

**OFFICERS' REPORTS
AND
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL
(Forty-Eighth Anniversary)
CONVENTION**

**OF THE
California
State Federation
of Labor**



**CONVENTION HELD AT SACRAMENTO
August 4 to 8, 1947**



151

PRINTED ON UNION MADE PAPER

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

PRESIDENT

JOHN F. SHELLEY
2940 Sixteenth Street, Room 214,
San Francisco 3

SECRETARY-TREASURER

C. J. HAGGERTY
402 Flood Building, 870 Market Street,
San Francisco 2

VICE-PRESIDENTS

District No. 1
(San Diego and Imperial Counties)

MAX J. OSSLO
227 "E" Street, San Diego 1

District No. 2
(Long Beach and Orange County)

JACK T. ARNOLD
324 E. Fourth Street, Long Beach 12

District No. 3
(Los Angeles City Proper, Hollywood, North
Hollywood, Burbank, San Fernando, Glendale,
Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier, and San Bernar-
dino and Riverside Counties)

ELMER J. DORAN
760 Thirteenth Street, San Bernardino

LEONARD T. GRAHAM
538 Maple Avenue, Los Angeles 13

DICK LACY
355 East Palm, Burbank

C. T. LEHMANN
538 Maple Avenue, Los Angeles 13

THOMAS L. PITTS
846 South Union Avenue, Los Angeles 14

PAT SOMERSET
7046 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood 28

District No. 4
(San Pedro, Wilmington, Redondo, Inglewood,
Venice, and Santa Monica)

O. T. SATRE
Box 996, Wilmington

District No. 5
(Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo
Counties)

LOLETA CHENEY
15 East Ortega Street, Santa Barbara

District No. 6
(Bakersfield to Merced)

PAUL REEVES
1035 Broadway, Fresno 1

C. A. GREEN
1005 "F" Street, Modesto

District No. 7
(San Joaquin and Adjacent Counties)

District No. 8
(San Mateo and Adjacent Counties)

ANTHONY AGRILLO
P. O. Box 494, San Jose

District No. 9
(San Francisco)

ARTHUR F. DOUGHERTY
1623½ Market Street, San Francisco 1

GEORGE KELLY
3705 Twenty-fifth Street, San Francisco 10

HARRY LUNDEBERG
105 Market Street, San Francisco 5

VICTOR S. SWANSON
1095 Market Street, San Francisco 3

District No. 10
(Alameda County)

ROBERT S. ASH
2111 Webster Street, Oakland 12

CHARLES A. ROE
529 Soto Street, Hayward

District No. 11
(Contra Costa County)

HOWARD REED
729 Castro Street, Martinez

District No. 12
(Marin, Sonoma, Napa and Solano Counties)

LOWELL NELSON
316 Virginia Street, Vallejo

District No. 13
(Sacramento and Northern Counties)

HARRY FINKS
2315A "L" Street, Sacramento 14

District No. 14
(Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity, Tehama,
Mendocino and Lake Counties)

ALBIN J. GRUHN
Box 259, Eureka

District No. 15
(Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Shasta
and Sierra Counties)

GEORGE W. BECKER
P. O. Box 864, Westwood, Lassen County

OFFICERS' REPORTS
AND
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL
(Forty-Eighth Anniversary)
CONVENTION
OF THE
**California
State Federation
of Labor**



CONVENTION HELD AT SACRAMENTO
August 4 to 8, 1947



PRINTED ON UNION MADE PAPER

IN MEMORIAM

Frank Krasnesky

Whereas, Brother Frank Krasnesky, Vice-President of the Fourth District of the California State Federation of Labor, passed into the great beyond on February 21, 1947; and

Whereas, Brother Krasnesky, throughout his lifetime and many years' association with the labor movement, was a staunch supporter of the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and as an officer of the California State Federation of Labor rendered great service to the cause of organized labor; and

Whereas, His passing is greatly mourned by his friends, his fellow officers of the Federation, and by the entire membership of the labor movement, who, because of his passing, have lost a true friend and capable leader; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That when this Forty-Fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor adjourns, it do so in sincere memory of Brother Frank Krasnesky, and that by a period of silence, we pay our tribute to him for the time, effort, wisdom and loyalty which he gave so generously to the labor movement.

IN MEMORIAM

Charles J. Janigian

Whereas, Death has taken from the labor movement of California one of its truest and most devoted friends, Charles J. Janigian, who passed into the great beyond on October 16, 1946; and

Whereas, Charles Janigian's long years of tireless service, not alone to the labor movement and the unions which comprise it, but to countless numbers of workers throughout the state, evoked the respect and affection of all; and

Whereas, The passing of this great friend of labor is greatly mourned by the entire membership of the labor movement, who will ever remember his loyalty, sacrifices and accomplishments for labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, upon adjourning, do so in solemn and sincere memory of Charles Janigian, and that, by a period of silence, we pay our tribute to him for the time, effort, wisdom and friendship which he gave so generously to the labor movement.

IN MEMORIAM

Ray E. Gelston

Whereas, Brother Ray E. Gelston, Vice-President of the California State Federation of Labor from 1931 to 1933, passed into the great beyond on May 13, 1947; and

Whereas, Brother Gelston, during his lifetime and long affiliation with the labor movement, was a staunch supporter of the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and as an officer of the California State Federation of Labor rendered invaluable service to advance the cause of organized labor; and

Whereas, His passing is greatly mourned, not only by his friends but by the entire membership of the labor movement who have lost, in his passing, a true and devoted friend and leader; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That when this Forty-Fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor adjourns it do so in sincere memory of Brother Gelston, as well as all other deceased brothers and sisters—members who have given generously of their time, wisdom and devotion to the labor movement.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

REPORT OF PRESIDENT

Oakland, May 28.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

The year that has just elapsed since our last convention has been eventful and full of great significance to labor. Developments occurred so rapidly as to permit far too little time to make the analyses necessary to the appraisal of their full meaning.

Postwar Anti-Labor Campaign

The sudden offensive on the part of management is strongly reminiscent of what happened in the period following the first World War. Then, as now, after a vicious inflation had run its course, an all-out attack was launched on the labor movement, which brought devastating consequences to the trade unions. In the 'twenties the labor movement was reeling under the hard and savage blows it was receiving from the proponents of the open shop. Numerically and otherwise, trade unionism in this country was at a low ebb. This period was characterized by high prices and low wages, with monopoly having complete sway. Although it has been referred to on numerous occasions as the period of great and unlimited prosperity, this was not the way the wage earners of this country felt about it.

Our present circumstances are analogous to those that prevailed then. Again we find unscrupulous sections of management seeking to repeat the cruel events of the previous postwar period. It is unquestionable that the legislative attack against labor is a part of this over-all campaign. Unfortunately for them, and fortunately for us, the labor movement in this country, and in California especially, has never been as strong as it is today. Over one-third of all non-agricultural workers are represented by the trade unions. In California there are over one million men and women who are members of the American Federation of Labor. This figure, in itself, would represent nearly one-half of the total of organized workers in the entire nation in the early 1920's. This means that the campaign to destroy the labor movement will not have the favorable circumstances in which to operate as it did in the past.

Strength of Organized Labor

Regardless of what kind of legislation is finally passed by the present Congress, it is

not possible to undermine the labor movement by repressive laws. The social need for economic security is too great for it to be outlawed by legislation. It is not conceivable for a whole movement, such as trade union organization, to be rendered inoperative because of legislation formulated and supported by those still holding an undying animosity for trade unions.

In California, the Federation has met this legislative attack and, considering everything, has met it very successfully. What started this offensive against labor were the results of the last election. They were construed as a mandate to restrict the labor movement. This impression has been changed in the minds of many because of the events that have taken place since. The political trends, as far as they can be indicated, show unmistakably that the people of this country do not favor the destruction of the labor movement, and that they are opposed to high prices and low wages and an economy of scarcity.

With the withdrawal of the government from labor-management relations, labor has had full opportunity to fight for its rights at the collective bargaining table. As time goes on, there is no question in my mind but that labor will demonstrate its ability to consolidate its position, because, without the cooperation of labor, it is not possible to visualize a stabilized and prosperous economy.

Labor Unity

The unification of labor's forces is more necessary and urgent than ever before. There are bound to be differences in all democratic organizations. These differences must be permitted full expression, and there should be no penalizing of anyone who may disagree but who is fundamentally loyal and devoted to the principles and interests of the trade union movement. Unity based on voluntary acceptance of the majority opinion is the desired objective we wish to attain.

In California there can be no challenge of the splendid condition in which the Federation finds itself. As an organization, it has represented the united opinion and aspirations of its membership. Because of the admirable cooperation and respect from the membership, it has been possible for the Federation to continue to grow, both numerically and in influence. An organization is as strong as the people who compose it make it. In this respect, we can say definitely, without fear of contradiction,

that our membership has demonstrated loyalty and devotion that is commendable.

Leadership of Federation

The Federation has maintained its leadership in the various fields of activity so important to our affiliated organizations. In the legislative field, the report submitted to this convention will indicate the achievements that will have been attained. In the legal field, the Federation has played an extremely important role in defending the various organizations on questions that were of concern to all of the unions. Illustrating this is the fight to get the "Hot Cargo" Law declared unconstitutional. Through the Federation's legal department, a number of "Hot Cargo" cases have been taken through the lower courts and are now up for review by the State Supreme Court, where, we hope, this anti-labor law will be declared unconstitutional. Numerous other activities of this kind can be studied in the comprehensive report submitted by your Secretary.

In organization work, the Federation has done an excellent job in such outstanding campaigns as the cannery fight, the drive to organize the unorganized in Orange County, the support given to the newly

organized Farm Labor Union, and the steps taken to insulate the labor movement from the nefarious penetration of the Communist Party.

In research, the Federation has also maintained the same optimal standards which have distinguished its work in these other fields.

With all due modesty, I believe we can proudly claim to have one of the most powerful and progressive state federations within the American Federation of Labor.

To have been President of the California State Federation of Labor I consider a great privilege and honor. I am also very glad to be able to acknowledge the spirit of cooperation that has prevailed at all times among the members of the Executive Council and the resulting harmony, which has accounted in large measure for our continued growth.

In submitting this report, I wish to extend to all of the delegates a most hearty welcome to this convention, and to express to them my full appreciation of the support they have given to me as one of their elected officers. My only ambition has been to fulfill the trust that they have placed in me.

Fraternally submitted,
CHARLES W. REAL

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 1 (San Diego and Imperial Counties)

San Diego, June 6.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

In submitting this report, may I express, first of all, the deepest regret of the labor movement in San Diego that we were unable to entertain the State Federation's 1947 convention. While alibis are at best poor substitutes for desired performance, in justice to the AFL unions in San Diego, I am obliged to explain that the assurances as to hotel accommodations, auditorium facilities and other equally necessary accommodations required for the holding of a convention of this size, which were telegraphed to the San Diego delegates to the 1946 convention in San Francisco, did not materialize. Due to the general factors prevalent throughout the nation with regard to shortages of building materials, both the contemplated remodeling of the auditorium where the convention was to be held, and the lack of many needed homes, causing the hotels to be unduly

patronized by persons unable to get other housing, made it impossible to furnish the necessary facilities to the convention or to the delegates.

Although we deplore exceedingly our failure to have acted as host to this great convention, due to the unavoidable circumstances discussed, it is nevertheless the firm resolution of the San Diego labor movement to overcome these difficulties and be in a position to house a convention of the Federation in the very near future.

Since our last convention, and in view of the varied activities carried on by the unions in this district, I believe that the best way to convey a comprehensive picture of how the labor movement has progressed is to relate specifically what has happened in relation to the respective unions. Recognizing that this kind of report may be tedious, we nevertheless hope the concreteness of the information will more than compensate.

New Agreements

On June 28, 1946, the Boat Builders signed an agreement with the National

Iron Works which was retroactive to March 28.

On July 5, the Butcher Workmen's Union registered a signal achievement by signing the Imperial Valley chain stores, the A & P and the Safeway.

During this year, your Vice-President went to Washington to help clarify the Building Trades Council wage cases before the Wage Adjustment Board. These involved the six basic trades. The Painters, Plasterers and Bricklayers Unions consummated agreements which became effective August 1, 1946.

Wage Increases

When price controls were removed, living costs began to skyrocket, as everyone in labor fully appreciates. This made necessary an effort to attain at least an adjustment of wages to prices on a minimum level. That prices outdistance wages is only too evident, but, nevertheless, the unions did their utmost to protect the earnings of their membership.

On July 19, 1946, the Rock, Sand and Gravel Producers signed an agreement with the various Building Trades Unions providing for a 12½-cent increase across the board.

The Electricians entered into an agreement for \$2.00, to become effective October 15.

The Retail Clerks' organizations made progress and were given substantial help by the Central Labor Council.

On September 4, the Central Labor Council intervened in the Cannery Workers' strike and helped this union reach an agreement which represented a victory for the union.

On September 13, the Plumbers received a raise of 25 cents per hour.

Teamsters' Local 542 signed a 5-year contract with the Wholesale Groceries, representing definite gains as well as the consolidation of this organization in its collective bargaining rights.

Of great significance was the signing of the closed shop area-wide milk industry agreement, which involved a \$2.00 per day wage increase.

Organizational Gains

The Butchers, as well as the Cooks and Waitresses have made noticeable gains as a result of intensified organizational activities. The Culinary Trades have increased their membership substantially.

The Teamsters, as always, have not only supported the other unions in the area in their various organizational campaigns and difficulties, but have pro-

ceeded to continue to obtain improvements in their own conditions, as well as wage increases and a large number of new closed shop contracts. As a result of the growing membership and new developments in the problems facing them, Local 542, which at one time incorporated all the Teamsters, found it necessary to decentralize the local into the various service unions.

The Brewery Workers affiliated with the Central Labor Council on October 4, and later, in a run-off election against the CIO, won the bargaining rights by a decisive majority.

In El Centro, the campaign to organize those trades and services in which unionism was only weakly represented made spectacular progress as a result of the united effort on the part of all the unions and the support received from the California State Federation of Labor.

The National Farm Labor Union, the new affiliate of the AFL, has been exceptionally active in this area as well as in San Diego. This organization is doing an excellent job in organizing agricultural workers, who obviously are extremely in need of such organization.

Another event of great interest was the Whitney NLRB election, with the Retail Clerks, Cooks and Waitresses and Building Service Unions filing. The elections, scheduled to be held on June 17, present a real challenge to these organizations by the employers, who are determined to prevent the unionization of these employees. The Central Labor Council, recognizing this challenge, has set up a strategy committee to assist the organizations involved. It also was a fitting reply to the contention of the Retail Association that 51% of the entire industry must be organized before they would bargain collectively.

Communists Ousted from Labor Council

An event of great importance to the labor movement in San Diego, and one which has had very strong beneficial effect, was the removal of five delegates from the Central Labor Council on grounds that they were members of the Communist Party. This Communist group had worked persistently in promoting their nefarious activities to keep the labor movement in a condition of dissension, so as to exploit what turmoil might result for their own political ends. The Council recognized the unpostponable need of eliminating such dissenters. If the labor movement was to remain united and be able to concentrate on its basic task in behalf of labor.

The Council itself elected a new Secre-

tary, Brother Quinby, after Brother Smith refused to run.

Death of Walter Barnes

An event which saddened the labor movement in this area was the passing away of Brother Walter Barnes, one of the leaders of the San Diego labor movement, who liberally and at great sacrifice contributed to its program.

November Election

On November 3, 20,000 members of the labor movement and their families attended a huge picnic at El Monte Park to hear the various political candidates endorsed by the local labor movement. Secretary C. J. Haggerty, the main guest speaker, addressed the gathering.

In the election, San Diego suffered a serious loss, as other communities did, when Congressman Izac was defeated by Charles Fletcher, whose record of achievement as a congressman is subject not only to criticism from their viewpoint of labor, but from the general consideration of the community interest as a whole.

In anticipation of the hard fight that labor would encounter on the political field as well as the need of the trade unions to mobilize their full strength in the elections in the coming year, the Building Trades Council instructed the Secretary to call a meeting of a committee elected to formulate a sound political program. This activity will occupy the interest of the local labor movement, so that 1948 will be a different story, politically speaking, than the unfortunate results of the 1946 elections.

State Anti-Labor Legislation

In opposing the various anti-labor bills pending in Sacramento and in Washington, I can report proudly that the unions and their membership in this area have all responded to requests to send to the legislators their protests against anti-labor legislation and their advocacy of those measures favorable to the wage earners in this state.

Community Activities

The San Diego AFL unions are to be commended for the work they have done in the interests of community life. It was AFL unions who donated labor to build the new Boy Scouts Camp, and helped to paint the TB Rest Haven. To illustrate how much an integral part of the community the unions are, AFL unions have representatives on the boards of directors of the following organizations: Community Welfare Council, Public Welfare Department, the

Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Family Service Association, Social Hygiene Association, Red Cross, Community Chest, Mental Hygiene Association, City and County Camp Commission. AFL unions donated \$2125 to the March of Dimes drive.

The Central Labor Council engaged in activity which must be considered as of great value to the labor movement when it sponsored classes, in conjunction with the University of California Extension Division, dealing with economics and the history of the labor movement. These classes were held in the Butchers Building, with Walter Burr as the instructor.

The Musicians Local 325 has organized the San Diego Symphony Band, another indication of the growing community activities of labor.

Committee Work

In addition to the activities outlined, your Vice-President has served on a number of committees for the Federation, the most important of which was the Legislative Committee. Another committee to which I was appointed, upon recommendation of Secretary C. J. Haggerty, was the Governor's committee to study agriculture and its various problems in California. During my association with this committee, I was able to contact and talk with many individuals and organizations. After participating in prolonged and numerous hearings conducted by this committee, your Vice-President submitted a supplementary report, in which he was assisted by the Research Department of the Federation, recommending that an enlightened policy of labor relations be followed and that the office of the California State Federation of Labor be used in cooperation with the Farm Labor Bureau to seek solutions to the agricultural labor problems through much-needed research.

Prospects for the materialization of such a plan are very good, and the interest shown in utilizing it in behalf of agricultural labor in this state is encouraging. This is a field in which labor must concentrate, as agriculture in the state of California is one of the most important segments of its economy. A prosperous agriculture means a prosperous urban economy.

In concluding this report, I wish to express my most sincere appreciation for the loyalty and cooperation of the various unions in this area, and their enthusiasm in supporting all programs which aim to benefit labor, not only in the communities in which they function, but throughout the

state and the nation as a whole. For their generous assistance, and for the guidance and help I have received from my colleagues in the Executive Council, I am

extremely grateful and take this opportunity of acknowledging these services.

Fraternally submitted,
K. G. BITTER.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT No. 2 (Long Beach and Orange County)

Long Beach, May 28.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I submit my annual report on the Federation's Second District.

I am fully cognizant of the seriousness of the attack against labor through anti-labor legislation. We in this district have made progress, however, in spite of the attack upon us.

Long Beach

Since the Retail Clerks and Butchers concluded their agreements about the first of the year, organized labor has been operating on a very even keel. At the present time members of the Cleaners & Dyers Local No. 36 are having trouble with some of their employers, and the Building Service and Maintenance Union is picketing the Times Building.

The Building Trades are very active signing agreements with new contractors coming into the area. The new contract with the Associated General Contractors has been signed for the 12 Southern Counties, with an increase of 20 cents per hour for five of the basic crafts, and of 25 cents for the Carpenters.

A slight recession has set in within the Building Trades, but otherwise business is good.

The Teamsters have signed an agreement with Farmers Bros. Coffee after a year's fight. Their fight with Jergens Lotion Company is still on.

The Culinary Crafts have gained substantial increases in the drug and ice cream stores.

Much credit for the advancement of labor in this area is due to the able leadership of Secretary George Hammond of the Building Trades Council, and Ed Brown, Secretary of the Central Labor Council. Both work in perfect harmony, and both are highly respected in labor circles in the Long Beach area.

Orange County

The organizing in Orange County, under

the most adverse conditions, has been outstanding. Secretaries Devine of the Central Labor Council and Conzelman of the Building Trades Council have been most inspiring. They have consolidated their drive, and with the very able assistance of the Teamsters, who have borne the brunt of the attack by anti-labor forces, as well as the Culinary Crafts, Clerks and Building Trades Unions, have succeeded admirably. Today, Orange County is better organized than ever before in its history and the drive is still going on.

Public relations are at their highest level in the history of the Orange County labor movement. Due to this civic work by the various committees, the Employers' Council and other anti-labor forces are finding their organizations hard put to function as they have in past years. In view of the results shown by this program in the face of the anti-labor legislative drive, a great deal of credit should be given to the outstanding leadership developed in Orange County.

Organizational Work

The Teamsters are engaged in one of the toughest and longest fights in their history with the notorious Excelsior Creamery, who have used every tactic known to the labor movement, from court injunctions to intimidation of pickets, along with the usual intervening bag of tricks known to the M&M and organizations of that type.

The past several years have found the Central Labor Council active on all fronts. The soundness with which our public relations have been built should be a steadying force in the difficult period ahead in this area.

The Building and Construction Trades Council is engaged in an organizing drive to complete the organizing of the Sand, Rock and Gravel companies. This is a job which has been let to ride for six or eight years, with a feint at organizing it now and then, but being beaten every time. This new drive was started by the Laborers, Teamsters and Engineers on April 29, 1947, by placing a picket line around one of the operators, and by the following Thursday an agreement was reached.

Lumber Industry

The lumber industry in this area is open-shop. Considerable trouble has developed with the Barr Lumber Company. This company is charged with unfair labor practices, failure to negotiate in good faith, delaying and postponing negotiations when possible, and otherwise obstructing peaceful settlement of differences which have existed for several years between Barr Lumber Company and the unions. After continued efforts to settle these grievances proved unavailing the Building and Construction Trades Council of Orange County had no alternative but to place this company on our "We Do Not Patronize List." We are endeavoring to carry out successful organizing not only of this firm but of all lumber yards in this county.

The labor movement on the whole in Orange County is very appreciative of the assistance that has been extended in the

organizing work by the various International Unions, and is especially grateful to the California State Federation of Labor for the legal aid and the assignment of a permanent representative of the Federation in Orange County.

In closing, I wish to say that it has been a deeply appreciated honor to have served in District No. 2 as Vice-President of the California State Federation of Labor. I take this opportunity to thank the local unions, the councils and their officers in the area for their excellent cooperation. I would also like to add a word of appreciation for the opportunity to have worked with my fellow members on the Executive Council, and with Secretary Haggerty, in the best interests of the membership of the California State Federation of Labor.

Faternally submitted,

JACK T. ARNOLD.

REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT No. 3

(Los Angeles City Proper, Hollywood, North Hollywood, Burbank, San Fernando, Glendale, Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier, and San Bernardino and Riverside Counties)

(Report of Vice-President Doran)

San Bernardino, May 23.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

The period just past has been one of activity and progress.

CIO Attempt to Raid Santa Fe

Some months ago the CIO attempted to raid the various AFL unions on the Santa Fe railroad and made some progress, in spite of existing contractual relations between the AFL unions and Santa Fe railroad. Due to efforts on the part of the California State Federation of Labor, the representative of the AFL and the San Bernardino Central Labor Council, we were able to bring order out of chaos. The getting together with the representatives of the various crafts affected had a great influence, and a concise program was mapped out that had the proper effect.

The opposition had established an office opposite the Santa Fe yards, also had special representatives in the territory and had signed quite a few to application blanks; in fact, in one department over 75% had signed. Today, this office is closed, their representatives are on their way, and those who had signed to CIO are coming into the AFL unions. We are

keeping a "watchful eye" out, however, for any renewed efforts on the part of the CIO.

Progress in Barstow

Barstow, which is a desert community about eighty-five miles from San Bernardino, is gradually becoming union-minded. The Culinary Workers and Retail Clerks have signed with the largest establishments in the area, together with the Building Trades groups. The Santa Fe railroad has established a Diesel Shop in Barstow in which approximately 300 to 400 people are employed. The AFL shop crafts have been quite busy in organizing these workers into their respective crafts. A very successful open meeting was held in this town at which representatives of the AFL and the State Federation of Labor were present, which had a very favorable effect upon the townspeople and city officials who were present.

Riverside Unions

In Riverside an agreement was renewed by and between the Food Machinery Corporation of that city and the local unions, effecting wage increases and the betterment of working conditions. This company employs approximately 600 people. The CIO had attempted to inject itself in this

picture, but did not get very far, as the various local representatives were alert and able to defeat this move.

The Culinary workers placed a picket line in front of the Monterey Cafe (Riverside), due to the fact that the employer refused to recognize the union as the bargaining agent after it had proved that it had 95% of the employees in its membership. The difficulty between the Culinary Workers and the Monterey Cafe in Riverside was successfully settled through the efforts of the United States Conciliation Service. It was this cafe which locked out the employees who were members of the Culinary Workers' Union.

The Building Trades crafts in Riverside are doing the major part of the building and construction work in the city.

Riverside proper is known as anti-labor. Recently, its City Council passed an ordinance allowing prisoners to do work ordinarily done by city employees, thus establishing the old chain-gang system. The labor movement protested, but to no avail, but will continue to fight this nefarious action of the City Council.

Palm Springs

Palm Springs, in Riverside County, is a winter playground. It has an Employers' Council which has been doing its utmost to retard the progress of labor. The Building Trades have been successful in doing 95% of the building in this district. The Carpenters have a local union in this area with a large and live membership, and have been doing a good job in trying to get Assemblyman Boyd to recognize organized labor as being composed of human beings. The two theaters, owned by a Mr. Strebbe, are on the "unfair list". The Culinary Workers have established headquarters in Palm Springs and have signed up many establishments. Also, the Retail Clerks have signed agreements with the leading food markets. This vicinity has the reputation of being notoriously anti-union, and some years ago a union business agent by the name of Tony Belev was burned to death under mysterious circumstances.

Indio

In 1941 a vigilante committee was very active in Indio, a community located 75 miles from the city of Riverside. A torch-light parade searched for AFL leaders for the purpose of showing them the way out of town, and it was necessary to call on the Governor to send highway patrolmen into the community to keep peace. Now, we find that the Culinary Workers have an established local there and agreements signed in most of their places of business.

The Retail Clerks also have agreements in the food markets. The Building Trades Council has maintained an office there for a considerable period of time and have successfully negotiated closed shop agreements with the local contractors. All of the building in the area at this time is approximately 95% union.

Campaign vs. Anti-Labor Legislation

In the political field, an overall emergency committee has been set up to help combat anti-labor legislation, composed of members of the San Bernardino and Riverside Central Labor Councils and the Building and Construction Trades Council of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. Several meetings have been held in both communities. These have been well attended by rank and file members, who were informed as to the viciousness of both the national and state anti-labor legislation. The intention is to continue these meetings for future reference, as an educational campaign.

Unfair List

Western War Surplus Store in San Bernardino is on the "unfair list" and a picket line has been established to notify all: "Do Not Patronize."

We were able to hold a successful open meeting at Big Bear, California. The townspeople were invited and a large number attended. We were able to give them labor's side of the picture which was well received and favorable comments were expressed. Big Bear Theater has been placed on the "unfair list."

Union Organization

In summing up the position of the AFL in San Bernardino and Riverside counties, we find the AFL actively identified in every city and hamlet throughout the two counties and in such cities as Needles, Barstow, Victorville, Twenty-Nine Palms, Big Bear City, Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino, Redlands, Colton, Fontana, Ontario, Chino, Riverside, Corona, Banning, Palm Springs, Indio, Blythe, Hemet, Elsinore, and in the Vulcan Mine and Eagle Mountain iron mines. When we say active, we mean that collective bargaining agreements covering members in these areas exist through the building trades crafts and the service trades.

We think it should be stated for the record that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Retail Clerks Union are performing outstanding work in behalf of their organizations throughout San Bernardino and Riverside counties and have increased their membership mate-

rially. Also, we desire to pay special tribute to the Culinary Workers, Meat Cutters, Teamster Locals and Dairy Industry, and Retail Clerks for their conduct of a terrific fight against Betty and Bert's Market in San Bernardino. This, in our opinion, is more than a fight against Betty and Bert's Market; it is a fight against the combined anti-labor forces of Southern California.

In concluding this report, I should like to emphasize the fact that the gains made by labor in this portion of District No. 3

during this past year have been noteworthy. I also want to express my appreciation of the excellent leadership furnished by the State Federation of Labor, its Secretary and other officers, and for the cooperation of the AFL labor movement throughout District No. 3. It has been a privilege to serve labor as a vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor.

Faternally submitted,

ELMER J. DORAN.

**(Report of Vice-Presidents Leonard T. Graham, C. T. Lehmann,
Thomas Pitts, Pat Somerset and Mae Stoneman)**

Los Angeles, June 5.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

The industrial relations picture in the Los Angeles area has changed considerably during the twelve months since the vice-presidents for District No. 3 last reported to the State Convention. At that time, it was reported that, "generally speaking the relations between A. F. of L. unions and the employers in this area have been harmonious. There have been few work stoppages of consequence, and those of short duration."

