

**Proposition No. 7**—Presented by Theodore Johnson and John F. Metcalf of San Francisco Labor Council.

The committee reported jointly upon Propositions No. 7 and No. 18. The same subject is dealt with in both propositions. The committee recommended adoption of Proposition No. 18 and filing of Proposition No. 7.

Delegate Dowell, San Diego Labor Council, spoke on newspaper publicity in connection with Volstead Act.

Delegate Rogers, Bottlers, San Francisco, stated that proper legislation in regard to prohibition would put over a million men to work. All business would benefit.

Delegate Ernst spoke in opposition to the "noble experiment," and asked for unanimous adoption of resolution.

Delegate Muri, San Francisco, spoke in favor of the resolution.

Delegate Morey, Musicians San Francisco, asked for endorsement of resolution.

Delegate Sanders opposed any government tax on wine and beer.

The report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 4**—Presented by Al Berryessa and Anthony L. Noriega of Federal Employees Union No. 1 of San Francisco.

Committee recommended adoption.

Report of committee adopted.

Secretary Scharrenberg read the following:

I desire to decline the nomination as delegate to the A. F. of L., in favor of Edward McLaughlin.

T. C. MEAGHER.

The following resolutions were introduced by unanimous consent:

**Proposition No. 60**—Presented by F. L. Woodward of Machinists Union, No. 1305, San Francisco.

Whereas, During the month of March, 1931, the Bureau of Reclamation, United States Department of Interior, awarded the contract for the construction of Hoover Dam to The Six Companies, Inc., of San Francisco, and

Whereas, During the past six months, The Six Companies, Inc., have been actively engaged in the work of building Hoover Dam and its appurtenances, employing hundreds of men of the crafts necessary to that work, and

Whereas, The Six Companies, Inc., have to date taken full advantage of the country's unemployment situation, by hiring men to work on work of the most hazardous nature and at wages from 25 to 40 per cent below the established scales of the respective crafts, and

Whereas, The Six Companies, Inc. have since they received the contract for building Hoover Dam, consistently refused to meet or discuss wages with any representatives of Labor, and

Whereas, The ability of The Six Companies, Inc. to complete the work of building this project is to a certain extent contingent upon the Congress of the United States voting additional funds; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, authorize its officers to communicate with our State senators and members of Congress petitioning them to refrain from voting further funds to carry on the construction work of this project, until such time as The Six Companies, Inc. are willing to establish wage scales on the project that will conform to the prevailing wage scales that have been established by the respective crafts; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates of this Federation stand instructed to submit this question at the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, requesting that body to endorse our action, and in a national way conform to the intent of the preceding resolve.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

**Proposition No. 61**—Presented by D. F. Cameron and L. R. Barnes of Electrical Workers Union No. 418, Pasadena.

#### California's Prevailing Wage Law

Whereas, There has been indicated in some cities of Southern California, an opposition to the enforcement of the State law requiring payment of the prevailing wage on public works, and

Whereas, Deputy City Attorney H. H. Harris of Los Angeles has ruled that the State law is invalid insofar as its application to cities operating under a Freeholder's Charter is concerned, and

Whereas, This would affect 25 to 30 cities, including the larger ones, and is of paramount importance to the enforcement of the law throughout the State; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed and are hereby empowered, to retain such legal counsel, and take such legislative action as is necessary to insure the enforcement of this, the prevailing wage law of California.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

**Proposition No. 62**—Presented by D. F. Cameron and L. R. Barnes of Electrical Worker's Union No. 418, Pasadena.

#### Federal Prevailing Wage Law

Whereas, The present Federal prevailing wage law applies only to public buildings of over \$5,000.00, and

Whereas, A large portion of the many millions of Federal monies appropriated in California is for public works other than buildings; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, here assembled, instruct its officers to request all United States Senators and Congressmen from California to exert every influence to amend this law, making it apply to all Federal projects.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

President Hoch adjourned Convention until 9:30 Thursday morning.

### FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

#### Thursday, September 17, 1931—Morning Session

The convention was called to order by President Hoch at 9:30 a. m.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Election of officers being declared in order, the Supervisors of Election took charge. Supervisor Hale being absent, President Hoch appointed Tally Clerk Frank R. Woodward as a Supervisor. Ballots were cast by the delegates, after which the Election Board retired and convention business was resumed.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS—Continued**

**Proposition No. 26.**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups of Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Santa Barbara.  
Committee recommended concurrence.  
Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 27.**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups of Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Santa Barbara.  
Committee recommended concurrence.  
Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 28.**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups of Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Santa Barbara.  
Committee recommended adoption.  
Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 29.**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups of Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Santa Barbara.  
Committee recommended approval.  
Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 30.**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups of Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Santa Barbara.  
Committee recommended adoption.  
Delegate J. Hoenig, Los Angeles Postal Clerks, spoke in favor of the resolution.  
Delegate Monroe Williams, San Francisco, spoke in favor of the resolution and stressed the importance of the assistance of public opinion.  
Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 31.**—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups of Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Santa Barbara.  
Committee recommended approval.  
Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 58.**—Presented by J. A. Kelleher and Charles Gibeau, of National Federation of P. O. Clerks' Union No. 2, San Francisco.  
Committee recommended approval.  
Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 32.**—Presented by James Chesnut of Carpenters' Union No. 1710, Mill Valley.  
Committee recommends matter be referred to incoming Executive Board.  
Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 41.**—Presented by E. H. Dowell, of Federated Trades and Labor Council, San Diego.  
Committee recommended adoption.  
Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 47.**—Presented by Al. C. Beck of Culinary Workers' Union No. 708, Ventura.  
Committee recommended approval.  
Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 44.**—Presented by Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, San Francisco.  
Committee recommended adoption.  
Delegate R. Burt asked organized labor's support in the cause of the laundry workers' fight for better conditions.  
Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 57.**—Presented by George Schlueter, of Laundry Workers' Union No. 33, San Jose.  
Committee recommended approval.  
Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 33.**—Presented by Benjamin Ellisberg, of Ornamental Plasterers' Union No. 460, San Francisco.

The committee recommended matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council.  
Delegate B. Ellisberg urged unanimous adoption of resolution.  
Delegate J. Green, Painters No. 364, Santa Rosa, seconded motion.  
Delegate Dowell, San Diego, offered the following amendment:  
Add to last paragraph of Resolution No. 33:  
"And that the Executive Board be instructed to use their best efforts to forward the movement for the five-day week and the six-hour day."

In answer to Delegate P. Flynn of San Francisco, Dowell gave his reasons for favoring amendment. Flynn then urged adoption of committee report.

Delegate F. Jackson favored adoption of amendment.

Delegate Charles Child, Laundry Drivers, San Francisco, urged delegates to read the officers' reports and study the recommendations on the subject of reducing hours and increasing wages.

Delegate Gabbe, San Diego Typographical Union, called attention to the value of propaganda and publicity derived from favorable legislation in regard to this resolution.

Delegate White, Kern County, stated he favored 30-hour week to remedy condition brought about through replacement of man-power by machinery.

Secretary Scharrenberg called attention to the officers' reports, and read the recommendations made by President Hoch in his report relative to the shorter work day, etc.

Delegate Gifford, Los Angeles Carpenters, favored the committee report.

President Hoch announced that discussion of Proposition No. 33 would be resumed during the afternoon session.

President Hoch introduced E. H. Fitzgerald, member of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, who at present is Commissioner of Conciliation of the United States Department of Labor (Pacific Coast District).

### REPORT OF ELECTION BOARD

Santa Barbara, September 17, 1931.

Chairman Johnston of the Election Board reported as follows:

We, your Election Committee, have tabulated the ballots, and submit the following report:

For **Vice-President, District 4**—H. R. Snow, 43,350; C. H. Rohrer, 10,162.

For **Vice-President, District 5**—C. C. Nunnally, 36,989; J. W. Southwick, 8,957; A. J. Felt, 8,079.

Total vote cast, 54,025. A majority is 27,013.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK L. JOHNSTON,  
JOHN C. DALY,  
FRANK R. WOODWARD,  
Supervisors of Election.

(See tabulated vote at end of book.)

The following were then declared elected:

**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; Roy E. Gelston, Long Beach Central Labor Council.

Third District—James Matthams, Carpenters No. 1062 of Santa Barbara.

Fourth District—H. R. Snow, Stage Employees No. 158, Fresno.

Fifth District—C. C. Nunnally, Typographical Union No. 689, Modesto.

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; B. F. Dodge, Cooks No. 44, 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—Edward McLaughlin, San Francisco Teamsters No. 85.

Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

### FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

#### Afternoon Session

The President called the convention to order at 2 o'clock.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS—Continued

**Proposition No. 33.**—The discussion of this proposition was resumed.

Delegate Cameron, Pile Drivers, San Francisco, moved to amend the amendment that matter be referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

Delegate Flynn again spoke in favor of committee's recommendation, and asked for adoption of same.

Previous question called for. Amendment to re-refer to Committee on Officers' Report carried.

**Proposition No. 48.**—Presented by Benjamin Ellisberg, of Ornamental Plasterers' Union No. 460, San Francisco.

Committee recommends resolution be referred to incoming Executive Board.

Delegate Ellisberg urged adoption of the resolution.

Delegate Buzzell, Pattern Makers, Los Angeles, favored the committee's report and stated that in Los Angeles certain communists were using the initiative campaign to vilify the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Lubin of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 521 of Los Angeles made mention of the philosophy and the alleged unprogressive spirit of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Andrew Furuseth answered Lubin.

Secretary Scharrenberg declared that the Criminal Syndicalism law was enacted to combat I. W. W. activities during the period of the World War. He pointed out that the California State Federation of Labor had declared its intention to defend any member of any American Federation of Labor union who claimed he was prosecuted under the Criminal Syndicalism law for carrying on any authorized trade union activity, but that no one had ever come forward with such a claim. He favored repeal of the law, but questioned the advisability of using the Initiative and pointed to the fact that two previous Initiative campaigns had collapsed for want of sufficient signatures.

Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 52.**—Presented by W. B. Cullen of United Scenic Artists' Union No. 235, B. of P. D. and P. of A., Hollywood.

Committee recommends proposition be referred to incoming Executive Board.

Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 62.**—Presented by D. F. Cameron and L. R. Barnes of Electrical Workers No. 418, Pasadena.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Report of committee adopted.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Secretary Buzzell of the Committee on Legislation made the following report:

**Proposition No. 61.**—Presented by D. F. Cameron and L. R. Barnes of Electrical Workers' Union No. 418, Pasadena.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 15.**—Presented by Joseph J. Blanchard of Street Carmen's Union No. 518, San Francisco.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 16.**—Presented by H. L. Alcorn of Carpenters' Union No. 1062, Santa Barbara.

Your committee, recognizing that a forest fire creates an emergency of a critical nature, which might easily make it necessary for the authorities to temporarily employ emergency forces, recommends the adoption of this resolution and in addition that the legislative representatives of the Federation endeavor to secure legislation providing for an adequate and decent wage for such emergency workers as well as to pay for clothing or other property of theirs that might be destroyed because of their employment.

Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 21.**—Presented by Samuel S. White, of Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield.

Committee recommends adoption of this resolution with further recommendations that this convention declare wages or salary up to \$5000 per year should not be deemed income for taxable purposes and that the convention reiterate its opposition to a sales tax in any form and most vigorously oppose any attempt to raise public revenue by that method.

Delegate S. White, Kern County Labor Council, spoke in favor of the committee's report.

Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 23.**—Presented by D. D. Sullivan of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 60, Sacramento.

Committee recommended adoption.

T. A. Rotell, Draftsmen, San Francisco, spoke for the committee's recommendation.

Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 36.**—Presented by Robert L. Ennis, William J. Osterloh and D. D. Sullivan of Federated Trades, Bookbinders 31-125, Printing Pressmen No. 60, San Francisco and Sacramento.

Committee recommended adoption.  
Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 40.**—Presented by E. H. Dowell of Federated Trades and Labor Council, San Diego.

Committee recommended adoption.  
Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 43.**—Presented by Al. C. Beck, Culinary Workers No. 708, Ventura. The committee reported as follows:

“This is a subject that has twice been before the conventions of this Federation and on each occasion the convention has disapproved the theory that employees should be forced to submit to personal medical examinations; therefore your committee does not recommend adoption of this resolution. However, the proponents who appeared before your committee desire assistance from this Federation in an effort to secure regulatory legislation for their craft, legislation which would set up a proficient standard based upon experience in the work; therefore your committee recommends that the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council to report to the next convention whether or not such a bill could be drafted that would be in conformity with the principles of the American Federation of Labor and that would stand attack in the courts.”

Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 45.**—Presented by Laundry Workers' delegation, Union No. 26, San Francisco.

Committee recommended adoption.  
Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 46.**—Presented by Laundry Workers' delegation, Union No. 26, San Francisco.

Committee recommended adoption.  
Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 53.**—Presented by W. B. Cullen of United Scenic Artists' Union No. 235, B. of P. D. and P. A. of Hollywood.

Committee recommends this resolution be referred to incoming Executive Council for a complete investigation and report on the conditions complained of therein.

Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 55.**—Presented by Harry A. Milton of Elevator Constructors' Union No. 8, San Francisco.

Committee recommended adoption.  
Report of committee adopted.

The committee reported jointly on Propositions Nos. 17 and 51, as follows:

**Proposition No. 17.**—Presented by Robert W. Willis, of Central Labor Council, Richmond.

**Proposition No. 51.**—Presented by W. B. Cullen of United Scenic Artists' Union No. 235, B. of P. D. and P. of A., Hollywood.

These two resolutions are so near alike that your committee treats with them both at the same time.

The principle that wages and hours of labor in private industry should be regulated by law, except for women and children, is not a sound principle, but is one which, if followed, would soon destroy organizations of labor and would take from the workers every opportunity to make either wages or working hours conform to the high standards set as the objective of organized labor. Your committee, therefore, recommends non-concurrence of both resolutions Nos. 17 and 51.

Report of committee adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. COOK, Chairman,  
GEORGE STOKEL,  
J. W. BUZZELL,  
HUGO ERNST,  
CARL FLETCHER,  
Committee on Legislation.

Delegate Buzzell asked for adoption of committee's report as a whole. Motion carried.

#### REPORT OF GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

Delegate T. J. Roberts, chairman of Grievance Committee, submitted the following report:

**Proposition No. 24.**—Presented by Dick L'Estrange of Assistant Directors' Union No. 18096, Los Angeles.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Report of committee adopted.

The committee reported jointly on Propositions Nos. 5 and 6.

**Proposition No. 5**—Presented by H. H. Tunney and W. R. Hale of Meat Cutters' Union No. 229, San Diego.

**Proposition No. 6**—Presented by Earl A. Moorehead of Butchers' Union No. 506, San Diego.

Committee recommends adoption of Proposition No. 6 and filing of Proposition No. 5.

H. H. Tunny spoke in favor of the committee's report.

Delegate Earl A. Moorehead favored the resolution recommended by the committee.

Report of committee adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. ROBERTS, Chairman;  
A. R. GIFFORD,  
GEORGE G. KIDWELL,  
EDWARD H. DOWELL,  
WALTER A. WEBER.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS

Chairman Anne Peterson read the report as follows:

**Proposition No. 1**—Presented by L. P. Acton, D. Schwartz, J. Silberstein, A. Costa, R. E. Grant and J. J. Sutton of Chauffeurs Union No. 265, San Francisco.

Committee recommended that matter be referred to incoming Executive Council.

Secretary Scharrenberg asked if committee had considered plans for financing a radio station.

Delegate White spoke of difficulties in establishing a radio station. He urged support of Chicago Federation of Labor station, Chicago.

Delegate Blanchard, San Francisco, spoke on the excessive cost of broadcasting over San Francisco stations.

Delegate Acton, one of the introducers of the resolution spoke at length in favor of the resolution.

Delegate R. Burt, Laundry Workers, San Francisco, claims radio a wonderful medium for advertising, but pointed out that union men and women must take the lead in demanding the label before asking others to do so.

Delegate Gabbe, San Diego Typographical Union, called attention to excessive cost of radio advertising. He advocated the use of newspaper advertising as economical and successful.

Delegate Schwartz mentioned chauffeurs insist membership patronize label goods.

W. G. Desepte, San Francisco, spoke on the frailty of union members in regard to patronizing union-made articles.

Delegate Rotell spoke against resolution.

Delegates Huber, Fee, Hoenig and Rogers also spoke on the subject.

Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 11**—Presented by George W. Keller of Bakers Union No. 37, Los Angeles.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 12**—Presented by George W. Keller of Bakers Union No. 37, Los Angeles.

Committee recommends adoption.

Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 13**—Presented by George W. Keller of Bakers Union No. 37, Los Angeles.

Committee recommends adoption.

Delegates Becker, Keller and Guderley spoke on the fight being waged against Continental Baking Company.

Report of committee adopted.

The following resolution was introduced by unanimous consent:

**Proposition No. 63**—Presented by Frank L. Woodward of Machinists No. 1305, Frank Brown of Molders No. 164, Wm. G. Leishman of Molders No. 164, Wm. H. Urmy of Electrical Workers No. 83, W. L. Rhys of Electrical Workers No. 6, Frank Dunn of Boilermakers No. 92, John T. Thorpe of Machinists No. 33.

Whereas, Associated Press reports of today indicate that as an economy measure, President Hoover proposes to halt the construction of destroyers for which fifteen million dollars was set aside, and which represent one-third of the naval building program recently authorized by Congress; and

Whereas, The construction of these destroyers will furnish work to thousands of workmen in our shipyards, thus helping to relieve the volume of unemployment that exists in our country; and

Whereas, We believe that all work of a public nature provided for by congressional action should be started at once and carried forward to its completion in the most expedient manner; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby authorize its Secretary to communicate to President Hoover our protest against the use of presidential power in curtailment of the naval construction program authorized by Congress, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this protest be furnished each of the United States Senators of California and each of the Congressmen of California.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

President Hoch adjourned convention until 9:30 Friday morning.

### FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

#### Friday, September 18, 1931—Morning Session

Convention was called to order by President Hoch at 9:30 a. m.

President Hoch introduced Dan Sullivan, Vice-President of the National Association of Letter Carriers. Brother Sullivan extended fraternal greetings.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS—(Continued)

**Proposition No. 14**—Presented by Frank Brown and Wm. G. Leishman, of Molders Union No. 164, San Francisco.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Delegate Frank Brown urged the delegates, when buying stoves, to be sure of union-made product; not that of convict labor.

Report of Committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 37**—Presented by John T. Thorpe of Machinists' Union No. 33, Sacramento.

Committee recommends adoption.

Delegate Thorpe, Machinists, San Francisco, spoke for the resolution and asked support of auto mechanics.

Report of Committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 38**—Presented by John T. Thorpe of Machinists' Union No. 33, Sacramento.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Recommendation of Committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 39**—Presented by Henry Lubkert of Machinists' Union No. 284, Oakland.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Report of Committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 42**—Presented by Wm. R. Michener of Asbestos Workers' Union No. 5, Los Angeles.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Report of committee adopted.

**Proposition No. 49**—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Pattern Makers' Association Los Angeles.

The committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 54**—Presented by Garment Workers' Delegation, Union No. 131, Long Beach; No. 125, Los Angeles; No. 56, San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

**Proposition No. 56**—Presented by John F. Dalton of Typographical Union No. 174, Los Angeles.

The committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee then submitted the following "We Don't Patronize List," as revised to date:

#### 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, Los Angeles and San Diego; Inter-State Baking Company in Los Angeles, Long Beach, Anaheim, and Glendale; National Biscuit Company; Products of Milk Producers' Association of Central California; 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; Meyers Baking Co., San Bernardino.

**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).

**Newspapers and Periodicals:** Riverside Evening Press, The Grizzly Bear, Collier's Weekly, American Magazine, Woman's Home Companion, Farm and Fireside, Mentor.

**Hotels, Resorts, etc.:** Hughes Hotel, Fresno; Hotel Stockton and Coffee Shop, Stockton; Yosemite Park and Curry Co., operating concessions in Yosemite National Park.

**Machinery:** Marchant Calculating Co., Marine Engineering & Supply Co.  
This completes the report of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE PETERSON, Chairman;  
WILLIAM RHYS,  
M. E. BRUCE,  
GUS BECKER,  
WILLIAM J. CONBOY,  
Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS (Continued)

Chairman Murphy submitted the following:

**Proposition No. 63**—Presented by Frank L. Woodward of Machinists No. 1305, Frank Brown of Molders No. 164, Wm. F. Leishman of Molders No. 164, Wm. H. Umy of Electrical Workers No. 83, W. L. Rhys of Electrical Workers No. 6, Frank Dunn of Boilermakers No. 75, John T. Thorpe of Machinists No. 33.

The committee recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was adopted.

This completes the committee's report.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL C. MURPHY, Chairman;  
GEO. DURAND,  
CLYDE H. ISGRIG,  
ROBERT L. ENNIS,  
C. W. DEAL,

Committee on Resolutions.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

Chairman Dalton read the following report:

Officers and delegates attending the thirty-second annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

We, your Committee on Officers' Reports, herewith submit the following:

##### President's Report

One-half of this report deals with unemployment, its effects upon the workers, and most practical means to win the war against unemployment. He says: "We now call upon our law-making bodies to cause to be made a most intense and scientific study of this social disease," and he points out how, "by scientific study, we have been able to fly, to talk over the air, to send pictures by wire, to increase production, and raise greater crops," and concludes that "by the proper study and application employment can be so arranged that all of those who desire may be regularly employed. A social order that permits a great part of its people to spend many months in idleness cannot survive without most disastrous consequences."

A more profound, up to date and scientific analysis of the question of unemployment and its menace to the nation and our state, as well as the need of scientific treatment

thereof, would be hard to equal in so few words. But this is but one paragraph of a page and a half of equally terse, and accurate statements pertaining to this great problem and the means required to relieve our situation.

He presents a summarized practical program for the permanent relief of unemployment, more comprehensive and wide in the application of practical remedies than suggested in any resolution or other report submitted to this convention.

President Hoch thus summarizes labor's program against unemployment:

"Our program, as outlined from time to time by the spokesmen for Organized Labor, may be summarized as follows:

"First—Stabilization of industry. In other words, arrange as far as possible to have production continue throughout the year, rather than spasmodic as at present.

"Second—Shorten the number of working hours and workings days per week, with no reduction in weekly wages. Instead of decreasing wages, there must come an increase in wage earners' income in proportion to increasing production. If wages are reduced this plan will be useless. A revival in business cannot be brought about by cutting down the purchasing power of the masses.

"Third—Enactment of an Unemployment Insurance as advocated by the California State Federation of Labor.

"I have dealt with the subject of unemployment at length, as it is the most important question we have to solve.

"The time has come when Organized Labor, the only institution that can and does speak for labor, should demand that the President of the United States prevail upon Congress to enact such legislation and appropriate such moneys as will bring relief to the millions unemployed.

"That Congress be urged to place a tax on excessive profits, that the tax on large incomes and inheritances be increased.

"President Hoover asked Labor not to go on strike for an increase in wages during this crisis. Labor has kept its pledge. He also asked the employers not to reduce wages. **THEY HAVE REFUSED TO HEED THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

"We now call upon him to use his best efforts to see that the powers and duties of the Secretary of Labor be extended that unscrupulous employers who use an industrial crisis to exploit their employees are properly disciplined.

"This convention, as the spokesman for California labor, should also urge upon the Governor of California to call a special session of the Legislature within the next sixty days for the purpose of passing such legislation as will give immediate relief to the thousands of unemployed citizens of our great state."

Two propositions have been introduced relating to unemployment. One of these is Proposition No. 33, referred to this committee after an extended debate on Thursday. It will be noted that the same ideas are there presented, in but slightly different language as to meaning, but with far less force and precision, unless the term "technological unemployment" be thought more scientific and up to date than what President Hoch terms "a social disease."

Both are agreed that without a gradual increase in wages accompanying the decrease in working hours, such shortening of the hours of labor will not prove an adequate or desirable remedy.

The President would increase the purchasing power of the masses, and add the further security of unemployment insurance. The President further charges employers with having refused to heed President Hoover in pledging no reduction of wages, and that Labor kept its pledge. He therefore calls upon President Hoover to extend the powers of the Secretary of Labor to discipline employers that take advantage of the unemployed situation by reducing wages. He further calls upon Governor Rolph of California as well as upon President Hoover to call the State and Federal Legislatures into session to appropriate funds for the relief of unemployment.

It is respectfully submitted that President Hoch in his report has presented a practical, scientific and statesmanlike program for the amelioration of unemployment, and that organized labor of California has in this report been presented with a program for the cure of unemployment, second to no other program of similar character presented by any other single person here or elsewhere.

The committee recommends concurrence in this part of the President's report. Adopted.

In the report of Secretary Scharrenberg, under caption of "Unemployment Relief," and in the report on labor legislation, account is given of the Executive Council having indorsed the Hearst plan for a five billion dollar federal bond issue. Further approval of Senator Fellom's proposed initiative for a one hundred million dollar bond issue, to be devoted to the elimination of railroad crossings and completion of state highways. Also information that Governor Rolph may call a special session of the Legislature, and that he has appointed a special commission of eminent men and women, among whom Will J. French, a trade-unionist, to study the unemployment problem and propose remedies.

This is a record of both achievement and prospective work to which labor, through the officers of this Federation, is already on record.

We recommend concurrence in above actions of the Executive Council. Adopted.

With this review of the situation as to labor's program and remedy for the menace of unemployment, it will be unnecessary to take any action on **Propositions No. 33 and No. 50**, both dealing with only a few parts of the foregoing comprehensive plan of future activities.

We therefore recommend that Propositions No. 33 and No. 50 be filed. Adopted.

**Working Conditions on Boulder Dam**—President Hoch recommends that this federation request the American Federation of Labor to urge upon Congress that an investigation be made as to all working conditions and labor's grievances on this great project. The committee recommends concurrence. Adopted.

In this connection your committee has considered:

**Proposition No. 60**—Presented by F. L. Woodward of Machinists Union No. 1305, San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence. Adopted.

**Conclusion of President's Report**—President Hoch compliments the American Legion for its splendid co-operation in relieving unemployment. Thus is shown how friendship between these two great national organizations, the Legion and the Federation of Labor, is being promoted, and that the early menace threatening labor by the institution of the Legion is now almost only past history, and that we may hope with the passing years that friendly relations will continue to grow.

The report ends up with a concise summary of the California Labor Movement during the past year and at this time. It is evident that California trade unionists are on the job and that there is ground for the promise and hope of a real awakening of the spirit that makes for progress and advancement along the path of American ideals, and may we not express the earnest hope that we are at the beginning of a new era of progress and enterprise in the curing of labor's ills and improving the lot of laboring men and women.

We feel grateful to President Hoch for his message of advice and encouragement as to ability of the California State Federation of Labor to protect labor's interests and make further advancement.

The committee recommends approval of the President's report as a whole. Adopted.

#### Reports of District Vice-Presidents

**District No. 1**, San Diego, reports the past twelve months to have been marked by the greatest activity ever shown by the labor movement of this district, including building construction and other work in that community. Three new local unions were instituted during the three last months, namely, taxicab drivers, milk wagon drivers and fishermen, nearly 750 new members. The union label and demand for the union shop and store cards have made progress. The Union Labor Relief Association, to take care of members during this depression, has been chartered by the state. They thank the Veterans of Foreign Wars for co-operation in preventing illegal entry of aliens across the border. The local labor paper, *The Leader*, is a great factor in the life of this district.

**District No. 2**, Los Angeles, presents an interesting report. They have had 36 per cent of the membership unemployed, and recite measures providing support for members by voluntary contributions from those steadily employed. The citizens of Los Angeles have also voted a bond issue of five million dollars to be spent on public works providing employment for unemployed. Difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the charter provisions requiring the payment of the prevailing wage on contracts for public work. An important labor decision has been handed down by the Appellate Court ruling that a person is not guilty of violating the city anti-picketing ordinance unless such person is calling out the headlines appearing in the papers he is vending and which state that the picketed place is unfair to organized labor. This means that so-called newspaper picketing is lawful in Los Angeles. City officers favorable to municipal ownership have been put into office. Filipinos and Mexicans continue to compete with American labor and constitute a menace for which there must be found a remedy without more delay. A good indication of progress in the local labor movement is the increased number of affiliations to the State Federation of Labor.

**District No. 3**. This district has had its share of unemployment, the greatest number being those in the building trades and the oil workers. Ventura has been hard hit. But on the whole, Santa Barbara has held its own, and made progress, especially among the culinary workers, building laborers, auto mechanics and printers. Difficulties with the Fox Corporation have been amicably adjusted. While in attendance at the convention we have enjoyed in full measure the hospitality and many kind acts of courtesy tendered by the labor movement of Santa Barbara and this district.

**District No. 5** presents a great record in the wonderful fight made against the Milk Producers' Association of Modesto. Local 386, Teamsters of Modesto, have made a gallant struggle against this association and its ally, the Challenge Cream and Butter Association. The controversy relates to the refusal of the milk producers to grant a living wage to the drivers. The struggle has lasted for over a year, the men are still out, and are to be commended for their loyalty and determination to win this fight, for it surely is a fight for all concerned in the milk and butter industry. The Board of Supervisors has passed an ordinance providing for the limitation of employment to local labor. All unions have held their own.

**District No. 6.** Building tradesmen in this district have suffered from unemployment, but nevertheless they have been able to maintain the union scales of wages, although the painters have not been so fortunate. The prevailing scale of wages is to rule under an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, and this has restored, in a measure, the \$9 scale of the painters. The barbers have received new members in various parts of the district, and a Central Labor Council has been organized at Monterey. On the whole, the depression has not made much of a dent in this district. Laundry workers and clerks have had organizing campaigns. The district expresses gratitude for assistance from several well-known organizers, such as Daniel F. Tattenham, W. G. Desepte and J. M. Casey. The union label cause has been supported and much good accomplished. The local labor paper, the Union Gazette, is appreciated among trade unionists in this district and is ably conducted.

**District No. 7.** The unemployment situation in Oakland is threatening as the winter approaches, and no relief measures are proposed, though badly needed, and relief must be provided. The barbers have been most intent upon organizing work, and have made good gains. The Typographical Union has trouble with the Times-Star in Alameda, since that paper undertook to reduce wages. The butchers have adjusted their trouble with the International Union, and the Street Carmen's Union, the largest in the district, is well situated. The East Bay Labor Journal continues to make progress. Owing to the death of the former editor, the paper committee selected as his successor Brother J. H. Quinn, who gives indications of being the right man for the job. Richmond and Oakland are enjoying fair conditions of trade and the labor unions are achieving success.

**District No. 8.** The Navy Yard at Mare Island has let out many workmen, and it is hoped Congress will insist upon new work coming to this government yard. The garment workers are holding their own, but several other trades are working only part time. Organized labor does not complain.

**District No. 9.** San Francisco has suffered greatly through unemployment, although traveling members declare that the city and the unions are better conditioned than in any other large city. Unorganized workers have suffered reduction in wages, but the members of unions report only slight reductions in certain instances. The Modesto and Challenge brands of butter and milk are being boycotted, and the teamsters' unions are assisting in caring for the striking teamsters of Modesto. During the year, James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion and State Labor Commissioner appointed by Governor Rolph, passed away after several months' illness, and Chas. Derry of the Typographical Union was appointed his successor. The San Francisco Labor Temple bonds have all been redeemed and were burned at the Labor Day celebration to indicate that the temple is now free of debt. Unemployment will be very great this coming fall and winter, and trade unionists are much interested in all measures to be attempted to relieve unemployment.

**District No. 10, Sacramento.** The chief aim of the unions in this district has been to maintain their conditions unimpaired, and they have succeeded remarkably well. A prevailing wage ordinance has been adopted. Compliments are extended to Secretary Scharrenberg and other labor representatives attending the Legislature last spring.

This concludes our résumé of the reports of the vice-presidents, from which it appears conclusively that every district has enjoyed as good conditions as could reasonably be expected. That no district has suffered any great loss in membership, and that but little complaint, except in regard to opportunities for employment, which are lacking. These conditions make it necessary that this federation take hold of its unemployment program in real earnest, and in the hope that the entire movement in this state will be behind every effort made to secure chances for work in each county and district, we feel that the situation promises to develop without any serious handicap to our federation and its membership.

The committee recommends approval of the vice-presidents' reports. Adopted.

#### Report of Delegate to the Boston Convention

We find that unemployment constituted also the great topic for discussion at the Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor, held October 6-17, 1930, at Statler Hotel, Boston. Delegate Charles S. Child reports having carried out his instruc-

tions in introducing a number of resolutions as directed by this federation. All these resolutions were unanimously adopted by the convention. After the adjournment of the convention, Brother Child made a trip to England and Ireland, and he has many an interesting memory and story to tell about his experiences and impressions of those countries. While on this visit he took seriously ill, and has in open convention thanked Secretary Scharrenberg for having by means of cable messages to prominent English labor leaders secured the best of care for him while on the sick bed in a foreign land.

The committee recommends approval of this report. Adopted.

#### **Report of Director of Workers' Education**

The subjects of study and lectures during the past year have been confined to the problems entailed in maintenance of wages, security of jobs, resistance to lay-offs, part-time work, and the host of ills that infest an economic depression. These subjects center on the great subject for study, which may be named the "Economics of Disemployment." Lectures have been given on various subjects in various localities and before various organizations, a list of which is published in the report. A summer school was conducted at Municipal Camp Seeley of the Los Angeles Recreation Department. The foregoing educational activities have now become regularly established, and we find they are being taken advantage of by increasing numbers, and we feel gratified over the success of this educational movement.

The committee recommends approval of this report. Adopted.

#### **Report of Secretary-Treasurer**

In the brief time allowed your committee to perform its work between the sessions of the last few days it cannot be possible to do much more than merely indicate the character of the subject-matters dealt with by the secretary in his comprehensive and excellent report. We believe, however, that every delegate has at least read some parts thereof, and feel sure that this annual presentation of the record of a year's activities will be often referred to during the coming years.

**Actions of Executive Council**—Among the matters referred by the previous convention to the Executive Council we call attention to the following recommendations of the council:

**"Manufacturers' Name on Food Products**—Legislative action providing for the labeling of containers of foodstuffs should be by Congress, since the California Legislature can only legislate for California goods. The Executive Council, therefore, recommends reference of this subject to our delegate to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor for introduction at said convention."

The committee recommends the adoption of this recommendation. Concurred in.

**"Drafting of Adequate Social Insurance Bill**—The Executive Council has deemed it unwise to introduce a new general social insurance bill, but has sponsored amendments strengthening various social insurance laws now on the California statute books. Details upon this subject are given in the "Report on Labor Legislation." The Executive Council recommends that special efforts be made at the next session of the Legislature to increase the \$5000 maximum death benefit allowed under the Workmen's Compensation Act. While the California act is a leader in other respects, such as the \$25 weekly maximum payments, its provisions have proven to be sadly inadequate when a worker killed in industry is survived by a widow and several children."

The committee recommends that this action of the Executive Council be approved. Concurred in.

**Workers' Education**—Under this caption are presented brief references to various activities pertaining to this subject.

First, the appointment by President Hoch of the Committee on Workers' Education of the federation, headed by Daniel C. Murphy.

Second, the appointment by Vierling Kersey, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, of a State Advisory Committee on Vocational Education, the labor members on that committee being A. W. Hoch, Clyde H. Isgrig, J. L. Kerchen and Paul Scharrenberg.

Third, the Labor Summer School at Camp Seeley, which is becoming a well-patronized educational feature for the benefit of our people desiring to take advantage of this educational institution, which is conducted under the joint auspices of this federation and the extension division of the University of California.

Fourth, co-operation with the University of California. 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.

Fifth, Labor Day at the University of California. The arrangements initiated at the University of California six years ago for the suitable observance of Labor Day have been continued. 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; 1931, Harvey C. Fremming.

We are pleased with this feature of the work of our federation and feel certain that this activity will become more and more extensive and important as the years roll on.

The committee's report on this subject was on motion adopted.

Under caption, "Membership Statistics," we note that the present membership of the California State Federation is but 600 short of the 100,000, an indication that the depression has not appreciably decreased the desire for affiliation, and we note that the new affiliations of organizations exceed the suspensions.

On motion this part of the Secretary-Treasurer's report was concurred in.

**Mooney and Billings Still Behind Prison Bars**—The developments of the past year in the Mooney and Billings cases are recited in the Secretary's report. The headlights are these:

On December 1, 1930, the Supreme Court of California for the second time during 1930 refused to act favorably on Billings' application for a pardon. Justice Langdon cast the only negative vote and in favor of the application.

The Executive Council formally petitioned Governor Rolph, in behalf of the California labor movement, to grant a pardon to Mooney and to take such steps as may be necessary to bring about the release of Billings. The use of the mailing list of the Federation's office was granted to the secretary of the California Commission for Social Justice, for the purpose of forwarding to each central labor council and local union blank petitions addressed to Governor Rolph urging executive clemency in behalf of Mooney and his good offices in behalf of Billings.

Your committee wants to explain that the constitution of the state explicitly forbids any pardon or commutation of sentence in a case of previous conviction of crime, wherefore a constitutional amendment is required to enable the Governor to act where the Supreme Court refuses to recommend a pardon or commutation of sentence.

We quote the following in the words of the report verbatim as the members of the committee unequivocally concur therein:

**"Mooney's Literature.**—The pamphlets and the numerous mimeographed papers issued by Mooney during the year reveal a pitiable frame of mind. All who do not agree with Mooney's entire program, including the boycott of California products, are "corrupt and treacherous" and "are betraying labor." It is a matter of record that the would-be disrupters of the American labor movement—the I. W. W.'s and the Communists—have been a unit in welcoming with unconcealed glee the fallacious tirades emanating from Mooney.

"But, after all, it is not difficult to forgive Mooney's own misguided actions. Any innocent person imprisoned for fifteen years is likely to suffer from a distorted vision. The important thing before us is that Mooney and Billings are still behind prison walls. Neither Mooney's sustained clamor nor Billings' dignified silence have obtained results. The Executive Council has given careful consideration to all these matters and calls the attention of the convention to the fact that although four successive governors have failed to act, it is possible, in California, through the initiative, to amend the constitution and to change the laws which have made it impossible to obtain new trials."

**Summary of Financial Statements**—Your committee calls special attention to the facts revealed in regard to the financial reports of the Mooney Molders' Defense Committee for a few years past, and also the summary of financial statements issued pertaining to collection of funds for the defense of the imprisoned men. No complete or even summary statement was ever issued of the activities and financial accounts for the many years intervening between January, 1918, to September 1, 1928, except the following:

"Collected by the Mooney Defense Committee of the Northwest, \$9,673.07. According to a statement issued on November 24, 1919, by the Washington State Federation of Labor, this committee had expended \$8,872.20 in salaries, etc., to its own members and had not forwarded a cent to the Mooney defense in San Francisco.

"Audited statement issued by the Warren K. Billings committee, functioning from October, 1926, to July, 1927, showing receipts during the same period amounting to \$1,905.89.

"Statement furnished by Rena Mooney to Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, reading as follows: 'San Francisco, January 18, 1924. 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 Egan, L. P. Warner.'"