New M&M Anti-Union Campaign

Ten days after that report was filed, the Merchant and Manufacturers Association forces fired the opening shot in their post-war campaign of organized anti-unionism and W. T. Blaney, Teamsters' Union Business Agent, was fined \$600 and sentenced to twelve days in jail under the wartime so-called "Hot Cargo" Act.

The AFL movement in Los Angeles, richest county in the United States, faced the fact that anti-labor forces had opened another last-ditch drive to make Los Angeles and the surrounding area the open-shop white spot of the nation.

The Blaney contempt conviction was soon followed by a similar ruling against Ken Weston, Secretary-Treasurer of the Produce Drivers. W. J. Bassett, Secretary-Treasurer of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and an active member of the Allied Printing trades, was brought up on contempt charges and sentenced to pay a fine of \$300 or serve one hundred and fifty days in jail.

Strikes

During the past year, almost two dozen prolonged strikes have taken place over

the issues of recognition and the open shop. These issues are six times more important as a source of work stoppages in Los Angeles than they are in the nation as a whole, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In practically all of these strikes, management has refused to negotiate, despite the fact that the majority of employees were members of the AFL when the unions sought agreements. Many of the firms defied orders of the National Labor Relations Board by refusing to bargain and continuing to coerce and intimidate their employees. Even where recognition was granted, stalling tactics were used by these unscrupulous companies to discourage members and to cause them to quit the job or resign from the union.

The unions found themselves forced to take economic action in self-defense against these M&M tactics. Then "Hot Cargo" lawsuits were filed and court orders piled up, commanding union men and women to give up their rights of free speech and assembly and directing them to work against their will behind picket lines.

Unions Combat M&M

Voices of protest were soon raised at labor gatherings. A picket from the Van De Kamp bakeries told how that company defied the NLRB and the Federal courts in order to follow the M&M prescription for depriving workers of AFL representation. A food clerk from the Retail Clerks' Union complained because his organization was dragged into court under the "Hot Cargo" Act in an attempt to force him to sell the avocados of the unfair Calavo Growers against his will. Culinary workers argued against employer efforts to impose involuntary servitude on waiters and waitresses because they didn't want to help the Farmer Brothers Coffee Company defeat collective bargaining. Building trades,

building service, teamsters, electrical workers, printing trades, all faced injunctions—all faced contempt actions.

In a "Declaration of a State of Emergency in Labor Management Relations" adopted by representatives of 500,000 AFL members throughout Los Angeles County on December 16, the local AFL movement asked fair-minded employers and church, civic and charitable organizations to join with it in condemning the use of injunctions and courts to harass organized labor and destroy legitimate unions.

Following a successful 45-day educational program, the number of "Hot Cargo" injunctions declined. In a recent case involving five shops at which the AFL millinery workers were on strike, the new judge assigned to the Labor Relations Department of the Los Angeles Superior Court refused to issue an injunction against efforts of sister unions to forbid their members to cross the picket lines, stating, "I cannot believe the Legislature intended to strip organized labor of its only effective weapon in labor disputes."

Legislative Anti-Labor Action

Suddenly the M&M drive shifted to the legislative front. Few new strikes occurred in Los Angeles. Employer lobbyists journeyed to Washington, D. C., and Sacramento to reinforce the campaign for anti-labor laws with their false versions of so-called "union abuses" in Los Angeles.

Of five instances of secondary boycott described to the Senate Labor Committee by United States Chamber of Commerce spokesmen, four were from Los Angeles. Officers and attorneys from these same firms appeared before the State Senate and Assembly Committees in support of SB 342.

Although they told Congress and the legislature that our movement had embarked upon a program of illegal activities for the purpose of forcing their employees into unions by coercing third parties not to deal with these firms, the facts are that in each case the employer either refused an NLRB determination of his employees' wishes, or rejected the Board's designation of the AFL as bargaining agent. In the case of Van de Kamp Bakeries, the employer compelled the workers to resign from the union. The Norris Stamping Company forced the Electricians to give up their bargaining rights after winning an election.

The seriousness of this situation was also highlighted by Governor Warren's recent message concerning the permanent "Hot Cargo" Act, which showed that the Superior

Courts of six other counties have held this law to be unconstitutional under decisions of the United States Supreme Court, while four Los Angeles Superior Judges have upheld its constitutionality.

The growing sense of injustice against the effects of the M&M program among rank and file union members in this locality makes it certain that the issue of "open shopism" must be settled in Los Angeles and settled in favor of trade unionism.

Building and Construction Industry

Turning to more favorable news, we report that the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council has completed negotiations for the six basic trades with the Associated General Contractors and the Building Contractors Association for wage increases from 20c to 25c per hour for the basic trades and the same amount for the sub-trades which are supplemental to that agreement.

The negotiations for the six basic trades and the supplements to the two above-mentioned agreements covered the twelve Southern California counties and ten Building Trades Councils with approximately 365 unions. These negotiations were completed without any stoppage of work, which is a tribute to both management and labor, in view of the highly increased cost of living from the standpoint of the employees, and the highly increased cost of construction due to wartime conditions not having been overcome as yet, from the standpoint of the contractors.

Apprenticeship Training Program

The Los Angeles Building Trades Council and its affiliated local unions started immediately after the war upon an apprenticeship training program in order to develop much needed mechanics in the construction industry and have at the present time in training approximately 12,000 G. I.'s throughout Southern California. This great training program has been made necessary because very few journeymen have been made from apprentices in the past seventeen years. During the 1930's there were sufficient mechanics to more than take care of all the construction work and few apprentices were employed by the contractors. In about 1938 when our apprentice program got in full swing, many of the boys had no opportunity to complete their apprenticeship training because they had to go into the service due to the start of the war. Practically all of the boys of apprentice age were taken into the service, leaving the construction industry without any apprentices whatsoever, so that the

average age of the mechanic is now seventeen years older than it was in 1930. But many of the boys are responding to training, and those who had previous experience are now being placed in the construction field as mechanics because of the great need for housing in Southern California.

Veterans' Housing

The Los Angeles Building Trades Council representatives have served on most of the various committees set up to encourage and assist the veteran in building, renting or in one way or the other obtain homes. We are still far short of filling the need for homes in Southern California with some 15,000 in-migrants coming into Southern California each month.

CIO Raids

With the help of the State Federation of Labor and AFL unions throughout Southern California, Teamsters' unions in the past year were successful in smashing raids on cannery and brewery unions. In spite of court injunctions and the birth of a statewide subsidized strike-breaking agency, transportation unions have made considerable growth and have bettered wage rates, shortened hours and improved working conditions.

Disrupted economic conditions and membership turnover following the end of the war have been successfully weathered and transportation crafts are entering a future that at present looks very promising.

Metal Trades

In the Los Angeles Metal Trades Council, the almost complete stoppage of ship-building activity has lowered the membership in the harbor area close to the zero mark. The Council has recently revived its "Overall Organizing Committee" and hopes to show some good results in obtaining contracts in the uptown shops. The Council is operating on a very limited budget, due to the rapid decline in per capita tax from the various unions affiliated, but is making progress in educating all crafts interested in Metal Trades work to the benefit they will derive by being associated with the Council.

Motion Picture Industry

In the motion picture studios, two general increases in pay were negotiated for all crafts. The first was a 25 per cent increase, retroactive to January 1, 1946, and the second was an 11.17 per cent cost-of-living increase, effective January 1, 1947. The cost-of-living increase was based on the rise in the BLS cost-of-living index in

the Los Angeles area between July 1, 1946, and January 1, 1947.

New and constructive steps were taken to establish permanent machinery for the peaceful settlement of any jurisdictional disputes which may arise in the motion picture studios in the future. A resolution to this end, initiated by the Screen Actors Guild, was approved unanimously by the AFL national convention at Chicago. Pursuant thereto, President William Green called a meeting at Washington of the international presidents of all unions having locals in the studios and, at this writing, a sub-committee is drafting a plan which will be submitted for approval to all unions involved. It is the sincere hope of all good trade unionists in this area that the plan will be successful in doing away with jurisdictional strikes in the picture industry.

Culinary Crafts

Most of the leading hotels and swanky cafes and restaurants in Los Angeles were closed by a work stoppage in September, 1946. This unusual strike was called by the Culinary Workers and Bartenders, 26,000 strong, not because the unions and their employers could not reach an agreement, but because the unions could not accept as bona fide an arbitration award handed down by Dr. Willard Hotchkiss.

In his award, the arbitrator issued rulings on some matters not submitted to him for arbitration by either party, contrary to agreement, and failed to issue any decision on several matters which were submitted for determination by arbitration.

The Culinary Workers Unions would not have objected to accepting the results of a bona fide arbitration award based on the merits of the case as presented, but could not recognize any award which in itself demonstrated the incompetence of the arbitrator to the extent this award did.

The employers recognized that the arbitration award was not based on the merits of the case as presented, and on September 26 an agreement was reached that the unions would return their members to work and negotiations would be opened to discuss wages and other issues which the arbitrator had failed to rule on. As a result of these negotiations, wages were increased from \$1.00 to \$3.00 a day over the arbitration award.

During the past year, 100 new contracts have been negotiated and all of the Culinary Unions have made substantial gains in membership. The year saw the birth of a new local union, Hotel Service Employees Local No. 765, which under the able leadership of J. W. Van Hook, Jr., has made remarkable strides in organizing hotel

service employees. The local has contracts with twelve of the major hotels in Los Angeles and is continuing an aggressive organizational campaign.

Central Labor Council

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council has continued to gain in membership and is at record strength. During the year, affiliated unions increased in number from 203 to 214, paying per capita tax on 135,540 members.

The councils, unions and all members of the AFL family in District No. 3 join us in expressing sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation and assistance given us by the State Federation and Secretary-Treasurer C. J. Haggerty and his staff.

Fraternally submitted,

LEONARD T. GRAHAM
C. T. LEHMANN
THOMAS PITTS
PAT SOMERSET
MAE STONEMAN

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 4

(San Pedro, Wilmington, Redondo, Inglewood, Venice and Santa Monica)

(Vice-President Frank Krasnesky passed away on February 21, 1947.)

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT No. 5

(Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo Counties)

Santa Barbara, June 9.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

In spite of the growing obstacles which labor is having to overcome throughout the country, as well as in California, it is gratifying to be able to report that the unions in this district continue to register growth and have been able to obtain substantial increases in wages as well as to improve the working conditions.

New Employers' Council

A new development has occurred which is of great concern to labor, and that is the organization of an employers' council embracing every industry in this territory. This council is patterned after and apparently inspired by the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles. It is evident that this Southern California anti-labor employers' group is seeking to cover the entire state as well as the neighboring states with its nefarious program of action against the labor movement. It seems that everywhere they penetrate, a change of attitude occurs on the part of employers. Where harmonious conditions have existed and relations between the unions and the employers have been stabilized, this is disrupted by the intrusion of this open-shop organization.

Teamsters

In spite of this, however, the unions in this district are proceeding to strengthen their organizations, as well as to expand in every field where there is an opportunity

for unionization. New fields of organization have been opened up by the Teamsters, such as the frozen fruit plants in Oxnard. These, in combination with the vegetable sheds of Santa Maria, will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Food Processors and Warehousemen. Real progress is being made in this particular field.

Retail Clerks

It is heartening to note that the Retail Clerks, who are also expanding their organization everywhere, are not lagging behind in any way in this territory. The Clerks' Union has been able to organize the hardware clerks and others throughout the district, and are steadily increasing their membership. Recently they were successful in negotiating a contract with the grocery industry, in spite of very strong and determined opposition from the employers.

Building Trades

The Building Trades of Santa Barbara County are marching ahead and recruiting new members. In this district there is no major housing project. No new industry is being centered here, as is true in the adjacent valley communities. Nevertheless, the increased demand for residential homes is keeping the Building Trades crafts very busy, and there is no indication that there is any slackening in employment. The unions in this industry are looking forward to steady employment and favorable conditions for some time to come.

Culinary Crafts

The Culinary Crafts of Santa Maria have just finished a successful organization cam-

paign in San Luis Obispo and are now proceeding to Paso Robles. It is only a matter of time before this industry will be completely organized in the entire district. A new wage contract has just been negotiated by the Santa Barbara and Ventura Culinary Crafts in the Associated Farmers' area of Oxnard. This contract provides for a substantial increase in wages, and improvement in working conditions for the employees in this industry. Preceding the negotiating of this contract, the Culinary Crafts carried on considerable organization to consolidate their position.

Ventura Central Labor Council

Since the last convention of the Federation, the Central Labor Council of Ventura has been reorganized, and has supplied guidance and leadership to the Service and Miscellaneous locals of this area.

Anti-Labor Legislation

The anti-labor legislative drive has caused deep concern among the membership of the unions in this district. Realization

of the danger of the Taft-Hartley bill, as well as some of the state legislative proposals, has been demonstrated by the unions and their memberships in the excellent response from them to the request that they write the congressmen and senators to oppose such legislation. I believe that I can report without exaggeration that the unions in this locality have contributed their share in this respect, and that their record will compare favorably with those of the unions elsewhere.

At this time I wish to thank the officials of the local unions of this district and their membership for the splendid cooperation which they have furnished throughout the year. I also wish to express my appreciation for the same kind of cooperation I have received from the officers of the California State Federation of Labor.

In closing this report, let me say that it has been a pleasure and an honor to have served the labor movement as vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor for District No. 5 for another year.

Fraternally submitted,
LOLETA GRANDE CHENEY.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT No. 6 (Bakersfield to Merced)

Fresno, May 23.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

It is gratifying to report the activity of the labor movement and its progress for the past year in the Sixth District.

Organizational Work

The numerical strength of all affiliated organizations has continued to increase during the year. Several organizations have affiliated with the State Federation, and several more have signified their intention to affiliate in the near future. It is imperative that they do so as soon as possible, for labor, in these trying times, needs complete solidarity.

Conditions have remained steady in most cases, and in some instances, improved, although it has proven to be more of a task to better them. Wage schedules have been increased to a marked degree in the miscellaneous, as well as in the skilled crafts. Negotiations for additional increases by basic crafts in the Building Trades are in progress at the time of writing this report.

Organizing activity is progressing satisfactorily in the area with most representatives alert. This is particularly true of the

Retail Clerks, Culinary Workers, Bartenders, Office Workers, Farm Labor Union, Electricians (in the music box field), as well as Pump Installers, Bakers, Barbers, Food Clerks and many others.

Organizational work in Building Trades crafts is responsible for increased membership in the Operating Engineers, Painters, Plumbers and Pipefitters, Electricians, Iron Workers, Plasterers & Cement Finishers, and Laborers.

Central Valley Project

The first section of the Canal has been finished and work is continuing as far south as the Kaweah River. Some problems have been encountered, but considering the magnitude of the project, it can be said that less than average complications have occurred. Following several conferences, transportation has been furnished employees to and from the Canal.

The completion of the Central Valley Project will not only add to the wealth of California, but will increase employment by thousands of man-days yearly in agriculture, building and industry.

Pine Flat Dam

The starting of work on the approaches, which is preliminary to actual construction

of Pine Flat Dam, ends many years of controversy over controlling the waters of the Kings River, and will add untold millions to the wealth of California. Also, controlling the flood waters will save millions more in agriculture, for crops have been inundated and lost many times by floods.

County and Municipal Projects

Bond elections have been held in most cities and towns in the area for expansion of sewer facilities, schools and county and city building projects. In nearly all cases, the bond issues carried by a large majority, and the expansion of these projects, and the building of many schools and municipal buildings will be the result.

State Highway improvements are continuing throughout the district, and latest reports signify that many more contracts will be awarded in this field.

CPA restrictions retarded building, but releases are coming through more rapidly. If restrictions are removed completely, I predict the largest building program of all time in this area.

Anti-Labor Legislation

Politically, this has been a severe year to date, but if all organizations would dig in and fight under the guidance of the California State Federation of Labor, I am sure labor might lessen the harm of bills to come up in the future.

All affiliated organizations should read and analyze the contents of the Weekly News Letter sent out by the State Federation. An outstanding job has been done in compiling it and getting it into the hands of the membership. The effort is wasted if it is not read, and its recommendations concurred in.

I wish to thank all the officers of the California State Federation of Labor for their splendid support, which has been given so willingly each time they have been called upon. It has been a pleasure to have worked with them.

I also wish to thank the various organizations, councils, representatives and members for their assistance during the past year. It has been a pleasure to serve you and to receive the courtesies you have given.

Fraternally submitted,

PAUL L. REEVES.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT No. 7 (San Joaquin and Adjacent Counties)

Modesto, June 6.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

It is a pleasure and an honor to have the privilege and opportunity to make this report as vice-president of the Seventh District of the California State Federation of Labor.

As has been pointed out in my reports from time to time, the growth of organized labor in the Seventh District has always been steadily forward.

I want to take this opportunity to thank every organization in the Seventh District affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as well as the representatives, for the whole-hearted support accorded me in the entire district.

San Joaquin County

The San Joaquin County Central Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council have cooperated with me as vice-president of the State Federation of

Labor in every way that any vice-president could possible ask for.

After a survey of San Joaquin County, I have found that the representatives of the various organizations affiliated with the above-mentioned councils are not only doing a good job as far as negotiating new agreements with good and fair increases both to the employers and the members of organized labor, but are also succeeding admirably in holding together their memberships, which we all know flourished during the peak of the war.

In the new industries that have come into San Joaquin County since the end of the war, a one-hundred per cent organizing campaign has been put forth by the Central Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council of San Joaquin County. A tremendous amount of new building and construction is now going on in this county, and more will be let in the outlying areas and counties adjoining San Joaquin which are under the Council's supervision.

The members, through the Building and Construction Trades Council, are securing closed shop agreements on these particular projects.

Stanislaus County

The Stanislaus County Central Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council work very closely together in their organizing campaign. As you know, Stanislaus County has been the testing grounds for much of the anti-labor legislation which in the past has been enacted by our state legislature.

The Stanislaus County Central Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council, and their affiliated organizations are preparing themselves so that they will be able to fight as a unit any and all anti-labor legislation that may come along from any organization that tries to put such into effect in this area, especially as far as closed shop and secondary boycott are concerned.

At the present time, every organization in Stanislaus County, both miscellaneous and construction crafts, who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are affiliated with the Central Labor Council. All construction crafts are affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Council.

Central Valley Project

All of the organizations in District No. 7 have been very active in endeavoring to see that the Central Valley Project is carried through to its completion, as the San Joaquin Valley is very much in need of the additional power and water that will be derived from this project. With the amount of new industry proposing to come into Stanislaus County, it is very important and necessary that the completion of the power lines be fulfilled so that electrical energy will be available for these new industries at a low cost rate.

Canneries

At this time last year, there was a raid made by the CIO on the AFL canneries in this area. Through the efforts and cooperation of the above-mentioned Councils (and the Merced Central Labor Council), we were able to secure twenty-one AFL signed closed shop agreements for the Teamsters' Cannery Workers Local Union No. 748. This was a long, hard, drawn-out fight, due to the fact that the Building and Construction Trades Council and the Central Labor Council were hampered by a five-months' court restraining order which was secured through CIO-minded cannery operators in this area.

Building and Construction Industry

The Building and Construction Trades

Council, through its organizing committee, has been able to secure closed shop agreements by dealing with the General Contractors Association and the Contractors Association which represents the various sub-trades in this area, instead of through employer councils, as we have found it very unsatisfactory in this area to try and deal with employer council representatives who endeavor to represent the building and construction trades industry.

Merced County

The organizations in Merced County, through the Central Labor Council in Merced, are doing a very good job in organizing. There is a tremendous amount of new industry coming into the area in the fruit processing and milk industry. All of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor belong to the Merced Central Labor Council and operate through its organizing committee.

The construction trades in Merced County are under the jurisdiction of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Stanislaus, Merced, Tuolumne and Mariposa Counties. Since my last report a full time business representative and an office have been added to Sonora for Tuolumne County, as well as an office and representative in Merced for Merced County.

As vice-president of District No. 7, I wish to state I have received wonderful cooperation from the Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, Brother C. J. Haggerty. Whenever I sought advice from him it was always cheerfully forthcoming. I want to take this opportunity to thank him on behalf of the above-mentioned Councils and all of the local unions in the Seventh District.

In concluding this report I want to extend my gratitude and appreciation to all of the vice-presidents of the State Federation of Labor for the splendid cooperation given me during the past year. I also wish to thank all of the various councils I have called upon for assistance, who gave me their fine cooperation at all times.

Once again I wish to take the opportunity to express my gratitude for having had the honor and privilege of serving as vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor for District No. 7.

Fraternally yours in UNION,

C. AL. GREEN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT No. 8 (San Mateo and Adjacent Counties)

San Jose, May 17.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Excellent organizational activity and good employment prospects vie with reports of CIO raiding and lags in local employment in the annual report from this district.

Santa Cruz and Monterey

It is regrettable that the Santa Cruz and Monterey areas have had a poor year, from the standpoint of AFL labor, but reports from San Mateo, San Jose and Salinas districts are unusually heartening.

To get the worst part over quickly: Santa Cruz County has had a minimum of building activity during the past year, and with no industries there to speak of, there has been some unemployment. Most persons who want work, however, have found jobs, although some unions list unemployed members in this county.

At Monterey, the world-famous Cannery Row suffered its poorest season in history last year, with fishermen and cannery workers alike forced into unemployment because fish were just not to be caught. The fishermen later were disqualified from receiving unemployment benefits, but a recent ruling not only restored benefits but also made up the payments for weeks missed.

Organizational Gains

On the brighter side, however, are the organizing campaigns of San Mateo and San Jose, the continued excellent employment opportunities in Santa Clara County, good employment in Salinas and vicinity, and a bright future for the entire district.

At San Mateo, the AFL Organizing Committee, headed by Ed Carrigan, former postmaster now back in the AFL fold, rolled up an organizing record which will hardly be equalled anywhere. In less than ten months, this committee signed up nearly 5000 new members to AFL unions and negotiated nearly 300 new contracts. AFL Representative Gene DeCristofaro has been active here.

Santa Clara County has formed a similar organizing committee, but detailed reports of progress are lacking yet. The San Mateo committee is co-operating actively and excellent results are expected.

The CIO has tried to gain strength in

Santa Clara County and San Mateo County. The CIO, soundly beaten in the cannery elections late last year, is trying to enter into jurisdictional problems regarding industrial plants. Efforts to buck the AFL organizing move in San Mateo proved fruitless to the CIO.

To show detailed progress by the AFL in this district, it is best to discuss the area by cities.

San Jose

Launching of an AFL Organizing Committee for Santa Clara County tops recent activity. Excellent work by the Central Labor Council and Cooks & Waiters Union No. 180 in unionizing the major restaurants of the Palo Alto area through campaigning and picketing deserves high mention.

The battle of Retail Clerks Union No. 428 with the San Jose J. C. Penney store continues in its third month at time of this writing, with picket lines effective. This same union won a legal battle, with Federation aid, from the Federal department store after picketing to halt building, thus bringing about an agreement to negotiate prior to completion.

Plans for a new labor temple in San Jose are near the reality stage, with site purchased and over \$60,000 pledged for construction.

The Teamsters figure prominently in a report from San Jose. Local No. 287 has been divided into two locals, No. 287 (general drivers) under Fred Hofmann, and No. 296 (delivery drivers) under George Jenott. The AFL Cannery Workers Union, victorious over the CIO in cannery elections, has a new agreement for workers this year.

Death of Alfred A. Morrison, prominent labor figure for over thirty years, must be recorded. Brother Morrison was Labor Temple custodian at death, but previously has been a Teamsters' Union secretary and an officer of the Building Service Employees' Union.

Names of note in San Jose: Dan MacDonald, recently elected Secretary-Treasurer of the California Pipe Trades Council; Lola Chantler, Trustee for the International Laundry Workers Union, who makes two trips to Indianapolis each year to audit books; Milton Love, new Business Manager for Painters No. 507, who braced the San Jose fire department to halt firemen painting their own headquarters; LeRoy Pette, Labor Council Secretary elected again for two more years; Robert A. Judson, Build-

ing Trades' Secretary, whose activities are known throughout the state, and many others.

San Mateo

Everything here is surpassed by the activity of the AFL Organizing Committee, headed by Eddie Carrigan. The Labor Council has had a successful year under President John Healy and Secretary Carl Cohenour. A weekly radio program is sponsored by these two groups, the show full of labor facts and comment.

Albert H. Randall, popular and efficient secretary of the Building Trades and Business Manager for Plumbers No. 467, was seriously ill for some time, but is back on the job. Randall probably is the person with the greatest number of civic offices and "honorary" titles in the San Mateo labor movement, and was stricken ill while working on county civic service salary budgets. James Burnham, close friend of Randall, took over for him.

U. S. Simonds Jr., who retired as Business Manager of San Mateo Carpenters No. 162 to enter business for himself, now is Mayor of Burlingame. Simonds was elected councilman last year. Earl Honerlah, veteran of the last war, is new Representative for the Carpenters.

President and Business Manager Jimmie J. Joy, of San Mateo Painters No. 913, is new Secretary-Treasurer of the District Council of Painters and also is third Vice-President of the State Conference of Painters. A. D. Patrick is new Business Agent for Redwood City Painters.

Other names of note: Russell Hovland, new Business Agent for the Retail Clerks; W. A. Diederichsen, Business Agent for Electricians No. 6-2, who has shown ability as a civic leader; Eddy Hardy, Organizer for Culinary-Bartenders No. 340, who has been a thorn in the sides of non-union cafe operators; Joe Dillon, who left the CIO to become an AFL organizer and who has set up the first Teamster-Warehousemen unit in this county, and others.

Salinas

Heavy work prospects have drawn many building tradesmen here. Labor was active in putting across a new zoning program for a big business development and a new residential area. Many small housing projects around the city keep unionists busy, plus a new theatre in Alisal, highway projects north and south, pipe line installations, and miscellaneous building.

A new Labor Temple is planned by the AFL in Salinas, with papers of incorporation for a Labor Temple Association

already filed and with some \$60,000 pledged already. Stock in the new venture will be sold to unions. The Carpenters' Union has a CPA permit to enlarge its quarters.

The popular California Rodeo is reopening this year at Salinas, with resultant employment for many AFL members, both in repairs to the grounds, which were used as a Japanese internment center early in the war, and in handling the event itself.

AFL unions in Salinas have banded together into an AFL Co-ordinating Committee to handle mutual problems, in absence of a building trades council at Salinas. Many problems, organizational and jurisdictional, have been handled by the new unit.

Warehousemen's Union No. 890 suffered serious blows when the Spiegl plant at Salinas and the Gentry plant at Gilroy shut down last year, but the union is expecting something new to develop in these plants late this year.

Prominent names in the Salinas area: E. L. ("Pete") Courtright, Labor Council Secretary and new Business Agent for the Butchers, who has reported 100 per cent organization in his craft; James Mathiesen, Organizer for the Retail Clerks, who has a fine new union started; John W. Deer, representing both Box Makers and Laundry Workers, who has made a good record for both groups; J. B. McGinley, of the Laborers' Union, selected by prominent civic leaders to run for City Council in Salinas in June; George Harter, Carpenters, and Pete Andrade, Warehousemen, both leaders in the labor movement, and others.

Monterey

Here the sad sardine season just past is the talk of the town. Totals at the end of the season were less than totals for one good month in the past. Fishermen and Fish Cannery Workers alike suffered, but officials of the AFL unions reminded them that a "new year is coming!"

Dick Rial, new Business Agent for the Building Crafts, and S. M. Thomas, Business agent for the Laborers, rolled up good records in the early months of their activity. Construction was brisk and employment was good. Fire destroyed part of a school at Pacific Grove, and this and such projects as the new Del Monte Hotel, Fort Ord reconversion of barracks into apartment units, and housing projects kept all available men busy.

Highway projects near Monterey and the return of film companies for background scenes along the famed 17-Mile Drive provided added employment opportunities.

Early this year, Neil Haggerty, Federa-

tion Secretary, gave an excellent report on "Labor Legislation" at a mass meeting in Pacific Grove. His fine talk is a credit to his ability as an AFL executive.

Names worthy of mention: Pearl Robinson, Executive Secretary of Culinary-Bartenders No. 483; Wayne Edwards, Labor Council Secretary, who is so popular that the Council recesses during the summer so he can get a vacation; E. D. McCutcheon, Labor Council President, who can answer questions for all crafts; A. H. Thompson, who returned from Eureka to become Secretary of Barbers No. 896, and many others.

Santa Cruz County

This area, while prominent in AFL circles, suffered greatly during the war from lack of building projects, and since the war has suffered more acutely due to lack of major industry here. Employment is slow and AFL crafts have been hard pressed to carry on.

The campaign of Culinary-Bartenders No. 345 to unionize the county has been unusually successful, as Mildred Rowe and Joe Vance, union officials, press their campaign despite the odds.

Tommy Deane, Labor Council Secretary at Santa Cruz, now is Business Agent for the Painters there. He, with Business Agents Paul Burnett of the Laborers, Rex Crabtree of the Plasterers, and W. A. Butcher of the Carpenters have been a "flying squad" to keep building construction jobs fully union, doing an excellent job.