The following are the only published accounts available, and we quote same from the record as follows:

Audited statement issued by the International Workers' Defense League of San Francisco from August, 1916, to January, 1918 (submitted in a sixty-two-page pamphlet by E. D. Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer), receipts \$108,225.61.

Audited statement issued by Mooney for period September 1, 1928, to May 31, 1931, receipts \$53,843.58.

Total reported collections in four years, two months, \$162,069.19.

In contrast to the financial cost of the Mooney and Billings defense, the report presents the cost of securing a pardon for William J. O'Brien, which amounted only to the cost of inserting in a newspaper the required legal notice for making the application for pardon.

This contrast is made not for the purpose of saying that finances have not been needed, but to show that no accounting in the legitimate sense of this term has ever been rendered by those intrusted to handle and collect funds for the defense, and much of the moneys collected by the numerous defense committees must have been used, not for the defense of the imprisoned men, but for purposes entirely unknown to the contributors.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

**Mooney-Billings Propositions**—At this point your committee submits the four propositions introduced pertaining to Mooney and Billings and efforts to secure their pardon.

Your committee has had the benefit of the views of Delegate Benjamin Ellisberg, special representative of Thomas J. Mooney, and of Delegate John F. Metcalf, member of Molders' Union No. 164 of San Francisco.

Delegate Ellisberg stated that unless the convention adopted his **Proposition No. 34**, or modified **Proposition No. 8**, introduced by the delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council, he was authorized to declare war against the Federation, as the adoption of Proposition No. 8 by the San Francisco Labor Council had been deemed by Mooney as a declaration of war against his committee.

Delegate Metcalf informed your committee that his organization, the Molders' Union, Local 164 of San Francisco, has no official connection whatever with the so-called Molders' Defense Committee.

(At this point the four pending propositions were read in the following order: **No. 34, No. 35, No. 59 and No. 8.**)

**Propositions Nos. 34 and 35** deal exclusively with the Mooney case, and **Propositions Nos. 59 and 8** deal with both the Mooney and Billings cases. Your committee finds that **Proposition No. 8** contains all the acceptable provisions found in the other three resolutions, and is therefore recommended for adoption with a few slight changes to clarify the language and make it so plain as to meaning that it will not be possible to misrepresent, as already has been done, the intent and purpose of this resolution.

The second "Whereas" paragraph should be amended to read as follows:

"Whereas, Popular prejudice against Mooney and Billings has been aggravated by what we deem legalistic and unsound opinions of the majority of the judges of the California Supreme Court, and in no less degree by the impassioned and ill-advised propaganda issued in the name of Tom Mooney, his various defense committees and others claiming to be his partisans; and"

The other change recommended by the committee will be found in the last paragraph of the resolution, which has been amended to read as follows:

"**Fifth.** That to prevent indiscriminate appeals and collection of funds from labor unions of California for the carrying out of the intent and purposes of this resolution, which are contained in the preceding four resolves, we recommend that every such financial appeal first receive the sanction of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor."

Your committee recommends the adoption of Proposition No. 8 as amended.

It was moved to concur in the committee's report.

At this point Delegate Ellisberg submitted the following amendments to Proposition No. 8:

"In the second 'Whereas' paragraph strike out all words beginning with 'and in no less degree.'

"In the third 'Whereas' paragraph strike out all words beginning with 'it is also clear.'

"Also strike out the entire fourth and fifth paragraphs in the 'Resolved.'"

The amendment was seconded by Delegate Green of Santa Rosa.

Delegate Frank Brown of Molders' Union No. 164 stated that neither Molders' Union No. 164 nor the International Molders' Union had any connection whatever with the so-called Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee.

The following delegates spoke in favor of the committee's report and against the amendment submitted by Delegate Ellisberg: Chairman Dalton of the committee, Albert J. Rogers, Clyde H. Isgrig, John T. Metcalf, Frederick E. Moore, J. W. Buzzell, Geo. C. Kidwell, Claude C. Hopkins, Robert L. Ennis and Paul Scharrenberg.

The following delegates spoke in favor of the amendment and against the committee's report: Benj. Ellisberg and Jack Green.

Delegate Edward J. Nagle moved that debate be closed. There were a sufficient number of seconds, and the debate was closed.

The amendment was defeated. The report and recommendations of the committee were then adopted by a virtually unanimous vote.

#### **Mooney-Billings Resolution Adopted**

Following is Resolution No. 8 as amended and adopted by the convention:

**Resolution No. 8.**—Presented by Theodore Johnson and John F. Metcalf of Labor Council of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Mooney and Billings cases and convictions for murder growing out of the Preparedness Parade, at San Francisco, California, July 22, 1916, after fifteen years of controversy, sensational developments and endeavors to secure pardons and vindication for these defendants, are still pending before the governor and the people of California, with no immediate prospects of a satisfactory solution of the legal problems involved; and

Whereas, Popular prejudice against Mooney and Billings has been aggravated by what we deem legalistic and unsound opinions of the majority of the judges of the California Supreme Court, and in no less degree by the impassioned and ill-advised propaganda issued in the name of Tom Mooney, his various defense committees and others claiming to be his partisans; and

Whereas, It is clear that the question of vindication of Mooney and Billings is essentially a California problem, and that the organized labor movement of California owes a duty to take a part in the solution of that problem; it is also clear that organized labor, as represented by responsible labor bodies and officials, at no time has sanctioned or approved appeals made in behalf of these men advocating general strikes, boycotts of California products, or denunciations of governments, institutions and individuals; and

Whereas, In view of most recent developments, at the hearings in the Billings case before the members of the state supreme court, and from the report of the "Wickersham Commission," it is made obvious and plain that complete and full vindication and pardons for these two men are not likely to be had under our law and pardoning procedure as now constituted and circumscribed, and that therefore it will be necessary to start and conduct a general movement to make the necessary changes in the laws of California affecting these and similar cases; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding all the confusion, mistakes and wrongs endured in connection with these cases, there appears nevertheless a grave duty on the part of all Californians, irrespective of political, economic or social conditions or creed, to do all within their power to render full justice to these men; therefore be it

Resolved: First, That we reiterate our belief in the innocence of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings of the crime for which they have been convicted and suffered imprisonment.

Second, That we shall continue by all honorable and lawful means to secure their vindication and restoration to liberty, and hereby renew our application to the Governor of California for an immediate and unconditional pardon of Thomas J. Mooney.

Third, That we shall support and endeavor to have enacted such changes in the criminal law and procedure of this state, including the administration of pardons, as will remedy the defects and omissions brought to light through the circumstances and revelations of these cases.

Fourth, That we deem the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor to be the properly qualified representatives of the organized labor movement of California to carry out the intent and purposes of this resolution.

Fifth, That to prevent indiscriminate appeals and collection of funds from labor unions of California for the carrying out of the intent and purposes of this resolution, which are contained in the preceding four resolves, we recommend that every such financial appeal first receive the sanction of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor.

The committee then continued to report, as follows:

**Philippine Independence and Filipino Exclusion.**—Your committee commends the effective activity of the Executive Council in the matter of Filipino exclusion. We recommend approval of the suggestion to stress the fight for immediate Philippine independence, with a stipulation providing for the exclusion of Filipino laborers.

The committee's recommendation was unanimously adopted.

**Filipinos on American Ships.**—Your committee notes with regret the employment of an increasing number of Filipino seamen on American ships. We note with particular concern the insistence of the Quartermasters' Department of the United States Army to

give preference to Filipinos in manning army transports. We recommend that a strong protest be forwarded to President Hoover and that our delegate to the Vancouver convention of the American Federation of Labor be directed to introduce a suitable resolution upon the subject.

The committee's recommendation was unanimously adopted.  
This concludes the committee's report.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. DALTON, Chairman;  
THEODORE JOHNSON,  
JOHN T. THORPE,  
AL C. BECK,  
DANIEL F. TATTENHAM,  
Committee on Officers' Reports.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

**Report of Vice-President for District No. 4.**—Delegate White of Bakersfield was recognized by President Hoch to make an inquiry regarding the omission of Vice-President Rohrer's report in the published "Reports of Officers." Secretary Scharrenberg stated that all other Vice-Presidents had submitted their respective reports in ample time to meet the deadline for publication, but Vice-President Rohrer's report had arrived too late for publication.

#### REPORT OF THE LABEL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

Chairman Desepte submitted the following report:

Santa Barbara, September 18, 1931.

Greetings:

We, your Label Investigating Committee, report its investigation of credentials submitted to us as follows:

8 had 0	35 had 5	19 had 10
5 had 1	45 had 6	11 had 11
2 had 2	40 had 7	7 had 12
7 had 3	42 had 8	4 had 13
10 had 4	31 had 9	2 had 14

Those having less than five union labels were in the majority women delegates, of which there were 18, and 14 men.

The number of credentials coming into the hands of the committee were considerably more than last year and the number of labels per delegate proportionately larger.

The committee regrets to report that a delegate from one of the largest unions in Los Angeles has persisted in the past and as well as at this convention in refusing to fill in his union label report. The committee recommends that the name of this delegate be reported to the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor and that the council use its best endeavors to persuade this delegate to comply with the constitutional request of the State Federation of Labor.

The following men delegates registered less than five union labels: F. Bradley, Thos. C. Bryan, Frank Bourquin, Geo. Dalton, A. N. Deane, Marvel Fairchild, J. W. Gillette, J. A. Goldrainer, Clarence R. Johnson, Fred G. Thornton Sr. and A. M. Trenanelli.

The committee wants to thank all the delegates co-operating with it to make the work of the committee a success.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Chairman;  
FRED W. JACKSON,  
ANNA J. BROWN,  
HARRY SHERMAN,  
Committee on Label Investigation.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS

To the Thirty-Second 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 our deepest 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 Santa Barbara.

In particular, do we thank the following:

The Honorable Mayor, city of Santa Barbara, who welcomed the delegates.

Supervisor C. L. Preisker of Santa Maria for his wonderful welcome and pledging of his support in the county of Santa Barbara to the labor movement. For his past liberal attitude especially toward the labor unions on the public work as demonstrated in the city and county of Santa Barbara.

George C. Sloan, Chief of Police of Santa Barbara, who assured the delegates and visitors that nothing would mar the pleasure of the attendants to this convention.

To the Sheriff, James Ross, who on behalf of the city and county, extended to the delegates the hospitality of the city and county.

Captain Robert Simpson, who delivered the invocation and many kind words of hope and encouragement to the delegates.

Special thanks also are tendered to the business men of this city who, with their wonderful coöperation, have made this convention and the special program such a success.

To the City and Police Department, for the many courtesies extended to the delegates while in Santa Barbara, and to the state traffic officers for their kindness in acting as escorts.

To the management of the convention hotels for the many courtesies extended to our delegates.

To the Granada Theater management for the pleasure furnished to the delegates and guests by them. We desire to assure them of the deep appreciation of those who attended.

To the local press for their full and impartial reports of the proceedings of this convention.

We, in particular, 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.

To our retiring Vice-Presidents, Steve B. Newman, A. J. Felt, C. H. Rohrer and John A. St. Peter, for services rendered to the California State Federation of Labor.

Your committee, in accord with past customs, desires to show the appreciation of the delegates to active local committee of men and women by presenting them a suitable token of esteem and respectfully ask Delegates C. C. Hopkins, James Matthams, Bee Tumber, H. L. Alcorn, C. J. Hill, G. A. Covey, Elmer Smith, J. A. Knox, O. T. Kelly and T. Jameson to come forward for presentation. Your committee respectfully requests the Honorable Senator Daniel C. Murphy to present the tokens of esteem to the local committee.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA M. CULBERSON, Chairman;  
W. P. BURTZ,  
MARY BOYD,  
THOMAS MEAGHER,

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 each member of the convention committee, which was done with appropriate comment.

### NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF CONVENTION CITY

President Hoch then called for nominations for the next convention city.

Delegate Ennis of Sacramento nominated Sacramento.

Delegates Rogers and Noriega seconded Sacramento.

Delegate Nunnally of Modesto, nominated Modesto.

Delegates Jackson, Felt and L'Estrange seconded Modesto.

A rising vote was taken, with the following results:

For Sacramento, 81.

For Modesto, 93.

President Hoch declared Modesto elected as the next convention city.

At this point Delegate Hugo Ernst voiced the sentiments of himself and his associates for the fearless, impartial and efficient manner in which President Hoch had presided over the convention.

Delegate Edward McLaughlin expressed his appreciation for having been honored by the unanimous election as delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention.

**INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS**

Past President Dalton of Los Angeles was then called upon to formally install the newly elected officers of the Federation.

Past President Dalton installed the officers in his usual graceful manner.

President Hoch then spoke briefly on the work of the convention and the duty of the delegates to "carry on" during the year.

President Hoch, at 5:15 o'clock, declared the convention adjourned sine die.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBERG,  
Secretary;

GEROLD F. BARNITZ,  
Assistant Secretary.

**Note Tabulated Vote—Annual Election of Officers at End of Book.**

# Report on Labor Legislation and Labor Record

of

**SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY**

Forty-Ninth Session of the California Legislature  
January 5 to 23, and February 24 to May 15, 1931.

## INTRODUCTORY

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To the Trade-Unionists of California: The forty-ninth session of the California Legislature wended its way through many weary weeks and, as a whole, was a bitter disappointment to labor and progressives generally. The actual duration of the session was 131 days.

At the very outset, it became evident that reactionaries in each house were securely entrenched to oppose progress. Men with consistent anti-labor records were placed in control of virtually all the important committees. While the Labor and Capital Committees showed a commendable disposition to be "fair," this fact was of little importance inasmuch as most labor bills were, for obvious reasons, referred to other committees than Labor and Capital. Because of this sinister manipulation, it was impossible, in most instances, to move bills from committees and obtain record votes in Senate or Assembly. Only a small percentage of the listed labor bills were referred to the Committee on Labor and Capital.

The pro-corporation slant of the Legislature was strikingly illustrated by the action on bills concerning electric street car companies. A bill (A. B. No. 421) to regulate the working hours of street-car men could not be moved from the Assembly Public Utility Committee. But a bill (S. B. No. 577) shifting the financial burden of paving between tracks from the street car companies to the taxpayers was approved in Senate and Assembly.

Reapportionment, which is of little consequence to the average citizen but of great importance to the political future of the legislators, took up the undivided time and attention of the Legislature for several weeks.

Spoils bills, of the most vicious character, were introduced and forced out of committee over the protest of spokesmen for the California League of Women Voters and the California State Federation of Labor. Later, when it became certain that the referendum would be invoked against the spoils bills, amendments were accepted by the administration leaders which made those bills harmless.

The notorious anti-trespassing bill, sponsored by the owners of large estates, was heralded as a great constructive measure and given unlimited space in certain newspapers. On the other hand, measures of vital importance, affecting fundamental human rights, received scarcely any mention at all.

Labor's principal measure, the Anti-Yellow Dog Contract bill, was buried in the Assembly Judiciary Committee. A companion measure suffered defeat on the floor of the Senate. While the California legislators took the program of the labor crushers, the legislatures of five other states, namely, Ohio, Indiana, Colorado, Oregon, and Arizona, passed Anti-Yellow Dog Contract bills during this spring, and in each of the states mentioned, except in Indiana, such bills became the law by signature of the respective governors.

Various bills designed to relieve the distressing unemployment situation received scant sympathy at the hands of the California law makers. The California State Federation of Labor's Unemployment Insurance Bill (A. B. No. 77) was modified in its terms so as to make unemployment insurance a voluntary proposition. Nevertheless, the Assembly Ways and Means Committee refused to pass out the bill because it contained a modest appropriation. At the same meeting, this committee voted liberal salary increases to several of the highest paid state officials. The only unemployment measure which successfully ran the gauntlet of the Legislature was a bill (A. B. No. 1450) providing

for the appointment of a Commission by the Governor "to make surveys, studies, and investigations of problems relating to unemployment." For further details of this measure see "Bills Enacted Into Law."

The increase of population of Southern California, together with Senate reapportionment, based on acreage, was responsible for material changes in the personnel. In its general make-up the Senate was decidedly inferior to previously established standards. A faked idol worship of the "farmer" and his interests developed early in the session. Of course, this did not mean that the plain dirt farmer was given special consideration. To the contrary, the farm lobby, from beginning to end, cooperated and collaborated with the railroad, power, and miscellaneous big business lobby.

In the Assembly, for the first time in many years, Los Angeles County had a few truly progressive representatives. As the dreary weeks rolled on, some latent talent began to assert itself from among the younger members of the Assembly. And it was generally conceded that the Assembly oratory was greatly superior and certainly far more entertaining than the older statesmen's conversations in the Senate.

The tabulated record, as published herein, supplies an excellent yardstick for those who want facts about the legislators' individual performances. An effort has been made also to give as many committee votes as possible. In some instances, it was impossible to obtain the accurate "aye" and "no" votes because the roll was called in star chamber meetings.

At this session there were introduced far more than the usual number of bills cunningly designed to weaken or modify existing statutes for the protection of the workers. Attacks on the Workmen's Compensation were especially in evidence. With minor exceptions, all these attacks came to naught. The credit for keeping intact the laws obtained through years of patient efforts is largely due to the splendid cooperative work of the labor lobby at Sacramento. The California State Federation of Labor, together with the big four Railroad Brotherhoods and the San Francisco and Los Angeles Labor Councils, maintained joint legislative offices throughout the session. This was the rallying point to discuss and plan offensive and defensive tactics.

Attention is again directed to the value of this report for reference purposes in future political campaigns when members of this Legislature are candidates to succeed themselves or aspire to higher political honors.

As in the past, the State Federation of Labor will gladly furnish, upon request, the labor record of any legislator who served during any of the previous sessions of the California Legislature, while the American Federation of Labor will, upon application, supply the labor record of the United States Senators and Representatives.

Respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION  
OF LABOR.



A. W. HOCH,  
President;  
E. F. NELSON,  
CLYDE H. ISGRIG,  
CHAS. H. ROHRER,  
STEVE B. NEWMAN,  
J. MATTHAMS,  
ROS. MANNINA,  
A. J. FELT,

GEORGE DURAND,  
ELMA F. SMITH,  
CHARLES S. CHILD,  
JAMES E. HOPKINS,  
ANTHONY L. NORIEGA,  
JOHN A. ST. PETER,  
GEORGE W. STOKEL,  
Vice-Presidents;  
PAUL SCHARRENBERG,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

San Francisco, Calif., September 1, 1931.

# REPORT ON LABOR LEGISLATION

## A.—BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW

### AMENDMENTS TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, ETC.

NOTE—For unsuccessful attacks on the Workmen's Compensation Act see summary under the caption "Bad Bills Defeated."

**A. B. 545, by Mr. Patterson (Chapter 139).**—Amends Section 46 and provides that the "State," as well as the enumerated subdivisions thereof may insure against its liability for compensation with the State Compensation Insurance Fund and not with any other insurance carrier, unless such fund shall refuse to accept the risk when the application for insurance is made.

**A. B. 675, by Mr. Wright (Chapter 771).**—This is not an amendment to the Compensation Act but a new act and requires licensed contractors to report the name and address of the insurance carrier carrying workmen's compensation insurance on their employees to the registrar of contractors in the department of professional and vocational standards, and further to send a copy of such report to the insurance carrier, which report will require the insurance carrier, including the State Compensation Insurance Fund, to thereafter report to the same department any cancellation or lapse of such policy of workmen's compensation insurance. Any person, firm, or corporation failing so to do shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$500.00 or by imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

**A. B. 1568, by Mr. Little (Chapter 1119).**—Amends Section 26 and determines how employers may be reimbursed for compensation actually paid where a further claim is made in the courts for all damages proximately resulting from an injury or death of the employee against any person other than the employer. This amendment seeks to meet the restrictions of the Supreme Court, as expressed in its opinion in the Jacobsen case.

**A. B. 1569, by Mr. Little (Chapter 1120).**—Amends the last part of Section 15 wherein it is provided that the failure to give the required thirty-day notice or any defect or any inaccuracy therein, shall not be a bar to recover, if it is found as a fact in the proceedings for the collection of the claim that the employer was not in fact misled or prejudiced by such failure. This section prior to the amendment provided that the failure to give the notice, or any defect or inaccuracy therein, would not be a bar to recover in any proceedings for collection of the claim if there was no **intention** to mislead or prejudice the employer in making his defense, and that in fact he was not so misled or prejudiced thereby. The change consists by the elimination of the word "intention" to mislead or prejudice.

**A. B. 1574, by Mr. Little (Chapter 1121).**—Amends Section 11 and limits to one year, from the date of injury, the time in which to file a claim for serious and willful misconduct. The amendment also strikes out the so-called bedridden clause but gives the Commission power to determine the fact of incompetency of any injured person. The Industrial Accident Commission favored this change in the law.

**S. B. 287, by Senator Carter (Chapter 1080).**—This is not an amendment to the Compensation Act but a new act aiming to regulate motor boats of less than fifteen gross tons capacity operating in California waters and carrying passengers for hire.

Before such boat may operate within the limits of the State of California, a permit shall be obtained from the Industrial Accident Commission and that before the issuance of such permit, and at least annually thereafter, the Commission shall make or cause to be made an inspection of the hull, machinery, and equipment, and shall satisfy itself that every such vessel so submitted to its inspection is of a structure and so equipped as to be suitable for the service in which it is to be employed. That it has suitable accommodations for passengers and is in a condition to warrant the belief that it may be used in navigation with safety to life is further provided.

The fee for such permit shall be at the rate of one dollar for each gross ton, with a maximum charge of five dollars. A violation of this law is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine or imprisonment, or by both, and especially excludes any boat the property of a corporation or person operating under a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued by the Railroad Commission.

**S. B. 555, by Senator Jones (Chapter 944).**—Amends Section 27 by extending the time for the filing of proceedings for compensation benefits, where a release of compromise agreement has not been approved by the Commission.

When it appears that an applicant has been induced to sign a compromise agreement and has released the employer from further liability, and that this compromise and release has not been regularly approved by the Commission, then, and in that event, the time within which the employee may file proceedings for the collection of benefits provided by the act, is extended to two years from the date of the injury instead of six months, as heretofore provided.

**S. B. 558, by Senator Jones (Chapter 945).**—Amends Section 29 and provides that in prosecutions for violations of the act where an employer has willfully failed to secure compensation insurance, the burden of proof shall rest upon the defendant to show compliance with the act.

Heretofore, whenever the Industrial Accident Commission desired to prosecute an employer for willful failure to secure compensation insurance, the courts of inferior jurisdiction required that the proof be placed upon the Commission to show such non-insurance and it, therefore, became necessary in all of such prosecutions, to subpoena the representatives of all of the insurance companies writing compensation insurance in the State of California, thus showing by a process of elimination that the employer was not insured. This made successful prosecutions almost impossible. The amendment places the burden where it belongs—upon the defendant, he having full knowledge as to whether or not he happens to be insured.

**S. B. 857, by Senator Rich (Chapter 955).**—Since 1927 any employer and his employees engaged in farm, dairy, agricultural, viticultural or horticultural employments or in stock or poultry raising, not subject to the compensation provisions of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act of 1917, shall be conclusively presumed to have accepted the compensation provisions of said act, unless such employer or employee shall prior to the occurrence of any injury have given notice of rejection of said provisions of the said act in the manner by said act provided.

S. B. 857 provides that the before mentioned law shall not apply to any such employer and employee where the pay roll of such employer for the preceding calendar year has not exceeded five hundred dollars.

**S. B. 902, by Senator Sharkey (Chapter 1021).**—Amends Section 8 and excludes from the provisions of the act any person engaged in selling, offering for sale or delivering to the public any newspaper, magazine or periodical where the title to such paper has passed to the person so engaged in vending, selling, offering for sale or delivering the same.

The amendment was passed for the purpose of taking out of the act the type of newsboy who, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Eustace case, was declared to be engaged in "independent merchandising."

#### AMENDMENTS FACILITATING THE COLLECTION OF WAGES

**A. B. 450, by Mr. Williamson (Chapter 878).**—Permits wage claimants to sue individually for the thirty days' waiting time allowed as a penalty for non-payment of wages on the due date.

**A. B. 451, by Mr. Williamson (Chapter 1047).**—Requires employers to pay undisputed parts of wage claims without condition. This bill, it is estimated, will cut down materially the size of wage claims that have to be taken to court and will result in quicker adjustment of portions of wage claims about which there is no dispute, leaving but small amounts for court action.

**A. B. 1024, by Mr. Feigenbaum (Chapter 820).**—Raises the preference allowed workers under assignments for the benefit of creditors from \$100 to \$200 for each worker for work done within ninety days instead of sixty days, and which extends the section to apply to receivership actions and all sorts of business failures. The amendment makes the section correspond more nearly to the bankruptcy practice in the Federal Courts and doubles the \$100 preference which was set in 1872, fifty-nine years ago.

**A. B. 1025, by Mr. Feigenbaum (Chapter 821).**—Raises the preferred labor claims of workers in the case of death of the employer from \$100 to \$200 for work done within ninety days instead of sixty days and requires the administrator or executor of an estate to pay such preferred labor claims as soon as the money becomes available.

**A. B. 1026, by Mr. Feigenbaum (Chapter 822).**—Raises the preference allowed workers under attachments and executions not founded on claims for labor from \$100 to \$200 for work done within ninety days instead of sixty days and provides procedure for the enforcement of such claims.

**A. B. 1058, by Mr. Williamson (Chapter 1089).**—Provides that surviving heirs of wage claimants may collect wages due such deceased employees by affidavit and without procuring letters of administration or probating the estate where the total property left is less than \$1,000.00.

**A. B. 1059, by Mr. Williamson (Chapter 824).**—Provides that the labor commissioner or his duly authorized deputy may institute suit for wages and incidental demands of persons financially unable to employ counsel in such cases as he may deem advisable.

**A. B. 1060, by Mr. Williamson (Chapter 1090).**—Prohibits private agreements which seek to set aside the wage law. This amendment will force all employers of labor in the State to pay wages regularly regardless of any desire to force workers to wait for their wages by means of agreements which seek to circumvent the terms of the law requiring regular pay days.

#### AMENDMENTS TO PENSION LAWS, ETC.

**Pensions for Needy Blind Persons, A. B. 510, by Mr. Crowley (Chapter 882).**—This is a revision of the law enacted at the 1929 session. It clarifies and in some respects liberalizes the former law in the light of the experience gained in the practical application of this social benevolence.

**General Old Age Pensions, A. B. 76, by Mr. Hornblower (Chapter 608).**—This is also a clarification of law enacted two years ago. A new section provides in detail how the age of an applicant for aid may be determined.

Formerly an inmate of a public or private home for the aged was barred from applying for aid under the terms of this law. Hereafter, the application of such persons will be considered, but aid, if granted, will not begin until the applicant has ceased to be a resident in such home.

Still another new section provides that counties may by mutual agreement recognize the claims of pensioners who have moved from one county to another.

**State Employees' Pension System, S. B. 683, by Senator Crittenden (Chapter 700).**—Effective January 1, 1932, this measure is applicable, generally, to State employees who have acted as such for six consecutive months. Excludes, among others, elective officers, appointees of the Governor, part-time employees, teachers.

Creates a State Employees' Retirement Fund and fixes allowances paid to retired or disabled employees, or to the heirs of deceased employees.

The system is to be administered by a Board of Administration, expenses therefore to be paid by the State. The rates of contribution from employees are graded according to age at entry into system. The State contributes a fixed percentage of the total compensation paid to employees.

The bill appropriates \$35,000 for administrative purposes.

#### MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION

**Creating a Commission for the Study of Unemployment, A. B. 1450, by Messrs. Cronin and Hornblower (Chapter 61).**—This measure emanated from the State Unemployment Committee appointed by former Governor Young. It authorizes the Governor to appoint a non-salaried Commission of five members "to make surveys, studies, and investigations of all problems relating to unemployment, with a view to formulating such plans and recommending such legislation as will enable the State to take the proper steps toward the solution of any such problems." Fifty thousand dollars is appropriated to defray the expenses of the Commission, which has power to employ and fix the salary of "a secretary and such other employees as shall be deemed necessary."

This bill contained an urgency clause which was subsequently discovered to be in conflict with a constitutional provision. Mr. Cronin thereupon introduced another bill (A. B. 1955) which was substantially the same as A. B. 1450.

A. B. 1955 passed the Assembly on May 8, but was killed in the Senate Committee on Finance.

**Payment of Prevailing Wage on Public Works, S. B. 26, by Senator Inman (Chapter 397).**—This bill is similar to the Federal law recently adopted by Congress and in line with laws enacted by several State Legislatures. It provides for the payment of the "general prevailing rate of per diem wages." The particular public body which awards the contract determines what is the prevailing wage and specifies same in the call for bids for such contract. The penalty for the employment of workers at less than the fixed rate of wages is ten dollars per day for each worker so employed.

This bill had a tortuous career. It was amended six times, twice in the Senate and four times in the Assembly. When virtually all opposition had been removed, Mr. L. W. Irving, lobbyist for the East Bay Municipal Utility District, of Alameda County, was still objecting. In view of the fact that organized labor has always supported publicly owned public utilities, this opposition was generally regarded as a spiteful exhibition of ingratitude.

A. B. 26 passed the Senate on March 27 by 23 to 0. See Senate Record Vote "A." Passed Assembly on May 12 by 51 to 2. See Assembly Record Vote "O."

**Note**—The Act of March 9, 1897, "fixing the minimum rate of compensation for labor on public work" was repealed by the adoption of A. B. 795 (Chapter 396).

**Employment of Citizens on Public Works, S. B. 83, by Senator Maloney (Chapter 398).**—Formerly the employment of citizens on public works was required only when such work was done directly by the State. This law makes employment of citizens compulsory when public work is performed by contractors and sub-contractors. The penalty for the employment of non-citizens is ten dollars per day for each alien so employed. Passed Senate on April 21 by 32 to 0. See Senate Record Vote "E." Passed Assembly on May 12 by 46 to 0. See Assembly Record Vote "P."

**State Publication of Text Books, A. B. 1168, by Mr. Nielsen (Chapter 1004).**—This was a continuation of the fight waged at previous sessions to curb the rapacity of the text book trust and provide for the publication of more text books in the State Printing Plant at Sacramento.

The former law provided that in each of the studies prescribed for the elementary schools, one or more text books shall be adopted, while A. B. 1168 provides that TWO OR MORE may be adopted.

One of the best provisions in the bill is the encouragement to California authors to write text books. A sum of \$10,000 is provided as a revolving fund to be used for the purpose of having manuscripts of proposed text books prepared. There are scores of men and women in California capable of writing acceptable texts, and now that some money is provided to assist in their preparation, they will be encouraged to go ahead.

The power of the State Board of Education in awarding contracts for text books is limited as follows:

Section 6.274. The state board of education, before purchasing text books from any source other than the superintendent of state printing must file with the department of finance a statement showing (1) the price which will be paid for the books; (2) the cause preventing its production by the superintendent of state printing; (3) evidence that will support the fact that the publisher actually refused to lease copyright matter, if such refusal is assigned as a cause preventing the production of the book by the state printer; and (4) the particular advantages of the text book proposed to be purchased as compared generally with other text books on the same subject.

Section 6.275 puts teeth in the above by providing that whenever the State Board of Education files a statement as above, the Superintendent of State Printing may also file with the Department of Finance a statement showing the names of text books which he is able to publish, the cost of publishing the same, the names of their authors, and, if they have been previously published, the names of their publishers.

Finally, it is provided that all information contained in the statements described in the last two sections shall be open and available to the public, which will make it possible for everyone interested to know just what is going on in the matter of the purchasing of text books for the State of California.

**Absent Voters' Right of Suffrage, S. B. 387, by Senator Crittenden (Chapter 785).**—Because of the adoption of a constitutional amendment at the last general election, it became necessary to frame and introduce a bill containing the more liberal conditions authorized by the amended Constitution. Following is a brief summary of the new Absent Voters' Law:

Any voter expecting to be absent from home can vote as an absent voter anywhere in any State in the United States.

Ballot may be obtained as early as twenty days and up to five days prior to any special primary or general election (except district elections). Registered voters may write for their ballot—an affidavit is not necessary.

When ballot has been applied for and received while the voter is away from home, he may go to any official qualified to place a notary seal on ballot.

Ballot should be mailed to County Clerk or Registrar of Voters before election day.

If the voter is at home twenty days before and up to the day preceding election, he may go to the County Clerk or Registrar of Voters, mark ballot and leave same.

All Ballots received prior to six days after date of election will be counted.

**Prosecution of Actors, A. B. No. 445, by Mr. Williamson (Chapter 759).**—This measure was introduced at the request of the Actors' Equity. Amends Section 311 of

the Penal Code by exempting actors and actresses from arrest for participation in so-called naughty plays until the proper court has passed upon the matter.

**Damages for Dog Bites, A. B. 818, by Mr. Dempster (Chapter 503).**—This bill was sponsored by the Letter Carriers' Unions and makes it less difficult for persons bitten by dogs to recover damages. Formerly a dog was entitled to one bite before damages could be recovered; in other words, it was necessary to prove the owner's knowledge of the dog's viciousness.

**Chauffeur's Occupational Tax, A. B. 1689, by Mr. Gilmore (Chapter 322).**—Formerly the State license tax for chauffeurs, etc., was \$2.00 per annum. At the instance of the California State Federation of Labor the tax was reduced to \$1.00 at a previous session.

A. B. 1689 provides that chauffeurs' licenses shall expire at midnight on December 31 of every second year and shall be renewed biennially. This reduces the annual license tax to 50 cents.

**Time and One-Half Pay for Overtime Work for State Belt Railroad Employees, A. B. 655, by Mr. Hawes (Chapter 156).**—While of minor importance as regards the number of men affected, this measure enables the State to set an example as a fair employer.

**Regulating Cleaning and Dyeing Shops, A. B. 1084, by Mr. Hornblower (Chapter 425).**—This much needed legislation places cleaning, dyeing, spotting, sponging, and pressing establishments under the jurisdiction of the Division of Fire Safety. These enterprises, as formerly conducted, often presented a serious fire menace to the communities in which they are located.

**Preference for Home Products, A. B. 909, by Mr. Jost (Chapter 632).**—Adds a new section to the Political Code providing that 5 per cent preference for California products may be granted in awarding contracts for public work and furnishing supplies. No goods or materials are entitled to this preference in which the major portion of manufacturing same is done outside the State. Under an opinion rendered by the Attorney General, this section applies to State Purchasing Agents, as well as Boards of Supervisors and others specifically mentioned in the act.

**Highway Patrol, A. B. 785, by Mr. Hornblower (Chapter 478).**—Creates a new division in the Department of Public Works to be known as the California Highway Patrol, under full control of a non-salaried director, appointed by the Governor. As originally introduced, this bill was highly objectionable because the new highway patrol could be used as a State Constabulary "in any catastrophe or other emergency." However, various amendments were accepted by the sponsors of the bill to eliminate the objectionable features. Still, this new division of the State Government will bear watching, because any future session of the Legislature can easily, by changing a few words, transform this mobile armed force into a regular constabulary.

**Prison Labor, Parole Board, Etc.—A. B. 805, by Mr. Kline,** sought to make it mandatory upon the various departments of the State Government to use products made in California State prisons. A. B. 805, also by Mr. Kline, authorized the Board of Prison Directors to establish an earning plan whereby the prisoners might share in the profits from sale of articles manufactured in State institutions. Both of these bills passed the Assembly but were killed in the Senate Committee on Prisons and Reformatories, due to the opposition of the State Board of Prison Directors.

An important change in the State prison procedure was made by the enactment of A. B. 1954 (Chapter 487), by Mr. Kline. Under the old system, the non-salaried State Board of Prison Directors, consisting of five members, not only supervised the management of the State penitentiaries but also fixed the terms of each convict and determined who should be granted a parole.

Under the new system, the State Board of Prison Directors will merely supervise the management of the State penitentiaries, while the newly created, salaried Division of Prison Terms and Paroles, consisting of three members, will devote its entire time to fixing the length of terms and the granting of paroles.

## B.—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

**Note.**—Joint resolutions relate to matters connected with the Federal Government. All other resolutions relating to matters to be treated by both houses of the Legislature are concurrent resolutions. Neither form of resolution requires the approval of the Governor.

**Senate Joint Resolution 3, by Senator Cassidy.**—Memorializing Congress to reduce the hours of employment of persons on interstate carriers from 16 to 12. Adopted without opposition.

**Assembly Joint Resolution 22, by Mr. Seawell.**—Memorializing Congress and petitioning the President to take steps to prevent the importation into the United States of products produced by Russian convict labor. Adopted without opposition.

**Assembly Concurrent Resolution 4, by Mr. Arnold.**—Providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the State Civil Service Commission and its conduct in examinations given for State positions. Adopted in Assembly on April 9, by 44 to 15. Passed Senate on May 13, by 21 to 11.

## C.—BILLS VETOED BY GOVERNOR

**Uniform Bill, A. B. 713, by Mr. Gilmore.**—This bill adds a new section to the Civil Code providing that where an employee is required to wear a special dress or uniform, and is employed for less than six months, such special dress or uniform must be paid for by the employer.

A. B. 713 passed the Assembly on March 17 by 70 to 1 and was adopted in the Senate on May 11 by 27 to 0.

The only opposition to the bill was manifested in the Senate Committee on Labor and Capital by Mr. Hugh K. McKeivitt, Governor Rolph's appointee as attorney for the Highway Commission and more recently as a member of the State Civil Service Commission.

Governor Rolph vetoed A. B. 713 "because of legal advice that the bill is unconstitutional." Not one of the many lawyers in the Legislature had raised the "unconstitutional" issue. Moreover, as very appropriately stated by Vice-President Ernst of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union, no measure "is" unconstitutional until it is so declared by a competent court.

**Requiring Employment Agencies to Advertise Their Fees on All Printed Matter Used by Them, S. B. 177, by Senator Fellom.**—This was the only bill aimed at the flagrant abuses of private employment agencies that survived in the Legislature under the rapid-fire attacks of the employment agency lobby.

On May 4, this bill passed the Senate by 34 to 0. See Senate Record Vote "O."

On May 15, the Assembly passed the bill by 42 to 17. See Assembly Record Vote "T."

The bill received the Governor's pocket veto "because of numerous protests from all over the State." This makes it evident that the well-known campaign methods of private employment agencies induced the Governor to veto this necessary and highly desirable measure.

## D.—BILLS THAT FAILED TO PASS THE LEGISLATURE

**Anti "Yellow Dog" Contract Bill, S. B. 534, by Senator Inman, and A. B. 974 (Companion Bill), by Mr. Houser.**—This measure was generally regarded as Labor's principal issue. Following is the full text of the bill:

An act to declare provisions in contracts of employment whereby either party undertakes not to join, become or remain a member of a labor union, or of any organization of employers, or undertakes in such event to withdraw from the contract of employment, to be against public policy and void.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. Every undertaking or promise hereafter made, whether written or oral, express or implied, constituting, or contained in, any contract or agreement of hiring or employment between any individual, firm, company, association, or corporation, and any employee or prospective employee of the same, whereby (a) either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises not to join, become, or remain, a member of any labor organization or of any organization of employers, or (b) either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises that he will withdraw from the employment relation in the event that he joins, becomes or remains, a member of any labor organization or of any organization of employers, is hereby declared to be contrary to public policy and wholly void.