The Santa Cruz Hospital Employees' Union, helped from time to time by the State Federation, has managed to continue despite increasing odds, although leaders of this movement have been subjected to bitter discouragement from time to time by anti-labor county officials.

The Auto Mechanics lost their picketing effort to unionize Santa Cruz, but are already starting a new campaign. The union has advertised its union shops for the benefit of AFL members.

At Watsonville, James T. Mann, Building Trades Representative, still keeps active in union affairs and civic matters despite advancing years and a desire to retire and rest. Brother Mann deserves highest praise

for his unstinting work in behalf of unionism. He is very prominent in Watsonville civic affairs.

Watsonville's Labor Council, once the key AFL unit of the county and assistant in the founding the Santa Cruz Labor Council, continues active, although meetings have been cut to once a month. The Santa Cruz Labor Council meetings, open to all, are sometimes hot and heavy, but always interesting and enlightening.

San Benito County

This county has no individual unions of its own, but is served by unions of Santa Cruz, Monterey or Santa Clara Counties. Here, however, union officials have been active in keeping building jobs straight, unionizing meat markets and other businesses. This county is still undeveloped from the industrial standpoint, being mainly an agricultural center.

In closing, I might mention some of my own activities. I represent, on a part-time basis, Electrical Workers No. 1245, which is conducting an extensive organizing campaign throughout this district, unionizing all coin-operated game and machine operators.

Also I am Secretary of San Jose Barbers Union No. 252, as well as Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Association of Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists, and I am happy to report that these crafts are in excellent condition throughout my district, with good rates and good conditions prevailing generally.

Let me state that it has been a great pleasure to serve this important and large district during the past year as vice-president of the State Federation of Labor. I am proud that many new unions have affiliated with the Federation during my term of office. I am also proud that San Jose, my home city, has developed a record for its industrial growth. But I am proudest to have served AFL people of a predominately AFL state, and in a district that contains so many quick, accurate and efficient AFL leaders.

Fraternally,

ANTHONY AGRILLO.

REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT No. 9

(San Francisco)

(Report of Vice-President Dougherty)

San Francisco, May 26.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the Cali-

fornia State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

It is with a great deal of pleasure that

I am able to report substantial progress for organized labor in the Ninth District.

Anti-Labor Campaign

Labor generally has been confronted with legislative threats from both the Congress and state legislatures throughout the country. Organized labor in California faces these threats with apprehension, but with a firm determination to resist any attempted legislative encroachment upon its rights.

The representatives of the California State Federation of Labor have during this session of the legislature vigorously opposed all proposed punitive laws which were and are intended to shackle and destroy organized labor. Secretary Neil Haggerty has been labor's watchdog at Sacramento, working night and day, and should be commended for his diligence, patience, perseverance and dogged determination to persuade the legislators away from the attempts to strangle the labor unions. His task has been an arduous one, attending the many committee meetings, and making the many contacts necessary to favorable action.

I have attended the sessions frequently in the interests of the Culinary Workers and Bartenders, and I have noted a surprising absence of labor representatives at the committee hearings when bills affecting their particular craft were up for discussion. This apparent lack of interest bodes no good for the future if this criterion can be taken on its face value.

Legislation Affecting Culinary Workers and Bartenders

Insofar as the Culinary and Bartenders crafts are concerned, at this writing the prospect of restoration of the 2 a. m. closing appears certain. The lengthening of the operating day in the industry will result in increased employment opportunities for Bartenders and the Culinary Crafts.

An amendment to the Liquor Control Act, Sec. 18.5, proposes to prohibit all females other than a licensee from dispensing beer, wine, distilled spirits, or any alcoholic beverage of any kind whatsoever in any of the places mentioned in Sec. 18 of the act. This amendment will not prohibit waitresses from serving drinks from the front of the bar.

Another bill has passed the Assembly whose purpose is to compel all licensees to serve one full ounce of liquor per drink to a customer.

Organizing Activities

During the past year I have been called upon and assisted some of the smaller unions in their organizational problems, which, I am happy to report, did have good final results. I have also contacted several unions, personally and through communications, in an endeavor to secure their affiliation with the Federation. Some of them did not show a common courtesy by even replying to my letters. However, I noted while I was in Sacramento that these same unions' representatives were there asking for the assistance of the Federation's officers.

New Contracts

Since the last Convention, the Culinary Unions of San Francisco have made substantial membership gains. A new contract was signed with the Hotel Employers Association, which includes all the large hotels operating dining rooms, which gives them a contract incorporating a much improved hiring clause, the 7½-hour day, 40-hour week, maintenance of membership, a grievance procedure for the settlement of disputes, 5 holidays and good craft rules.

A new contract was also signed with the Golden Gate Restaurant Association granting increases from 12% to 23% for the period September 21, 1946 to September 1, 1947. New proposals for the 1947-48 period are being submitted to both the Hotel Employers and the Restaurant Association. Contracts have been signed with several of the chains of orange juice stands with the same conditions as prevail in the restaurants. A contract covering the culinary workers was signed at the American Can Company, a CIO stronghold.

Presently the Hotel Service Workers Union, Local 283, affiliated with the Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, and Apartment and Hotel Employers Union, Local No. 14 of the Building Service Employees International Union are jointly negotiating a new contract with the Hotel Owners Association and are asking for improvements over their old contract, particularly the 40-hour week, 7½-hour day. While these unions are meeting considerable employer resistance, signs appear hopeful that eventually they will gain these objectives.

In closing I would like to state that it has been a pleasure to have served you, and I wish to thank the officers of the Federation and the unions who have assisted me in carrying on my work in the Ninth District.

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

ARTHUR F. DOUGHERTY.

(Report of Vice-President Kelly)

San Francisco, May 27.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Evidence that labor is going through the same fight after this war that it experienced in the last postwar period, are, unfortunately, too overwhelming to require much discussion. In spite of the fancy words and exaggerated promises made by management during the war, certain sections of business are spearheading the legislative and other campaigns against the organized labor movement. The professions of faith at the conference table have evaporated, as well as the good intentions they professed.

Anti-Labor Legislation

The legislative fight against labor, both nationally and in the state legislature, threatens its very existence. Gains which have been achieved through the strenuous efforts of the unions will be wiped away by legislative restrictions, which are making hundreds of thousands of loyal American citizens of California who are members of organized labor, second and third class citizens. Every effort has been made to counteract this campaign by the Federation, which is doing an excellent job in trying to fight this anti-labor tide.

The comprehensive legislative program of the Federation is something that must be mentioned because of its great value to the membership. The regular reports carried in the weekly News Letter, setting forth what bills have been submitted to the state legislature and their full significance, have been a great contribution toward keeping the membership abreast of all developments.

Union Gains

In spite of the whipped-up anti-labor campaign, the unions in San Francisco have reached unprecedented strength and have achieved unparalleled gains in their wage negotiations with the employers. San Francisco can boast of being outstanding in enjoying genuine stabilization in labor-management relations, and its record will compare favorably with that of any other section in the country. These permanent gains were attained with a minimum amount of struggle and dissension.

Organizational Strategy Committee

Special mention should be made of the excellent work which the Organizational

Strategy Committee of the San Francisco Labor movement has performed. This organization, which came into being as a result of the Federation's policy to withstand the jurisdictional raiding from the dual organization, and also to organize the unorganized workers, has demonstrated its value to the local AFL movement. The record of this organization's accomplishment would require more space than is allowed me here to demonstrate the many activities which it has carried on. No event of any significance which involved organization has been overlooked, and it has brought greater assurance to the ranks of the AFL.

Participating in this organization are the heads of the San Francisco Labor Council and representatives of the State Federation of Labor and the AFL, as well as the other principal councils within the AFL. It is my earnest opinion that this organization has set a pattern for this kind of work which other localities would do well to follow.

Telephone Strike

The telephone strike, which presented a serious problem because in its initial stages it was dominated by the CIO, was re-oriented when the AFL local movement was able to establish constructive contact with the independent unions who were actually on strike. The AFL movement gained considerable prestige and influence among these workers because of the financial and organizational assistance furnished them in their great need.

Teamsters

The Teamsters' Joint Council No. 7 has maintained steady and substantial progress in its many activities. It also did a great job in cooperation with the other Teamster organizations in helping to win the crucial cannery collective bargaining election. This factor cannot be overemphasized, because of its important consequences and great advantage to the entire AFL movement in California.

State Federation of Labor

The general importance of the Federation has grown with its expansion in membership and in influence. The last convention of the Federation, delayed because of war conditions, charted a constructive course for the unions to follow in the coming year. There is no question but that the coming convention will be of equal importance in

furnishing guidance to the affiliated organizations in the difficult times ahead.

Labor and the Next Election

We cannot avoid facing the grim prospect of fighting against what threatens to be the most ruthless anti-labor campaign in history which has been provoked by the National Association of Manufacturers. The results, disappointing to labor, of the last election have been interpreted by various anti-labor Congressmen and state legislators as an anti-labor mandate from the people. In this respect, they are seriously mistaken. What has happened in recent months has brought sharply home to labor the need of mobilizing its full strength and resources in the coming election, to work determinedly for the defeat of the anti-labor legislators, both nationally and in the

state, and to support those who have stood by labor in these adverse circumstances.

I wish to express my deepest appreciation again for having had the privilege of serving as a vice-president of District No. 9, an honor which I consider among the highest in my affiliations with labor. I also wish to express my sincere thanks for the splendid cooperation I have received from my fellow members of the Executive Council of the Federation, and last but not least, my loyalty and admiration to the thousands of the rank and file membership who have demonstrated at all times, with unselfishness and devotion, their cooperation in every program initiated for the benefit of the trade union movement in this district.

Faternally submitted,
GEORGE KELLY.

(Report of Harry Lundeborg)

San Francisco, June 11.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

In the past year and ever since the last convention of the California State Federation of Labor, there has been plenty of action amongst the seamen and the maritime workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

We have gone through a general strike by the seamen on a nation-wide scale; as usual we have had a head-on fight with the CIO in the maritime industry; we participated in the general strike in Oakland, and we were able to give aid to various American Federation of Labor unions who called upon us for support.

AFL-CIO Jurisdictional Dispute

Last year, the CIO maritime unions which are controlled by the Communist Party formed themselves into a committee called the CMU, or Committee for Maritime Unity. This committee supposedly had for its purpose the unifying of the maritime industry to more effectively fight the ship-owners. However, the real object of this committee was to set themselves up for the purpose of raiding and moving in on the AFL on the waterfront.

First, they intended to move in on seamen, and the AFL longshoremen on the East Coast; then, if successful, to move in on the waterfront teamsters.

Coos Bay

On June 30, 1946, this committee, which is headed by Bridges, ordered the long-

shoremen in the port of Coos Bay to refuse to load an American Pacific Steamship Company vessel, which was manned by a full AFL crew, using as an alibi that the Sailors' Union of the Pacific had no jurisdiction over the cooks and firemen in that company. Consequently, they refused to work the ship, notwithstanding the fact that the Sailors' Union had organized the sailors, cooks and firemen of this company into the SUP, and notwithstanding the fact that the SUP has contracts for the sailors, cooks and firemen on all oil tankers on the Pacific Coast.

We immediately notified the rest of the labor movement and received full support. Meanwhile, as a counter-measure, the Sailors' Union went on record on a nation-wide scale to freeze the port of Coos Bay. This meant that no vessels would be loaded or discharged in the port of Coos Bay because we refused to sail any vessels in there.

We also tied up Staten Island in New York. We refused to handle ships manned by CIO seamen on the East Coast. As the result of this, Secretary of Labor Schwel-lenbach appointed a panel to investigate the matter and make recommendations. The panel held public hearings in San Francisco for a week and after lengthy hearings, findings were drawn up in favor of the Sailors' Union, and exposing the CIO's would-be raiding tactics. The CIO, however, refused to abide by the decision of the panel and the beef was carried on.

The port of Coos Bay was frozen until November 23, 1946, for a total period of four and a half months, and not a stick of lumber was moved out of that port during this time. On November 23, the CIO folded

up like an accordion, and Bridges signed a letter telling the shipowners and the waterfront employers that in the future, they would work all ships, including American Pacific Steamship vessels. This was the result of the Sailors' Union's ultimatum to the waterfront employers and the shipowners that unless the American Pacific Steamship Company's vessels, manned by AFL crews, were worked on the Pacific Coast, the AFL seamen would not move a ship on the Pacific Coast. This would have meant that the whole coast would have been tied up, the reasons for which the Commies in the CIO would not have been able to explain to their membership. Consequently, the "commissars" folded up, and the beef was won on behalf of the AFL.

Support was given by the State Federation of Labor, the Teamsters, and various labor councils in California, which brought this beef to a successful conclusion.

Curran-Bridges Split

As an aftermath to this fight, and through the efforts of the AFL seamen on a nation-wide scale to expose this phony lash-up, this Commie set-up finally caved in, and a big split resulted between the would-be emancipators, Joseph Curran and Harry Bridges, who are now busy calling each other "fascists", "commissars" and "reactionaries"—which is nothing new for any Commie-controlled outfit. They invariably start out with a lot of mouthings about benefitting the rank and file, etc., etc., and finally wind up by cutting the workers' throats and weakening the wage earners as a whole.

AFL Seamen's Strike

On June 26, 1946, the Sailors' Union and its affiliate, the Atlantic & Gulf District of the Seafarers' International Union of North America, concluded negotiations with the operators which gave us substantial raises from \$17.50 minimum per month to \$52.50 per month, reductions of working hours in port to 40 hours per week, and overtime pay for all watches on Sunday at sea.

This was the finest contract ever negotiated for the American seamen, and by far surpassed the CIO's agreements for seamen. It was the best seamen's agreement in the world. Inasmuch as it had been negotiated with the shipowners and the union, we felt that the now defunct Wage Stabilization Board would approve it without any trouble. However, we found out differently.

On August 18, the Wage Stabilization Board rejected the agreement and cut the

AFL seamen's scale and conditions to the level of the CIO's. There was no question in our minds but that the Wage Stabilization Board was pro-CIO and loaded with fellow-travelers.

The members of our organization on a nation-wide scale immediately took the only action they could take; namely, the instituting of a secret referendum ballot on whether they were willing to strike to get the agreement which they had negotiated with the shipowners. In other words, they were to vote to determine whether they would strike against the Wage Stabilization Board.

Effectiveness of Strike

The returns of the voting were overwhelmingly—practically 99%—in favor of a strike. According to the strike ballots, our organization struck simultaneously on a nation-wide scale, on September 4, 1946. We tied up every ship in every port from Bellingham, Washington to Bangor, Maine, effectively. Not a ship moved in or out of any port in the United States. It was the biggest waterfront strike in the history of the nation, and the biggest waterfront strike the world had ever seen. It was tight.

We had 100% support from the Teamsters, from the AFL Longshoremen on the East Coast, from the Metal Trades Department in the shipyards, from AFL President William Green, who broadcast over the radio in our favor, from John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers. We can say, without a doubt, that we had the whole AFL labor movement behind us in this strike for the right of free collective bargaining, which is guaranteed all American wage earners by the law of the land, but which had been taken away from us by a feeble-minded bureau in Washington.

Significance of Strike

We knew that should we allow this Board in Washington to supersede free collective bargaining, it would be the beginning of the end of free unionism, and we would enter an era of Government-controlled unions whose members would be forced to comply with Government edicts. No wonder the movement was so completely behind us. We felt that this strike was not for the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the AFL seamen's unions only. It was a strike and a fight for free collective bargaining rights for the whole American labor movement.

Strike Victory

September 12 came around. The strike had been successfully in effect for eight days when we won the strike, and the

Wage Stabilization Board folded up. Dr. Steelman, assistant to President Truman, canceled the WSB ruling and reinstated the original wages and conditions negotiated between the union and the employers. This was a victory indeed for the whole American Federation of Labor.

Meanwhile, the Communist Party stooges in the CIO on the waterfront were green with envy, knowing that the AFL had shown the whole world who had power on the American waterfront. After the strike had been settled in our favor and after we had paved the way for CIO seamen to receive the same conditions as ours, the defunct Communist Party tool called the CMU started a series of strikes which nearly ended in the destruction of the CIO unions on the waterfront. After keeping the workers out on strike for 50 days, through the longshoremen and the MEBA, Mr. Bridges and the commissars, who ran the strike, went crawling back to the employers, asking them to allow their men to go back to work under the same conditions as had been offered them when the strike began.

We are bringing this in to show the labor movement what these political commissars can do to the legitimate labor movement and what destructive forces they are to the workers and wage earners.

AFL Meeting—Wilmington Bowl

Your Vice-President had the honor and pleasure to appear as speaker, together with Brother C. J. Haggerty, Brother Dan Flanagan and various local labor leaders, in Southern California in a mass demonstration and meeting against the Communists in the CIO and in the labor movement.

This meeting was held in the Wilmington Bowl, August 7, 1946, and was attended by approximately 25,000 people. The Wilmington Bowl was overcrowded and people were standing six blocks away to listen to the meeting.

The Communist Party and its scabby role in the labor movement was thoroughly explained by the speakers, and this was indeed a good demonstration of the solidarity of the AFL workers.

Labor Day Parade

On Labor Day, the AFL seamen marched in every port of the Pacific Coast. Every member from the ships and every member ashore participated in the parade to show the reactionary forces and the CIO what strength the AFL has. Unfortunately, however, some of the AFL unions saw fit not to participate. This lax spirit amongst the AFL unions certainly does not do the movement any good, because if ever labor

wants to show its strength in full force as a challenge to reaction, it is on Labor Day.

AFL-CIO Seamen

For the past 18 months, we have had a head-on fight with the CIO National Maritime Union, an East Coast outfit, headed by Curran and controlled by the Communist Party and its stooges. We had this fight aboard vessels of the Isthmian Steamship Company, which is the largest American-operated steamship company, and perhaps one of the largest in the world, with 96 ships.

Our organization conducted an all-out organizational drive all over the world, including the West Coast, the East Coast, China, South America and Europe, when the chips were down. Upon the conclusion of the National Labor Relations Board election, the NLRB finally got around to counting the votes after its usual stalling around. The final results showed that the AFL seamen, through our organization, had won the election by about two to one.

The ballots were counted in the month of January in the port of New York. True to their usual stalling tactics, the CIO has filed all kinds of charges, etc. charging us with collusion, and the employers with favoring the SUP, etc. They have managed to stall off certification to this date, and although the NLRB has promised faithfully to make up their minds, to this date they have failed to render a decision.

The victory over this company brings 4,000 more jobs to the AFL seamen, and it indicates clearly that the American seamen have no use for any organization which is controlled and dominated by the Communist Party.

Fish and Fish Cannery Workers

Our organization in the fish cannery workers' field is 100% organized in the SIU in the whole state of California, with the exception of one cannery in San Diego. Our fish cannery workers enjoy the highest wages in the industry, with a minimum scale of \$1.20 per hour for women, and a minimum of \$1.35 for men.

The unions at this time are negotiating for higher rates. Also, the sardine and tuna fishermen affiliated with our organization enjoy the highest scale of any fishermen on the Pacific Coast. These organizations have nice unions, good contracts and all are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Oakland General Strike

December 3, the labor movement in Oakland took a holiday in one of the greatest

labor demonstrations in the history of the labor movement in the Bay Area.

Approximately 100,000 members of the AFL went out in protest against the scab-herding tactics of the City Government of Oakland and the police department in using 300 policemen to herd scab trucks to the Kahn's and Hastings' stores in Oakland.

Your Vice-President had the occasion to be in on this beef right from the beginning, having been called to Oakland by various union officials from the East Bay, Saturday night prior to the start of the scab-herding.

I had occasion to watch the Oakland police moving, escorting six trucks at 6 o'clock Sunday morning with approximately 80 policemen in motorcycles and squad cars with all their tools with them. I had also the occasion to see the Oakland police block off four city-wide blocks, move citizens' cars, and stop all traffic in order to give the scabs complete freedom in their activities.

It was indeed one of the rawest stunts your Vice-President has ever witnessed and a challenge to the labor movement as a whole. Having moved among the various trade unionists assembled, I could hear "We won't stand for this—something's got to be done." And the next day meetings were held by the various unions who declared a holiday in protest.

The protest lasted two and a half days and everything was shut down in the East Bay. This was a protest by the labor movement against the activities of the Oakland city administration and the activities of its police department.

The object of the demonstration was to stop, once and for all, the Oakland police department from superseding its legal authority and to keep the employers from using the city government as a tool to break a legitimate strike. This was accomplished and the demonstration was called off. It was the observation of your Vice-President that the Teamster's Union and the Carmen's Union, amongst all the rest of the movement, gave outstanding support in this beef.

Your Vice-President had the opportunity to address a mass meeting in the Oakland auditorium which was filled to the rafters by trade unionists and their families who came to the meeting to find out the true picture.

All in all, although this mass demonstration was poorly organized, one can easily say that the trade union movement as a whole, the members of the rank and file of all the unions, rallied to this protest. This

was a healthy sign for the American Federation of Labor union movement.

Aid to Other Organizations

We have had the pleasure from time to time to give the support of our organization to other unions which have been attacked by employers. In the Lumber Workers' strike in the Redwood Empire District, we have absolutely refused to sail any ships or load any lumber which has been cut by finks in the Redwood area, and we are continuing this boycott until such time as the AFL Lumber Workers get their just demands.

Our organization has been called upon to furnish pickets and to help various other smaller organizations, and we have at all times done our duty as trade unionists. When called upon by other organizations for aid, we always render assistance in strict trade union fights for better wages and conditions against the employers.

Aid in Cannery Fight

When the CIO made a most determined and desperate drive to penetrate the inland of California by seeking to become the collective bargaining agent for the thousands of fruit and vegetable cannery workers, the Sailors' Union of the Pacific threw its full resources into the fight to support the Teamsters' Union, which had jurisdiction over these employees.

Finding their position considerably weakened on the waterfront, the CIO sought for the most vulnerable point in the AFL organization in order to strengthen its position and make up for the loss it suffered with the offshore workers. The prospects of obtaining high revenues from the cannery workers were a strong incentive for the CIO to mobilize its full strength to win this fight.

Fortunately, the various unions in the San Francisco Bay Area, as well as in the other centers where this industry is located, recognized the sinister nature of this challenge and backed up the Teamsters' Union. In spite of the misrepresentation which the CIO dished out, and in spite of the support it was receiving from certain quarters in Washington, D. C., we were able to defeat them decisively and retain the bargaining rights for the cannery workers.

This defeat administered to the CIO halted the last threat for this dual organization to become a substantial factor in the labor movement in California. It was an excellent example of what can be accomplished when the AFL unions band together, and it again demonstrates the need of continuing the offensive against

the dual raiders if we are to preserve the integrity of the AFL organization in this state.

Anti-Labor Legislation

We have watched carefully and with keen interest the anti-labor legislation being introduced not only in the state legislatures but also in Congress. We realize, of course, that should certain legislation be enacted, its effects would be detrimental to the labor movement and might well challenge the very existence of the movement.

We found out that appealing to politicians, Congressmen, or what have you, is a futile gesture; that they have made up their minds and they are going to pass laws. However, we feel that the labor movement should not take the position that all hope is lost; that we must now knuckle down to the wishes and whims of the employers and anti-labor forces.

We feel that the AFL must take this

fight on with the whole strength of its unions. We have not as yet used the real weapon which the employers fear more than anything, namely, our economic weapon. It is the duty, therefore, of members of the trade union movement to build up their organizations and to aid their fellow-members, so that they will have a solid organization that knows what is going on and is ready to fight.

In the seamen's field, the seamen affiliated with the AFL feel confident that we will be able to stand up against these anti-labor laws, and come out of any and all fights with our organization intact and still have a weapon to benefit the workers in the economic fields.

We will be ready and willing to put our strength in any fight attempted by the employers to wreck the trade union movement.

Fraternally submitted,

HARRY LUNDEBERG.

(Report of Victor S. Swanson)

San Francisco, May 26.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

In the period that has intervened since our last convention, it has been possible to ascertain with a great deal of reliability the new pattern in labor-management relationship as it is expressing itself in California and throughout the nation. Because this pattern is of concern to all of the crafts, it is important to discuss it briefly and to extract from it the full significance it has for labor.

Postwar Labor-Management Relations

In spite of the lip service given during the war to the need for stable and peaceful labor-management relations, a number of influential employer groups seem to have a very short memory. Judging by recent developments, they can be charged either with lacking sincerity in the first place, or of being capable of changing their minds quickly and without provocation. It is evident that we are experiencing the same conditions which labor suffered following the first World War. Management has taken the offensive, and although even in their wildest hopes they cannot aspire to destroy the labor movement as they succeeded in the early 'twenties, they are nevertheless determined, through legislation, to render the functioning of labor unions as ineffective as possible.

This drive on the legislative front, both national and on a statewide level, has corresponding maneuvers so far as contract negotiations are concerned. Although industry has accumulated phenomenal earnings and is making phenomenal profits, it has demonstrated a stubborn unwillingness to make any adjustment in wages. The adjustments that have been offered have been the barest of minimums, and in several cases employers have had the effrontery to propose wage decreases. Those employers who have been fair-minded in the past and have shown a genuine desire to get along with the unions have been influenced by the vicious campaign of the National Association of Manufacturers, who are spearheading the drive to enervate labor's strength.

Building and Construction Industry

In the building and construction industry a rather unusual turn in labor-management negotiations occurred which may be of interest to the membership. The Association of General Contractors offered the basic crafts a fifteen-cent per hour wage increase across the board, providing that each of the crafts accepted. If one of the crafts refused the increase, the employers stated the increase would be withdrawn as far as all the other crafts were concerned. This procedure is an extremely radical one. It proposed to make the other crafts act as representatives of the employers in bringing into line any recalcitrant craft that

might have good reason to expect a higher increase. This would destroy the autonomous rights of the respective crafts to negotiate their own individual agreements. It would destroy the jurisdictional rights of these crafts, and would conflict with the basic tenets of the National Labor Relations Act as well as the traditionally-established procedure in making new contracts.

This example is interesting because it reveals that the philosophy behind the anti-labor campaign has already penetrated even into the building and construction trades industries as far as some of the employers are concerned. This industry, where labor unionism has been established for many many years, and where the closed shop contract has prevailed, is obviously not immune to this nefarious influence. In fact, the closed shop provision was also altered in the Association's proposal by substituting for it something that was not even a strong union shop.

That this policy was not provoked by anything the labor unions did or did not do becomes evident by the record itself. In spite of the shortage of manpower during the war period, the unions managed to supply the various contractors with workers as far as it was humanly possible. No private employment agency's recruiting efforts could have nearly compared with the results attained by the unions. On the whole, and without any notable exceptions, the contractual provisions were conscientiously fulfilled by the unions. Yet, in spite of these and other similar considerations, a startling, offensive attitude on the part of the employers has been encountered, which proves the prevalence of the anti-labor bias.

Housing Problem

In my last report I touched upon the housing problem and endeavored to prove that the high cost of housing was not due to the high cost of labor in that industry. The Federation, in a detailed study, did an excellent job in this respect. Because the current housing crisis, which is national in scope, is so closely integrated with our economy and the prospects of prosperity or a decline, it is appropriate to discuss it briefly. It is also of primary importance to all of us in the labor movement.

This housing problem has become, if anything, more acute. Congress has failed miserably to pass the necessary legislation that would have made possible a solution to this problem. The whole approach to it was incorporated in the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, which died with the adjournment of the last Congress. In the present Con-

gress, the same bill has been resubmitted, but, unfortunately, prospects for its passage are dismal. Because of the lack of a nationally coordinated program, we still have the need, as great, if not greater, and with the ability to fill that need decidedly greater than it was a year ago, and yet the requests for new houses are declining. This is dangerously significant.

Consumer resistance to buying houses because of the high prices can cause a tremendous dislocation in this industry, which in turn will affect our whole economy and contribute toward a depression that may be much more serious than the speculations of even the most realistic economists. Already spotty conditions of unemployment are appearing in this industry. In Northern California, at this writing, it has been estimated by various state agencies and other sources that roughly 15,000 construction workers are unemployed. It is ironic to think that when so many people need houses, unemployment exists among construction workers in different sections of this state and elsewhere in the country. This only indicates that the consequences of the lack of planning are going to be very serious and will adversely affect our whole economy.

California Developments

The California state legislature has disclosed a well-organized plan to deprive labor of its rights that is even more far-reaching and dangerous than the proposed federal legislation.

Their attitude reinforced by their interpretation of the last election as approval of their selfish and ruthless plans against labor, many of the state legislators are trying to make a social outcast of labor. That they will not succeed, no matter how many unconstitutional laws they pass, in depriving the loyal Americans who comprise the membership of our trade of their first-class citizenship will be impressed upon them, I am sure, in the events that are to come.

The California State Federation of Labor continues to grow in numbers and influence because it has shown an ability and an alertness to meet the current problems and to fight for the interest of the affiliated organizations.