The first hearing on the bill took place on April 13, before the Assembly Committee on Judiciary. Mr. Houser, Mr. Heidelberg, legal adviser of the California State Federation of Labor, and several Labor representatives sponsored the bill. Attorney Herman Phleger, representing the Industrial Association of San Francisco, spoke at length against the bill and pleaded for the rights of the "independent" non-unionists.

A motion to report the bill with a "do pass" recommendation failed by the following vote:

**Ayes.**—Crist, Cronin, Crowley, Feigenbaum, Fisher, Chas. W. Hornblower, McGuinness, Reindollar, and Williamson.—9.

**Noes.**—Bonelli, Golden, Hoffman, Honnold, James A. Miller, Roland, Snyder, and Sewell.—8.

**Absent.**—Cloudsley, Hill, Little, and Lyons.—4.

A second effort to have the bill reported out of the Assembly Judiciary Committee was made on April 22. All members of the committee were present and the vote would have been favorable had not Mr. Crist of Santa Clara County, who voted "Aye" at the previous meeting, now recorded a "No" vote. The second committee vote to report the bill to the Assembly with a favorable recommendation was as follows:

**Ayes.**—Cronin, Crowley, Feigenbaum, Chas. W. Fisher, Hornblower, Little, Lyons, McGuinness, Reindollar, and Williamson.—10.

**Noes.**—Bonelli, Cloudsley, Crist, Golden, Hill, Hoffman, Honnold, James A. Miller, Roland, Snyder, and Sewell.—11.

The struggle was then transferred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Capital, where Senator Inman's companion bill, S. B. 534, was pending.

At a regular meeting of this committee, on April 23, Attorney Phleger, accompanied Mr. Boynton, of the San Francisco Industrial Association, again opposed the bill. It was not possible to move the bill at this meeting because of the absence of two Senators. However, at a subsequent meeting, on April 30, the bill received a favorable report by the following vote:

**Ayes.**—Maloney, Allen, Inman, Jones, and Wagye.

**Noes.**—Cassidy, Cleveland, Moran, Riley.

On May 8, S. B. 534 came to a vote on final passage in the Senate.

Senators Inman, Allen, and Maloney delivered able addresses for the bill.

Senators Baker of Monterey County, Deuel of Butte County, and Harper of San Diego County spoke against the bill.

Senator Baker read a lengthy typewritten paper said to have been handed to him just prior to the debate by Mr. Boynton of the San Francisco Industrial Association.

Senator Deuel, whose legislative record is consistently anti-labor, boasted of his former membership in the Typographical Union and said that while he employed union men in his business, he believed any employer should have the sacred right to compel his employees to remain outside of the unions.

S. B. 534 finally failed of passage by the following vote:

**Ayes.**—Allen, Crittenden, Fellom, Hays, Inman, Jones, Maloney, McCormack, Pedrotti, Rochester, Slater, Swing, Treacy, Tubbs, and Wagye.—15.

**Noes.**—Baker, Breed, Bush, Carter, Cassidy, Christian, Clock, Deuel, Duval, Edwards, Evans, Harper, Ingels, McKinley, Mixter, Moran, Nelson, Rich, Riley, Schottky, Sharkey, and Williams.—22.

**Absent.**—Cleveland and Young.—2.

**Anti-Injunction Bills.** S. B. 394 and 401, by Senator Maloney. A. B. 809 and 810 (Companion Bills), by Mr. Quigley.—The failure of the Anti "Yellow Dog" Contract Bill made impossible any progress with the State Federation's Anti-Injunction Bills. The bills were buried in the respective Judiciary Committees.

**Unemployment Insurance, A. B. 77, by Mr. Hornblower.**—This bill was introduced in accordance with the decision of the Marysville convention of the California State Federation of Labor. As introduced, the bill provided for compulsory unemployment insurance on a contributory basis by employers and employees, the former to pay 2 per cent of the pay roll and the latter 1 per cent of wages earned. Under the provisions of the bill, the State was required to pay the overhead of administration but was not asked to contribute a cent toward the payment of unemployment benefits. Nevertheless, the principal newspapers, goaded by the insurance lobby, at once began to brand the bill as a vicious scheme to establish the "dole" system.

As in previous years, the Assembly Insurance Committee, where the bill had been referred, was under control of the insurance lobby. This made it impossible to obtain favorable action on A. B. 77. However, by urgent insistence of Mr. Hornblower, the committee consented to a public hearing in the Assembly Chamber.

Those who spoke in favor of the bill were Mr. Hornblower, Dr. Chas. A. Gulick, Jr., Associate Professor of Economics at the University of California, and the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor.

The opposition to the bill was briefly presented by the President of the California Manufacturers' Association, and then, at great length, by Mr. J. R. Molony, insurance "expert" and special representative of the California Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Molony vigorously denounced unemployment insurance as a degrading dole system which was advocated largely by foreigners. The same Mr. Molony, before a California Senate Committee twenty years ago, bitterly opposed the enactment of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Act. Mr. Molony has not changed in twenty years. He is still opposed to all progress.

Mr. Ralph Taylor, representing reactionary agricultural interests, and two gentlemen claiming to represent the unemployed also spoke against the bill. The former were against it because it would cost too much and the latter opposed the bill because it did not go far enough.

After the public hearing, the Insurance Committee consented to amend the bill so as to make unemployment insurance a voluntary proposition. In other words, by the terms of the amended bill, any employer could establish unemployment insurance under the conditions outlined in the bill, provided a majority of his employees accepted the plan by secret ballot.

Because the bill contained an appropriation it was then referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. On April 29 this committee discussed the amended bill and defeated a motion to let it out of committee by the following vote:

**Ayes.**—Feeley, Gilmore, Hawes, Nielsen, Wixson, Morrison.—6.

**Noes.**—Patterson, Frazier, Emmett, Fisher, Israel, Kellogg, Meeker, Parkman, Riley, Scudder.—10.

**Absent.**—Cloudman, Craig, Easley, Kline, and Jost.—5.

On May 7 the Assembly, by a vote of 32 to 43, refused to adopt Mr. Hornblower's motion to withdraw the bill from committee. See Assembly Record Vote "L."

**Street Carmen's Eight-Hour Bill, A. B. 421, by Mr. Morrison.**—A hearing on this bill was held before the Assembly Committee on Public Utilities on March 20.

Practically all the electric traction companies of the State were represented and forcefully voiced their opposition to the eight-hour workday. Mr. Carr of the Pacific Electric Company of Los Angeles said he spoke for 2,200 contented employees who really desired to work more than eight hours per day. A little later Mr. Carr admitted that a few years ago about 1,200 of his contented employees had walked off the job in protest against intolerable conditions. This, however, in the opinion of Mr. Carr, was entirely due to the pernicious activities of certain agitators.

Messrs. Durand and Vandeleur of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Mr. H. P. Melnikow of the Statistical Service Bureau, and several other representatives of labor spoke for the bill, but without success.

A motion to report the bill with a "do pass" recommendation failed by the following vote:

**Ayes.**—Hornblower, Hawes, and Morrison.—3.

**Noes.**—Cloudman, James A. Miller, Riley, Fisher, Roberts, Snyder, and Jost.—7.

**Absent.**—Sewell.—1.

**Electrical Workers' Safety Bill, A. B. 892, by Mr. Hayes.**—This measure was designed to promote the safety of electrical workers and provide assistance in case of injury from electric current in repair or construction work. The Assembly Committee on Public Utilities gave the bill a favorable recommendation and the Assembly adopted it without opposition.

The bill died in the Senate Committee on Public Utilities, when, on May 8, a motion to report it favorably was defeated by the following vote:

**Ayes.**—Baker, Inman, and Rich.—3.

**Noes.**—Carter, Deuel, Duval, Evans, and Mixer.—5.

**Absent.**—Christian, Nelson, and Wagy.—3.

**Prohibiting the Collection of Fees for Placing Persons in Public Employment, A. B. 1206, by Mr. Wright.**—This bill had the violent opposition of every private employment agency in California and was fought to the bitter end by these gentlemen and by their many friends in the Legislature.

On March 30, after a hearing before the Assembly Judiciary Committee, the bill was, on motion of Mr. Bonelli, laid on the table by the following vote:

**Ayes.**—Bonelli, Cloudsley, Crist, Fisher, Hill, Hoffman, Honnold, McGuinness, Miller, Roland, and Sewell.—11.

**Noes.**—Cronin, Lyons, Reindollar, and Williamson.—4.

**Absent.**—Crowley, Feigenbaum, Golden, Hornblower, Little, and Snyder.—6.

On May 7, the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Wright, withdrew the bill from committee by a vote of 41 to 34. See Assembly Record Vote "K."

On May 8, A. B. 1206 was passed by the Assembly by a vote of 43 to 29. See Assembly Record Vote "N."

On May 13, A. B. 1206 had a hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee and was sent to the Senate without recommendation by the following vote:

**Ayes.**—Christian, Cleveland, Jones, Rich, Schottky, and Swing.—6.

**Noes.**—Clock, Carter, Bush, Hayes, and Rochester.—5.

On the last day of the session the Senate considered the bill and by this time the numerous lobbyists of the private employment agencies had lined up a sufficient number of votes to kill the bill. The vote was 13 "Ayes," 22 "Noes." See Senate Record Vote "N."

**Elevator Constructors' Safety Bill, A. B. 1045, by Mr. Williamson.**—Buried in Assembly Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy.

**Providing for the Election of Regents of the University of California, etc., S. C. A. 18, by Senator Maloney.**—Laid on the table in Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments. The graduates of the University of California, who appeared against this measure, maintained that "high type" men would not go on a state-wide canvass for votes. State officers and United States Senators please take notice!

**Prohibiting Public Utilities from Using Funds for Political Purposes, S. B. 391, by Senator Jones.**—This meritorious measure was considered in the Senate Committee on Public Utilities on March 19, but received only two favorable votes—namely, the votes of Senators Inman and Rich.

On May 7 the Senate, by a vote of 15 to 21, refused to adopt Senator Jones' motion to withdraw the bill from committee. See Senate Record Vote "I."

**Regulating the Working Hours of Drivers on Auto Stages, Busses, and Trucks, When Engaged as Common Carriers Over the Public Highway. A. B. 715, by Mr. Gilmore.**—Buried in Assembly Committee on Public Utilities.

**Eliminating the One-Week Waiting Period Under the Workmen's Compensation Act in Cases Where the Disability Extends More Than Two Weeks from Date of the Injury, A. B. 452, by Mr. Williamson.**—Buried in Assembly Committee on Insurance.

**Extending Safety Jurisdiction of Industrial Accident Commission, A. B. 1031, by Mr. Cronin.**—Buried in Assembly Committee on Judiciary.

**Protection Against Fire Hazards in the Projection Room of Moving Picture Theatres, A. B. 199, by Mr. Quigley.**—Buried in Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital.

**Anti-Spotters' Bill, S. B. 381, by Senator Sharkey.**—Introduced at the instance of the Railroad Brotherhood, this measure had the energetic opposition of the entire railroad lobby. On May 6 the bill was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 16 to 12. See Senate Record Vote "H."

**Car Limit Bill, A. B. 481, by Mr. Dempster.**—This bill was based on the Arizona law limiting the number of cars in a train. It was opposed by the railroad lobby and could not be moved from the Assembly Committee on Public Utilities. A motion to withdraw the bill from the committee was made on April 16, but failed by 39 to 40. See Assembly Record Vote "E."

## E.—BAD BILLS DEFEATED

**Appointment of Judges, S. C. A. 30, by Senator Rochester.**—This measure was designed to take judges out of politics by providing that incumbent jurists be placed on ballots without opposition, the voters being allowed merely to express a choice as to whether or not the incumbents should be retained. In the event an incumbent judge was rejected at the polls, his successor would be appointed by the Governor.

According to William Denman, representing the Commonwealth Club of California, backers of the proposal, this method of election would prevent jurists from campaigning and would insure re-election upon their merits.

This reactionary amendment was laid on the table in the Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments on May 4, by virtually a unanimous vote.

**Permitting County Recorders to Make Records by Photography, A. B. 706, by Mr. Reid.**—The enactment of this measure would have caused loss of employment to several hundred persons. The bill was killed in the Assembly Judiciary Committee on March 16.

**Taxing Publicly-Owned Public Utilities, A. C. A. 8, by Robert F. Fisher.**—This amendment was a covert attack on public utilities, owned by the people. On April 22, A. C. A. 8 was defeated in the Assembly by the decisive vote of 15 to 56. See Assembly Record Vote "G."

**Disfranchising Voters in Irrigation Districts, A. B. 745, by Mrs. Kellogg.**—This was an effort on the part of reactionary interests to disfranchise all voters, except land owners, in bond issue elections in the Imperial Valley Irrigation District.

If this principle were adopted, then it would be only a step further, and surely just as logical, to demand that the man who owns \$100,000 worth of land should have 100 votes and the man owning \$1,000 worth should have only one vote.

The bill passed the Assembly on May 4, by 54 to 12, but was buried in the Senate Committee on Irrigation.

**Repealing the Full Crew Law, A. B. 732, by Mr. Sewell.**—No serious effort was made to withdraw this bill from the Assembly Committee on Public Utilities. The representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods were watching the situation and formed the opinion that the bill was introduced merely as a threat.

**Shifting to the Taxpayers the Financial Burden of Paving Between Tracks Now Paid for by Electric Traction Companies, S. B. 577, by Senator Mixter.**—This measure was sponsored by the same group that has always so bitterly fought the organization of street car employees. The bill passed the Legislature but was vetoed by the Governor. See Senate Record Vote "D." Also Assembly Record Vote "Q."

**Restoring the Defense of "Contributory Negligence," S. B. 931, by Senator Moran.**—This bill emanated from the "farm group" and was designed to restore the defense of "contributory negligence" for farmers who elect not to come under the provisions of the Compensation Act. By the general terms of this bill the same defense was also restored to employers of domestics and casual laborers. Passed Senate on May 8, by 27 to 3. See Senate Record Vote "K." Defeated in Assembly on May 15, by 22 to 38. See Assembly Record Vote "S."

**Attack on State Compensation Insurance Fund A. B. 627, by Mr. Patterson.**—It is not obligatory for any of the political subdivisions of the State to take out casualty insurance but when insurance is taken it must be placed with the State Compensation Insurance Fund. This amendment enabled private companies to write such insurance. Defeated in Assembly on March 16, by 20 to 50. See Assembly Record Vote "A."

**Attack on Priority of Wage Claims, A. B. 1175, by Mr. Patterson.**—This was an effort to give to unpaid premiums for Workmen's Compensation Insurance the same preference over other debts as is given to unpaid wages. Defeated in Assembly on May 5, by 24 to 54. See Assembly Record Vote "H."

# Labor Record of Senators and Members of the Assembly

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Forty-Ninth Session of the  
California Legislature, 1931

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## EXPLANATORY

The record of each legislator will be found under the respective titles, "Records of Senators" and "Records of Members of Assembly."

Each of these divisions contains three parts. The first part describes and designates the particular roll calls upon which the legislators' records are based. The test votes enumerated are believed to be the most important of the session from Labor's point of view. It should be distinctly understood, however, that these test votes are not necessarily of equal importance. In estimating a legislator's real worth, this fact should be borne in mind.

The second part gives an alphabetical list of the legislators, and indicates how many times and upon which particular measures they voted for or against Labor; also the number of times they failed to vote.

The third part is known as the "Comparative Record." It enables anyone to see at a glance "how good" or "how bad" his Senator and Member in the assembly voted upon Labor measures. In these Comparative Records, the legislators are arranged in numerical order in accordance with the number of "good votes" cast by each.

## RECORDS OF SENATORS

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### DESCRIPTION OF THE FIFTEEN ROLL CALLS UPON WHICH THE RECORD OF EACH SENATOR IS BASED

(Unless otherwise noted, an "aye" vote is a vote for Labor and credited to the respective Senator as a "good" vote.)

**A.** S. B. 26. Providing for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages on public works. (March 27, page 23.) Carried by 23 to 0.

**B.** Resolution by Senator Fellom seeking to prevent the State Board of Education from placing a large order for text books with Eastern publishers. Vote on motion by Senator Nelson to refer to Committee and thus delay action. (April 1, page 11.) Refused adoption by 8 to 27. The "ayes" are bad votes.

**C.** S. B. 387. Extending the Absent Voters law so that a registered voter of California may cast his vote in any State of the United States, etc. (April 7, page 28.) Carried by 25 to 8.

**D.** S. B. 577. Shifting to the taxpayers the financial burden of paving between tracks now paid for by electric traction companies. (April 16, page 52.) Carried by 21 to 15. The "ayes" are bad votes.

**E.** S. B. 83. Requiring the employment of citizens by contractors and sub-contractors on public works. (April 21, page 18.) Carried by 32 to 0.

**F.** S. B. 683. Providing for the retirement of aged state employees. (May 4, page 24.) Carried by 29 to 5.

**G.** S. B. 234 (identical with A. B. 351). Providing referendum vote on repeal or modification of prohibition laws. The American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor have repeatedly declared for modification. This was an effort to have the people express themselves on the subject. Motion by Senator Maloney to withdraw bill from Committee on Public Morals. (May 5, page 15.) Motion carried by 21 to 17.

**H.** S. B. 381. Anti-Spotters bill sponsored by the Railroad Brotherhoods. (May 6, page 24.) Refused passage by 16 to 22.

**I.** S. B. 391. Prohibiting the expenditure of funds for political purposes by public utility corporations. Vote on motion by Senator Jones to withdraw bill from Committee on Public Utilities. (May 7, page 8.) Motion lost by 15 to 21.

**J.** S. B. 534. Anti-"Yellow-Dog" Contract bill, making void contracts of employment containing agreement not to affiliate with labor unions. (May 8, page 25.) Refused passage by 15 to 22.

**K.** S. B. 931. Restoring the defense of "contributory negligence" in certain actions at common law against employers. (May 8, page 36.) Carried by 27 to 3. The "ayes" are bad votes.

**L.** A. B. 496. Providing onerous requirements for persons desiring to qualify for the State Bar examination. (May 12, page 18.) Carried by 25 to 9. The "ayes" are bad votes.

**M.** A. B. 1058. Enabling the surviving heirs of a deceased person to collect wages due to the latter without the necessity of administration. (May 15, page 56.) Carried by 21 to 15.

**N.** A. B. 1206. Making it unlawful for private employment agencies to collect a fee for placing persons in any public work. (May 15, page 153.) Refused passage by 13 to 22.

**O.** S. B. 177. Requiring private employment agents to publish their maximum fees on all their advertising matter. (May 4, page 26.) Carried by 34 to 0.