Growth of Industry in California

A big problem of interest to all of us is the need of maintaining and retaining the industries that grew up here during the war. This is of interest to labor because of the employment opportunities they offer. The problem is sectional in that the eastern

monopolistic industries are determined to prevent competition from developing as a result of the growth of industries on the West Coast and in California in particular. That is why we of labor must fight for the abolition of freight differentials, and why we must determinedly struggle for retaining the acreage limitations on the Central Valley projects, since these mean a prosperous economy in our agriculture, which is so important to California's prosperity.

Conference of Western State Federations of Labor

It was my privilege to represent the California State Federation of Labor in a conference of the eleven western state federations of labor. This conference (the results of which are contained in the Secretary's report) was an excellent beginning and should be repeated in the future, since these federations share many problems in common.

Future Tasks

There is no question but what we of labor will face trying times ahead, and it is going to be more necessary than ever before to unite our strength and resources more tightly to withstand the offensive from capital. Labor must participate more vigorously than it ever has in the coming political campaign to prevent a duplication of what is now going on in Washington and

in Sacramento. We must, by all means, choose wisely and give unstinting support to those legislators, federal and state, who have proven to be true friends of labor, and we must oppose just as energetically those who have sought to destroy the labor movement.

I hope these developments will have awakened our whole membership to a realization of the need for greater political consciousness, to cope with what we can anticipate happening in the very near future.

I consider it a great honor to have been able to serve another year as a member of the Federation's Executive Council. As always, I have tried to the utmost of my ability to discharge my duties as vice-president. In concluding this report, it is only fitting and proper for me to express my appreciation for the help I have received from the various local unions and from my colleagues on the Executive Council. I believe that Brother Haggerty's work in the past year has been outstanding, and for that he is deserving at least of acknowledgment on the part of all of us who have had more than one occasion to know what his great contributions have been and to evaluate them properly. As I have said in my past report, I have considered it a privilege to work with Brother Haggerty on the Executive Council

Fraternally submitted,
VICTOR S. SWANSON.

REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT No. 10 (Alameda County)

(Report of Vice-President Ash)

Oakland, May 30.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

It is with great pleasure that I present this report for District No. 10, and hope you will bear with me through a lengthy report. It is of necessity a long report because of the many important activities during the past year in District No. 10.

Cannery Elections

Immediately following the last convention, Secretary-Treasurer George Meany, of the American Federation of Labor, addressed a meeting of the officers of all AFL unions in Alameda County, outlining a program for participation by the American Federation of Labor in the campaign to win an election under the auspices of the

NLRB in the canning industry. The unions affiliated with the Central Labor and Building Trades Councils started getting themselves ready to assist the International Brotherhood of Teamsters whenever such assistance was needed by those in charge of the Alameda County cannery election campaign, so that when such a request was made everyone, with very few exceptions, was in a position to do his share. The locals affiliated with the councils had their representatives spend most of their time working with Teamster officials during the closing days of the election campaign, with the result that a substantial majority vote for the AFL cannery workers was cast.

East Bay Labor Journal

The AFL in Alameda County has for some years run its own newspaper and printing shop. During the past year the

East Bay Labor Journal, the official newspaper of organized labor in Alameda County, which is owned and controlled jointly by the Building and Construction Trades Council and the Central Labor Council, has installed several needed improvements, the most important of which were the selection and appointment of an experienced and qualified newspaper man to edit the paper, and the appointment of a business manager.

The newspaper committee selected and appointed as its editor Louis Burgess, who at the time of his appointment to this position was labor editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, and previous to that time, was chief editorial writer for the San Francisco Examiner. Besides Mr. Burgess' experience in the newspaper field, he was a member (and has been since its inception) of the Newspaper Guild. During the years of his membership in the Guild he was an outstanding opponent of the Communist Party, which in itself was a deciding factor in appointing him to the position of editor of the Journal. As business manager, the paper committee appointed Joe W. Chaudet, who, previous to his appointment, was foreman of our print shop. He is at present President of the Oakland Typographical Union, and has a long and outstanding labor record equal to that of his father, who was well-known in labor circles in California. As a result of these two appointments, the paper has progressed to the extent that it has outgrown its present location. The paper committee is presently negotiating for the construction of a modern building so that new presses and equipment may be installed. When the construction of the building is completed and the new equipment has been delivered, the paper has been assured of a circulation of between eighty and one hundred thousand in Alameda County.

New Labor Temple

The Labor Temple Association, the owners and operators of the Labor Temple in Oakland, will have under construction in a few weeks a new \$600,000 modern labor temple. We are hoping to have it ready for occupation by the first of the year.

In the past year, all of our unions have negotiated substantial increases in pay for their members, and without exception have been able to obtain better working conditions, and better membership protection in their negotiations with their employers.

Two Outstanding Events

Probably the two most significant happenings in Alameda County since the last

convention were the general work holiday in the early part of December, 1946, and the Oakland City election in the spring of this year. I believe them to be significant because we think that the actions leading to the general work holiday and the city election are national patterns adopted by employer groups to forestall further organization within the structure of the labor movement, and to stop the economic and political power and prestige gained by organized labor over a long period of time.

General Work Holiday

I wish to report first on the general work holiday. The general strike actually had its beginning in January of 1946, nearly a year prior to its calling. When the Department and Specialty Store Employees Union Local No. 1265 organized a majority at the Kress Store, a contract was presented to them for negotiation and signing. Kress, being a member of the Retail Merchants Association, referred the union to the Association, who in turn informed the union that they represented thirty stores and were the bargaining unit and would not deal for an individual member of the Association. After an unsuccessful attempt by the union to negotiate, a strike vote was taken. Upon hearing this, the company had their top labor relations man come to Oakland from New York. He immediately sat down and started negotiation of a contract which was signed.

It is significant to note that at this time the representatives of Kress informed the negotiating committee of the labor movement that Kress did not go along with the policy of the Association and therefore had withdrawn as a member. Representatives of the Association informed the negotiating committee that by reason of Kress signing a union shop contract they had kicked Kress out of the Association.

A few months later, in June to be exact, when this same union entered into negotiations for a renewal of an agreement with the shoe stores in Oakland, who were members of another association and had signed contracts with the union for a period of eleven or twelve years, the shoe stores changed their policy and retained as their representatives in negotiations representatives of the Retail Merchants Association. After unsuccessful negotiations with the retail shoe store association, the union struck the shoe stores who were supported by the Retail Merchants Association. At the end of a month, the retail shoe association came to an agreement with the union and settled the dispute.

Events Leading to Kahn's-Hastings Strike

During this period, as a result of successful negotiation of a contract with the Kress store, and the successful conclusion of the strike with the shoe merchants, a number of employees of Kahn's department store asked for membership in the union without solicitation and an active organization campaign was started at Kahn's. Also, during this same period, the employees of Hastings had asked to join the union, with the ultimate result that a substantial majority of the employees at Kahn's and Hastings joined the Department and Specialty Store Employees Union Local 1265.

Following the usual and regular procedure in such matters, a collective bargaining contract was prepared setting forth the desires of the employees with respect to wages and working conditions. This contract was mailed to these stores with a written request for negotiations thereon. The reply given was that the RMA was authorized to speak for them. The RMA then informed us that they would not deal with the union for Kahn's and Hastings, solely because it was the RMA policy that a union must represent a majority of the employees in all the RMA stores before they would undertake negotiations with the union.

This meant that in 27 stores employing some 7500 individuals, the union must unionize a majority. The RMA knew the union had little, if any, representation in any RMA store except Kahn's and Hastings where the union represent about 425 employees. Thus they presented an impossible task.

Why they did this I am sure is obvious to you. They did not want their employees in the union. This is confirmed by the following, which appears as a record in the office of the NLRB in San Francisco in the form of evidence procured by the United States Government in investigating charges of unfair labor practices filed by the union against Kahn's. The treasurer of the company called all employees into two store meetings before working hours and villified the union and spoke against employees joining it. Union members were not allowed to wear union buttons where they could be seen. Employees were not allowed to wait on their friends and relatives. Employees were not allowed to talk with each other during working hours. Employees were questioned by executives as to union affiliation. There were other overt acts with the same calculated purpose, showing the employers' antagonism to union membership, but the foregoing clearly shows what went on at Kahn's.

Strike Is Called

After failure of the union and an unofficial committee of the Central Labor Council to correct the above abuses on the part of the company, the union requested strike sanction against Kahn's. Following its usual procedure, the Council issued a citation requesting Kahn's to have someone present at the Executive Board meeting to show cause why their establishment should not be placed on the official, "We Don't Patronize" list, and strike sanction granted the union. At that meeting of the Executive Committee when both parties were present, the Central Labor Council, in order to avoid a strike, offered as a settlement a proposal to both the union and the management of the store, which is as follows: (1) immediate negotiations for wages; (2) agreement by the company not to discriminate or discharge for union membership; (3) establishment of grievance procedure for peaceful settlement of disputes. This proposed written memorandum was accepted by the union, but refused by the management of Kahn's, and the strike was called on October 31, 1946.

On the day of the strike, the union had as members and out on strike 387 clerks from a sales force of approximately 420 at Kahn's, and 48 clerks of a sales force of 50 from Hastings. The labor movement, as represented by the AFL Councils, formed a twenty-man committee whose responsibility it was to conduct the strike and guide the union in its fight with the two stores. A peaceful picket line was maintained around the two stores with a minimum amount of disturbance.

During the first weeks of the strike the committee was informed on several occasions that as the membership of the local Teamsters' Union refused to effect deliveries at the two struck stores, the Association was going to bring into Oakland a so-called G. I. Trucking Company from Los Angeles. The Association was informed by the committee and the officials of the Teamsters' Union that if they were considering such a move, they had better reconsider it because it would lead to serious repercussions; in fact, officers of the Teamster's Union informed representatives of the Association and the local city government that if deliveries were attempted or made by the G. I. Trucking Company, that they, the Teamsters, would stop all trucks under their jurisdiction in Alameda County.

City Arranges for Deliveries

On November 30, we were officially informed by a department of the Oakland

City government that deliveries were to be made to Kahn's and Hastings some time after 2 a. m., Sunday morning, and that these deliveries were coming from Los Angeles. By that time, 2 o'clock Sunday morning, there were only 65 pickets to cover the six Kahn's and one Hastings' entrances. This is the greatest number of pickets that were in and about Kahn's and Hastings during the entire proceedings and was in accord with the arrangements with the police department.

About 4 a. m. pickets were told they must remove their automobiles that were parked on 16th Street. This, notwithstanding the fact that there was well over 150 feet of free curb space on the southern side, and well over 225 feet of free curb space on the northern side of 16th Street. There had not been a single incident and no violence, yet five police-manned tow cars were brought over at about this time and towed away all of the private autos that were on 16th Street.

At 5 a. m. we were informed by one of the pickets that he had just been told by a police officer that no one was to be allowed on 16th Street between Telegraph and San Pablo. Learning, this, three members of the Union committee went to the office of the Captain of Inspectors and Chief of Police, and asked them if it were true that orders had been given that no persons were to be allowed on 16th Street, and that we could not peacefully picket. The answer we got was "Yes". When we inquired as to the reason we were told that those were the orders given them.

We returned to 16th Street and found that about 75 policemen had formed a line across 16th Street and San Pablo, and 75 more at Telegraph and 16th Street, and that no person, whether union picket or other citizen, was allowed in that area. Union pickets were instructed by union officials not to attempt to cross the police picket line. Those instructions were carried out to the letter. Yet notwithstanding that fact, at about 6:30 a. m. some 250 additional policemen marched from the City Hall in platoons and formed lines at 17th and Telegraph, 17th and Broadway, 15th and Broadway and 14th and Broadway, thus closing off the six most important downtown blocks in the City of Oakland. These officers were armed with billy clubs and riot equipment. There had not been a single picket where these lines were formed by the police. Autos were towed away from this area and no person was allowed in it except non-union employees of Kahn's and Hastings, and police officers.

Scab Trucks Unload Supplies

The area remained closed to all citizens for over five hours. You read reports in the press that set the number of pickets variously from 200 to 1,000. You have also seen the pictures that were taken by the press. They are the best evidence that there was not the number of pickets that was reported and that there was no occasion for blocking off these areas. These pictures were taken after the street cars were stopped. When the first street car arrived at 17th and Telegraph it was stopped at the police line. This was also true at 14th and Broadway and 17th and Broadway. The business agent of the Street Carmen's Union then gave instructions to his members to form a picket line and move the street cars when the police picket lines were removed. There was no violence and no attempt by the handful of pickets to oppose the police action or to penetrate their lines.

About 7 to 7:30 the so-called G. I. or Veterans Trucking Company trucks were escorted by a cavalcade of police squad cars and motorcycle cops down Telegraph Avenue from Berkeley with a show that has not been accorded even the President of the United States or any other dignitaries. This, to unload supplies for Kahn's and Hastings in the face of a handful of pickets who were disallowed their constitutional right to peacefully picket Kahn's and Hastings in accordance with previous arrangements with the police department.

It was later admitted by employers that this trucking company was not an ordinary legitimate hauling concern, that they were imported from Los Angeles and vicinity for the sole and exclusive purpose of making these particular deliveries.

Organized Labor Meets Emergency

Immediately following the last deliveries by the so-called G. I. Trucking Company, and the lifting of police picket lines from around five square blocks of downtown Oakland, a meeting was held of all paid officers and union executive board members available on the picket line. During the discussion of the problem confronting the labor movement, a representative of the Teamsters' Union stated that on the following morning the Teamsters were going to stop every truck from running in the City of Oakland and County of Alameda. They were prevailed upon to hold off such action until Tuesday morning, December 3, and it was decided to call a meeting of executive boards and paid officers of all unions affiliated with the Central Labor

Council and Building and Construction Trades Council for the following morning.

Work Holiday Declared

At this meeting on December 2, it was decided by a large majority vote that the balance of the labor movement should support the Teamsters' Union in their action to quit work and declared a general work holiday beginning Tuesday, December 3, 1945. All available picket line help was called upon, and we wish to take the opportunity at this time to thank Vice-Presidents Harry Lundberg and Charles Roe for their help and assistance during the two days of the general strike. The county was tied up so completely that there were no inter-urban lines running between the various communities in the East Bay or to San Francisco. No newspapers were delivered or even published in Alameda County during the two days.

The strike committee was in nearly continuous meetings with the city officials and representatives of the Retail Merchants Association. On the second day of the strike, December 4, the committee from the two Councils had added to their committee International Representative Einar Mohn of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, who had come into Oakland under instructions of the International to make an investigation.

At the meeting on the second day of the strike, the same offer as mentioned above was made to the employers, with these exceptions; (1) that the matter of bargaining unit and the type of union security be arbitrated; (2) that the so-called G. I. Trucking Company be removed from the Bay Area and sent back to its place of origin and not be used again. Oakland's city manager asked both sides to take this proposal back to their respective memberships, and further asked that the Association give him their answer by 9:00 p. m. that evening and that he would transmit that answer to the union committee, who then would take the proposal to the union membership.

Misinformation Corrected

I think it would be well to stop here for a minute and correct some misinformation that was published in the press. I have stated that Einar Mohn, Teamsters' International Representative, was in the discussions the last day of the general strike, but I have not said that the Council's committee and Mohn came to the conclusion early in the day that the general strike had to end that day. International Representative Mohn worked as hard if not

harder than any one in an attempt to arrive at a just settlement of the strike, and with the authority of the committee spearheaded the discussions between the city manager and the employer committee.

During these discussions Mohn had several conversations by telephone with International officers of the Teamsters in regard to the general strike and was heard by members of the committee to request that any orders from the Teamsters' Union be withheld, since the strike committee was well on its way to conclude the strike. In face of this, some time during the afternoon while these discussions were going on, a newspaper release was shown to the Council's committee, the city manager, and the employers committee, stating that Teamster officials were instructing their unions and members to immediately report back to work. Regardless of this, the meeting was continued in the attempt to arrive at a settlement as mentioned above.

The union committee left the city manager's office and went back to the Labor Temple where they awaited word from the city manager as to the disposition of the employers' settlement of the general strike and the Kahn's and Hastings strike. The committee waited until approximately 10 p. m., when the city manager informed them that he had been in contact with representatives of the Association and that they had stated they were not going to come to any conclusion until the following morning. The committee then started negotiating with City Manager Hassler for a settlement of the general strike, disregarding the settlement of the Kahn's and Hastings strike.

Settlement of General Strike

The City Manager of Oakland issued the following statement: "At 6:00 p. m. Wednesday, certain proposals were recommended to employers for possible settlement of the general walkout, which included proposal regarding the Kahn's and Hastings labor dispute. I was informed by representatives of management at about 9 p. m. that they could not meet to consider the proposal until 9 a. m. Thursday. Knowing fully the great inconvenience caused to our citizens by the general walkout, I contacted and urged AFL unions to immediately call off the general strike, irrespective of the outcome of the Kahn's and Hastings dispute. They stated their willingness to do so. They received assurances that the causes of the general walkout would be removed, but that they would continue with the Kahn's and Hastings labor dispute. I gave them that assur-

ance consistent with the laws of our land and as far as our city government is concerned. The AFL unions concerned have assured me that they are calling off the general walkout and are so informing all union officials at a meeting at 10 a. m. so that workers will be returned to their jobs."

The following press release was issued to the press by the labor movement of Alameda County: "The labor movement in Alameda County affiliated with the American Federation of Labor realize the great inconvenience placed upon the general public through the action of organized labor in taking the drastic action of striking; an action we feel was necessary to protect our civil rights under the law when the Oakland city government saw fit on Sunday morning, December 1, to abuse its power when they used the Oakland and Berkeley city police to escort and guard strikebreakers in and out of the city and also removing citizens from certain sections of the city. In order to establish the city to normalcy and in the interests of the general public, we offer the following: We will immediately call off the general walkout on the following conditions, viz: that the city government of Oakland officially state that they will not in the future use the police department as escorts to guard professional strikebreakers in and out of the city of Oakland for the purpose of breaking legal strikes; that they refrain from taking sides in any issues between labor and management, and that they strictly confine themselves to their duties as prescribed by law." Thus ended the general strike.

Settlement of Kahn's and Hastings Strike

The Kahn's and Hastings strike continued and was prosecuted until its settlement on May 9, 1947; being settled seven months after its start with an agreement satisfactory to the members of the union and the general labor movement in Alameda County. No decision was made during the strike or the settlement of Kahn's and Hastings dispute without the approval of (1) the negotiating committee; (2) the general strike committee; (3) the membership of the union; (4) the executive boards of all affiliated unions.

Oakland City Election

As a result of the actions of the city officials of the Oakland city government, the labor movement as represented by the Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council decided that a change must be made in the Oakland City Council. The labor movement therefore got behind five

candidates in opposition to the incumbent councilmen. The American Federation of Labor formed its own political committee and worked for the election of opposition candidates, with the result that at the primary election the five labor-endorsed candidates received the highest vote, but not sufficient to elect them. The political campaign was carried on and at the general election on May 13, 1947, four of the labor-endorsed candidates were elected by a substantial majority.

National Anti-Labor Pattern

We believe that a large majority of the employers are following a national pattern in seeking to destroy the labor movement in Alameda County, not only by reason of their actions precipitating the department store and general strike, but by the actions of large employing groups, particularly some of those who are national concerns, in refusing to negotiate contracts with unions. This belief is borne out by the fact that in the case of the Sunshine Biscuit Company, the employer definitely refused recently to negotiate a wage raise with the Cracker Bakers Union to establish rates of pay above a bare subsistence rate. In discussions with the Sunshine Biscuit Company management, we were informed that before they would break what they called a national pattern, they were prepared to keep the plant closed ten months and to spend a million dollars to defeat the union.

AFL Gains in Alameda County

As a result of the general work holiday, the American Federation of Labor movement in Alameda County is more solidly organized and works more closely together than ever before in the history of the labor movement in District No. 10, and for the first time in 20 years the political machine, controlled by the Oakland Tribune, is broken.

As your vice-president, I have participated in many affairs affecting the California State Federation of Labor, and I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the vice-presidents and Secretary Haggerty for the splendid cooperation given the labor movement in Alameda County since the last convention.

I wish to particularly thank Secretary Haggerty for the part he has played in building a strong labor movement in District No. 10, and for his willingness to be available at all times to our requests for assistance and advice.

As your vice-president, I have attended numerous meetings of local unions and

have made attempts to be available to Secretary Haggerty in his work as legislative representative of the State Federation of Labor.

It has been my pleasure and honor to serve as vice-president of District No. 10 this past year, and I wish to thank all local

unions and officers for their splendid support and the cooperation they have given me, as well as the staff of the office of the State Federation of Labor.

Faternally submitted,

ROBERT A. ASH.

(Report of Vice-President Roe)

Hayward, May 22.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

As one of the vice-presidents of District No. 10, I take considerable pride in reporting the successful defense of the jurisdiction of the A. F. of L., in Alameda County, and the real progress that has been made by affiliated unions in this area.

Cannery Workers

The attempted raid of the CIO upon the Cannery Workers Union, No. 768, Hayward, met with complete failure. Representatives of the Western Office of the AFL, the State Federation of Labor, the Alameda Building and Construction Trades Council, the Alameda County Central Labor Council and their affiliated unions accepted the responsibility of providing assistance to the Cannery Workers' Unions. This splendid combination of AFL unions not only offset the raiding tactics of the CIO on the Cannery Workers, but provided material benefits to the membership of all AFL unions.

Veterans' Training

As Secretary for the Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Southern Alameda County and working in cooperation with the county school officials, I am happy to report that a sufficient number of Government surplus buildings have been obtained and erected to provide adequate training facilities for the veterans of this area for years to come.

The teachers in the Construction Apprenticeship classes, coming from labor, provide the veteran with a true conception of the values to be derived from active participation in a labor organization, and their value to the labor movement cannot be overestimated.

Redwood Strike

The strike of the AFL Lumber and Sawmill Workers in the Redwood Empire has been vigorously prosecuted. A volun-

tary assessment of \$3.00 per member was voted by the Carpenters' Unions to help defray the expenses involved in the fight. The fine work done by Secretary C. J. Haggerty and the legal staff of the California State Federation of Labor has provided the strikers with the courage and stamina necessary to carry on this fight to a successful conclusion.

In excess of 123 mills and logging operations are now operating under closed-shop conditions and the number is increasing steadily.

The Building Trades and the Teamsters of Alameda County can be justly proud of their contribution to this fight.

Building Code

As a result of two years' work in the capacity of Secretary of the Building Code Committee of the Alameda County Board of Supervisors, it is my pleasure to report that a uniform Building Code is now in effect in the unincorporated areas of Alameda County. Such a Building Code has been sought by the Construction Crafts for over twenty years, and the successful conclusion of this drive is another example of the coordination and cooperation in effect in this area.

Building Activity

Alameda County building construction, operating under strictly closed-shop conditions, is continuing unabated. With millions of dollars worth of industrial buildings under construction and tens of thousands of new homes being constructed, the Building Trades have enjoyed a most prosperous year.

Negotiations are now underway by several of the crafts for a change in their hourly rate of pay, with the prospect of a settlement in the immediate future. All pre-fab home construction, both for domestic and foreign trade, is also operating under closed-shop contracts. Any work performed in these shops which is normally performed on the job site pays the prevailing construction wage scale and provides fair competition.

Taxation

In conformity with the policy of the California State Federation of Labor and upon receiving legal advice from Attorney Charles Scully, we were successful in defeating an attempt to levy discriminatory taxes in Southern Alameda County. By marshalling the forces of the PTA, the churches and the labor groups into a solid unit, we made numerous appearances before the city officials who, under the pressure of public opinion, were forced to withdraw these unfair ordinances.

Labor Temple

The AFL Labor Temple of Southern Alameda County was formally dedicated July 26, 1946. Actively participating in the dedication were C. J. Haggerty and other prominent officials of labor, city, county and government officials. The new Labor Temple, owned and operated by Carpenters' Local Union No. 1622, Hayward, provides office space and halls for all AFL unions of the area. Operated on a non-profit basis, this temple has become an important factor to all the affiliated unions and provides a feeling of stability to all.

Labor Day Paper

For the first time in the history of Southern Alameda County, the AFL unions will publish their own Labor Day magazine. This magazine, containing some forty pages, will contain articles from prominent labor representatives, and will be widely distributed throughout Alameda County. Sponsored by Carpenters' Local Union No. 1622, Hayward, it will provide a complete union directory, and is another step forward in cementing together all AFL unions in the area.

Service to Affiliated Unions

In conformity with the policy established in this area for the past ten years and working for the benefit of each individual member of the affiliated unions, I retain a

complete state legislative file, available to all the various union officers, plus the requests and recommendations of the California State Federation of Labor's Legislative Representative, C. J. Haggerty. The net result of this service becomes clear when the following success is noted:

Congressman George P. Miller, endorsed by AFL Labor.

Assemblyman Francis Dunn, endorsed by AFL Labor.

Supervisor Leo Jansen, endorsed by AFL Labor.

Supervisor Chester Stanley, endorsed by AFL Labor.

In addition, as a Commissioner of the Alameda County Welfare Commission, I have made available in our office information pertaining to pensions, aid to the sick, hospital care, tuberculosis care and treatment, and any and all other subjects coming under the jurisdiction of a County Welfare Commission. Each case is handled personally and followed through to its conclusion.

As a vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the affiliated unions, who are so ably upholding the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and their officers and members with whom I have the privilege to work.

In the course of my association with the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor, I have come to know more intimately the splendid work being done by that body through the inspiring leadership of Secretary C. J. Haggerty.

I feel genuinely and sincerely that it is a great honor to have been elected to the Federation's Executive Council and I have striven to uphold the highest traditions of the Executive Council and its Secretary. I also wish to express my sincere thanks to the officers and members of all unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor for their cooperation in helping to establish a stronger AFL labor movement in California.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES A. ROE.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT No. 11 (Contra Costa County)

Martinez, May 28.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

My first year as vice-president of District No. 11 has been very active and filled with

the usual "ups and downs" labor has been forced to experience. The word "usual" is applied in the respect that we, organized labor, have consistently in the past and at the present time had political parties and individuals working against us and exerting every effort to put into law vari-

ous measures which will undermine the entire labor movement.

Anti-Labor Legislation

The numerous anti-labor bills which have been introduced in Congress and the state legislature have been actively opposed by the local unions in Contra Costa County, and representatives of these unions, along with myself, have attended sessions of the state legislature. We have also contacted the congressmen and senators and urged them to vote against the bills—all of which has brought about a good amount of success.

Postwar Labor Gains

Excluding the anti-labor bills, the labor movement is pushing forward and obtaining better wage scales, hours and working conditions for all union members. During the war we were concerned wholly with government work and all-out production. Then, upon the completion of the war, the entire country was in the midst of the turmoil of returning to peacetime activities, reconversion of war plants, and the absorption of military personnel upon release from service. Those demands upon labor lie in the past, completely and successfully accomplished.

Building and Construction

The demand now being thrust upon labor deals with the housing programs and large scale construction in general, which in Contra Costa County is exceptionally heavy. Extensive building programs are underway in the major oil refineries, with a three million dollar de-waxing plant being constructed at Standard Oil Refinery and also the foundation driven for a new lubrication plant at the same company. At the Fibreboard Products Company in Antioch, a glass container plant and also a pulp mill are being erected, which employ thousands of Building Trades craftsmen. The new steel mill being built at the Columbia Steel Corporation also uses a large number of union men. In addition to these jobs, there is the usual amount of smaller scale construction work being carried on throughout the county.

Housing Developments

The opening of many new sub-divisions and the erection of homes has amounted to approximately forty million dollars and has supplied the Carpenters' locals with an amount of work which surpasses the war-time levels. The membership who were formerly in the shipyards, etc., are now steadily employed in the housing projects.

The wage scale for Carpenters has not changed, but they are now negotiating for an increase which will raise the hourly scale to \$2.00.

Electrical Workers

The Electrical Workers also have had a sufficient quantity of work for all of their members, and with the new steel mill in Pittsburg, the full employment is expected to continue. Their maintenance agreements with the Shell Oil Co., Standard Oil and the Shell Chemical Corporation have been renewed and contain new provisions of double time for holidays, increased wages and new vacation clauses. On Building Trades work, the Electricians' agreement calls for double time on all overtime. The members received a substantial increase in wages last July and the local contemplates negotiations for another 15% increase in wages in July of this year.

Other Wage Increases

A master agreement was recently signed for the six major Bay Area Counties by the Painters' Unions which will go into effect on June 1, 1947, and provides a 25-cent hourly increase, seven-hour day, and double time for all overtime. General Laborers Local No. 324 are at the present negotiating for a new agreement which gives all classifications a 25-cent increase, and the General Truck Drivers Local No. 315 are working on similar increases for their members.

Organization by Retail Clerks

The greatest progress insofar as membership is concerned was made by the Retail Clerks' Union. This local union organized over 120 new stores which heretofore had no union representation, and initiated over six hundred new members into the union. In many instances the signing of the Clerks' agreement gave the personnel increases in wages varying from 25% to 40% per week. It also brought the working hours down from 48 to 40 hours per week.