**GOOD AND BAD VOTES CAST BY EACH SENATOR AND NUMBER OF TIMES ABSENT****Each Capital letter designates a certain roll call.****For explanation of roll call see page 16.**

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session)

- ALLEN, JAMES M. (Dem.), Yreka (Siskiyou County), 2nd District.  
 7 Good Votes: **B, E, G, H, I, J, N.**  
 4 Bad Votes: **D, K, L, M.**  
 Absent 4 roll calls: **A, C, F, O.**
- BAKER, C. C. (Rep.), Salinas (Monterey County), 17th District.  
 3 Good Votes: **C, E, O.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **D, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, B, N.**
- BREED, ARTHUR H. (Rep.), Oakland (Alameda County), 16th District.  
 5 Good Votes: **A, C, E, F, O.**  
 10 Bad Votes: **B, D, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N.**  
 Absent no roll calls.
- BUSH, DAVID F. (Rep.), Oakdale (Stanislaus County), 22nd District.  
 6 Good Votes: **B, D, E, G, I, O.**  
 7 Bad Votes: **C, F, H, J, K, M, N.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **A, L.**
- CARTER, HENRY E. (Rep.), Wilmington (Los Angeles County), 31st District.  
 4 Good Votes: **B, F, G, O.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **C, D, H, I, J, K, L, M, N.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **A, E.**
- CASSIDY, BERT A. (Rep.), Auburn (Placer County), 3rd District.  
 7 Good Votes: **B, C, E, F, G, H, O.**  
 7 Bad Votes: **D, I, J, K, L, M, N.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **A.**
- CHRISTIAN, E. H. (Rep.), Hayward (Alameda County), 13th District.  
 5 Good Votes: **E, F, G, M, O.**  
 8 Bad Votes: **B, D, H, I, J, K, L, N.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **A, C.**
- CLEVELAND, GEORGE C. (Rep.), Watsonville (Santa Cruz County), 11th District.  
 5 Good Votes: **B, F, L, M, O.**  
 4 Bad Votes: **D, G, H, N.**  
 Absent 6 roll calls: **A, C, E, I, J, K.**
- CLOCK, RALPH H. (Rep.), Long Beach (Los Angeles County), 33rd District.  
 8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, O.**  
 7 Bad Votes: **H, I, J, K, L, M, N.**  
 Absent no roll calls.
- CRITTENDEN, B. S. (Rep.), Stockton (San Joaquin County), 20th District.  
 10 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, H, J, M, O.**  
 4 Bad Votes: **D, I, K, N.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **L.**
- DEUEL, CHARLES H. (Dem.), Chico (Butte County), 6th District.  
 5 Good Votes: **A, B, E, L, M.**  
 8 Bad Votes: **C, D, G, H, I, J, K, N.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **F, O.**
- DUVAL, WALTER H. (Rep.), Santa Paula (Ventura County), 25th District.  
 5 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, O.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **D.**
- EDWARDS, NELSON T. (Rep.), Orange (Orange County), 39th District.  
 4 Good Votes: **B, C, F, M.**  
 8 Bad Votes: **D, G, H, I, J, K, L, N.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, E, O.**
- EVANS, H. J. (Rep.), Monrovia (Los Angeles County), 35th District.  
 4 Good Votes: **A, C, F, O.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **D, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **B, E.**

- FELLOW, ROY (Rep.), San Francisco, 14th District.  
 14 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.**  
 No Bad Votes.  
 Absent 1 roll call: **A.**
- HARPER, WILLIAM E. (Rep.), San Diego, 40th District.  
 4 Good Votes: **A, E, F, O.**  
 11 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N.**  
 Absent no roll calls.
- HAYS, RAY W. (Rep.), Fresno, 30th District.  
 6 Good Votes: **D, E, F, I, J, O.**  
 8 Bad Votes: **B, C, G, H, K, L, M, N.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **A.**
- INGELS, R. R. (Rep.), Ukiah (Mendocino County), 4th District.  
 10 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, G, H, I, L, M, N.**  
 2 Bad Votes: **J, K.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, F, O.**
- JONES, HERBERT C. (Rep.), San Jose (Santa Clara County), 18th District.  
 12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, J, M, N, O.**  
 2 Bad Votes: **G, L.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **K.**
- INMAN, J. M. (Rep.), Sacramento, 7th District.  
 14 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O.**  
 No Bad Votes.  
 Absent 1 roll call: **K.**
- MALONEY, THOMAS A. (Rep.), San Francisco, 23rd District.  
 14 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.**  
 1 Bad Vote: **D.**  
 Absent no roll calls.
- MCCORMACK, THOMAS (Rep.), Rio Vista (Solano County), 5th District.  
 5 Good Votes: **F, G, H, J, O.**  
 7 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, I, L, M, N.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **A, E, K.**
- McKINLEY, J. W. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 38th District.  
 5 Good Votes: **A, B, E, M, O.**  
 7 Bad Votes: **C, G, H, J, K, L, N.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **D, F, I.**
- MIXTER, FRANK W. (Rep.), Exeter (Tulare County), 32nd District.  
 6 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, O.**  
 9 Bad Votes: **D, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N.**  
 Absent no roll calls.
- MORAN, JOHN L. (Rep.), Corning (Tehama County), 8th District.  
 7 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, L, M, O.**  
 7 Bad Votes: **F, G, H, I, J, K, N.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **B.**
- NELSON, H. C. (Rep.), Eureka (Humboldt County), 1st District.  
 4 Good Votes: **A, C, F, O.**  
 10 Bad Votes: **B, D, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **E.**
- PEDROTTI, J. L. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 29th District.  
 11 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, O.**  
 2 Bad Votes: **D, I.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **M, N.**
- RICH, W. P. (Rep.), Marysville (Yuba County), 10th District.  
 8 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, I, N, O.**  
 4 Bad Votes: **G, H, J, L.**  
 Absent 3 roll calls: **B, K, M.**
- RILEY, JOE (Rep.), Bishop (Inyo County), 28th District.  
 10 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, I, M, N, O.**  
 4 Bad Votes: **H, J, K, L.**  
 Absent 1 roll call: **A.**
- ROCHESTER, GEORGE W. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 37th District.  
 8 Good Votes: **B, C, E, F, G, J, M, O.**  
 5 Bad Votes: **D, H, I, L, N.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **A, K.**

- SCHOTTKY, ANDREW R. (Rep.), Merced, 24th District.  
8 Good Votes: **A, B, D, E, F, I, M, O.**  
7 Bad Votes: **C, G, H, J, K, L, N.**  
Absent no roll calls.
- SHARKEY, WILL R. (Rep.), Martinez (Contra Costa County), 9th District.  
8 Good Votes: **A, B, E, F, G, H, M, O.**  
4 Bad Votes: **I, J, K, N.**  
Absent 3 roll calls: **C, D, L.**
- SLATER, HERBERT W. (Dem.), Santa Rosa (Sonoma County), 12th District.  
13 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, M, N, O.**  
1 Bad Vote: **L.**  
Absent 1 roll call: **K.**
- SWING, RALPH E. (Rep.), San Bernardino, 36th District.  
11 Good Votes: **B, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, M, N, O.**  
2 Bad Votes: **K, L.**  
Absent 2 roll calls: **A, C.**
- TREACY, TIMOTHY E. (Dem.), San Francisco, 21st District.  
13 Good Votes: **B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O.**  
1 Bad Vote: **K.**  
Absent 1 roll call: **A.**
- TUBBS, TALLANT (Rep.), San Francisco, 19th District.  
12 Good Votes: **A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, M, N, O.**  
1 Bad Vote: **K.**  
Absent 2 roll calls: **E, L.**
- WAGY, J. I. (Rep.), Bakersfield (Kern County), 34th District.  
7 Good Votes: **A, C, E, F, J, N, O.**  
7 Bad Votes: **B, D, G, H, I, L, M.**  
Absent 1 roll call: **K.**
- WILLIAMS, DAN E (Rep.), Jacksonville (Tuolumne County), 26th District.  
8 Good Votes: **A, B, C, E, G, H, M, O.**  
6 Bad Votes: **D, F, I, J, K, L.**  
Absent 1 roll call: **N.**
- YOUNG, SANBORN (Rep.), Los Gatos (Santa Clara County), 27th District.  
2 Good Votes: **A, E.**  
2 Bad Votes: **B, D.**  
Absent 11 roll calls: **C, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.**

## COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF SENATORS

Based Upon Fifteen Important "Roll Calls" on Labor Measures

	Party	Good Votes	Bad Votes	Absent on Roll Call
1. FELLOW, ROY.....	Rep.	14	0	1
2. INMAN, J. M.....	Rep.	14	0	1
3. MALONEY, THOMAS A.....	Rep.	14	1	0
4. SLATER, HERBERT W.....	Dem.	13	1	1
5. TREACY, TIMOTHY E.....	Dem.	13	1	1
6. TUBBS, TALLANT.....	Rep.	12	1	2
7. JONES, HERBERT C.....	Rep.	12	2	1
8. PEDROTTI, J. L.....	Rep.	11	2	2
9. SWING, RALPH E.....	Rep.	11	2	2
10. INGELS, R. R.....	Rep.	10	2	3
11. CRITTENDEN, B. S.....	Rep.	10	4	1
12. RILEY, JOE.....	Rep.	10	4	1
13. RICH, W. P.....	Rep.	8	4	3
14. SHARKEY, WILL R.....	Rep.	8	4	3
15. ROCHESTER, GEORGE W.....	Rep.	8	5	2
16. WILLIAMS, DAN E.....	Rep.	8	6	1
17. CLOCK, RALPH H.....	Rep.	8	7	0
18. SCHOTTKY, ANDREW R.....	Rep.	8	7	0
19. ALLEN, JAMES M.....	Dem.	7	4	4
20. CASSIDY, BERT A.....	Rep.	7	7	1
21. MORAN, JOHN L.....	Rep.	7	7	1
22. WAGY, J. I.....	Rep.	7	7	1
23. BUSH, DAVID F.....	Rep.	6	7	2
24. HAYS, RAY W.....	Rep.	6	8	1
25. MIXTER, FRANK W.....	Rep.	6	9	0
26. CLEVELAND, GEORGE C.....	Rep.	5	4	6
27. McCORMACK, THOMAS.....	Rep.	5	7	3
28. McKINLEY, J. W.....	Rep.	5	7	3
29. CHRISTIAN, E. H.....	Rep.	5	8	2
30. DEUEL, CHARLES H.....	Dem.	5	8	2
31. DUVAL, WALTER H.....	Rep.	5	9	1
32. BREED, ARTHUR H.....	Rep.	5	10	0
33. EDWARDS, NELSON T.....	Rep.	4	8	3
34. CARTER, HENRY E.....	Rep.	4	9	2
35. EVANS, H. J.....	Rep.	4	9	2
36. NELSON, H. C.....	Rep.	4	10	1
37. HARPER, WILLIAM E.....	Rep.	4	11	0
38. BAKER, C. C.....	Rep.	3	9	3
39. YOUNG, SANBORN.....	Rep.	2	2	11

## RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

### DESCRIPTION OF THE TWENTY ROLL CALLS UPON WHICH THE RECORD OF EACH MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY IS BASED

(Unless otherwise noted an "aye" vote is a vote for Labor and credited to the Respective Assemblyman as a "good" vote)

- A.** A. B. 627. Attack on State Compensation Insurance Fund. (March 16, page 43.) Refused passage by 20 to 50. The "ayes" are bad votes.
- B.** A. B. 496. Providing onerous requirements for persons desiring to qualify for the State Bar examination. (April 8, page 33.) Carried by 45 to 26. The "ayes" are bad votes.
- C.** A. B. 366. Modifying the teachers' tenure law. Opposed by the Teachers' Union. Vote on objectionable amendment by Mr. Biggar. (April 9, page 41.) Refused passage by 29 to 45. The "ayes" are bad votes.
- D.** A. B. 366. Modifying the teachers' tenure law. Opposed by the Teachers' Union. Vote on objectionable amendment by Mr. Meeker. (April 9, page 42.) Carried by 42 to 37. The "ayes" are bad votes.
- E.** A. B. 481. Car limit bill sponsored by the Railroad Brotherhoods. Vote on motion by Mr. Dempster to withdraw bill from Public Utilities Committee. (April 16, page 29.) Motion lost by 39 to 40.
- F.** A. B. 254. Providing that State Civil Service Employees shall be reexamined every four years, and other objectionable amendments. (April 20, page 27.) Refused passage by 12 to 57. The "ayes" are bad votes.
- G.** A. C. A. 8. Providing for taxation of publicly owned public utilities. (April 22, page 26.) Refused passage by 15 to 56. The "ayes" are bad votes.
- H.** A. B. 1175. Providing that unpaid premiums for Workmen's Compensation Insurance shall have the same preference over other debts as wages. (May 5, page 28.) Refused passage by 24 to 54. The "ayes" are bad votes.
- I.** A. B. 351. (Identical with S. B. 234.) Providing referendum vote on repeal or modification of prohibition laws. The American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor have repeatedly declared for modification. This was an effort to have the people express themselves on the subject. Vote on motion by Mr. Hornblower to withdraw bill from Committee on Public Morals. (May 5, page 77.) Motion lost by 33 to 45.
- J.** A. B. 373. Creates "Unemployment Determination Board" and authorizes drawing on surplus fund of state, etc. Vote on motion by Mr. Houser to withdraw bill from Committee on Ways and Means. (May 7, page 13.) Motion lost by 32 to 43.
- K.** A. B. 1206. Making it unlawful for private employment agencies to collect a fee for placing persons in any public work. (May 7, page 35.) Vote on motion by Mr. Wright to withdraw bill from Committee on Judiciary. Motion carried by 41 to 34.
- L.** A. B. 77. Unemployment Insurance Bill sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor. Vote on motion by Mr. Hornblower to withdraw bill from Committee on Ways and Means. (May 7, page 35.) Motion lost by 32 to 43.
- M.** A. B. 621. Prohibiting the use of trailers to carry explosives on the highways. Sponsored by the Railroad Brotherhoods. Vote on motion by Mr. Quigley to withdraw bill from Committee on Motor Vehicles. (May 7, page 39.) Motion lost by 20 to 41.
- N.** A. B. 1206. Making it unlawful for private employment agencies to collect a fee for placing persons in any public work. (May 8, page 50.) Carried by 43 to 29.
- O.** S. B. 26. Providing for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages on public works. (May 12, page 51.) Carried by 51 to 2.
- P.** S. B. 83. Requiring the employment of citizens by contractors and subcontractors on public works. (May 12, page 66.) Carried by 46 to 0.
- Q.** S. B. 577. Shifting to the taxpayers the financial burden of paving between tracks now paid for by electric traction companies. (May 13, page 64.) Carried by 45 to 23. The "ayes" are bad votes.
- R.** S. B. 683. Providing for the retirement of aged state employees. (May 14, page 95.) Carried by 56 to 2.
- S.** S. B. 931. Restoring the defense of "contributory negligence" in certain actions at common law against employers. (May 15, page 71.) Refused passage by 22 to 38. The "ayes" are bad votes.
- T.** S. B. 177. Requiring private employment agents to publish their maximum fees on all their advertising matter. (May 15, page 79.) Carried by 42 to 17.

**GOOD AND BAD VOTES CAST BY EACH MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY  
AND NUMBER OF TIMES ABSENT**

**Each Capital Letter Designates a Certain Roll Call  
For Explanation of Roll Calls See Page 21**

(Compiled from Daily Journals issued during session)

- ARNOLD, EMORY J. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 63rd District.  
9 Good Votes: **A, C, D, F, M, N, O, R, T.**  
7 Bad Votes: **E, H, I, J, K, L, Q.**  
Absent 4 roll calls: **B, G, P, S.**
- BADHAM, WILLARD E. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 59th District.  
7 Good Votes: **A, C, D, G, H, O, R.**  
11 Bad Votes: **E, F, I, J, K, L, M, N, Q, S, T.**  
Absent 2 roll calls: **B, P.**
- BAUM, WILLIS M. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 60th District.  
8 Good Votes: **A, C, D, H, K, N, O, P.**  
9 Bad Votes: **B, E, F, I, J, L, M, Q, T.**  
Absent 3 roll calls: **G, R, S.**
- BIGGAR, GEORGE M. (Rep.), Covelo (Mendocino County), 6th District.  
9 Good Votes: **A, B, F, H, L, M, N, R, T.**  
9 Bad Votes: **C, D, E, G, I, J, K, Q, S.**  
Absent 2 roll calls: **O, P.**
- BISHOP, ROY (Rep.), Alameda, 35th District.  
3 Good Votes: **I, O, P.**  
8 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, H, K, L, N.**  
Absent 9 roll calls: **A, F, G, J, M, Q, R, S, T.**
- BLISS, GEORGE R. (Rep.), Carpinteria (Santa Barbara County), 49th District.  
5 Good Votes: **F, K, N, O, T.**  
11 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, E, G, H, I, J, L, M, S.**  
Absent 4 roll calls: **A, P, Q, R.**
- BONELLI, WILLIAM G. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 54th District.  
8 Good Votes: **C, D, E, F, G, O, Q, R.**  
10 Bad Votes: **A, B, I, J, K, L, M, N, S, T.**  
Absent 2 roll calls: **H, P.**
- BOWERS, GEORGE B. (Rep.), San Diego, 78th District.  
17 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T.**  
3 Bad Votes: **B, I, Q.**  
Absent no roll calls.
- BROCK, ARCHIBALD E. (Rep.), Redlands (San Bernardino County), 74th District.  
6 Good Votes: **C, G, H, J, O, S.**  
11 Bad Votes: **B, D, E, F, I, K, L, M, N, Q, T.**  
Absent 3 roll calls: **A, P, R.**
- CLARK, C. TODD (Dem.), Clovis (Fresno County), 46th District.  
12 Good Votes: **A, B, E, F, G, H, J, L, N, O, Q, R.**  
7 Bad Votes: **C, D, I, K, M, S, T.**  
Absent 1 roll call: **P.**
- CLOUDMAN, HAROLD C. (Rep.), Berkeley (Alameda County), 40th District.  
6 Good Votes: **B, C, D, F, G, R.**  
11 Bad Votes: **A, E, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, Q, T.**  
Absent 3 roll calls: **O, P, S.**
- CLOUDSLEY, F. C. (Dem.), Stockton (San Joaquin County), 15th District.  
11 Good Votes: **A, E, F, G, H, L, M, O, P, S, T.**  
8 Bad Votes: **B, C, D, I, J, K, N, Q.**  
Absent 1 roll call: **R.**
- COBB, LAWRENCE (Rep.), Los Angeles, 58th District.  
11 Good Votes: **A, C, D, F, G, H, M, O, P, R, T.**  
9 Bad Votes: **B, E, I, J, K, L, N, Q, S.**  
Absent no roll calls.
- CRAIG, EDWARD (Rep.), Brea (Orange County), 75th District.  
5 Good Votes: **F, G, O, P, R.**  
13 Bad Votes: **A, B, C, D, E, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, Q.**  
Absent 2 roll calls: **S, T.**

- CRIST, FRANK LEE (Rep.), Palo Alto (Santa Clara County), 21st District.  
 9 Good Votes: A, F, G, H, K, O, P, S, T.  
 9 Bad Votes: B, D, E, I, J, L, M, N, Q.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: C, R.
- CRONIN, MELVIN I. (Dem.), San Francisco, 27th District.  
 16 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, N, Q, R, S, T.  
 2 Bad Votes: H, M.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: O, P.
- CROWLEY, ERNEST C. (Dem.), Suisun (Solano County), 10th District.  
 13 Good Votes: A, B, E, I, J, K, L, N, O, P, R, S, T.  
 6 Bad Votes: C, D, F, G, H, M.  
 Absent 1 roll call: Q.
- DEMPSTER, CHARLES W. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 57th District.  
 16 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, S, T.  
 1 Bad Vote: I.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: G, Q, R.
- DILLINGER, H. E. (Dem.), Placerville (El Dorado County), 16th District.  
 7 Good Votes: A, F, I, K, P, R, T.  
 12 Bad Votes: B, C, D, E, G, H, J, L, M, N, Q, S.  
 Absent 1 roll call: O.
- EASLEY, ROBERT P. (Rep.), Antioch (Contra Costa County), 13th District.  
 8 Good Votes: C, D, H, I, K, O, P, S.  
 9 Bad Votes: B, E, G, J, L, M, N, Q, T.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: A, F, R.
- EMMETT, DAN W. (Rep.), Santa Paula (Ventura County), 50th District.  
 6 Good Votes: B, E, F, I, N, P.  
 9 Bad Votes: A, C, D, G, H, J, K, L, Q.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: M, O, R, S, T.
- FEELEY, WALTER W. (Rep.), Oakland (Alameda County), 38th District.  
 8 Good Votes: B, F, G, H, I, N, S, T.  
 2 Bad Votes: A, E.  
 Absent 10 roll calls: C, D, J, K, L, M, O, P, Q, R.
- FEIGENBAUM, B. J. (Rep.), San Francisco, 31st District.  
 15 Good Votes: C, D, F, G, H, I, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T.  
 5 Bad Votes: A, B, E, J, M.  
 Absent no roll calls.
- FISHER, CHARLES W. (Rep.), Oakland (Alameda County), 41st District.  
 10 Good Votes: C, D, F, G, I, O, P, Q, S, T.  
 9 Bad Votes: A, B, E, H, J, K, L, M, N.  
 Absent 1 roll call: R.
- FISHER, ROBERT F. (Rep.), Carlotta (Humboldt County), 1st District.  
 4 Good Votes: F, I, N, O.  
 13 Bad Votes: C, D, E, G, H, J, K, L, M, Q, R, S, T.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: A, B, P.
- FRAZIER, JOHN E. (Rep.), Gridley (Butte County), 5th District.  
 7 Good Votes: E, F, H, I, N, O, T.  
 7 Bad Votes: C, D, G, J, K, L, Q.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: A, B, M, P, R, S.
- GILLETT, GEORGE F. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 67th District.  
 15 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, G, H, J, K, N, O, P, Q, R, T.  
 4 Bad Votes: F, I, L, S.  
 Absent 1 roll call: M.
- GILMORE, JOSEPH P. (Rep.), San Francisco, 23rd District.  
 14 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, S, T.  
 1 Bad Vote: H.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: N, O, P, Q, R.
- GOLDEN, MILTON M. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 55th District.  
 4 Good Votes: A, F, Q, R.  
 11 Bad Votes: B, D, E, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, T.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: C, G, O, P, S.
- GORDON, FRANK L. (Rep.), Suisun (Napa County), 8th District.  
 10 Good Votes: A, B, E, F, I, K, O, P, Q, R.  
 9 Bad Votes: C, D, G, H, J, L, M, N, S.  
 Absent 1 roll call: T.