Central Labor Council

The secretary of the Central Labor Council reports the Council has this year reached its all-time record strength as to both affiliated unions and membership. The organizing committee of the Council accomplished the organization of three new local unions, Contra Costa County Federation of Teachers No. 866, Martinez City Employees No. 1012, and Private Hospital Employees Local No. 277. The Council was

able to assist the new locals in obtaining substantial wage increases.

Building Trades Council

In order to cope with the building and construction programs in the area, the Contra Costa Building and Construction Trades Council now employs a special business representative who checks all work being done on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. With this week-end survey of work, a general check-up can be made to determine how many union members work on week-ends with permits, and which members violate the union working rules by operating without a permit. Also many non-union contractors have been contacted and they have signed under the Building Trades agreement. The surveys have proven to be very satisfactory.

The Building Trades Council further reports the agreements with the Richmond Housing Authority and the Contra Costa County Housing Authority have been ex-

tended to July 1, 1947. At that time a new agreement will be entered into which calls for a 25-cent increase for all crafts covered by said agreement. At the present time, meetings are being held with the General Contractors Association of Contra Costa County on negotiations for a new agreement; the present agreement will expire on June 30, 1947.

It has been a pleasure to serve as vice-president of District No. 11, and it was a privilege to represent the California State Federation of Labor at the conference of the eleven western State Federations of Labor held in Salt Lake City, Utah, in April. I sincerely believe District No. 11 will advance as much in the coming year as it has in the year just past.

In closing, I wish to express my gratitude to all the officers and members of the California State Federation of Labor for the fine spirit of cooperation given me throughout the year.

Faternally submitted,
HOWARD REED.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT No. 12 (Marin, Sonoma, Napa, and Solano Counties)

Vallejo, May 31.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

The Twelfth District of the California State Federation of Labor, together with the other industrial communities of the San Francisco Bay Area, underwent a major change during the war years. Another change, no less important though less spectacular, has been taking place in the months since the end of the war. Organized labor has been faced with the necessity of absorbing into peacetime industry those workers attracted to the region during the National Emergency period. In my visits to the various councils and unions in the four counties during the past year, I have come to the conclusion that in District No. 12 we are moving toward a solution, though it is not possible yet to view the future with too much optimism.

New Federation Affiliates

In the interest of the California State Federation of Labor, I have, during the past twelve months, got in touch with every American Federation of Labor union and council which was not affiliated with this body, and was able to bring into

affiliation ten AFL unions and two councils, representing thousands of workers, not previously in the Federation family. Among those were the Santa Rosa Building and Construction Trades Council and the Redwood District Council of Carpenters. I feel that visits made by myself and by other representatives of the State Federation of Labor and the AFL office have made a distinct impression on the membership of AFL unions throughout the district. I feel we have been able to give the officers and members of those unions some notion of the scope of the services offered by the State Federation of Labor not heretofore realized.

Construction Industry

Since the 1946 Convention, substantial wage increases have been secured by practically all construction workers: Teamsters, Carpenters, Laborers, Engineers and Cement Finishers in the four counties comprising the Twelfth District are signatories to the Forty-Six County Northern California Construction agreement with the Associated General Contractors. Plumbers' and Steamfitters' conditions have improved with the Forty-Six County agreement also. This brings about a uniformity of wages and working conditions never before achieved in the construction industry in Northern California. Agreements now being

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

negotiated are expected to bring "across the board" wage increases. The potential construction program of housing and public works is great, but so far has not gained full headway in this district.

Strikes

Strikes and lockouts have been held to a minimum in all fields. Repercussions of the Redwood strike caused the most serious dispute of the year among unions who rendered valuable assistance to the mill workers. The Butchers engaged in a dispute over contract provision in Marin County which caused strike action to be taken, principally against chain operated markets; however, this has been satisfactorily adjusted.

Veterans' Training

From its inception, all unions and councils in the district have taken an active part in the Veterans' Apprentice Training Program. We in the Twelfth District feel that if the program has not been a complete success, this is owing not to any failure on our part, but rather to the apathy of certain employers, who too often have used the program as a means of securing union labor at half pay. Veteran interest in the program has not always been matched by the efficiency of the Veterans' Administration.

Sonoma County

In Sonoma County, particularly in the Santa Rosa area, unions have made impressive gains. The Bartenders and Culinary Workers have greatly expanded their activities, and are dispatching an increasing numbers of workers to the resort towns of the Russian River area.

Teamsters Local No. 624, with offices in San Rafael, and with some forty-four contracts to police, have still found time and energy to step up organization work in the Redwood Lumber Empire, and were of main assistance in the struggle against the Redwood Lumber companies, which for more than a year operated their struck plants with non-union workers. Teamsters Local No. 624 has put three new business representatives in the field this year, and these men are effectively policing the local's jurisdiction, which includes Marin and Sonoma Counties, northward to the Humboldt County line.

The activities of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen have included the negotiation of wage increases, plus organization work in the Santa Rosa Tannery, as well as numerous butcher

shops and poultry producers' plants throughout the area.

Member unions of the Santa Rosa Building and Construction Trades Council were active in their support of the Carpenters in the Redwood Lumber fight, and by their action forced the issue of the right to picket train-loads of lumber from struck Redwood plants into the Santa Rosa courts. This aggressive action on the part of Building Trades workers demonstrated AFL solidarity throughout the district.

The year 1946 saw the establishment of a new local of the Retail Clerks' Union in Santa Rosa. The organization of Santa Rosa's food stores was successfully carried out, and wages and conditions comparing favorably with others in the district were secured.

In lower Sonoma County, in the Petaluma area, the American Federation of Labor has run into difficulties in the form of increased activity by the CIO Warehousemen's Union. In the last three months, this union has made inroads in the jurisdiction of the Office Employees and the Retail Clerks. This has been brought to the attention of both myself and organizers of the AFL and a detailed program to step up the organizational activities of the AFL unions there has been formulated.

Among those Petaluma unions who have recently secured gains for their members are the Poultry House Workers and the Bartenders and Culinary Workers.

Napa County

Napa County in the last year has seen a substantial increase in the number of construction projects, and consequentially employment among Building Trades workers there has been good. In addition, organization has gone ahead in the Retail and Service fields. Construction of much-needed housing in quantity is noticeable. Heavy construction on the Con-Valley and the Rector Canyon Dam and a pipe line and pumping system for the distribution of drinking water through the county has absorbed large numbers of building tradesmen. In addition, the expansion program at the Yountville Veterans Home has created a market for the services of Building Trades mechanics.

Local AFL officials have been particularly active in the field of organization. The enlarged facilities of the Napa State Hospital at Imola has meant a considerable increase in membership for the State, County and Municipal Workers. The measure of the well-being of the Napa Building Trades Unions is that several of them have been able to find employment for workers

from other parts of the district; notably, the Laborers and Carpenters.

Marin County

Next to Solano County, Marin County had the most serious postwar problem to solve. With the closing of Marinship Shipyard in Sausalito, large numbers of building and metal tradesmen were found out of employment. In addition, the county is seriously lacking in the kind of industrial enterprises that provide a possible source of employment. Marin County AFL unions have, from the first, supported a program of encouragement to light industries to settle in the county, but has received insufficient support from the residents.

However, AFL unions, particularly those in the Building Trades, have been able to fill the vacuum caused by the closing of Marinship, and during the past year employment among building tradesmen has been close to full. In negotiations with employers in all fields, Marin County unions have maintained the high wages and good conditions won before the war.

In the face of bitter opposition from the Board of Directors of the Marin Municipal Water District, the Laborers' Union won recognition as the bargaining agent of the District employees, and substantial wage increases.

Perhaps the notable achievement in a year of political reverses was the part organized labor was able to play in defeating a proposed sales tax for the City of San Rafael. The Retail Clerks' Union was most active in this campaign. In addition, the Retail Clerks secured good contracts in the textile and food divisions.

Solano County

Solano County has presented during the last year, and still presents, the most serious problem of any county in the district. The population of Vallejo increased almost 100% during the war years, and much of this population remains quartered in the Federal Public Housing Projects and forced to commute long distances to adjoining areas for employment. This is particularly true of those engaged in the construction industry. The curtailment of wartime production in the Mare Island Navy Yard and the Benicia Arsenal has sent thousands of workers to seek employment in fields where they find it difficult to qualify. This obviously places a burden on the unions in the county.

Solano County, furthermore, has been less fortunate than most in the matter of a housing program, although there are indications that Federal assistance may be

secured in the near future. A construction program at the Fairfield-Suisun Army Air Base has provided employment for several hundred building tradesmen, and civilian workers are to some extent replacing Army personnel on the Base.

Next to the employment problem, the most outstanding one is to remove the wartime construction housing, which is sub-standard in every respect, and replace it with individually owned or rented homes. Supplementary highway construction promises to provide employment.

Several new unions have established themselves in the county; the United Garment Workers last summer became the bargaining agent for the employees of the Vallejo Levi-Strauss plant. At present, I am assisting to establish a local of the Cleaners and Dye House Workers' Union, which was chartered several weeks ago.

Office Employees' International Union No. 86, which, a short time ago, became affiliated with the Northern California Joint District Council of Office Employees Unions, is participating in the benefits made possible by the full-time representative of the Northern California Council.

Teamsters' Local No. 490 of Solano and Napa Counties reports substantial increases for members working under contracts in their various affiliated crafts. An additional business representative has been placed in the field.

In spite of the loss of working population in the Vallejo-Benicia area, the Bartenders and Culinary Workers have managed to slightly increase their membership through extensive organizing in the upper county regions. The Fairfield-Suisun and Vacaville districts are now completely covered by this union and good progress is being made along the highway and north to the Yolo County line.

Gains of Retail Clerks

Retail Clerks' Union No. 373 of Solano and Napa Counties is enjoying rapid growth because of the driving efforts of the officers and members of this union. They have shown a growth in membership from 1941 to 1947 amounting to 357%. The food division has secured a reduction in their hours during this time from a fifty-four hour week to a five-day, forty-hour week. Negotiations just concluded have gained an additional week's vacation for the second year, and wage increases amounting to 131.3%. Candy and bakery members during this same period received a reduction in work week from forty-eight hours to a five-day, forty-hour week and increased wages amounting to 100%. Mem-

bers of the union working in department store, variety, shoe, furniture and appliance, men and boys' furnishings, overcoat and suit stores, and men's and women's alterations, received reduction in work week from forty-eight hours to forty hours, average wage increase 96%. They have increased their staff and at the present time have a full time secretary-business manager, two business representatives and office secretary. They plan an aggressive organizational campaign in Napa County and upper Solano County during 1947.

In summing up the achievements of unions and councils in the Twelfth District, the past year has been notable for the extensive cooperation between union officials within the district in advancing the principles of the American Federation of Labor through education and organization, and the confidence displayed by officers of

councils in the adjoining counties as shown by their active participation in general disputes such as were taken on by many unions in the Rio Vista area of the Sacramento River, Delta Region. This dispute brought together in close harmony the Engineers, Retail Clerks, Building Tradesmen, Teamsters, Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, and Bartenders and Culinary Workers.

As vice-president for District No. 12 of the California State Federation of Labor, I extend sincere thanks to those officers and representatives of the American Federation of Labor who have given generously of their time, and I feel they assisted to make this year one of pride for me in representing the California State Federation of Labor.

Faternally submitted,
LOWELL NELSON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 13 (Sacramento and Northern Counties)

Sacramento, May 27.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

During the past year, District No. 13 has experienced probably one of its most difficult periods, but I am happy to report that, on the whole, it has succeeded in overcoming a number of critical problems.

Canneries

The biggest challenge which the AFL faced in District No. 13, and one which actually affected the entire state, was the jurisdictional raids on the cannery workers by the CIO. The canneries have plants located in Vacaville, Sacramento, Marysville, Gridley and Oroville. Success of the CIO raids would have had a direct effect on the AFL in this district, since these locations are in our jurisdiction.

For eight months we had to exert our whole strength and energy to counteract the organized drive of the dual union. In a number of cases this organization did not confine itself merely to the issuance of vicious and libelous propaganda, but even resorted to slugging tactics. But it was of no avail. In spite of the tremendous advantages which the CIO had, and its use of the most ingenious kinds of provocative tactics, the AFL movement demonstrated its ability to hold on to its membership and expose the CIO. The victory achieved by the AFL in this industry was extremely

beneficial to the AFL movement in this district and throughout the state. The California State Federation of Labor threw all of its resources into the fight behind the Teamsters' Union and was responsible in no small measure in helping to achieve this victory.

Rio Vista

Another event that had more than ordinary significance was the situation that developed in Rio Vista. As a matter of fact, this situation was used by the employers during hearings in Washington to make it appear that the residents of this small community were being starved into submission by the horrible trade unions. The facts, however, were just the contrary to what was played up by the various employer groups.

The Operating Engineers was the first union which sought to organize the Black Welder Company, and succeeded in signing up a majority of the employees. When the company refused to bargain, it, as well as its affiliates, were placed on the unfair list.

The Boilermakers and Blacksmiths from Stockton became involved. The Retail Clerks were also interested in organizing the Safeway Stores, and the Culinary Workers were conducting a campaign as well. The whole community was therefore affected and considerable pressure developed. Before it was over, the situation spread to Solano and Sacramento Counties. The Teamsters observed picket liner

throughout. A terrific hue and cry went up because the Mayor and other influential citizens were more or less involved. Finally, as a result of the cooperation of the various unions, the entire matter was adjusted.

CIO Raiding

Considerable time was consumed in resisting CIO raids, but I am happy to report that we were successful in every instance. Efforts of the dual organization to penetrate into this territory have received a severe setback, which we hope and intend to make permanent.

Sacramento

I participated actively in the efforts of the Retail Clerks in Sacramento in the negotiation of a new contract which they succeeded in obtaining. We can say without any hesitation that it is one of the best contracts in the state. At the time of this writing, we are actively engaged in helping the Culinary Crafts in their current negotiations for a new contract. We also extended support to the Machinists when they were locked out. The outcome of this situation was very favorable to the union.

Anti-Labor Legislation

A series of meetings was inaugurated to inform the membership of the unions in this territory regarding the anti-labor legislation that has been submitted to both the United States Congress and the state legislature in Sacramento. The need of keeping the membership informed of all legislative developments has been, in our opinion, an essential activity, and has served to activate them in contacting their legislative representatives and requesting them to oppose this anti-labor legislation.

As a member of the legislative committee for the Federation, I have devoted practically all of my time since the opening of the state legislature in assisting our able Secretary, Brother C. J. Haggerty, in opposing the anti-labor bills, as well as

working for the passage of those measures beneficial to the labor movement.

State Legislature

The legislative report of Brother Haggerty covers adequately and comprehensively the significance of the present session of the legislature. From the beginning it became clear that organized groups such as the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the Associated Farmers, the Farm Federation Bureau and their allies were determined to pass repressive legislation against labor. Hardly any previous session has presented greater difficulties for labor than the present one. Yet, in spite of the terrific odds under which the Federation has had to function during this session, we have managed to do a much better job than we expected.

As far as the Unemployment Insurance and Workmen's Compensation Acts are concerned, it seems at this writing that we will be successful in increasing benefits under both acts and improving them in a number of basic respects.

School Employees

Together with Brother J. L. R. Marsh, Secretary of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, we succeeded in getting the school custodians a wage increase of from \$20 to \$35 per month. This was no mean achievement.

All in all, I can say without exaggeration that the labor movement in this territory has made substantial gains during the past year, and has increased its influence and membership. This progress we hope to maintain. For the good record made in 1946-1947 are to be commended the officers of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council and the Building Trades Council and their respective memberships. It has been an honor indeed to have had the privilege of serving as a vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor, and I wish to express my deepest appreciation for the splendid cooperation I have received at all times from my colleagues on the Executive Council.

Fraternally submitted,

HARRY FINKS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 14 (Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity, Tehama, Mendocino, and Lake Counties)

Eureka, May 28.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Another eventful year has gone into the

annals of labor history in the Fourteenth District. And what a year it was! So much accomplished, but so much yet to be done in the years ahead. Some of us become impatient because we do not progress faster, yet, on second thought, we realize

that perseverance is the key to sound and permanent progress in the field of organized labor. We must drive this point home to the newcomers in our ranks. They must be made to realize that organized labor is here, and here to stay, and that like any other human institution we have our ups and downs.

Before I go into the details of this report I wish to express my deep appreciation to the members and officers of the local unions of this district for their cooperation and support during the past year. In behalf of the unions of this district, I wish to thank Secretary Haggerty, the officers and staff of the Federation, and all of the officers and AFL unions in the state for their unselfish efforts in behalf of the striking Lumber and Sawmill Workers.

Lumber Industry Strike

The strike of the AFL Lumber and Sawmill Workers against the redwood lumber interests is still a tough fight. January 14, 1946, is a long time ago. It is especially so when one is still on strike.

Shortly after the last Federation Convention, the nine struck mills decided to reopen under strike conditions. Strong picket lines were established at the larger mills and camps, with the result that only a minimum number of skilled men went to work. During the past ten months the unfair mills have been able to recruit some scabs, but as a whole this type of manpower has been undependable, with some coming and going all of the time.

The Lumber Workers' Unions became involved in several injunction actions brought by the Northwestern Pacific Railroad and certain lumber yards. A favorable decision was received from the Superior Judge of Humboldt County, but we were not so fortunate in Sonoma County. This case is now being appealed to the Supreme Court.

In the latter part of 1946, Morris Hutcheson, First Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Frank Chapman, General Representative, and several other Brotherhood Representatives made a survey of the strike situation, which resulted in the assignment of Chapman and others from the Northwest to the Redwood strike.

Hammond Redwood Company Signs

In the early part of 1947 the nine struck mills submitted a new proposal to the unions, with a challenge that the union officials were afraid to submit it to the membership for a referendum vote. This proposal contained the open shop principle, and much to the surprise of manage-

ment the proposal was turned down by a landslide of "NO" votes. Shortly afterward the first break in the strike came when the Hammond Redwood Company (one of the largest) signed a modified union shop agreement. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is intensifying its nationwide campaign against unfair lumber products from this district.

While the fight was being carried on against the unfair mills, the Lumber and Sawmill Workers signed a large number of small mills to a union shop agreement. According to latest incomplete reports there are approximately 4,500 Lumber and Sawmill Workers under union shop agreement in this district. The minimum wage now existing in the union operations is \$1.27½ per hour. The eight major mills who are still attempting to operate under strike conditions are as follows: Pacific Lumber Company; Union Lumber Company; Caspar Lumber Company; Rockport Lumber Company; Holmes-Eureka Lumber Company; Dolbeer-Carson Lumber Company; Northern Redwood Lumber Company and the Arcata Redwood Lumber Company. One of the small mills, the Bear River Lumber Company, was also added to the list of struck plants during the past week. Sixteen months is a long time but my belief is stronger now than ever that the local labor movement will look back someday in the not too distant future and say, "It was a tough fight, but it was worth it!"

Metal Trades Council

After considerable deliberation, the unions affiliated with the local Metal Trades Council decided to dissolve the Council. This action resulted from the fact that the number of members engaged in the Metal Trades jurisdiction was negligible.

Central Labor Council

The Central Labor Council, like councils in all smaller communities, is giving considerable assistance to its affiliated local unions on such matters as negotiations and organizational problems. It recently assisted in the organization of the Hospital and Institutional Workers Union, an affiliate of the Building Service Employees' International Union. Each year the Council sponsors the Annual Labor Day celebration, and plans are now being made for one of the most outstanding celebrations ever held in this area.

Building Trades Council

The Humboldt Building and Construction Trades Council has continued to make

progress in the construction field. A number of additional contractors have signed their working agreement. All crafts have either received wage increases or are presently in negotiations for wage increases. The building and construction industry is booming here, and several unions are hard pressed in the matter of supplying men for the jobs. A considerable amount of heavy construction is going on in Del Norte County, which is under the Council's jurisdiction.

Redwood District Council

The Redwood District Council of Lumber Workers has developed into a very effective organization. In fact, it is the key to the success and stability of the Lumber Workers' Union in this district. All Lumber Workers' Unions are affiliated with the Council. The Council meets regularly on the first and third Mondays at the Eureka Labor Temple.

New AFL Unions

In addition to the newly chartered Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union, there have been a number of Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Unions chartered since my last report. I might add that a charter for the Bartenders and Culinary Workers was installed in Fort Bragg recently. Branch units of Bricklayers Local No. 7, and Molders Union No. 164 have also been established in this area.

Local Unions

Barbers Local No. 431 has made some progress in its organization of the outlying barber shops. The \$1.00 price for haircuts has been in effect for some time. An effort has been made to organize the beauticians, but very little progress has been made thus far. Many of the beauty shop owners joined up with an independent association in order to thwart the union.

Bakers Local No. 195 obtained several improvements in working conditions along with wage increases in their 1946 negotiations. However, in the spring of this year it became necessary for the union to strike the two major machine shop bakeries in this area. The strike lasted five days, after which an agreement was signed providing for an increase of 12½ cents per hour. The retail shops also increased the hourly rate by 12½ cents. All bakeries in Arcata and Eureka are now organized.

Bartenders Local No. 318 has made rapid progress in its campaign to organize the bars in outlying communities. There are very few bars in the district where you do not see a union bar card.

Bricklayers Local No. 7 has affiliated

its local membership with the Central Labor Council. Representative J. S. Mazza pays periodic visits to this area in behalf of his membership.

Butchers' Union

Butchers' Local No. 445 succeeded in obtaining an approximate 20% increase in wages along with a more liberal paid vacation policy for the market and packing house workers. This came about after a four-day strike which closed all packing houses and virtually all markets in the county. The union is now considering the possibility of reopening its agreements for a reduction in hours and increases in wages.

The Egg Workers' Division of Local No. 445 is now in negotiations with the Poultry Producers' Association for a new agreement which will provide for substantially better conditions than they now enjoy. The Fish Workers' Division of Local No. 445 has signed an agreement with the Hallmark Fisheries identical to the one signed with the Tom Lazio Fish Company.

A petition for an election at the Theo Weissich Fish Company, the Norcal Packing Company, and the New England Fish Company is now pending before the NLRE. These plants are now under the jurisdiction of the CIO. The AFL Fish Workers' agreement is stated to be one of the best ones on the coast.

On March 1 of this year, Secretary Harold V. Pavey was appointed to the position of full time Secretary and Business Representative of Local No. 445 and thus will be able to render a much needed service to the widely diversified divisions of this organization.

Cooks and Waiters

Cooks and Waiters No. 220 has kept pace with the Bartenders in the organization of the outlying communities, the result being that they have had a substantial increase in membership. Local No. 220 has also voted to reopen its agreement and negotiations are expected to get underway in the very near future.

Electricians' Local No. B-1245, consisting of employees of the PG&E, has been a very active and aggressive group. They have brought about a virtually 100% organized condition of their industry in this district.

Firefighters' Local No. 652 is taking considerably more interest in problems of the local labor movement. They have been the leaders in the fight for higher wages and better working conditions for city employees.

Laundry Workers' Local No. 156 recent-

ly negotiated an agreement which provides for an approximate 10 per cent increase in wages, one additional holiday and an additional week's vacation with pay. The union was successful in organizing the employees of the Arcata Laundry. There is a possibility that the laundries in the southern part of the county will be organized in the very near future. Plans are also being made to organize the dry cleaning plants in this area.

Motor Coach Employees' Local No. 1237 was successful in obtaining a substantial increase in wages and improvements in working conditions in a new agreement signed with the City Lines.

Musicians' Local No. 333 has continued to maintain a strong and effective organization in the county.

Municipal Employees

Municipal Employees' No. 54 has had a rather trying time in the first year of its organization. Its greatest drawback has been the failure of many of the white collar workers (especially women) to join the union. A few loyal workers, however, are carrying on and expect to rectify this situation in the near future. Mr. James McCormack, West Coast Regional Director of the Municipal Employees, met with the Union's Executive Board recently.

The local branch of the Molders' Union, Local No. 164, was successful in organizing and obtaining the first agreement with the Acme Foundry. The agreement is a duplicate of the one signed by the union and the California Metal Trades Association. Representatives Brown, Silva and International Vice-President Lazzarini took part in the negotiations.

Pressmen's Union No. 279 negotiated a new agreement with the local newspaper and job printing shops. The wage increases were among the highest received in a great number of years. Typographical Union No. 207 also made substantial progress in its new agreement.

The recently chartered Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union No. 327 is now carrying on an intensified organizing campaign in all hospitals in Eureka and vicinity. Representative Arthur Hare and International Vice-President Charles Hardy have assisted in the formation of this organization.

Retail Clerks

Retail Clerks' Local No. 541 succeeded in obtaining a new agreement for the Retail Food and Liquor Store Division, which brought about increases up to \$11.60 per week. Several additional food and liquor

stores have been organized during the past year.

In the Mercantile Division, a new agreement was recently signed with the Federal Store which provided for an approximate 10 per cent increase in wages and a reduction of the work week to 40 hours. The situation at the J. C. Penney Company store has become stalemated, but it is hoped that this situation will be corrected before the summer is over.

Several of the men's wear stores have been organized, and it is expected that the work of this Division will be completed in the near future.

Organizational work is now underway in the Variety Store Division with the result that a majority of the S. H. Kress Company employees have designated the union as their bargaining agent. The situation at the F. W. Woolworth Company store is not so good, due to the attitude of the local manager. Steps are now being taken to rectify this situation. The employees of the retail bakery industry have been organized and negotiations are now underway for an agreement.

Teamsters

Teamsters' Local No. 684 has increased its membership by approximately 200 members. All drayage operators, frozen food and ice cream distributors have been added to the organized divisions of the locals. The Lumber Haulers are organized about 80 per cent and Log Haulers about 10 per cent. All new wage agreements arrived at since October 1946 have resulted in wage increases from 16% to 25%, with a number of improvements in other working conditions.

A program of organization is also being planned for the service stations, tire shops and taxicabs. There is a potential membership of 300 in the county. Brother S. F. Burke is the new Business Representative for Local No. 684, having replaced Allen D. Pettengill, who was appointed Fire Chief for the City of Eureka.

Textile Workers' Local No. 126 has negotiated for a new agreement with the Humboldt Bay Woolen Company, providing for wage increases ranging from 7½c to 15c per hour, and an additional week's vacation with pay.

Communist Activity

The "Commies" and their fellow travelers have used every possible means to infiltrate into key positions of the local labor movement. Their foremost attempt was made in the Lumber Workers' Unions, where they attempted to capitalize on the

current lumber strike. Their mouthpiece, the Daily People's World, was used extensively to distort the facts and thus place the strikers in an untenable position. Thanks to the alertness and cooperation of various Lumber Workers' Union officials, we were fortunate in stopping the "Commie" invasion before it got too strong a foothold.

The AFL Political League has just made its endorsements for the June 16 Eureka City election. Plans have been completed for an effective publicity campaign to acquaint the membership and friends of organized labor with the League's endorsements and the reasons therefore.

Labor Temple

The Labor Temple Association has recently appointed a committee to obtain plans and estimated costs for a two-story addition to the Labor Temple which will be used to house offices and committee rooms. The Labor Temple is owned and operated by the local AFL unions.

Union Labor Hospital

Due to the vast increase in building

costs and recent changes in hospital building specifications, some delay has been experienced in getting underway with the campaign to raise funds for the building of a new Union Labor Hospital. The latest estimates of the cost indicate that it will be around one million dollars. The hospital is operated under the supervision of a Board of Directors, which consists of delegates of unions who are affiliated with the Central Labor Council. Recently, Brother Osaf Wick was appointed to act as manager of the hospital, and according to all reports, he is doing a very good job.

The Redwood Empire Labor Journal, official organ of the AFL unions, is continuing to disseminate labor news to the membership in this area despite the shortage of newsprint.

Taking everything into consideration, I believe that anyone who reads this report will agree that the labor movement in District No. 14 has had its share of what goes with a strong and aggressive movement.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBIN J. GRUHN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 15 (Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Shasta, and Sierra Counties)

Westwood, May 8.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Again I take great pleasure in presenting my report for the year 1946-1947 for the Fifteenth District.

Anti-Labor Legislation

Labor in my district, as well as all over the United States, has had and is having a very difficult time in trying to forward its cause against the anti-union people of the country. I speak with the thought in mind of the anti-union legislation that is now before Congress and the state legislature.

We of District No. 15 are very much concerned about the "Hot Cargo" bill for the reason that the main industry in this district is lumber. Many of the manufacturing shops of Los Angeles, San Francisco and other metropolitan cities of the state receive their raw material from this district, and the employers as well as the NAM are continually giving us a bad time on this issue. I might also say that many of the employers are sitting back waiting for Congress to outlaw the closed and union

shop clauses, which makes it very difficult to negotiate new contracts in all crafts within this district.

Last General Election

May I stress at this time, that many of the people who were seeking office in the last general election, and claiming to be friends of labor, are now showing their true colors. So I say, let us put labor people into those offices, members from our own organization, people whom we can trust.

Lumber Industry

In the lumber mills of this district we have fared pretty well, with a general wage increase of 15 cents per hour on January 1, and are now in negotiations for another general increase, along with some fringe issues to better our contracts relative to paid holidays, better vacation clauses and to making the lumber industry a safer place to work.

A great deal of organizing has been going on through the efforts of the Northern California District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, and many new members have been added to the local unions. One plant in particular, where the AFL has had

the bargaining right for years, was raided by the CIO. In the NLRB election held there on April 16, however, the results showed 74 votes cast for the AFL, and the CIO received none. We have had a great influx of the CIO in this area, and are continually in a battle to maintain our membership in these operations.

Culinary Crafts

A great deal of progress has been made by the Culinary Crafts, with a strong organizing campaign being put on by Business Agent LeRoy Smith of Westwood. He has organized nearly all of the eating places of Greenville, Quincy and the Feather River Canyon area. This is the summer playground for many people of the metropolitan areas.

In Redding, Local No. 470 had to call a short strike to gain their points in negotiations, and secure a wage increase relative to the cost of living. May I say Local No. 470 has done a swell job in the organizing field as well.

Building Trades of Redding

The Building Trades Unions of Redding, as well as the Central Labor Council, have done a swell job in the promotion of organized labor in Shasta County and surrounding territory. There is a great deal of new construction and new highways being built in this area. I might state that all of these operations are union jobs, being conducted by the Operating Engineers, Teamsters, Laborers, Carpenters, Plumbers, Steamfitters, and other crafts of the Building Trades.

Retail Clerks

The Retail Clerks have had a very bad

time in the City of Susanville this past year, and have had a picket line on three of the stores since early last fall. These stores are affiliated with the California Employers' Council, and as you know they are very anti-union. Your Vice-President has sat in on many of these negotiations. As to the rest of the district, the Retail Clerks have done well in Redding and Westwood, but there is still a big field to be organized in this craft. They are co-operating with the Butchers' Union No. 352 of Redding, which has jurisdiction over this entire area.

Tri-County Central Labor Council

This Council is composed of the unions of Lassen, Plumas and Sierra Counties, and was re-organized last November through the aid of the Western office of the AFL, and I might state they are doing a good job. This Council was inactive during the war years.

In closing my report, I would like to state that it has been a pleasure and an honor to serve as Vice-President for the Fifteenth District, and I want to thank the local unions and the officers of the State Federation of Labor for their splendid cooperation this past year. It has been a pleasure to work with the Executive Board on legislation, and to watch over the rights of organized labor. The stronger we are organized, the better we can fight anti-labor legislation. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the Legislative Committee of the California State Federation of Labor for the efforts they have put forth.

Faternally submitted,

EARL MILLER.

REPORT OF DELEGATE

To the Sixty-Fifth Annual Convention of The American Federation of Labor

To the Affiliates of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

As your delegate to the 65th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, I believe it is desirable first to give you some of the statistical data essential to your fuller understanding and appreciation of the progress which the American Federation of Labor made in the interval between its convention in New Orleans in December, 1944, and the latest convention in Chicago in October, 1946.

As you know, due to war conditions the AFL was forced to skip its 1945 convention, so that the 1946 convention had to concern itself with problems which ex-

tended back to the war period, as well as those which had accumulated during the critical postwar period.

AFL Statistics

As reported to the convention, the paid-up membership was 7,151,808.

The following were the new international unions which were chartered: National Association of Postal Supervisors, National Farm Labor Union, Office Employees' International Union, and the Radio Directors' Guild.

There were 650 delegates in attendance at the convention.

Directly chartered local trade and fed-

eral labor unions were 1,315, with a membership of 208,256.

There were 175 paid organizers in the employ of the AFL and 1,950 volunteer organizers. In addition, there were 767 central labor bodies supplementing the organizational efforts of this staff.

An increase in the per capita tax of affiliates was voted by the convention, so that the tax is now 2 cents per member per month up to 200,000 members, and 1½ cents per member per month for those in excess of 200,000.

Wage and Price Controls

When this convention took place governmental wage and price controls still existed. The decision of the convention was to press for their removal. The convention voted in favor of (1) lifting price controls, except on rents, immediately; (2) dissolution of the Wage Stabilization Board; (3) return to collective bargaining based on workers' contribution to production and capacity of the employer to pay; (4) the development of union-management cooperation plans with joint responsibility for improving production and reducing wastes that unnecessarily increase costs, together with the development of records to show workers' production achievements; (5) the expansion of union-management machinery through joint agreement upon management techniques which would otherwise restrict the field of collective bargaining.

Wages

With reference to the whole question of wage demands, the convention declared that "high wages are the distinctly American policy," that wage increases could be obtained through increased productivity and increased output per man hour. Those industries and business undertakings which cannot pay high wages were condemned as being enterprises self-convicted of inefficiency and waste. The convention clearly endorsed the policy that increased wages can be paid out of increased output, that the national income will sustain an economy such as ours that utilizes the newest in technical progress. High national income is inconceivable unless workers, the largest national segment of the population, have high wage rates.

Communism

The policy adopted regarding communism was broad, thorough in detail, and intended as a platform of AFL international labor policy as well as a guide to national labor policy. Support was given to Secretary of State Byrnes in his firm

attitude toward Russia, and the objective of the AFL was clearly established as being that of free trade unions. This objective, in the words of the convention, "will determine in a large measure which way Europe will go in terms of the basic struggle that is ensuing between democracy and Russian totalitarianism."

The position on communism was more positively stated than ever before in a special report by the Committee on Resolutions, and the convention voted to carry on an educational campaign against subversive activities of Communists. The concern of the AFL is not with the theory of communism or deviation from it, or with its application in Russia, but with the efforts of Moscow actively and systematically to interfere in the internal affairs of America, with the American form of government and American institutions of human freedom. It was the convention's opinion that Communist infiltration into American trade unions had not made real progress until the CIO was organized in 1935. The convention pointed out that "the Communist Party in the United States immediately gave its public and official endorsement to the CIO." By 1938, the Communists had 280 active party members as CIO organizers and many others as part-time workers. "Many of these," it was stated, "... became officers in national unions affiliated with the CIO."

The report on this subject, which was endorsed by the convention, places emphasis on the fact that the majority of the membership of the CIO is composed of loyal and patriotic Americans, who are now dismayed as they understand the use which Moscow is making of their organization.

In summarizing the whole aspect of this question, the convention's endorsed report stated:

"Communism at present is the most dynamic, reactionary force in our country. If communism should control then every social, economic and political right which Americans have won since the Revolutionary War would be destroyed."

World Federation of Trade Unions

The International Federation of Trade Unions, during the war an international rallying center for free trade unions, was replaced by a federation of unions dominated by the Soviet Government and its satellites, which has made it nothing more than a caricature of a free trade union movement. In many respects, this World Federation of Trade Unions is a successor of the now defunct Red International of Labor Unions. It has delayed and pre-

vented the revival of bona fide trade unions in Germany and elsewhere. It has consistently denounced the British labor government, it did not protest the governmental decree in Czechoslovakia, permitting only a single trade union organization, called the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and dominated and controlled by the government. While attacking and criticizing the monopolistic practices and imperialistic tendencies of the large capitalists, it scrupulously enjoined any criticism about the aggression of Russian Communist imperialism which had at that time already snuffed out the independence of eleven nations between the Arctic and the Aegean. Toward the Russian people "in their feudalistic bondage and slavery," the American Federation of Labor expressed sympathy and good wishes.

Negro Question

The convention went on record against the wave of racialism in this country. It asked for the immediate abolition of the poll tax, endorsed the objective of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, and directed unions affiliated with the AFL to fight all forms of racial and religious prejudices.

Organization

During the previous twelve months, the AFL had concentrated on organization in the South. The growth of the AFL there has been from 230,000 members in 1930 to 1,800,000 in 1946. As of October, 1946, more than 450,000 Negro men and women were working under AFL contracts, which contained no wage differential because of color, creed or race.

The organization of farm workers has become a major responsibility of the AFL since it gave a charter to the National Farm Labor Union. There are 2,000,000 farm workers. A program has been laid down making it extremely easy for these workers to join the union, with dues reduced to a maximum of \$4.00 per year. The principal objective of the NFLU is to restore the 2,000,000 farm workers to first class citizenship, since they are now barred from social security benefits, from the protection of the Wage-Hour Law, and the legal right to bargain collectively under the National Labor Relations Act.

Social and Health Insurance

The AFL's goal is the development of a comprehensive national program of social security for all workers not otherwise covered by the existing program, built upon the solid foundation of contributory social

insurance. This would include a system of insurance based on past earnings for the aged, the survivors of deceased workers, and for those permanently disabled. A national system of unemployment insurance providing benefits based on past earnings and with minimum benefits adequate to maintain a decent standard of living for low income workers; the reestablishment within the United States Department of Labor of an adequate national employment service; a national system of health insurance providing services to all workers and members of their families. The insurance principle of medical care, as opposed to charity basis, was reaffirmed.

Unemployment Insurance and Workmen's Compensation

Inclusive programs for unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation were also laid down by the convention, increasing coverage of workers' benefits to those unemployed due to sickness from non-occupational causes, and eliminating the profit motive from a program designed to give protection to workers and their families.

Workers' Education

The convention expressed concern about the trend toward government and university control of workers' education. It was feared that this tendency, if not checked, might develop situations similar to those that existed under fascism in Germany and Italy, and exist now in Russia, where the state assumed full control of trade unions as well as the education of the workers. The convention favored support of the workers' education by Federal funds, these services to be similar to those provided for agriculture and industry. University, state and federal governments should provide facilities for meetings, research services, and information on social problems. The sphere of government and university activities in this field should be restricted to that of assisting unions in doing educational work among their members, and not take over the curricular activities.

Veterans

The AFL unions have provided special benefits and programs for veterans. The convention revealed that the AFL has a membership of a million and a half World War II veterans, and 300,000 World War I veterans. Initiation fees were waived for veterans by 60% of the unions; 15% have reduced the fees, and only 15% maintained their normal initiation fees; 90% of the

affiliated unions retained membership of veterans without having them pay any dues. The AFL succeeded in winning the fight of retaining job seniority for all union members while in the service. The United States Supreme Court, in its decision in the Fishgold case, rejected "super-seniority" which the Selective Service tried to impose upon labor and management, and was an indication of the position of the AFL. Preference for veterans in apprenticeship training has also been considered

for them in job assignments, pay and promotion.

In this report, I believe I have covered the salient features which consumed the time and effort of the delegates to this convention. I wish to express my appreciation for having had the privilege of representing the California State Federation of Labor at another convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

C. J. HAGGERTY.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, June 26.

To the Forty-Fifth Annual (Forty-Eighth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Since our last convention, it has become painfully clear that the gains won by the organized labor movement are being challenged as they never have been before, through a determined and most provocative campaign on the part of a minority, but nevertheless powerful, group of monopolistic employers.

Typifying this campaign was the enactment of the "slave labor bill" sponsored by Messrs. Taft and Hartley, and inspired by the National Association of Manufacturers. This vicious anti-labor law was supplemented by equally obnoxious legislation adopted by the legislatures of thirteen other states of this country. In California, the labor movement was similarly threatened. In your Secretary's legislative report to this Convention, this problem is discussed in detail. That this anti-social and anti-labor legislation will become an open-shop canopy over labor-management relations cannot be questioned. These relations will be definitely darkened, as well as influenced, by this sinister ceiling.

This epochal situation poses a number of questions to labor which must be answered, and will be answered. The contents of this report will establish the irrefutable fact that labor has made substantial progress in the year that has intervened between this and our last convention. These achievements have been accomplished with a minimum amount of friction, and it can be definitely assumed that, if there had been no intervention of the kind that is threatening, the labor movement could have continued to act as a balancing influence in helping the economy of this country to adjust itself to more normal circumstances.

At the time of the writing of this report, your Secretary must call to the attention of the delegates the need of mobilizing our strength and resources not only to counteract the effects that will undoubtedly develop from the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Bill, but to take the initiative on the political field to protect our gains on the economic field.

Aside from the national policy, which is dealt with in the legislative report elsewhere, in California we will be faced with the urgent problem of reapportioning the State Senate. This chamber of the state legislature has been one of the greatest obstacles to the enactment of legislation

favorable to labor, and an effective vehicle for the passage of laws inimical to the interests of labor. By the reorganization of the State Senate, it will be possible to get representation for the population of California which is not now reflected in that legislative chamber, and will afford the urban communities representation of which they are being deprived. The unions will have to give this program their instinting support, and it will be a fitting reply and a permanent solution to at least this phase of our manifold problems.

The delegates are urged to read this report so that they will get a better understanding of what has happened since our last convention, and be informed of the activities of the Federation.

During the last year, the Federation has been saddened by the death of its Vice-President Frank Krasnesky, of District No. 4, as well as two other pioneers of the labor movement in California, namely: Ray E. Gelston and Thomas Meagher.

I wish to take this opportunity to express the deepest appreciation I possibly can, as well as my most sincere thanks to the members of the affiliated organizations and their officers, and to my colleagues on the Executive Council for their splendid support and cooperation.

I

ADMINISTRATION

Strikes, Disputes, Complaints

Redwood Lumber Strike: The Federation pledged and has given full support to the Redwood Lumber strikers, and every request for aid has been immediately forthcoming. Last summer your Secretary sent articles to the local press against the recruiting of strike-breakers and cooperated with Brother Abe Muir, member of the Executive Council of the Carpenters' Union, in plugging up all channels through which the companies could obtain strike-breakers.

This spring the Lumber and Sawmill Workers signed an agreement with the Hammond Lumber Company, but at this writing, eight other companies are still struck. The Federation, in agreement with the representatives of the Carpenters, has assigned Attorney Clarence E. Todd to defend the strikers in connection with secondary boycott action and evictions, etc. This is especially important in view of the fact that the striking unions have had to resort to boycott action in the prosecution of their strike.

Throughout the strike, the Federation has furnished legal assistance, and has done everything possible in publicity and otherwise to help win the strike.

Grass Valley: The Federation maintained contact with the Culinary strike in Grass Valley through Vice-President Finks. The matter of the slugging of a picket there was followed through so that the people responsible for it would be apprehended. The Federation insisted that this case be pressed by the District Attorney.

Rio Vista: The Operating Engineers was the first union interested in organizing the Black Welder Company, and succeeded in signing up a majority of the employees. Later, the company and its associates were placed on the unfair list. Then the Boilermakers and Blacksmiths from Stockton entered the picture. The Retail Clerks were also interested, as far as the Safeway Stores were concerned, and the Culinary workers. Since the whole community was involved, a considerable amount of pressure developed, and Solano and Sacramento Counties were also affected. The picket lines which were established were respected by the Teamsters.

The Mayor of Rio Vista, who owns quite a bit of property, apparently destroyed a union card in one of the establishments. The Bartenders thereupon refused to work, and the Conciliation Service was called in. The employers were represented by the Merchants Association, whose spokesman is the notorious Mr. Caldwell. The individual businessman in the community was afraid to take any individual action because of pressure from this association.

Vice-Presidents Howard Reed and Lowell Nelson, and the Federation office gave active assistance to the unions in this lengthy dispute.

Los Angeles: The Federation maintained close contact with and rendered assistance to the unions as requested in connection with the many strikes which occurred in Los Angeles.

Pollock-Stockton Shipbuilding Company, Honolulu: A strike called against this company by the Building Trades of Honolulu for failure to pay transportation to workers employed, was settled satisfactorily. Full publicity was given to the strike in the News Letter from the time it began.

In this connection, it should be noted that the Executive Council has discussed at length the need to strengthen the position of the AFL in the Hawaiian Islands. The consensus of opinion is that the Federation should urge the various International Unions to cooperate and concentrate forces there.

Civil Service Employees: A conference was held between AFL General Counsel Padway and Commissioner Fleming of the Civil Service Commission which resulted in a clarification of the affidavit issued by the Navy and other branches of the Government requesting the workers to sign a pledge not to strike against the government. The matter was satisfactorily arranged.

A complaint was received from Brother Weise of Martinez in connection with the Port Chicago dispute, which not only involved longshoremen but carpenters as well. Brother Weise contended that Civil Service was establishing rates for carpenters and other building trades workers lower than those approved by the War Labor Board and now being paid. The Federation took this matter up with the 12th Naval District, and was correctly informed that the Civil Service does not establish rates for building trades crafts. Your Secretary has contacted Brother Weise for more complete details in regard to this matter.

American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp.: Efforts were made by the CIO to break the collective bargaining agreement that existed between the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Employees and various metal trades. After an NLRB election, in which the Federation cooperated, the CIO was defeated. The Molders' Union and others involved expressed their appreciation of the Federation's work.

San Bernardino Central Labor Council: The Federation added its support to that of the San Bernardino Central Labor Council in assisting the Santa Fe System Federation of San Bernardino to combat CIO raiding among the railroad shop crafts. The CIO shortly closed its office and, except for the maintenance of way employees, abandoned its attempts to influence these workers.

Your Secretary was informed of the matter from the very beginning, and sent Organizer Hyans to work with Vice-President Doran. He also discussed the matter personally with Frank Fenton, of the AFL, and with the Boilermakers and Sheet Metal Workers' Union, who sent representatives to San Bernardino. The Federation will continue to give all support needed.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Coos Bay: The Coos Bay dispute was the result of a determined effort by the Communist-controlled waterfront unions to run the SUP off the West Coast. This waterfront fight has been a very significant one, since, in the opinion of Vice-President Harry Lundeborg, the CIO planned that once the AFL

seamen's union was defeated, it would march up town and proceed to create the same disruption, as it would then be in a much stronger position to continue its raiding. The SUP successfully staved off the CIO raiding, and on the East Coast the progress made by the AFL is gratifying. The Federation, the Teamsters, the Painters, the Metal Trades and other unions in the port areas gave full support to the Sailors' Union. A monster mass meeting took place on August 7, 1946, in Long Beach to dramatize the fight the AFL was making against the CIO on the waterfront.

In the Coos Bay dispute, the SUP was successful in retaining its jurisdiction. The ILWU (CIO) withdrew its pickets and resumed work on the ships of the Pacific American Steamship Company, which is under contract with the SUP. At this writing, however, it seems possible that, due to continued raiding attempts by the CIO, another jurisdictional fight may develop over Coos Bay.

Communists in AFL Unions: Numerous central bodies have passed resolutions disqualifying Communists and fellow-travelers as delegates. Among these were the San Francisco Labor Council, the Sacramento Federated Trades Council and Building Trades Council, the Contra Costa Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council, and the San Diego Central Labor Council.

In several cases, action has already been taken.

1946 Convention Resolutions

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

There were a number of resolutions upon which the last Convention did not take any action and which were referred to the Executive Council by the Convention, upon recommendation of the Resolutions Committee. These resolutions, and the action taken upon them by the Executive Council at its meeting on July 27, 1946, are listed below, as follows:

Resolution No. 14, "Abolition of Wage Adjustment Board," presented by C. C. Balch et al; **Resolution No. 30,** "Condemnation and Revocation of Executive Order 9697," presented by Executive Council of the State Federation; **Resolution No. 206,** "Abolish Wage Adjustment Board," presented by Herb Baker, David W. Buchanan, Harold S. Hunt.

Analysis:

Resolutions No. 14 and 206 requested the abolition of the Wage Adjustment Board

which had jurisdiction over wages in the Building and Construction industry. The resolutions opposed unnecessary governmental control of collective bargaining.

Resolution No. 206 stressed the increasing gap between rising prices and workers' wages, due to the emasculation of OPA enforcement.

Resolution No. 30 condemned the wage-price policy of the government because of its unfairness in rewarding strike action with price increases and ignoring merited wage adjustments to those unions who did not resort to such drastic action. Since it was impossible to consider wage control without at the same time considering the price policy, **Resolution No. 30** was included in the consideration of **Resolutions**

No. 14 and 206.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"In view of the fact that the Wage Adjustment Board was originally established by the voluntary cooperation of the Building Trades Unions and management, and also because it is national in scope, it would be unwise to take action on a local basis and it might interfere seriously with a national program. Until Congress clarifies its position on price policy, it would be premature to formulate a position on wage policy.

"It is advisable, therefore, that your Secretary be empowered to convey to the American Federation of Labor, its Building Trades Department and all other appropriate agencies, the need of relaxing wage control if price control is reestablished, so that a parity can be maintained between wages and prices.

"In the event price control is not established, it is obvious that no wage control policy should be continued unless national agreement is achieved through voluntary agreement between labor and management.

"It is therefore recommended that your Secretary be guided by these considerations in carrying out the import of these resolutions."

Action of Executive Council:

The recommendation of your Secretary was concurred in, and the resolutions were referred to him with power to act.

(See also section in this report covering the work of the Research Department.)

Resolution No. 135, "Bona Fide Apprenticeship Training Program," presented by James H. Blackburn and the L. A. Building & Construction Trades Council; **Resolution No. 160,** "Expand Apprenticeship Program," presented by Andrew Chioino et al.

Analysis:

Resolution No. 135 requested the Federation to oppose any type of training in the Building Trades not in accord with the standards of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship.

Resolution No. 160 called for an increase and enlargement of the scope of apprenticeship training in the Building and Construction industries to meet the shortage of manpower experienced there. It requested that the Federation recommend a systematic study of the number of apprentices, by employer and employee organizations, as well as a controlled increase in the apprenticeship program.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"The present training program that is being conducted in California is in the main satisfactory to the labor movement. Before any changes are made in the State or Federal Apprenticeship Training Program, such changes should be discussed with the labor organizations involved. Your Secretary requests the authority to inform the appropriate agencies of this need.

"The sense of the resolutions, in having the Federation recommend such programs to the respective unions, as well as to employer organizations, can be carried out by your Secretary in line with present practices."

Action of Executive Council:

The recommendation of your Secretary was concurred in, and the resolutions were referred to him with power to act.

Resolution No. 142, "Initiate Movement to Liberalize Old Age Pension Laws," presented by Lloyd Brooks and H. O. Foss; **Resolution No. 169**, "Adequate Old Age Pension," presented by William J. Dickerson and Henry T. Clark; **Resolution No. 198**, "Liberalize Social Security Act," presented by George Jay Kelly et al.

Analysis:

Resolution No. 142 requested that a movement be initiated to liberalize Old Age Pension Laws.

Resolution No. 169 called for the Federation to become a co-sponsor to revise drastically the statutes and intent of the California old age pension laws in order that pensioners be given adequate compensation so they may live decently.

Resolution No. 198 calls for the Federation's endorsement of a program to liberalize provisions of the Social Security Act so as to allow full pensions to persons who reach the age of 60 years and to increase the benefit payments.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"The Federation has fought constantly for upping the income of pensioners, and partially succeeded in 1943. This problem is a national one, and legislation is now pending in Congress which would revise upwards and introduce substantial improvements in old age pension laws. Because of these considerations, it is advisable that the Federation proceed to fight for improvements on a state-wide basis at the next session of the State Legislature, also, to continue mobilizing support in behalf of the federal legislation which has been sponsored and supported by the A. F. of L. At this time it would be premature to initiate a statewide movement. Pending the outcome of federal legislation such efforts should be held in abeyance, as they can be applied more successfully when all other legislative remedies have been exhausted."

Action of Executive Council:

The recommendation of your Secretary was concurred in, and the resolutions were referred to him with power to act.

(See also the section of this report entitled "Legislation," as well as the separately issued report on the 1947 session of the state legislature.)

Resolution No. 158, "Elimination of Racial Discrimination," presented by David Fishman.

Analysis:

This resolution asked the Federation to reaffirm its traditional policy of opposition to all discrimination. It also requested that all affiliated unions be called upon to open their membership to members of every race, color or creed.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"The Federation, as well as the American Federation of Labor, has constantly opposed racial discrimination and practically all unions are adhering to this policy in the same manner. Since the Federation has not the authority to enter into the internal policies of its affiliated unions and is powerless to do so, it cannot execute the resolution's intent more than it already has."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 196, "National Educational Labor Campaign," presented by George Jay Kelly et al.

Analysis:

The resolution recommended that the Federation request the American Federation of Labor to launch a combined and intensive educational campaign to give labor's side of the story to the public in reply to the anti-labor propaganda engaged in by certain Congressmen and others who are opposed to labor.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"The resolution can be accepted, and it might also be pointed out that the American Federation of Labor has had national radio programs on this question going for some time. Other media, such as publications and clip sheets issued by the A. F. of L., have also been effective in this respect."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was referred to him with power to act.

During the months that have intervened since the Executive Council acted upon this resolution, the AFL's educational and publicity campaign has increased greatly in scope and activity. In April, the A. F. of L. set aside \$1,500,000 to finance its campaign against the anti-labor legislation pending in Congress.

Resolution No. 197, "Adequate Annual Income," presented by George Jay Kelly et al.

Analysis:

This resolution sought endorsement by the Federation of legislation designed to guarantee every worker an adequate annual income.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"This has been the policy of the State Federation of Labor in supporting federal legislation dealing with adequate minimum wages, as well as its participation in the many hearings by the State Industrial Welfare Commission affecting women and minors.

"Your Secretary will be guided by this position in his legislative efforts in Sacramento."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted and the matter was referred to him with power to act.

(See report in this section on the increase in the state minimum wage granted by the Industrial Welfare Commission.)

Resolution No. 199, "No Income Tax on

Wages under \$5000," presented by George Jay Kelly et al.

Analysis:

This resolution provided that the Federation subscribe to the proposition that no federal or state income tax be levied upon income under \$5000 derived solely from wages.

Recommendation by Secretary Haggerty:

"This resolution should be adopted, and your Secretary will work for the enactment of its purpose by the state legislature. He will also recommend similar action to the American Federation of Labor for federal legislation."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was referred to him with power to act.

(See the section in this report entitled "Legislation," as well as the separately issued report on the 1947 session of the state legislature.)

Resolution No. 200, "Prohibit Expenditure for Printing Equipment," presented by C. M. Baker.

Analysis:

This resolution provided that the Federation's legislative representative induce the legislators in the next session of the state legislature to attach a "rider" to all appropriation bills specifically prohibiting the expenditure of any public moneys for the purchasing of any additional printing equipment (letter press or planographic) by any tax-supported institution, or for the repair, maintenance or housing or manning of equipment now operated by such institutions, except the State Printing Office in Sacramento.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"The resolution would eliminate great waste and duplication, and your Secretary wishes to have the authority to be guided by this resolution at the next session of the state legislature."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was referred to him with power to act.

(See the section in this report entitled "Legislation.")

Resolution No. 201, "San Diego Industrial Accident Commission Staff," presented by Herb Baker, David W. Buchanan and Harold S. Hunt.

Analysis:

The resolution requested the Federation to urge the State Accident Commission to keep a minimum staff in its office in San Diego.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"We are in complete accord with the proposition of the resolution but instead of urging that a minimum staff be maintained, it should be an adequate staff."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was referred to him with power to act.

Resolution No. 202, "Full Use of Manpower," presented by Herb Baker, David W. Buchanan, Harold S. Hunt.

Analysis:

This resolution was approvable insofar as it called for the fullest utilization of the manpower of this country. It went further, however, to recommend that government take over and operate plants which refuse to cooperate.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"It was the opinion of the Resolutions Committee, as well as your Secretary, that there has been too much government intrusion in private industry, which will ultimately affect the wage earners as well. In our opinion, this part of the resolution should not be concurred in."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was referred to him with power to act.

Resolution No. 211, "Citizenship for Foreign-Born Seamen," presented by Joe St. Angelo et al; **Resolution No. 213, "Citizenship for Foreign-Born Seamen,"** presented by Joe St. Angelo et al.

Analysis:

These two resolutions called upon the Federation to draw up a bill for introduction in Congress to give full American citizenship to foreign-born seamen who have sailed for one year on American ships during wartime; also, that a friendly Congressman who is a member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries be obtained to introduce such a bill; and that all affiliated organizations, as well as the A. F. of L., be enlisted in support of such a measure.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"Your Secretary recommends concurrence

in these resolutions and will proceed to carry them out."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted. Subsequently, this entire matter was communicated to the A. F. of L., with a request for support in cooperation with the Seafarers' International Union.

Resolution No. 212, "Hospitalization for Seamen," presented by Joe St. Angelo et al.

Analysis:

This resolution called for the eligibility for hospitalization for the remainder of their lives of all merchant seamen who can show three years' peacetime discharges or 12 months' wartime discharges. The resolution also requested that it be forwarded to the American Federation of Labor for its consideration and action.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"Your Secretary recommends concurrence."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted.

(See "Action on Resolutions.")

Resolution No. 214, "Abolish Government Unlicensed Seamen's Schools," presented by Joe St. Angelo et al.

Analysis:

This resolution requested that the Recruitment and Manning Division of the War Shipping Administration be abolished as a needless service and a waste of taxpayers' money; also, that the American Federation of Labor be contacted to take similar action.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"Your Secretary recommends concurrence."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted.

(See "Action on Resolutions.")

Resolution No. 215, "Marine Hospital Facilities for Merchant Seamen," presented by Joe St. Angelo et al.

Analysis:

This resolution requested the Federation to urge the California legislators in the Federal Government to fight for legislation to restore to American merchant seamen separate hospital and medical facilities, and that it also be referred to the American Federation of Labor convention.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"Your Secretary recommends concurrence."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted.