- GREENE, SAM M. (Rep.), Inglewood (Los Angeles County), 65th District.  
 11 Good Votes: A, C, D, F, G, H, J, O, P, R, S.  
 8 Bad Votes: B, E, I, K, L, M, N, Q.  
 Absent 1 roll call: T.
- HAWES, FRED C. (Rep.), San Francisco, 22nd District.  
 12 Good Votes: A, B, E, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, S, T.  
 2 Bad Votes: C, D.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: F, N, O, P, Q, R.
- HAYES, J. P. (Rep.), San Francisco, 30th District.  
 18 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, Q, R, S.  
 No Bad Votes.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: P, T.
- HEAD, ED. L. (Rep.), San Diego, 79th District.  
 15 Good Votes: A, C, E, F, G, H, J, K, M, N, O, P, R, S, T.  
 4 Bad Votes: B, D, L, Q.  
 Absent 1 roll call: I.
- HILL, BEN A. (Rep.), San Pedro (Los Angeles County), 72nd District.  
 7 Good Votes: A, B, F, G, H, I, R.  
 7 Bad Votes: C, D, E, J, K, L, N.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: M, O, P, Q, S, T.
- HOFFMAN, WILLIAM W. (Rep.), Oakland, 36th District.  
 10 Good Votes: C, D, F, G, H, M, O, P, R, T.  
 8 Bad Votes: A, B, E, I, J, K, L, N.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: Q, S.
- HONNOLD, ARTHUR R. (Rep.), Escondido (San Diego County), 80th District.  
 9 Good Votes: A, B, E, F, G, P, Q, R, T.  
 9 Bad Votes: C, D, H, I, J, K, M, N, O.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: L, S.
- HORNBLOWER, WILLIAM B. (Rep.), San Francisco, 25th District.  
 15 Good Votes: B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N, Q, R, S.  
 No Bad Votes.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: A, M, O, P, T.
- HOUSER, FREDERICK F. (Rep.), Alhambra (Los Angeles County), 53rd District.  
 17 Good Votes: A, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T.  
 3 Bad Votes: B, I, M.  
 Absent no roll calls.
- ISRAEL, FRANK S. (Rep.), Linden (San Joaquin County), 14th District.  
 5 Good Votes: F, H, O, P, R.  
 14 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, Q, S.  
 Absent 1 roll call: T.
- JESPERSEN, CHRIS. N. (Rep.), Paso Robles (Monterey County), 43rd District.  
 14 Good Votes: A, C, D, E, G, H, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R.  
 4 Bad Votes: B, I, M, S.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: F, T.
- JEWETT, AUGUSTUS F. (Rep.), Hanford (Kings County), 47th District.  
 7 Good Votes: A, G, I, K, P, R, T.  
 11 Bad Votes: B, C, D, F, H, J, L, M, N, Q, S.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: E, O.
- JONES, ISAAC (Rep.), Ontario (San Bernardino County), 73rd District.  
 14 Good Votes: A, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, T.  
 6 Bad Votes: B, C, D, I, M, S.  
 Absent no roll calls.
- JOST, WILLIAM P. (Rep.), Hayward (Alameda County), 34th District.  
 4 Good Votes: I, O, S, T.  
 9 Bad Votes: A, C, D, E, F, K, L, N, Q.  
 Absent 7 roll calls: B, G, H, J, M, P, R.
- KELLOGG, SARAH E. (Rep.), Van Nuys (Los Angeles County), 51st District.  
 7 Good Votes: A, C, D, H, O, P, R.  
 11 Bad Votes: B, E, F, I, K, L, M, N, Q, S, T.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: G, J.
- KLINE, CHESTER M. (Rep.), San Jacinto (Riverside County), 76th District.  
 9 Good Votes: A, E, F, G, H, K, L, N, S.  
 3 Bad Votes: C, D, I.  
 Absent 8 roll calls: B, J, M, O, P, Q, R, T.

- LEVEY, EDGAR C. (Rep.), San Francisco, 28th District.  
 17 Good Votes: A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T.  
 3 Bad Votes: B, J, M.  
 Absent no roll calls.
- LITTLE, WALTER J. (Rep.), Santa Monica (Los Angeles County), 56th District.  
 9 Good Votes: A, C, D, E, F, G, H, O, R.  
 9 Bad Votes: B, I, J, K, L, M, N, Q, T.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: P, S.
- LYONS, HARRY (Rep.), Los Angeles, 64th District.  
 15 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, L, N, O, R, S, T.  
 4 Bad Votes: I, K, M, Q.  
 Absent 1 roll call: P.
- McDANIEL, EDWIN A. (Dem.), Los Molinos (Glenn County), 4th District.  
 12 Good Votes: A, B, E, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, T.  
 6 Bad Votes: C, D, F, I, Q, S.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: P, R.
- McGUINNESS, HENRY (Dem.), Dunsmuir (Siskiyou County), 2nd District.  
 12 Good Votes: B, E, G, I, J, K, L, N, P, R, S, T.  
 5 Bad Votes: A, C, D, H, Q.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: F, M, O.
- MEEKER, M. S. (Rep.), Kerman (Fresno County), 44th District.  
 13 Good Votes: A, E, G, H, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T.  
 6 Bad Votes: B, C, D, I, L, S.  
 Absent 1 roll call: F.
- MILLER, ELEANOR (Rep.), Pasadena (Los Angeles County), 52nd District.  
 16 Good Votes: A, C, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T.  
 4 Bad Votes: B, D, I, M.  
 Absent no roll calls.
- MILLER, JAMES A. (Rep.), San Francisco, 32nd District.  
 15 Good Votes: A, C, D, F, G, H, I, K, L, N, O, Q, R, S, T.  
 3 Bad Votes: B, E, J.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: M, P.
- MORRISON, HARRY F. (Rep.), San Francisco, 29th District.  
 15 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, N, P, Q, R, S, T.  
 1 Bad Vote: J.  
 Absent 4 roll calls: K, L, M, O.
- NIELSEN, ROY J. (Rep.), Sacramento, 11th District.  
 16 Good Votes: B, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T.  
 4 Bad Votes: A, C, D, Q.  
 Absent no roll calls.
- OLIVA, CHARLES A. (Rep.), San Francisco, 33rd District.  
 11 Good Votes: A, G, H, I, J, K, L, N, O, Q, S.  
 2 Bad Votes: D, E.  
 Absent 7 roll calls: B, C, F, M, P, R, T.
- PARKMAN, HARRY L. (Rep.), San Mateo, 19th District.  
 6 Good Votes: B, C, F, G, I, L.  
 9 Bad Votes: A, D, E, H, J, K, M, Q, T.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: N, O, P, R, S.
- PATTERSON, ROBERT LINCOLN (Rep.), Bakersfield (Kern County), 48th District.  
 2 Good Votes: F, P.  
 12 Bad Votes: A, D, E, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, Q.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: B, C, O, R, S, T.
- POWERS, LUCIUS, JR. (Rep.), Fresno, 45th District.  
 14 Good Votes: A, F, G, H, J, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T.  
 5 Bad Votes: B, D, E, I, L.  
 Absent 1 roll call: C.
- QUIGLEY JAMES L. (Rep.), San Francisco, 24th District.  
 18 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, O, P, Q, R, S, T.  
 No Bad Votes.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: G, N.
- REID, JAMES K. (Rep.), Long Beach (Los Angeles County), 70th District.  
 11 Good Votes: A, C, F, G, H, M, N, O, P, R, S.  
 7 Bad Votes: B, D, E, I, J, K, L.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: Q, T.

- REINDOLLAR, CHARLES F. (Rep.), San Rafael (Marin County), 9th District.  
 14 Good Votes: C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N, O, R, T.  
 4 Bad Votes: A, B, M, Q.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: P, S.
- RILEY, HARRY B. (Rep.), Long Beach (Los Angeles County), 71st District.  
 10 Good Votes: A, C, D, F, G, H, O, P, R, S.  
 10 Bad Votes: B, E, I, J, K, L, M, N, Q, T.  
 Absent no roll calls.
- ROBERTS, FREDERICK M. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 62nd District.  
 9 Good Votes: C, D, F, G, H, J, R, S, T.  
 5 Bad Votes: B, E, I, L, Q.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: A, K, M, N, O, P.
- ROBINSON, C. RAY (Rep.), Merced, 17th District.  
 6 Good Votes: A, G, H, J, O, P.  
 8 Bad Votes: B, C, D, E, F, Q, S, T.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: I, K, L, M, N, R.
- ROBINSON, SAMUEL E. (Dem.), Imperial, 77th District.  
 9 Good Votes: E, H, J, K, N, O, P, R, T.  
 10 Bad Votes: B, C, D, F, G, I, L, M, Q, S.  
 Absent 1 roll call: A; was not yet seated.
- ROLAND, EUGENE W. (Rep.), Oakland (Alameda County), 37th District.  
 6 Good Votes: C, D, F, G, H, P.  
 8 Bad Votes: A, B, E, I, J, K, L, N.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: M, O, Q, R, S, T.
- SCUDDER, HUBERT B. (Rep.), Sebastopol (Sonoma County), 7th District.  
 6 Good Votes: F, I, K, N, O, R.  
 12 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, G, H, J, L, M, Q, S.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: P, T.
- SEAWELL, JERROLD L. (Rep.), Roseville (Placer County), 3rd District.  
 12 Good Votes: B, E, F, G, I, K, L, M, N, O, R, S.  
 6 Bad Votes: A, C, D, H, J, Q.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: P, T.
- SEWELL, HARRY F. (Rep.), Whittier (Los Angeles County), 69th District.  
 4 Good Votes: C, D, F, R.  
 11 Bad Votes: A, E, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, Q.  
 Absent 5 roll calls: B, O, P, S, T.
- SNYDER, BERT B. (Rep.), Santa Cruz, 42nd District.  
 3 Good Votes: O, P, R.  
 11 Bad Votes: A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, J, Q, S.  
 Absent 6 roll calls: F, K, L, M, N, T.
- STOCKWELL, JAMES E. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 66th District.  
 9 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, G, H, K, P, R.  
 11 Bad Votes: E, F, I, J, L, M, N, O, Q, S, T.  
 Absent no roll calls.
- WAKEFIELD, CLARENCE N. (Rep.), Los Angeles, 61st District.  
 7 Good Votes: A, B, C, E, J, O, R.  
 6 Bad Votes: D, H, I, K, L, Q.  
 Absent 7 roll calls: F, G, M, N, P, S, T.
- WEST, PERCY G. (Rep.), Sacramento, 12th District.  
 15 Good Votes: A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N, P, R, T.  
 3 Bad Votes: B, M, Q.  
 Absent 2 roll calls: O, S.
- WILBER, GEORGE H. (Rep.), Montebello (Los Angeles County), 68th District.  
 7 Good Votes: C, F, G, J, N, R, S.  
 10 Bad Votes: B, D, E, H, I, K, L, M, Q, T.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: A, O, P.
- WILLIAMSON, RAY (Rep.), San Francisco, 26th District.  
 17 Good Votes: A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T.  
 2 Bad Votes: B, J.  
 Absent 1 roll call: M.
- WIXSON, CLIFFORD (Rep.), Oakland, 39th District.  
 15 Good Votes: A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, R, S.  
 2 Bad Votes: J, Q.  
 Absent 3 roll calls: F, P, T.

WRIGHT, T. M. (Rep.), San Jose (Santa Clara County), 20th District.  
 15 Good Votes: **A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L, N, O, P, R, S, T.**  
 5 Bad Votes: **B, I, J, M, Q.**  
 Absent no roll calls.

ZION, E. H. (Rep.), Modesto (Stanislaus County), 18th District.  
 7 Good Votes: **A, C, G, H, M, O, P.**  
 11 Bad Votes: **B, D, E, I, J, K, L, N, Q, R, T.**  
 Absent 2 roll calls: **F, S.**

**COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY**

Based Upon Twenty Important "Roll Calls" on Labor Measures

	Party	Good Votes	Bad Votes	Absent on Roll Call
1. HAYES, J. P.....	Rep.	18	0	2
2. QUIGLEY, JAMES L.....	Rep.	18	0	2
3. WILLIAMSON, RAY.....	Rep.	17	2	1
4. BOWERS, GEORGE B.....	Rep.	17	3	0
5. HOUSER, FREDERICK F.....	Rep.	17	3	0
6. LEVEY, EDGAR C.....	Rep.	17	3	0
7. DEMPSTER, CHARLES W.....	Rep.	16	1	3
8. CRONIN, MELVYN I.....	Dem.	16	2	2
9. MILLER, ELEANOR.....	Rep.	16	4	0
10. NIELSEN, ROY J.....	Rep.	16	4	0
11. HORNBLLOWER, WILLIAM B.....	Rep.	15	0	5
12. MORRISON, HARRY F.....	Rep.	15	1	4
13. WIXSON, CLIFFORD.....	Rep.	15	2	3
14. MILLER, JAMES A.....	Rep.	15	3	2
15. WEST, PERCY G.....	Rep.	15	3	2
16. GILLETT, GEORGE F.....	Rep.	15	4	1
17. HEAD, ED. L.....	Rep.	15	4	1
18. LYONS, HARRY.....	Rep.	15	4	1
19. FEIGENBAUM, B. J.....	Rep.	15	5	0
20. WRIGHT, T. M.....	Rep.	15	5	0
21. GILMORE, JOSEPH P.....	Rep.	14	1	5
22. JESPERSEN, CHRIS. N.....	Rep.	14	4	2
23. REINDOLLAR, CHARLES F.....	Rep.	14	4	2
24. POWERS, LUCIUS, JR.....	Rep.	14	5	1
25. JONES, ISAAC.....	Rep.	14	6	0
26. CROWLEY, ERNEST C.....	Dem.	13	6	1
27. MEEKER, M. S.....	Rep.	13	6	1
28. HAWES, FRED C.....	Rep.	12	2	6
29. McGUINNESS, HENRY.....	Dem.	12	5	3
30. McDANIEL, EDWIN A.....	Dem.	12	6	2
31. SEAWELL, JERROLD L.....	Rep.	12	6	2
32. CLARK, C. TODD.....	Dem.	12	7	1
33. OLIVA, CHARLES A.....	Rep.	11	2	7
34. REID, JAMES K.....	Rep.	11	7	2
35. CLOUDSLEY, F. C.....	Dem.	11	8	1
36. GREENE, SAM M.....	Rep.	11	8	1

	Party	Good Votes	Bad Votes	Absent on Roll Call
37. COBB, LAWRENCE .....	Rep.	11	9	0
38. HOFFMAN, WILLIAM W.....	Rep.	10	8	2
39. FISHER, CHARLES W.....	Rep.	10	9	1
40. GORDON, FRANK L.....	Rep.	10	9	1
41. RILEY, HARRY B.....	Rep.	10	10	0
42. KLINE, CHESTER M.....	Rep.	9	3	8
43. ROBERTS, FREDERICK M.....	Rep.	9	5	6
44. ARNOLD, EMORY J.....	Rep.	9	7	4
45. BIGGAR, GEORGE M.....	Rep.	9	9	2
46. CRIST, FRANK LEE.....	Rep.	9	9	2
47. HONNOLD, ARTHUR R.....	Rep.	9	9	2
48. LITTLE, WALTER J.....	Rep.	9	9	2
49. ROBINSON, SAMUEL E.....	Dem.	9	10	1
50. STOCKWELL, JAMES E.....	Rep.	9	11	0
51. FEELEY, WALTER W.....	Rep.	8	2	10
52. BAUM, WILLIS M.....	Rep.	8	9	3
53. EASLEY, ROBERT P.....	Rep.	8	9	3
54. BONELLI, WILLIAM G.....	Rep.	8	10	2
55. WAKEFIELD, CLARENCE N.....	Rep.	7	6	7
56. FRAZIER, JOHN E.....	Rep.	7	7	6
57. HILL, BEN A.....	Rep.	7	7	6
58. WILBER, GEORGE H.....	Rep.	7	10	3
59. BADHAM, WILLARD E.....	Rep.	7	11	2
60. JEWETT, AUGUSTUS F.....	Rep.	7	11	2
61. KELLOGG, SARAH E.....	Rep.	7	11	2
62. ZION, E. H.....	Rep.	7	11	2
63. DILLINGER, H. E.....	Dem.	7	12	1
64. ROBINSON, C. RAY.....	Rep.	6	8	6
65. ROLAND, EUGENE W.....	Rep.	6	8	6
66. EMMETT, DAN W.....	Rep.	6	9	5
67. PARKMAN, HARRY L.....	Rep.	6	9	5
68. BROCK, ARCHIBALD E.....	Rep.	6	11	3
69. CLOUDMAN, HAROLD C.....	Rep.	6	11	3
70. SCUDDER, HUBERT B.....	Rep.	6	12	2
71. BLISS, GEORGE R.....	Rep.	5	11	4
72. CRAIG, EDWARD.....	Rep.	5	13	2
73. ISRAEL, FRANK S.....	Rep.	5	14	1
74. JOST, WILLIAM P.....	Rep.	4	9	7
75. GOLDEN, MILTON M.....	Rep.	4	11	5
76. SEWELL, HARRY F.....	Rep.	4	11	5
77. FISHER, ROBERT F.....	Rep.	4	13	3
78. BISHOP, ROY.....	Rep.	3	8	9
79. SNYDER, BERT B.....	Rep.	3	11	6
80. PATTERSON, ROBERT LINCOLN.....	Rep.	2	12	6