(See "Action on Resolutions.")

Resolution No. 218, "Request Official Termination of War," presented by Gus Gaynor.

Analysis:

This resolution provided for the Federation to call for an immediate declaration of the war's end, and with it the termination of the Smith-Connally Act and the "Hot Cargo" Act. It provided further that all unions in the Bay Area should adopt this resolution and telegraph the President, Congress, Governor Warren and the state legislators to carry it out.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"This request should not be confined to the unions in the Bay Area, but be made state-wide. The Secretary should also be empowered to have legislation introduced at the next session of the legislature to accomplish this end."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was referred to him with power to act.

(See "Action on Resolutions.")

Resolution No. 219, "Oppose Federal Anti-Labor Legislation," presented by Gus Gaynor.

Analysis:

This resolution indicated the intention of President Truman and many Congressmen and Senators to have legislation enacted to use the armed forces in industrial disputes and penalize union officials and individual strikers, as well as other anti-labor proposals. The resolution called upon the Federation to recommend to all unions to wire Congress and the President to oppose such legislative measures.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"Although the wording of the resolution is awkward in several of the Whereases, its intent is clear. Nevertheless, in view of the anti-labor drive now going on in Congress, and the President's signing of the Hobbs Bill, it is your Secretary's opinion to permit him to proceed as has been the case in the past. In this way, your Secretary will bring pressure to bear against the President and Congress to resist such

measures and to mobilize the unions in support of such a drive."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was referred to him with power to act.

(See section in this report entitled "Legislation.")

Resolution No. 223, "Protection of USES Employees," presented by Lee Sandberg et al.

Analysis:

This resolution provided for a series of measures to protect the employees of the United States Employment Service and the maintenance of its agency.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"Your legislative representative has fought for such a program in anticipation of the return of USES to the state's jurisdiction, and there have been and are in process, legislative proposals drawn up to be introduced at the next session of the legislature to effectuate the intent of this resolution."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted and the matter was referred to him with power to act.

(See section in this report entitled "Legislation," as well as the separately issued report on the 1947 session of the state legislature.)

Resolution No. 224, "Federal Retirement Contributions of State Employees Loaned to USES," presented by Lee Sandberg et al.

Analysis:

This resolution called for suitable legislation and administrative action to permit the return of Federal Retirement contributions to USES employees who are returned to state service.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"Your Secretary will be guided by the aims of this resolution and will take the appropriate action in carrying them out."

Action of Executive Council:

The Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was referred to him with power to act.

(See section in this report entitled "Legislation," as well as the separately issued report on the 1947 session of the state legislature.)

Resolution No. 225, "6-Hour Day," presented by George Ainsworth et al.

Analysis:

This resolution called for the Federation to set up a committee to develop a demand for the 6-hour day.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"Another resolution, No. 182, providing the same objective, was adopted by the Convention and referred to the Executive Council. Your Secretary recommends that action be taken on **Resolution No. 182.**"

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted.

(See **Resolution No. 182** under "Resolutions Passed by the Convention and Referred to the Executive Council.")

Resolution No. 226, "Reduction of Income Tax," presented by William R. Roberts, George F. Ryan and John V. McGinnis.

Analysis:

This resolution called for immediate reduction in the income tax of wage earners.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"Since we have acted on **Resolution No. 199**, which calls for elimination of taxes on all wages less than \$5000, the proposition of this resolution is accepted by the other action."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and **Resolution No. 226** was filed.

(See section in this report entitled "Legislation," as well as separately issued report on the 1947 session of the state legislature.)

Resolution No. 229, "Adequate Safety Program," presented by C. S. McKinley and A. Mulcahy.

Analysis:

This resolution proposed the advocacy of a safety plan to be urged on the affiliated organizations in their contractual relations with the employers and in collaboration with the staff of the Division of Industrial Safety of California.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"Your Secretary recommends concurrence."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was referred to him with power to act.

(See "Action on Resolutions.")

Resolution No. 232, "Change Section

56(a) Unemployment Insurance Act," presented by Harry Lumsden.

Analysis:

This resolution sought to have the law changed, at the next session of the State Legislature, in regard to the interpretation of Section 56(a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, which governs the payment of pensions to employees who may be involved in a labor dispute.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"Two similar resolutions, Nos. 237 and 238, were acted upon by the Convention, as follows: 'Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to prepare and introduce at the next session of the Legislature, when, as, and if any attempt is made to amend or modify Section 56(a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, legislation to repeal said section, and to add to Section 58(a) a new subdivision (5) reading as follows:

"He voluntarily left his work because of a trade dispute and continues out of work by reason of the fact that the trade dispute is still in active progress in the establishment in which he was employed.'

"The reason for this recommendation of the Committee is its belief that no steps should be taken at the present time to change the existing law so as to provide any possible opportunity for amendments further restricting it, but that in the event the employers do attempt such amendments, we should then present the legislation suggested in **Resolution 237** in order to counteract any such effort by the employers.'"

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was referred to him with power to act.

Resolution No. 239, "Oppose League of California Cities," presented by M. J. Terry and A. I. Copeland.

Analysis:

This resolution called for opposition to the activities of such organizations as the League of California Cities, which are financed by taxpayers' money through municipalities making contributions. This organization also seeks to advise and counsel members of the legislature regarding certain types of legislation. This resolution pointed out that legislation which is adverse to the general good of civil service employees and which injures the best interest

of the citizens as a whole, has been influenced by such organizations.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"This matter will have to be taken into full consideration and a preliminary study made of some of the concrete activities engaged in by this organization. Your Secretary recommends that the resolution be endorsed in principle, and he will work to carry out its objective."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was referred to him with power to act.

This study is now in progress.

Resolution No. 240, "Activize Membership Politically," presented by M. J. Terry and A. I. Copeland.

Analysis:

This resolution called upon the Federation to introduce a program of education to be conducted by all labor councils and the affiliated organizations to induce their members to be more alert politically, and contact their legislators to make known to them their desires regarding legislation.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"Your Secretary recommends concurrence."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was referred to him with power to act.

(See "Action on Resolutions.")

Resolution No. 241, "Mobilizing Labor's Vote," presented by M. J. Terry and A. I. Copeland.

Analysis:

This resolution stressed the need to request the affiliated organizations to conduct educational programs and use all other methods to influence their members to exercise their right to vote.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"Your Secretary recommends concurrence."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter referred to him with power to act.

(See "Action on Resolutions.")

Resolution No. 242, "Condemning 20th Regional Office NLRB," presented by Chester L. Oliveira et al.

Analysis:

This resolution called for the condemna-

tion of the administration of the 20th Regional Board of the National Labor Relations Board, and cited ample proof for such action.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"Your Secretary's recommendation is to concur and to send copies of the resolution as requested to the various parties listed in the last Resolve."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was referred to him with power to act.

(See "Action on Resolutions.")

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY CONVENTION AND REFERRED TO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The following resolutions, acted upon by the Convention and referred by it to the Federation's Executive Council for further action, were also taken up by the Executive Council at its meeting on July 27, 1947.

Resolution No. 8, "New Vice Presidential District for San Bernardino-Riverside," presented by Elmer J. Doran and C. W. Mitchell.

Analysis:

This resolution requested that San Bernardino and Riverside Counties be made a new vice-presidential district of the California State Federation of Labor, with a vice-president being elected from this new district.

Convention Action:

The Convention concurred in the following report of the Committee on Constitution:

"Your Committee considered **Resolution No. 8** and **Resolution No. 48**; **No. 8** requesting the Federation to amend the Constitution creating a new vice-presidential district for San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, **No. 48** asking for two additional vice-presidents for District No. 10.

"A delegation representing unions from District No. 10 appeared before your Committee speaking in behalf of **Resolution No. 48**.

"Your Committee recommends **Resolution No. 48**, that one additional vice-president be added to District No. 10 so as to provide two vice-presidents from District No. 10; and that **Resolution No. 8** be referred to the Executive Council.

"Your Committee further recommends that the Convention authorize the Executive Council of the Federation to make a complete study of the manner in which the Executive Council should be reorganized and reapportioned.

"It further recommends that the Executive Council be instructed and empowered to carry out this recommendation and to report back to the next convention of the Federation with a recommendation on the reorganizing of the Federation's Executive Council and reapportioning of its vice-presidential districts; and further recommends that the last three words of Section 1, Article IV, be change to read 'and twenty-four Vice-Presidents.'"

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"Your Secretary recommends that a committee be appointed to make a study of the problem of reorganizing the districts of the California State Federation of Labor, and that this committee bring in a report at least three months prior to the convening of the next convention."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, with the further provision that the President be given time to choose this state-wide committee very carefully so that persons may be selected who can and will take the time to do this work well.

Subsequent to this meeting of the Executive Council, President Real appointed a subcommittee consisting of Vice-Presidents Albin Gruhn, Ken Bitter and Howard Reed to study this entire question and submit a report and recommendations.

This subcommittee met in Sacramento on Saturday, June 7, with your Secretary. President Real was unavoidably absent, due to urgent business which required his presence at the headquarters of his International Union in Indianapolis. Vice-President Finks being available, and representing another strategic geographical area, he also participated in the meeting, thus giving the subcommittee a full statewide character.

The whole question was discussed at great length, and the thinking of the convention relative to this problem was given the fullest consideration. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the problem, as it was presented at our last convention, was to a great extent adjusted at that time through the added representation given by action of the convention. While the committee was fully cognizant of the general circumstances which might warrant additional adjustments in regard to the vice-presidential districts, they were nevertheless firmly of the opinion that the subject would require even more thorough study in order that all of the factors involved might be given proper weight before an extensive

and comprehensive reorganization can be recommended to our convention.

It is not a simple matter of numerical representation as against territorial, but obviously must include the interrelation between numbers and area. Additional factors that must be considered and weighed before any conclusions can be drawn are such elements as the extent of organization in the respective districts and the need of placing our emphasis where it will do the most good in a long range plan of extending organization and providing for adequate and equable representation.

A lengthy discussion could be submitted to explain the committee's action, but this in itself would be an unnecessary waste of time. The committee recommended, therefore, that the Executive Council be given more time in which to make a proper analysis and a thorough study of this problem, so that an intelligent plan can be presented to our convention. Since whatever recommendations are made will undoubtedly serve as a basis for any action by the convention and will apply for an indefinite period of time, the committee felt that it would be better to err on the conservative side than to make comments impartial and inadequate in character.

Resolution No. 26, "Protection Against Injuries from Acids, Alkalies, Chemicals, Fumes, Gases, Hot Dusts and Vapors in the Pipefitting Trade," presented by C. C. Balch et al.

Analysis:

The resolution pointed out that the whole problem of industrial accidents and the need of avoiding them was of greater importance than ever before, and recommended that definite, specific precautions be taken in the protection of workers in contact with acids, gases, vapors and chemicals of all kinds. The resolution stated that many members of the Plumbers and Steamfitters have been confined to hospitals with industrial dermatitis diseases, although the insurance companies maintain they are non-occupational. It requested that a chemist be on the job site to be consulted when necessary, that allergy tests of the men be made, etc.

Convention Action:

The Committee recommended concurrence and that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for appropriate action. The Convention adopted the recommendation.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"This matter can be referred to the legal

department to consider under which of the safety orders scheduled this matter can be introduced, and to discuss and take all other necessary action, legislative if necessary, to effectuate this program."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary having reported further that the subject matter of this resolution had already been taken up with the Pipefitters, that the Federation's attorneys had received the necessary information from the unions, and that the matter was now being worked on by the attorneys, the Council voted to leave it in the hands of your Secretary with power to act.

Resolution No. 85, "Medical Research Bureau," presented by E. B. Webb.

Analysis:

This resolution requested that the Federation's Executive Council investigate the possibilities of establishing a Medical Research Bureau to embark on an intensive program on research to ascertain the origin and cure of the many industrial diseases which are disabling our workers. It also proposed that such a bureau be established prior to the next convention, if it is possible; if not, that the Executive Board submit a report on their investigation of this matter to the convention.

Convention Action:

The Convention concurred in the following report of the Committee on Resolutions: "The purpose of this resolution, namely, to create a research department for the study of the causes and the cure of industrial diseases and accidents, as well as the setting up of proof that certain diseases are industrial, is laudable and meets the wholehearted approval of this Committee.

"However, the resolution proposes that this be done at the expense of the Federation and as one of its functions; this the Committee disagrees with.

"We therefore recommend that the resolution be adopted with the amendment to the Resolves, that this Federation and its officers seek to have funds appropriated by the state to carry on such work, and that such a research department be set up either within the Industrial Accident Commission or in the state-supported universities. With that change, we recommend concurrence."

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"This matter should be referred to your Secretary, who will discuss the whole question with the Director of Industrial Rela-

tions and others and report back to a subsequent meeting of the Council what he has been able to ascertain regarding this project."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was referred to him with power to act.

(See separately issued report on the 1947 session of the state legislature.)

Resolution No. 93, "Support of Farmer-Labor-Consumer Association," presented by James P. McLoughlin.

Analysis:

This resolution called for continued financial and organizational support of the Farmer-Labor-Consumer Association. It also requested that all affiliated bodies be solicited to give their support likewise, throughout the state.

Convention Action:

The Convention concurred in the following report of the Committee on Resolutions:

"The American Federation of Labor and this State Federation of Labor have consistently, through the years, stood up as friends of the farmers, and have on every occasion presented assisted organizations of farmers.

"The organization referred to in this resolution has provided the Federation with opportunity to extend that work and, in turn, the farmers and cooperatives have been very helpful to the Federation.

"However, in view of the fact that policies of organizations over which we have no control may change, your Committee recommends that, in lieu of adopting the resolution, it be referred to the incoming Executive Council with power to act."

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"The Committee's action is sound. It is pertinent to point out that the Federation has been supporting this organization, but that there has been upon occasion a tendency on the part of this group to deviate from its main activities. The CIO is also represented on the governing body of this organization. Your Secretary recommends that the same procedure be followed as has been the case in the past."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary having stated further that, while the Federation was still supporting the Farmer-Labor-Consumer Association, it had reserved the right to discontinue that support at any time, the Executive Council adopted your Secretary's

statement and voted to leave the matter in his hands with power to act.

(See the report on the Farmer-Labor-Consumer Association elsewhere in this section of your Secretary's report.)

Resolution No. 119, "Labor Participation in Rose Parade for 1947," presented by John G. Marshall and E. E. Megham.

Analysis:

This resolution instructed and authorized the Secretary to solicit financial support for the preparation of organized labor's float in the Tournament of Roses Parade.

Convention Action:

The Convention adopted the following report of the Resolutions Committee:

"The Committee feels that the purpose of the resolution is advantageous to the Federation and the labor movement which it represents.

"However, we are of the opinion that the mechanics of carrying it out and raising the funds should not be made mandatory by this Convention.

"Therefore, we recommend that the subject matter of this resolution be approved, and that it be referred to your President and Secretary of the Federation and the incoming Executive Council to work out."

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"Your Secretary recommends that he be empowered to ascertain the cost and other particulars relating to the entrance of such a float and then report back to the Council for further action."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted.

After a lengthy investigation of this matter, your Secretary ascertained that the cost of entering a float in the Tournament of Roses parade would be \$8000. In his opinion, this figure was entirely too high. The Pasadena Central Labor Council, disappointed at this decision, suggested that the cost might be reduced. Your Secretary concluded, however, that, considering the time element, it was too late then to make the necessary arrangements. This decision received the approval of the Executive Council.

Resolution No. 165, "Reapportionment of State Senate," presented by Charles J. Foehn; **Resolution No. 187, "Reapportionment of State Senate,"** presented by Rene Battaglini et al.

Analysis:

Resolution No. 165 requested the Convention to instruct its Executive Council to

renew its efforts to correct the problem of inequality in the representation of the people of California by reapportionment of the State Senate.

Resolution No. 187 instructed the Executive Council to use the full resources of the Federation to originate and formulate whatever plans necessary to carry through in the state election of 1948 an initiative measure to elect state senators on a population basis.

Convention Action:

The Committee recommended concurrence in both resolutions, which recommendation was adopted by the Convention.

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"In view of the time element involved and the number of preliminary steps that have to be taken, this matter should be referred to your Secretary for further action."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was left in his hands with power to act.

It has been your Secretary's opinion, concurred in by the Executive Council, that if the 1947 state legislature takes no action on this matter, there will still be ample time to launch the campaign to place the desired initiative measure on the 1948 state ballot.

Resolution No. 173, "Campaign to Organize Teachers," presented by Molly Kullman and Marguerite Gehrhardt, Dwight Sandifur and Edwin Ross.

Analysis:

This resolution requested that the Federation indicate its recognition of the immediate and imperative needs for unionization of teachers by the American Federation of Teachers. It also requested the financial and moral support of the Federation and its affiliated organizations.

Convention Action:

The Convention concurred in the following report of the Committee on Resolutions:

"The Committee recommends that the last Resolve in this resolution be changed to read as follows:

"Resolved, That this Federation give all the moral and physical aid it can in the organization of the school teachers of this state."

"As so amended, the Committee recommends concurrence in the resolution, and further recommends that it be referred to the incoming Executive Council for the

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

purpose of carrying it out, lending the aid of organizers."

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"In view of the lack of a coordinated campaign for the state, it is advisable to contact the Teachers' Unions and discuss with them what plans they have for organizing and what localities will be affected. The Secretary recommends it be left in his hands for further development in conjunction with the Teachers' Unions."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was left in his hands with power to act.

(See section of this report entitled "Organization.")

Resolution No. 179, "Elimination of Tolls on State Bridges," presented by Rene Battaglini et al.

Analysis:

This resolution called for the elimination of tolls on state bridges.

Convention Action:

The Convention concurred in the following report of the Committee on Resolutions:

"The Committee does not have before it any information upon the subject of this resolution. Your Committee has in mind the tremendous value of these bridges to all of the people of the State of California, and not alone just to the people of the Bay Area. With that thought in mind, your Committee believes in an equitable plan of distributing the cost of the construction and maintenance of these bridges generally over the people of the entire state, and more particularly those who use the bridge, at least until the cost of construction has been amortized.

"The Committee, therefore, recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for its consideration and for such action, as in its judgment, may seem fit and proper."

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"In line with the action of the Convention, your Secretary believes that he should be empowered to obtain more adequate information regarding this matter and report back to the Executive Council for further action."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was left in his hands with power to act.

On May 14, Governor Warren approved **SB 917**, which pledges the income derived from tolls on both Bay bridges to finance the badly needed new bridge in the Bay Area. Due to the urgent need for this new bridge, it would be folly at this time to eliminate the tolls on the existing bridges.

Resolution No. 182, "Six-Hour Day," presented by Rene Battaglini et al.

Analysis:

This resolution called upon the Federation to introduce the demand for a 6-hour day with no decrease in wages.

Convention Action:

The Convention concurred in the following report of the Committee on Resolutions:

"The Committee recommends concurrence in this resolution, and we further recommend that it be referred to the incoming Executive Council for the purpose of giving publicity to this Federation's position on this question from time to time throughout the state."

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"Your Secretary recommends concurrence."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was left in his hands with power to act.

Resolution No. 195, "Assistance to Municipal Employees," presented by Harry Wolf et al.

Analysis:

This resolution called for the rendering of financial, moral and other support to the campaign to unionize employees of the state government and its political subdivisions.

Convention Action:

The Convention concurred in the following report of the Committee on Resolutions:

"Committee would amend the last Resolve, striking therefrom the word 'financial' and, as amended, recommends concurrence, and that it be referred to the Executive Council for the purpose of lending the aid of the organizers of this Federation."

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"The Federation has constantly supported these employees and will continue to do so. The matter should be referred to your Secretary to continue the same practice that has been followed in the past."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was left in his hands with power to act.

(See sections of this report entitled "Organization," and "Legislation," as well as the separately issued report on the 1947 session of the state legislature.)

Resolution No. 220, "Support Interior Department's CVP Plan," presented by George Ainsworth et al.

Analysis:

This resolution called upon the Federation to endorse and support the Bureau of Reclamation's policy in the development of the Central Valley projects.

Convention Action:

The Convention concurred in the following report of the Committee on Resolutions:

"The Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council."

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"The Federation has constantly fought for the Bureau of Reclamation policy regarding the Central Valley Project and has deluged Congress with telegrams, in addition to numerous other actions with the state and federal government in support of this position. This matter should be referred to your Secretary to continue the policy that has always been followed in line with the request of the resolution."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was left in his hands with power to act.

(See section of this report entitled "Legislation.")

Resolution No. 231, "Investigate Status of H. K. Sorrell," presented by Roy M. Brewer et al.

Analysis:

This resolution analysed the subversive role played by the Communist Party within the A. F. of L. unions, and requested that the Executive Council set up a special committee to investigate this matter, as well as the status of Herbert K. Sorrell.

Convention Action:

The Convention concurred in the following report of the Committee on Resolutions:

"The Committee believes that this is one of the most important resolutions before the Convention, and we believe that the first three Whereases are self-explanatory,

particularly to Southern Californians, and that the Committee being familiar with the situation in the studios agrees with the first three Whereases.

"But, as to the fourth Whereas, wherein an individual's name is used, and inasmuch as this Committee knows that that individual is now on trial in the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, we are of the opinion that this fourth Whereas should not be included in any report finally adopted by this Convention because it might be construed to be intended to influence that trial.

"Your Committee is in accord with the statements set forth in the two Resolves, and therefore, we recommend that the resolution be amended by the deletion of the fourth Whereas and adopted as amended."

Recommendation by your Secretary:

"Your Secretary recommends that a committee be selected to investigate the problem described in the resolution and to report back to a subsequent meeting of the Council."

Action of Executive Council:

Your Secretary's recommendation was adopted, and the matter was left in his hands with power to act.

Resolution in Regard to Changing Roll-Call Voting Procedure, presented with the unanimous consent of the Convention by Chairman Aubrey Blair of the Elections Committee:

"Due to the fact that we lose more than half a day of the Convention calling the roll, I would like to introduce a resolution requesting or recommending to the incoming Executive Board that they devise ways and means of distributing ballots to all of the delegates without calling the roll and taking up more than half a day's time of this Convention."

Convention Action:

The Convention unanimously adopted the resolution.

Action of Executive Council:

The Executive Council voted that, prior to its next meeting, the Vice-Presidents should sent in to your Secretary their suggestions and proposals as to how the requested change in roll-call procedure might be accomplished. The matter would then be taken up at the Council's next meeting.

After consideration of several proposals, your Secretary decided upon the plan which will be put into effect at the coming convention.

ACTION ON RESOLUTIONS

The following is your Secretary's report on the disposal made of a large number of resolutions which were passed by the Convention and referred to him for action:

Resolutions Sent to A. F. of L. Convention:

No. 35—"Proper Safeguards on Machinery when Manufactured"—Requesting that the Secretary of Labor institute a nationwide program to the end that all manufacturers of industrial equipment will install proper safeguards when the machines are manufactured.

A. F. of L. Convention Action: Our resolution proposed that manufacturers be required to install safeguards. In its unanimous adoption of this resolution, the Convention changed this word to urged.

No. 212—"Hospitalization for Seamen"—Urging that merchant seamen who can show three years' wartime discharges or who have been injured in wartime in the performance of their duty, be eligible for hospitalization for the rest of their lives.

A. F. of L. Convention Action: The Convention adopted this resolution unanimously, and will work to effectuate it.

No. 214—"Abolish Government Unlicensed Seamen's Schools"—Requesting that all schools for unlicensed seamen operated by the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration be abolished; also, that the Recruiting and Manning Division of the War Shipping Administration be abolished.

A. F. of L. Convention Action: This resolution was referred to the Executive Council for investigation and such action as might be necessary.

No. 215—"Marine Hospital Facilities for Merchant Seamen"—Requesting the introduction of legislation which will restore to American merchant seamen separate hospital and medical facilities such as were originally established for them in the U. S. Marine Hospitals.

A. F. of L. Convention Action: The Convention unanimously adopted this resolution, and stated that the AFL would introduce the necessary legislation to accomplish the purpose.

Resolutions Sent to All Affiliates:

No. 44—"AFL Identification Program"—Urging affiliated local unions and central bodies to use the abbreviation "A. F. of L." at the conclusion of the title of their organization, on all their official stationery, publicity releases and the like.

No. 82—"Opposing Municipal Sales Tax"—Opposing not only the present move for

the adoption of the sales tax by municipalities, but the principle of the sales tax in its entirety; also, authorizing Federation to take steps toward bringing about a revision of the state and local assessment system.

No. 105—"Reduced Work Week"—Endorsing the principle of the reduced work week.

No. 114—"Stop Dissemination of Communist and Fascist Propaganda in Schools"—Asking affiliated unions to pass similar resolutions and communicating these to the school boards in their respective communities; also, authorizing the Federation to request the State Board of Education and the Governor to take immediate action to carry out the intent of the resolution.

No. 115—"To Place Certain Companies on Federation's Unfair List"—Placing the following companies on the Federation's "We Don't Patronize List": Adcraft Company, Downtown Shopping News, Pacific Press, Inc., all of Los Angeles, and Time, Inc. (the publishers of Time and Life Magazines).

No. 218—"Request Official Termination of War"—(Referred by Convention to Executive Council.) Asking all affiliated unions and councils to request the President and the Congress of the United States, and the Governor and members of the legislature of California to declare immediately the official termination of the war.

No. 229—"Adequate Safety Program"—Recommending that all affiliated organizations adopt an adequate safety program and have written into their contracts provisions that the state safety laws and the orders of the Industrial Accident Commission be strictly abided by.

No. 240—"Activize Membership Politically"—Calling upon Federation to introduce a program of education to be conducted by all labor councils and affiliated unions to induce membership to be more alert politically and to contact their legislators on issues of importance to labor.

No. 241—"Mobilizing Labor's Vote"—Requesting affiliated organizations to conduct educational programs and use all other methods to influence their members to exercise their right to vote.

RESPONSE: Endorsements from a number of locals.

Resolutions Sent to Labor Press:

No. 16—"Raw Material for Blind Workshops"—Notifying all labor publications in the state of the dire need for raw materials for use in workshops of the

blind, and urging them to publicize this matter, especially to dealers in raw materials.

No. 105—"Reduced Work Week"—Endorsing the principle of the reduced work week.

Resolutions Sent to President William Green:

Fourteen of the sixteen resolutions sent to President Green asked the enactment of federal legislation for the benefit of post-office employees. The subject matter of each is indicated in the title, as follows:

No. 140—"Widows' Annuity."

No. 141—"Postal Employees' Salary Classification According to Years of Service."

No. 143—"Eight in Nine Hours for Postal Employees."

No. 144—"25-Year Optional Retirement for Postal Employees."

No. 145—"Amend Hatch Act."

No. 146—"Against Postal Employees Crossing Picket Lines."

No. 147—"Seniority in Post Office Department."

No. 148—"Raising Postal Employees Entrance Grade to \$2500 per Annum."

No. 149—"Annual X-Rays for Postal Employees."

No. 150—"Promotion of Postal Employees to Supervisory Positions."

No. 151—"Time and a Half for all Postal Employees Employed on an Hourly Basis."

No. 152—"Veterans' Status on Seniority List of Post Office Department."

No. 153—"Automatic Promotion for Post Office Substitutes."

No. 161—"Elimination of Temporaries in Post Offices."

Other resolutions sent President Green were:

No. 194—"Against Franco Spain"—Supporting the position of the A. F. of L. Executive Council which has condemned the Franco dictatorship in Spain as a constant threat to world peace and has called upon the State Department to recognize the Spanish Republican government in exile.

No. 235—"Oppose Lithographers' Label"—Going on record against the use of the union label of the Amalgamated Lithographers, CIO, which label has been adopted as the official union label of the CIO in its attempt to enter the printing field.

RESPONSE: President Green acknowledged receipt of these resolutions and promised to give their contents careful thought and consideration.

Resolutions Sent to Governor Warren:

No. 57—"Revision of Permanent Disability Schedules"—Requesting Industrial Accident Commission to take steps as soon as possible to bring about a complete revision of its permanent disability schedules, which have undergone practically no change since 1913.

No. 114—"Stop Dissemination of Communist and Fascist Propaganda in Schools."

No. 125—"40-Hour Week for Mental Hygiene Department Employees"—Requesting the Department of Mental Hygiene to adopt for its employees the working conditions put into effect by federal law for the employees at veterans' hospitals: 40-hour, 5-day week, time and a half for overtime, and a 10% differential for night work.

No. 133—"Support of Title V, War Mobilization and Reconversion Act"—Supporting that part of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 which authorizes the Federal Works Administrator to advance federal monies to state and local governments for the purpose of engaging in advance planning of public works.

No. 134—"Support S. 2085 and S. 1770"—Supporting S. 2085, which authorizes the Federal Works Administrator to provide educational facilities, other than housing, to schools and colleges furnishing training or education to veterans, and S. 1770, which would authorize the Veterans' Administrator to provide housing, wherever necessary, at fair rentals for such veterans.