**TABULATED VOTE****Annual Election of Officers****California State Federation of Labor**

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. No. 4		Vice-Pres. for Dist. No. 5		
	Chas. H. Rohrer	H. R. Snow	A. J. Felt	C. C. Nunnally	J. W. Southwick
<b>BAKERSFIELD—</b>					
Barbers No. 317 (59):					
C. E. Sheets .....	59		59		
Electrical Workers No. 428 (50):					
C. H. Rohrer .....	50		50		
Labor Council:					
C. H. Rohrer .....	1		1		
Samuel S. White .....	1		1		
Musicians No. 263 (81):					
Frank H. Lowe .....	81		81		
Oil Workers No. 19 (152):					
Samuel S. White .....	152		152		
<b>FRESNO—</b>					
Labor Council:					
M. E. Bruce .....	1			1	
Stage Employees No. 158:					
H. R. Snow .....		15			15
<b>GLENDALE—</b>					
Barbers No. 606 (50):					
Wm. Toner .....	50				50
<b>HOLLYWOOD—</b>					
Photographers No. 659 (760):					
Howard E. Hurd .....		760		760	
Sound Technicians No. 695 (212):					
Harold V. Smith .....		212		212	
Studio Transportation Drives No. 399 (148):					
Joseph P. Tuohy .....		148		148	
<b>LONG BEACH—</b>					
Carpenters No. 710 (204):					
Geo. C. Bentson .....	204			204	
Central Labor Council:					
Ray E. Gelston .....		1	1		
Culinary Alliance No. 681 (94):					
Mae Stoneman .....		94	94		
Garment Workers No. 56 (75):					
Edith Mitchell .....	75				75
Machinists No. 1235 (150):					
C. E. Edmonds .....	150			150	
Moving Picture Operators No. 521 (50):					
Marvel Fairchild .....		50		50	
Oil Workers No. 128 (500):					
J. C. Coulter .....		500		500	
Painters No. 256 (101):					
W. A. Robinson .....		51	51		
Typographical No. 650 (100):					
C. G. Heuring .....		50		50	
H. E. McCaskie .....		50		50	
<b>LOS ANGELES—</b>					
Barbers No. 295 (310):					
Rea Last .....	310			310	
Bill Posters No. 32 (58):					
C. J. Hyans .....		58			58

	Chas. H. Rohrer	H. R. Snow	A. J. Felt	C. C. Nunnally	J. W. Southwick
Boiler Makers No. 92 (75):					
F. S. Dunn .....		75		75	
Bookbinders No. 63 (119):					
James B. Browning .....		119		119	
Bricklayers No. 2 (213):					
Wm. R. Roberts .....		71		71	
Jack Doody .....		71		71	
Carpenters No. 25 (643):					
A. R. Gifford .....		643		643	
Central Labor Council:					
Harry Sherman .....		1		1	
Cooks No. 468 (251):					
Harry H. Sachs .....		251	251		
Assistant Directors No. 18096 (68):					
Dick L'Estrange .....		68		68	
Electrical Workers No. 18 (600):					
O. Sanders .....	600			600	
Electrical Workers No. 83 (142):					
Wm. H. Urmy .....	142		142		
Elevator Constructors No. 18 (135):					
Clyde H. Isgrig .....		135		135	
Garment Workers No. 125 (549):					
Anne Peterson .....	183				183
Laura Bailey .....	183				183
Iron Workers No. 416 (92):					
Jas. E. Daigle .....	92			92	
Machinists No. 311 (500):					
A. W. Hoch .....		500		500	
Mailers No. 9 (100):					
C. B. Hamner .....		100		100	
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 521 (33):					
Jack Lubin .....		16			16
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 150 (450):					
M. J. Sands .....		450			450
Musicians No. 47 (2000):					
J. W. Gillette .....	2000				2000
Pattern Makers Association (85):					
J. W. Buzzell .....		85		85	
Plumbers No. 78 (427):					
Harry Sherman .....		427		427	
Post Office Clerks No. 64 (760):					
Joseph Hoenig .....		760		760	
Stage Employees No. 33 (394):					
Edward J. Nagle .....		394			394
Studio Mechanics No. 37 (2124):					
Lew C. G. Blix .....		2124			2124
Studio Utility Employees No. 724 (51):					
T. B. McLay .....		51		51	
Film Technicians No. 683 (486):					
Thos. C. Bryan .....		486			486
Typographical No. 174 (700):					
Harvey E. Garman .....		700		700	
Waiters No. 17 (201):					
J. W. Van Hook .....			67		
Frank Johnston .....			67		
Waitresses No. 639 (251):					
Bertha Potter .....	84				84
Mary Boyd .....		84			84
Marie Watson .....	83				83
Women's Union Label League No. 36 (108):					
Jessie Armstrong .....	36				36
Anna Corrigan .....	36				36
<b>MARTINEZ—</b>					
Oil Workers No. 5 (286):					
R. V. Donnohue .....		95		95	

	Chas. H. Rohrer	H. R. Snow	A. J. Felt	C. C. Nunnally	J. W. Southwick
J. A. Shaffer .....		95		95	
R. Erends .....		95		95	
<b>MARYSVILLE—</b>					
Barbers No. 720 (50):					
C. E. Rynearson .....	25		25		
H. A. Harwood .....	25			25	
Central Labor Council:					
C. E. Rynearson .....	1		1		
H. A. Harwood .....	1			1	
<b>MERCED—</b>					
Central Labor Council:					
J. C. Gleeson .....		1	1		
Culinary Workers No. 184 (52):					
J. C. Gleeson .....		52	52		
<b>MILL VALLEY—</b>					
Carpenters No. 1710 (50):					
James H. Chestnut .....	50		50		
<b>MODESTO—</b>					
Central Labor Council:					
C. C. Nunnally .....		1		1	
Painters No. 317 (50):					
A. J. Felt .....		50	50		
Typographical No. 689 (50):					
C. C. Nunnally .....		50		50	
<b>NAPA—</b>					
Central Labor Council:					
Elma Smith Belvail .....		1		1	
Garment Workers No. 137 (71):					
Elma Smith Belvail .....		71		71	
<b>OAKLAND—</b>					
• Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432 (417):					
James Shea .....		105		105	
W. Coughlan .....		104		104	
Frank Nelk .....		104		104	
Paul Fuhrer .....		104		104	
Carmen No. 192 (1000):					
George Durand .....		500		500	
C. G. Carlson .....		500		500	
Central Labor Council:					
T. J. Roberts .....	1			1	
Machinists No. 284 (500):					
Henry Lubkert .....		500		500	
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 (400):					
Wm. P. Fee .....		200		200	
W. E. Daniels .....		200		200	
Motion Picture Operators No. 169 (72):					
Elmer E. Nichols .....		72			72
Stage Employees No. 107 (54):					
L. R. Hallahan .....		27			27
F. C. Casey .....		27			27
Stationary Engineers No. 507 (200):					
T. J. Roberts .....	200			200	
Teamsters No. 70 (965):					
James Marshall .....		322		322	
Russell French .....		322		322	
Jack Carter .....		321		321	
<b>PALO ALTO—</b>					
Barbers No. 914 (80):					
A. W. Cross .....	80			80	
<b>PASADENA—</b>					
Central Labor Union:					
Fred W. Jackson .....	1				1
Electrical Workers No. 418 (103):					
D. F. Cameron .....	52			52	

	Chas. H. Rohrer	H. R. Snow	A. J. Felt	C. C. Nunnally	J. W. Southwick
L. R. Barnes .....	51	.....	.....	51	.....
Typographical No. 583 (100):					
H. H. Sudenga .....		100	.....	100	.....
<b>PITTSBURG—</b>					
Barbers No. 917 (50):					
A. M. Trentanelli .....	50	.....	.....	50	.....
<b>RICHMOND—</b>					
Central Labor Council:					
R. W. Willis .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
<b>SACRAMENTO—</b>					
Barbers No. 112 (115):					
H. W. McElrath .....	115	.....	.....	115	.....
Bookbinders No. 35 (80):					
R. L. Ennis .....	.....	80	.....	80	.....
Butchers No. 498 (152):					
A. G. Pike .....	.....	152	.....	152	.....
Culinary Workers No. 561 (321):					
L. B. Tanna .....	.....	321	321	.....	.....
Federated Trades Council:					
R. L. Ennis .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Machinists No. 33 (149):					
Jno. T. Thorpe .....	.....	149	.....	149	.....
Pressmen No. 60 (65):					
D. D. Sullivan .....	65	.....	65	.....	.....
Teamsters No. 585 (250):					
Geo. W. Stokel .....	.....	250	.....	250	.....
<b>SAN BERNARDINO—</b>					
Carpenters No. 944 (91):					
J. E. Hood .....	.....	91	.....	91	.....
Central Labor Council:					
J. E. Hood .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
<b>SAN DIEGO—</b>					
Barbers No. 256 (117):					
G. J. Gorey .....	117	.....	.....	117	.....
Butchers No. 229 (121):					
W. R. Hale .....	.....	61	.....	61	.....
H. H. Tunney .....	.....	60	.....	60	.....
Cooks, Waitresses & Helpers No. 402 (250):					
W. C. Baker .....	.....	250	250	.....	.....
Federated Trades Council:					
E. H. Dowell .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Letter Carriers No. 70 (105):					
Gordon Fisher .....	.....	105	.....	.....	105
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 297 (50):					
E. H. Dowell .....	.....	50	.....	.....	50
Musicians No. 325 (467):					
John L. Donnelly .....	.....	467	.....	.....	467
Stage Employees No. 122 (50):					
Earl F. Nelson .....	.....	50	.....	.....	50
Typographical No. 221 (180):					
Henry Gabbe .....	.....	180	.....	180	.....
Waiters No. 500 (87):					
Nathan H. Kobaker .....	.....	87	87	.....	.....
<b>SAN FRANCISCO—</b>					
Alaska Fishermen (1500):					
Peter E. Olsen .....	.....	1500	.....	1500	.....
Auto Mechanics No. 1305 (350):					
F. L. Woodward .....	.....	350	.....	350	.....
Bakers No. 24 (600):					
Gus Becker .....	.....	300	.....	300	.....
Paul Guderley .....	.....	300	.....	300	.....
Cracker Bakers No. 125 (50):					
J. L. Parker .....	.....	50	.....	50	.....

	Chas. H. Rohrer	H. R. Snow	A. J. Felt	C. C. Nunnally	J. W. Southwick
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 (500):					
Geo. G. Kidwell .....		250		250	
F. E. Moore .....		250		250	
Barbers No. 148 (733):					
D. F. Tattenham .....	733			733	
Beer Drivers No. 227 (150):					
John S. Horn .....		150		150	
Bill Posters & Billers No. 44 (75):					
G. Lea Phillips .....		75			75
Bookbinders No. 31-125 (450):					
Wm. Osterloh .....		450		450	
Bottlers No. 293 (300):					
Albert J. Rogers .....		300		300	
Carpet Workers No. 1 (180):					
Frank Campbell .....		180		180	
Chauffeurs No. 265 (1416):					
L. P. Acton .....	236			236	
David Schwartz .....	236			236	
J. Silberstein .....	236			236	
A. Costa .....	236			236	
R. E. Grant .....		236		236	
John J. Sutton .....		236		236	
Cooks No. 44 (1479):					
Harry Meyer .....	247		247		
B. Schiff .....	247		247		
Harry Friedlander .....	247		247		
Otto Bruhn .....		246		246	
Jerry J. Bentley .....		246	246		
B. F. Dodge .....			246		
Coopers No. 1 (145):					
John Wennerberg .....	145		145		
Draftsmen No. 11 (80):					
Tom Rotell .....		80	80		
Electrical Workers No. 6 (300):					
Wm. L. Rhys .....	300			300	
Elevator Constructors No. 8 (150):					
Harry A. Milton .....		150		150	
Ferryboatmen (1250):					
C. W. Deal .....		625		625	
E. V. Barton .....		625		625	
Garment Workers No. 131 (700):					
Olive Staples .....		234		234	
Nellie Casey .....		233		233	
Anna M. Culberson .....		233		233	
Grocery Clerks No. 648 (100):					
W. G. Desepte .....		100	100		
Labor Council:					
Theodore Johnson .....		1		1	
John Metcalf .....		1		1	
Laborers No. 261 (200):					
F. Donigan .....		200		200	
Laundry Drivers No. 256 (300):					
William N. Wallace .....	100			100	
James R. Morrison .....				100	
Jos. A. Collins .....				100	
Laundry Workers No. 26 (2100):					
J. O'Keefe .....		350		350	
Chas. Keegan .....		350		350	
Margie Lydon .....		350		350	
Roy Burt .....		350		350	
Anna J. Brown .....		350		350	
Chas. S. Child .....		350		350	
Letter Carriers No. 214 (750):					
Jno. C. Daly .....	750			750	

	Chas. H. Rohrer	H. R. Snow	A. J. Felt	C. C. Nunnally	J. W. Southwick
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Watertenders (250):					
Patrick Flynn .....	.....	250	.....	250	.....
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40 (403):					
Geo. M. Fouratt .....	.....	403	.....	403	.....
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89 (100):					
John G. Moreno .....	.....	100	.....	100	.....
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 (742):					
Wm. Quinn .....	.....	124	.....	124	.....
W. J. Casey .....	.....	124	.....	124	.....
James Higgins .....	.....	124	.....	124	.....
Fred A. Tilton .....	.....	124	.....	124	.....
R. M. Sproul .....	.....	123	.....	123	.....
Tommy Morrison .....	.....	123	.....	123	.....
Millwrights No. 766 (50):					
Archie Mooney .....	50	.....	50	.....	.....
Molders No. 164 (650):					
Frank Brown .....	.....	325	.....	325	.....
Wm. G. Leishman .....	.....	325	.....	325	.....
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162 (100):					
Anthony L. Noriega .....	.....	50	.....	.....	50
F. M. Billingsley .....	.....	50	.....	.....	50
Musicians No. 6 (1500):					
A. S. Morey .....	.....	1500	.....	.....	1500
Office Employees No. 13188 (100):					
Theodore Johnson .....	.....	100	.....	100	.....
Painters No. 19 (590):					
T. C. Meagher .....	.....	590	590	.....	.....
Pile Drivers No. 34 (382):					
Don Cameron .....	382	.....	382	.....	.....
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460 (99):					
Benj. Ellisberg .....	99	.....	99	.....	.....
Post Office Clerks No. 2 (800):					
Joseph A. Kelleher .....	.....	400	.....	400	.....
Chas. Gibeau .....	.....	400	.....	400	.....
Printing Pressmen No. 24 (685):					
Michael J. Lynch .....	343	.....	343	.....	.....
Cal Doggett .....	342	.....	342	.....	.....
Web Pressmen No. 4 (150):					
Daniel C. Murphy .....	.....	150	.....	150	.....
Railway Mail Association (252):					
H. R. Snow .....	.....	252	.....	252	.....
Sailors' Union of the Pacific (1500):					
Andrew Furuseth .....	.....	1500	.....	1500	.....
Stage Employees No. 16 (132):					
F. B. Williams .....	.....	132	.....	.....	132
Street Railway Employees No. 518 (900):					
Joseph J. Blanchard .....	.....	900	.....	900	.....
Teachers No. 61 (156):					
J. L. Kerchen .....	156	.....	156	.....	.....
Teamsters No. 85 (2500):					
Edward McLaughlin .....	.....	2500	.....	2500	.....
Typographical No. 21 (1323):					
Chas. A. Derry .....	1323	.....	.....	1323	.....
Waiters No. 30 (2186):					
Hugo Ernst .....	.....	2186	2186	.....	.....
<b>SAN JOSE—</b>					
Barbers No. 252 (94):					
Ros. Mannina .....	94	.....	.....	94	.....
Laundry Workers No. 33 (126):					
George Schlueter .....	.....	126	.....	126	.....
Meat Cutters No. 506 (238):					
Frank Ruggles .....	.....	119	.....	119	.....
Earl A. Moorhead .....	.....	119	.....	119	.....

	Chas. H. Rohrer	H. R. Snow	A. J. Felt	C. C. Nunnally	J. W. Southwick
<b>SAN PEDRO—</b>					
Central Labor Council:					
J. A. Goldrainer .....	1			1	
Pile Drivers No. 2375 (179):					
T. F. Murphy .....		179		179	
<b>SANTA BARBARA—</b>					
Barbers No. 832 (50):					
Wm. Howard .....	25		25		
Building & Common Laborers No. 591 (196):					
C. A. Brow .....		98		98	
Dan White .....		98		98	
Carpenters No. 1062 (532):					
H. L. Alcorn .....		133		133	
James Matthams .....		133		133	
F. M. Glasgow .....		133		133	
C. S. Barrett .....		133		133	
Central Labor Council:					
Elmer L. Smith .....		1		1	
Culinary Alliance No. 498 (200):					
Bee Tumber .....		200	200		
Lathers No. 379 (50):					
A. Cook .....		50		50	
Letter Carriers No. 290 (50):					
O. H. Cunningham .....		25		25	
C. Hammer .....		25		25	
Machinists No. 338 (50):					
J. A. Knox .....		50		50	
Meat Cutters No. 556 (54):					
W. R. Sherrill .....		54		54	
Painters No. 715 (201):					
G. Ramsay .....	101		101		
O. F. Romp .....		100		100	
Post Office Clerks No. 264 (50):					
Elmer L. Smith .....		50		50	
Sheet Metal Workers No. 364 (50):					
A. N. Deane .....		25		25	
F. C. Bradley .....	25			25	
Teamsters No. 441 (50):					
J. J. Cassidy .....		50		50	
Typographical No. 394 (50):					
Gerold F. Barnitz .....		25		25	
Jesse Wootton, Jr. ....		25		25	
<b>SANTA MARIA—</b>					
Carpenters No. 2477 (45):					
Frank Bourquinn .....		45		45	
<b>SANTA ROSA—</b>					
Central Labor Council:					
H. E. Roberts .....	1			1	
Motion Picture Operators No. 420 (50):					
Raymond M. Cayla .....		50			50
Painters No. 364 (50):					
Jack Green .....	50		50		
<b>STOCKTON—</b>					
Culinary Workers No. 572 (202):					
William Burtz .....		202			202
Motion Picture Operators No. 428 (50):					
J. W. Southwick .....		14			14
Teamsters No. 22 (50):					
J. M. Casey .....		50		50	
<b>VENTURA—</b>					
Barbers No. 850 (50):					
Lester A. McKibben .....	50			50	
Central Labor Union:					
Walter C. Fry .....		1		1	

	Chas. H. Rohrer	H. R. Snow	A. J. Felt	C. C. Nunnally	J. W. Southwick
Culinary Workers No. 708 (78):					
Al C. Beck .....	.....	78	78	.....	.....
Oil Workers No. 120 (210):					
W. C. George .....	.....	210	.....	210	.....
Plumbers No. 484 (50):					
H. P. Crandell .....	.....	50	.....	50	.....
Typographical No. 909 (50):					
Walter C. Fry .....	.....	50	.....	50	.....
<b>WATSONVILLE</b>					
Stage Employees No. 611 (50):					
Arthur R. Reina .....	.....	50	.....	.....	50

# JOINT-LABOR LEGISLATIVE HEADQUARTERS

Rooms 527-528, Ochsner Building  
719½ K Street, Sacramento, California

Following is a list of the organizations which maintained the Joint-Labor Legislative Headquarters throughout the Forty-ninth session of the California Legislature, together with names and addresses of their respective accredited representatives:

## **CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,**

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer,  
525 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

## **BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN & ENGINEMEN,**

George F. Irvine, Chairman, California State Legislative Board,  
929 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Calif.

## **BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN,**

Harry See, State Representative California Legislative Board,  
929 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Calif.

## **ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS,**

Ray C. Bucklin, Vice-Chairman and Legislative Representative,  
California Legislative Board,  
929 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Calif.

## **BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS,**

Fred E. Reynolds, Local Chairman and Legislative Representative,  
603 Morse Street, San Jose, Calif.

## **SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL,**

John A. O'Connell, Secretary,  
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.

## **CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL,**

J. W. Buzzell, Secretary,  
Labor Temple, 538 Maple Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