(S. 2085 was passed by Congress in August; S. 1770 failed to pass.)

No. 218—"Request Official Termination of War."

RESPONSE: Governor Warren acknowledged receipt of resolutions and promised to give them his consideration.

Resolutions Sent to

Industrial Accident Commission:

The first four of the eight resolutions sent to the Industrial Accident Commission requested that the specific proposals they contained be included in various safety orders then under consideration by the Commission. The subject matter of each is clear from the title, as follows:

No. 25—"Identification of Piping and Pipefitting Systems Carrying Dangerous Materials."

No. 26—"Protection Against Injuries from Acids, Alkalies, Chemicals, Fumes, Gases, Hot Dusts and Vapors in the Pipefitting Trade."

No. 27—"Installation of Safety Precautions on Pipelines."

No. 28—"Employment of Welders Where Fire Hazards Exist."

Other resolutions sent to the Industrial Accident Commission were:

No. 54—"Disability Compensation Based on Weekly Earnings"—Requesting the Commission to adopt a uniform policy to the end that workmen's compensation shall be based upon regular weekly earnings, instead of on average earnings over a period of one year.

No. 56—"Abolish 'Informal Ratings' in Disability Cases"—Requesting the Commission to issue no awards in accident cases until after an injured worker is given an opportunity to present his case.

No. 57—"Revision of Permanent Disability Schedules"—Requesting the Commission to revise the permanent disability schedules, practically unchanged since 1913.

No. 58—"Enlarge Industrial Accident Commission's Medical Staff"—Requesting the Commission to replace part-time doctors with full-time doctors on its medical staff.

RESPONSE: Reply from C. H. Fry, Chief, Division of Industrial Safety, with assurance the resolutions would be given consideration in the preparation and revision of safety orders.

Reply from Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations, acknowledging receipt of resolutions.

Reply from Everett A. Corten, Chairman, with promise of full consideration of subject matter of resolutions. The revision of the permanent disability rating schedule and the enlargement of the medical staff were already being undertaken by the Commission.

Reply from J. Wesley Gebb, Assistant Chief, with assurance that the Commission was doing everything possible to make safer the working places in California.

Reply from John H. Ankele, Jr., Supervising Referee, with promise to call resolutions to the attention of the Commission.

Reply from E. B. Webb, Commissioner, stating resolutions would receive his earnest consideration.

Resolutions Sent to Superintendent of Public Instruction:

No. 68—"Emergency Teachers' Credentials to Meet Needs of Veterans' Education"—Urging the Superintendent of Public Instruction to set aside existing regulations and issue emergency teaching credentials, as was done during the war, to meet the shortage of teachers resulting from the extremely large number of

veterans who desire to continue their education.

No. 76—"Additional Educational Facilities for Veterans"—Appealing to all authorities concerned with education to provide additional educational facilities, with the suggestion that small war plants which have been abandoned throughout the state be used for this purpose.

RESPONSE: Superintendent Simpson replied that the resolutions would be presented to the State Board of Education at its regular meeting. The record would indicate, he said, that every available facility within the power of the Board has been made use of for the veterans.

Resolutions Sent to State Board of Education:

No. 76—"Additional Educational Facilities for Veterans."

No. 86—"Adequate Budget for Text Books."

No. 114—"Stop Dissemination of Communist and Fascist Propaganda in Schools."

RESPONSE: Reply from Superintendent Simpson informing us that the textbook budget request for the 1947-49 biennium had already been made, and that the amount requested was \$3,109,327, an increase of \$1,483,371. This letter also expressed gratitude that the Federation is supporting this important program.

Reply from Mrs. Margaret H. Strong acknowledging receipt of resolutions and inquiring whether the Federation has evidence of Communist and Fascist propaganda in the schools, to which your Secretary replied that the Teachers' Union nationally has compiled such data.

Reply from Ralph T. Fisher expressing interest in the resolutions and accord with their spirit insofar as the conditions mentioned may exist.

Replies from other members thanked us for our interest and referred to Superintendent Simpson's comment on the resolutions.

Resolutions Sent to State Personnel Board:

No. 126—"40-Hour Week for Mental Hygiene Department Employees"—(Same resolution sent to Governor Warren.)

No. 127—"Improve Conditions for State Employees"—Requesting State Personnel Board to define "work week" in terms of hours per day, to instruct department heads to discontinue the "stretch-out" system, and to remove existing inequities by establishing the 40-hour week and providing for overtime pay.

RESPONSE: Mr. William K. Smith, Executive Officer, replied that the Board

members had discussed the resolutions informally at their last meeting, but no formal action had been taken; however, the Board was continuing its study of the 40-hour week.

Resolution Sent to

Employment Stabilization Commission:

No. 137—"Establish Unemployment Insurance Information and Education Unit"—Asking the Employment Commission to carry out new provisions of the law providing for education on rights and benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act.

RESPONSE: Reply from Hiram W. Johnson, 3rd, stating his agreement with the resolution, also that he had been informed that the project is well under way, and adding that a report on its progress will be submitted to the Federation soon.

Reply from James G. Bryant, Chairman of the Commission, stating that the education and public information unit had been established and was in operation, listing the printed materials that have been distributed by the Department during the past year, and reporting on programs and speeches by the Department's field representative in charge of this phase of the work. Among the latter was a training program for labor business agents held at the California Labor School in San Francisco and Oakland, which, Mr. Bryant complained, was attended by only 12 persons in San Francisco and 8 in Oakland.

Your Secretary answered this communication, pointing out the reasons why A. F. of L. business agents failed to attend the programs at the California Labor School, and renewing our pledge of full cooperation with the Employment Stabilization Commission in educating labor and the public on the important subject of unemployment and disability insurance.

Resolution Sent (After November Election) To All Members of the State Legislature:

No. 218—"Request Official Termination of War"—This would mean, among other things, that wartime legislation such as the "Hot Cargo" Act would be terminated.

RESPONSE: A fair number of acknowledgements were received.

Resolutions Sent (After November Election) to All California Congressmen and Senators:

No. 36—"Support of Pepper-Hook Minimum Wage Bill."

No. 69—"Increase Subsistence Allowance for Veteran Students"—Asking a 30%

increase in view of the sharp increases in the cost of living since the G. I. Bill was amended to provide \$65 monthly, if single, and \$90, if married, and in view of still rising costs.

No. 133—"Support of Title V. War Mobilization and Reconversion Act"—Asking continued support of the measure providing federal monies to state and local governments for advance planning.

No. 134—"Support S. 2085 and S. 1770"—This resolution was sent to President Truman and others. S. 2085, which authorizes the Federal Works Administrator to make loans and grants for the construction of educational facilities for student-veterans, was passed in August. S. 1770, dealing with housing facilities for student-veterans, failed to pass. We are urging its reintroduction in the new Congress.

No. 136—"Free Barber Service for G. I. Hospital Patients"—Asking passage of legislation to authorize the Veterans Administration to have an independent organization operate all canteen services in hospitals and homes, similar to Army Exchange operations; in which case, full-time licensed barbers will be employed at each station to give free service.

No. 172—"Airline Service from California to the Northwest"—Urging appropriate government agencies to reconsider the application that has been denied by the Civil Aeronautics Commission to establish another airline service from points in California to the Northwest.

No. 177—"Tax on Grain in Storage"—Requesting that the government create a tax on all grains, etc., which have been stored for 60 days, said tax to be high enough to force these materials into the open market; also, that the government take immediate steps to ensure a more equitable distribution of existing supplies, and to subsidize workers who lose their jobs because of critical shortages.

No. 188—"Poll Tax"—Placing the Federation on record as in favor of the anti-poll tax bill, and urging our senators and representatives in Congress to fight for its introduction and passage and against filibustering.

No. 215—"Marine Hospital Facilities for Merchant Seamen."

No. 242—"Condemning 20th Regional Office NLRB"—Same resolution sent to President Truman, the Department of Agriculture, and the National Labor Relations Board.

RESPONSE: Acknowledgements were received from about half of the California delegation to the Congress.

Resolutions Sent (After November Election) to All Members of Congress:

No. 171—"Withhold Atomic Bomb from Russia"—Same resolution sent to President Truman.

No. 218—"Request Official Termination of War."

RESPONSE: Only a few acknowledgements were received.

Resolutions Sent to President Truman:

No. 31—"Admission of Jews to Palestine"—Urging the President of the United States and the State Department to bring pressure upon Great Britain to admit 100,000 displaced Jews to Palestine immediately.

No. 36—"Support of Pepper-Hook Minimum Wage Bill."

No. 133—"Support of Title V, War Mobilization and Reconversion Act"—Urging continued support by Congress of that portion of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 which provides for the advance of federal monies to state and local governments for public works planning.

No. 134—"Support S. 2085 and S. 1770"—Urging passage of bill providing educational facilities, other than housing, for veteran-students, and of bill providing housing at fair rentals for such veterans. As reported earlier, the first of these bills passed in August, the second failed to pass.

No. 171—"Withhold Atomic Bomb from Russia"—Urging the President and Congress to retain the secret of the atom bomb until it is amply demonstrated that all nations have determined to live in peace, have forsworn imperialist ambitions, and have renounced war and destroyed their military machines.

No. 218—"Request Official Termination of War."

No. 242—"Condemning 20th Regional Office NLRB"—Condemning the administration of the 20th Regional War Labor Board because it has proved itself, by word and deed, to be not a fair and impartial agency.

RESPONSE: Acknowledgement by William S. Tyson, Solicitor of Labor, expressing gratification at the Federation's support of such important legislation.

Receipt of Resolution No. 171 was separately acknowledged by Otis E. Mulliken, Chief of the State Department's Division of International Labor, Social and Health Affairs.

Resolutions Sent to State Department:

No. 31—"Admission of Jews to Pales-

tine"—(Same resolution sent to President Truman.)

No. 97—"Stop Use of Food Relief for Political Purposes"—Urging also that all food distribution and policy be handled by UNRRA.

No. 194—"Against Franco Spain"—(Same resolution to President William Green.)

RESPONSE: Receipt of letter and resolutions was acknowledged by Otis E. Mulliken, Chief of the State Department's Division of International Labor, Social and Health Affairs, with thanks for forwarding them, and assurance that their contents had been noted by the appropriate officials of the Department.

Resolutions Sent to Department of Agriculture:

No. 3—"Penalty for Hiring Aliens Subject to Deportation"—Proposing steps to be taken to meet the problem of the so-called A.W.O.L. Mexican nationals in California by (1) the introduction of legislation in the state, and (2) acquainting Washington authorities with the facts.

No. 80—"Sufficient Allocation of Wheat to Fulfill Percentage Allotments"—Calling upon the U. S. Department of Agriculture to take whatever steps may be necessary to carry out the intent of War Food Order No. 144, which is to alleviate starvation throughout the world.

No. 242—"Condemning 20th Regional Office NLRB"—(Same resolution sent to President Truman.)

NO RESPONSE.

Resolution Sent to Department of Labor:

No. 3—"Penalty for Hiring Aliens Subject to Deportation"—(Same resolution sent to President Truman.)

RESPONSE: At the request of Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, William S. Tyson, Solicitor of Labor, acknowledged receipt of the resolution. Mr. Tyson stated that the matter came within the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, formerly in the Department of Labor, but now transferred to the Department of Justice, and that he was therefore forwarding the resolution to that bureau for attention.

Resolution Sent to Department of Immigration:

No. 3—"Penalty for Hiring Aliens Subject to Deportation"—(Same resolution sent to President Truman.)

RESPONSE: Mr. A. C. Devaney, Acting Assistant Commissioner, replied for the Department, making the following points: (1) the influx of Mexican nationals has created an extremely difficult problem

for the Immigration Service. (2) During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, more than 100,000 Mexican nationals who entered the United States illegally were apprehended and returned to Mexico. (3) The Mexican government has not taken appropriate steps to prevent their nationals from proceeding to this country. (4) American ranchers' employment of Mexican laborers illegally in the United States is a further inducement to their illegal entry. (5) The Department is taking the following steps to curb illegal entry of Mexican nationals into the United States: (a) to increase border patrol force; (b) to seek the cooperation of the Mexican government; and (c) to apprehend aliens already in the country.

The Department requested that information revealing the identity of Mexican aliens who are in the United States unlawfully be placed in the hands of the nearest office of the Immigration Service.

**Resolution Sent to
U. S. Attorney General:**

No. 3—"Penalty for Hiring Aliens Subject to Deportation"—(Same resolution sent to President Truman.)

No RESPONSE.

**Resolution Sent to
Housing Administrator Wyatt:**

No. 70—"Emergency Housing for Student Veterans"—Recommending and urging reconversion of abandoned barracks into dormitories, study halls and dining rooms to ameliorate the housing shortage which is threatening the entire educational program for veterans.

RESPONSE: At the request of Mr. Wyatt, Judson Hannigan, Special Assistant to the Administrator, acknowledged receipt of the resolution. The letter expressed appreciation for the interest shown and made the following point:

The FPHA's re-use program could not exceed the 200,000 units originally planned; and because of mounting costs, the program might be slightly under that figure. There were no housing appropriations available to Mr. Wyatt's direction beyond that re-use program.

**Resolutions Sent to
War Assets Administration:**

No. 70—"Emergency Housing for Student Veterans"—(Same resolution sent to Housing Administrator Wyatt.)

RESPONSE: Mr. J. J. Wadsworth, Director, Public Interest Division of the War Assets Administration, replied in behalf of Mr. Littlejohn. Mr. Wadsworth

stated that the resolution was discussed with the National Housing Administration, which was handling the surplus property re-use program for veterans. Surplus barracks, also surplus buildings of other types, suitable for housing projects, were being made available to educational institutions by the Housing Administration.

**Resolutions Sent to
Federal Works Administrator:**

No. 133—"Support of Title V, War Mobilization and Reconversion Act"—(Same resolution in regard to federal monies for advance planning sent to President Truman and Governor Warren.)

No. 134—"Supporting S. 2085 and S. 1770"—(Same resolution in regard to providing educational facilities for returned veterans sent to President Truman and Governor Warren.)

RESPONSE: Major General Fleming acknowledged receipt of the resolutions and expressed his appreciation for the interest of the Federation in these questions, and made the following points:

On Resolution No. 133—An additional appropriation of \$35,000,000 was made to carry on the advance planning program, the total amount so far appropriated being \$65,000,000, of which \$3,157,000 has been apportioned thus far for the advance planning program in the State of California. However, the legislation authorizing this program, unless extended by Congress, will expire on June 30, 1947.

On Resolution No. 134—S. 1770 failed to pass, but S. 2085 was enacted as Public Law 697. Under the provisions of this legislation, the Federal Works Agency is now engaged in a program of providing needed educational facilities for the training and education of returned veterans and others in colleges and universities.

**Resolution Sent to
National Labor Relations Board:**

No. 242—"Condemning 20th Regional Office NLRB"—(Same resolution sent to President Truman.)

NO RESPONSE.

San Diego Culinary Union Resolutions:

Your Secretary received a communication from the Cooks, Waitresses and Helpers Union, Local 402, dated July 17, 1946, apologizing for two resolutions that had been presented in their behalf at the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, and enclosing a copy of a resolution adopted by the local. According to this resolution, the resolutions presented to the Convention sup-

ported the Soviet Union against the best interests of our own government. The local repudiated the resolutions that had been considered by the Convention, re-affirmed their members' complete confidence and support of the American principles of democracy and their opposition to totalitarianism, and stated that they had not been fully aware of the true significance of the resolutions until they had been re-checked.

Labor Department's New Services

At the beginning of the winter, the Department of Labor's newly created Field Information Service got under way, with Mr. Pat Frayne in charge of the western states and Alaska as Field Information Assistant. In such capacity, his work has consisted of releasing information regarding the various divisions of the Department of Labor, such as Wages and Hours, Fair Labor Standards, USES, Bureau of Labor Statistics, etc. He has been directly responsible to the Secretary of Labor and has worked under the supervision of Under-Secretary Ken Johnson and the three assistant secretaries of Labor, Phil Hanna, AFL, John Gibson, CIO, and Dave Morse. His reports, submitted to the three assistant secretaries, have described what was going on in the bureaus in the various localities in his jurisdiction, and also what was being done to aid and assist in labor-management understanding. He has also cooperated on numerous occasions with the Federation in making information available when particularly needed.

About the same time, plans were being developed by the Labor Department to establish a new Labor Educational Service. It was hoped at that time that the Department would get \$15,000,000 for the purpose of launching this new service. It would be a school for labor executives, working with the universities. Colgate, for instance, has established a School of Business and Labor Executives, and a Department of Industrial Relations has already been created by the University of California.

Many business and labor leaders share the Department's belief that this will be a very effective method for disseminating greater understanding and knowledge of the purposes and principles of the labor movement and of labor-management cooperation.

It is regrettable, to say the least, that Congress has seen fit to make such sharp cuts in the Labor Department's appropriation that few of its valuable, old-established services will be able to continue, and these

two excellent new services will have no chance to develop. At this writing, none of these cuts have yet been restored.

Industrial Welfare Commission

The Federation participated in the numerous hearings before the Industrial Welfare Commission to obtain an increase in the state minimum wage for women and minors, not only by presenting briefs, and arguing them at the hearings, but through the presence on the Commission of Vice-President Mae Stoneman. Two briefs containing voluminous data in support of an 85-cent minimum wage were prepared by the Federation's Research Department and submitted to the Commission. These briefs also urged the establishment of a 40-hour work week in the minimum wage orders, as well as many protective measures.

Throughout the hearings Commission Chairman John C. Packard and Commissioner LeRoy Goodbody cooperated with Vice-President Stoneman in efforts to raise the minimum wage as nearly as possible to the figure recommended by the Federation. These Commissioners based their stand quite properly upon the facts placed at the disposal of the Commission during the numerous hearings, and rejected propagandistic arguments regardless of the source.

At the end of their deliberations the Commission voted a 70-cent minimum wage. At a subsequent meeting, however, it voted to reconsider this figure, and the minimum wage was finally set at 65 cents per hour.

State Disability Insurance Program

Soon after the passage of the state disability insurance act, your Secretary wrote letters to all the principal life and casualty insurance companies in the State of California, informing them that any plans they might contemplate submitting to the state for approval covering payments for disability from non-industrial causes should be submitted to the Federation for analysis before the affiliated organizations subscribed to such policy. Letters were also sent to the affiliated organizations, urging them not to subscribe to any private voluntary disability plan without first consulting the Federation. Meantime, a number of articles were printed in the Weekly News Letter, reporting all new developments in this matter.

It was re-emphasized that, according to the law, the employees, and not the employer, must approve any plan submitted.

The procedure of insurance companies has been to get the employer's approval first. It takes a 51% vote of the employees in a given establishment to approve any plan submitted. The Federation constantly urged that all the unions be cautious and diligent in this matter, not to subscribe to any plan until it has been analyzed by the Federation, and to try to obtain the very best plan available.

It became apparent as time went on that the need to consult the Federation before accepting any voluntary plan was a very real one. Each individual policy must be thoroughly checked. Some of the insurance companies have refused to furnish copies of the complete policy to the employees, but only a synopsis and comments prepared by the company.

Between December 1, 1946, when the new act became effective, and April 1, 1947, approximately 450,000 California workers employed by some 5,000 different firms secured coverage through private insurance companies. Some insurance companies have cooperated with the Federation—many of them have not. Even now, many of the unions are still not aware of the need of consulting the Federation before subscribing to a private insurance disability policy.

Your Secretary urges the widest possible dissemination of the material issued by the Federation and published in the News Letter in regard to disability insurance, so that employees may take full advantage of the benefits.

Housing Problem

The acute, nation-wide housing problem, which has long resisted all efforts at solution, has been a matter of considerable concern to the organized labor movement and the cause of much activity on the part of the Federation. Great quantities of material have been issued by the Federation on this all-important question, including special studies and statements, a series of releases in the News Letter, and frequent communications to all our affiliates, calling their attention to latest developments and the need to give the fullest support to the housing program of the American Federation of Labor.

One special study prepared by the Federation's Research Department and issued well over a year ago, has proved of inestimable value not only to the labor movement's efforts to secure housing for the nation, but to various governmental groups, housing authorities and the like, who are striving to accomplish the same end. This study, entitled "Wages of Building Trades

Labor Not Responsible for High Cost of Housing," provides an irrefutable answer to the far too frequently voiced charge that high wages are to blame for the continuing housing shortage.

Because of its proven importance, the text of this study, somewhat shortened, is reprinted here.

WAGES OF BUILDING TRADES LABOR NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HIGH COST OF HOUSING

The current housing crisis is a national one and is receiving the attention of all branches of the government, organized labor, the construction industry, and public-minded citizens and organizations. Many proposals and plans have been suggested to further the construction of low cost homes. The fundamental solution to the housing problem, however, is the construction of new homes at a price the great majority of wage earners can afford to pay.

The first obstacle to the effectuation of a large-scale low-cost private home construction program has been the scarcity of building materials. (During the past year this situation has been somewhat alleviated.)

The second obstacle to the construction of low-cost homes is the so-called high costs of present day construction. For this problem, no readily available solution is yet apparent. Numerous factors contribute to the present high cost of building construction, but the public is wont to place the blame on the widely held notion that construction labor receives high wages which force up the cost of construction. This generalization is a faulty one and has no basis in fact.

It must not be forgotten that the building construction industry is not a mechanized mass production industry dependent upon a conveyor belt attended by semi-skilled or unskilled workmen. On the contrary, it is a custom industry and a handicraft industry dependent upon highly skilled craftsmen, who acquire their skills only after long terms of apprenticeship. With this fact in mind, it can be stated objectively that the wage scales paid such building trade craftsmen are not out of line with wages paid comparable skilled craftsmen in the manufacturing industries.

Hourly Wage Rates

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that on July 1, 1944, the average rate per hour for journeymen in the construction industry was \$1.59; in Los Angeles this was \$1.43, and in San Francisco \$1.566. On the other hand, in the

California area, pattern makers and tool and die makers, who are among the highly skilled workmen in manufacturing industries, received from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour.

In the Monthly Labor Review for March 1945, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that in the printing trades the average for all employees in the United States was \$1.377 per hour. Electrotypers in the book and job branch of the industry received \$1.574 per hour, photo engravers \$1.708. The average rate per hour for the mechanical trades in the newspapers was \$1.422 in Los Angeles and \$1.480 in San Francisco. These rates for skilled workmen are very much on the same level as the rates paid skilled workmen in the building and construction industry.

Annual Earnings

Hourly wage rates are not the best criteria for evaluating the compensation received by building trades workmen, for they do not reflect annual earnings. Annual earnings of building trades workmen frequently fall below those received by workmen of comparable skill in the manufacturing industries.

In his testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment (79th Congress, First Session), John D. Blandford, Administrator of the National Housing Agency, reported that "despite some popular impression to the contrary, the annual income of labor is low; according to the 1940 census, the median wage for common laborers in the construction industry was \$450 contrasted with \$717 for common laborers in manufacturing industries. The census also showed that the median wage for skilled workers was well below \$1,000, and for several occupational groups of skilled workers it ranged from \$500 to \$750."

The building trades craftsman does not have steady employment. Since the industry is not carried on in the shelter of a factory, the opportunity of the building trades craftsmen to perform his work is dependent upon the weather. Even in mild California, the rainy season causes considerable interruption in his work. Furthermore, the economics of the construction industry seriously affects the amount of employment available. The industry does not produce, on the whole, for an anticipated market; in general, it is a custom industry producing for immediate consumption upon the direct customer's order. This situation results in more frequent peaks and depressions in the industry as well as in a greater irregularity of employment.

Testifying before the Senate committee cited above, Colman Woodbury, Assistant Administrator of the National Housing Agency, stated that for the year 1939 the median work year in the construction industry was 35 weeks.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, in estimating the number of hours worked per hour by building trades workers and by employees in manufacturing industries from 1939 to 1944 showed that building trades craftsmen worked only from 85% to 87% of the hours worked by employees in the manufacturing industries. In the year 1939 when relatively little overtime was worked, the building trades craftsmen worked on the average 275.6 fewer hours than the employees in the manufacturing industries, or approximately 35 days less a year. On an average of 22 working days per month, the building trades craftsman worked 1½ months less than the wage earner in manufacturing industries. It should be noted that these are national averages and that in many cases the building trades workman suffers greater periods of unemployment.

Again, the building trades craftsman does not work for one employer, but changes employers as each job is completed. In the course of a year he may lose many days' work in the process of going from job to job and in seeking employment. For these and many other reasons the annual earnings of the building trades workman are considerably less than one would suppose from an examination of the hourly rates.

Where the Housing Dollar Goes

In order to understand the factors involved in the economics of the construction industry, it is necessary to examine the distribution of the dollar spent for construction of houses. According to the National Housing Agency, the labor cost in the construction of a house takes 29½ cents of every dollar spent on housing; in other words, the labor cost of constructing the average house is 29½% of all costs.

A similar computation can be made from figures found in the United States Census of Business. In 1939, the last year for which such figures are available, the value of the product produced by the construction industry amounted to \$4,519,794,000. To produce this, the industry expended on wages and salaries, including sums paid executives of corporations, the amount of \$1,403,771,000. Wages and salaries, therefore, amounted to 31% of the total value of construction.

In order to determine whether this labor cost is excessive, comparison may be made

with the relative amount paid for labor in other industries. In any industry, of course, a number of factors enter into the cost of production, including among the major items: labor costs, cost of materials used, and investment in machinery, equipment and plants, and these factors vary in importance from industry to industry.

The construction industry has very little investment in plants, as such, since it does not operate in factories but on the site of the project, and because it is not a mass production industry, it has a comparatively small investment in machinery. In this industry, therefore, the two most important items are labor costs and material costs. Yet, in spite of the fact that the labor costs are one of the most important elements in the construction industry, the relative amount of the dollar spent on labor in the industry compares favorably with the amount spent in various manufacturing industries.

Labor Costs in Other Industries

An examination of comparable data for the manufacturing industry found in the United States Census of Manufacturers shows that a number of the major industrial groupings have similar or higher costs. For lumber and timber basic products, labor costs amounted to 33.9%; in furniture and finished lumber products, 30.1%; in the publishing and allied products industry, 37.9%; in the stone, clay and glass products industry, 30.6%; in the manufacture of electrical machinery, 30.1%; in the manufacture of machinery other than electrical, 34.1%; in the manufacture of transportation equipment, not including automobiles, 35.1%. Individual industries within these major industrial groupings show an even greater percentage of costs assigned to the labor factor.

These major industries are of extreme importance to our economy, and most of them are mass production industries having heavy investments in fixed capital and employing semi-skilled labor. Yet, compared with the construction industry, an equal or even larger portion of the consumer's dollar goes for labor costs in these industries. The element of labor cost per se cannot be said, therefore, to be responsible for the so-called high cost of construction.

Overhead, Return on Investment, and Profits

Further utilization of facts contained in the United States Census of Manufacturers reveals that in the construction industry, labor absorbed 31% of the total cost, while

materials absorbed 45.3%, making a total of 76.3% for these two items, with 23.7% remaining to account for other costs in the industry, including overhead, return on investment and profits. On the other hand, in 14 of 20 major manufacturing industrial groups, the spread between the total value of the product and the sums spent on materials and labor was less than that spent in the construction industry—in spite of the fact that many of these industries are mass production industries having large investments in fixed capital.

In the automobile manufacturing industry, labor costs amounted to but 19.6% and material costs to 67.3%, making a total of 86.9%, leaving a spread of only 13.1% to cover capital charges and profit. Similarly in the iron and steel industries, labor costs amounted to but 25.7% and material costs to 55%, a total of 80.7%, leaving 19.3% of the total value of the product to meet capital charges and profits. In the tobacco manufacturing industry, 19.7% was left to meet capital charges and profits, while in the petroleum and coal industry, only 14.3% remained for the same purpose.

All of these industries are mass production industries, using many unskilled workers with hourly wage rates far below those in the building and construction industry. Yet a smaller sum was left for management to meet capital charges and profits than was left in the building and construction industry, which has few fixed capital charges due to the lack of investment in plants and machinery.

Increase in Wage Rates

It has been customary to blame the rise in the price of houses to increased labor costs. The National Housing Agency has published figures on the total cost of housing construction of small houses, material costs, and labor costs, which reveal that between 1939 and August 1945 total housing costs increased 33.4%, material costs rose 33.0%, and labor costs 33.9%. The figures on labor costs, it must be pointed out, are misleading, for they include the premium pay received by construction workers for working overtime hours. Wage rates in the construction industry did not increase in any such manner.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Index of Union Wages Rates shows that using 1939 as the base of 100, the Index for the year 1944 for all construction trades stood at 113.6. This indicates a rise of 13.6% in the actual hourly rates since 1939. Meantime, a report by the National War Labor Board issued February 22, 1945,

shows that from January 1941 to October 1944, average straight time hourly earnings by occupations increased by 30%. It can thus be seen that wage rates in the construction industry during the war period increased far less than did the wages in other industries.

Increase in Cost of Building Materials

Examination of other factors involved in building costs shows that the increased cost of these was relatively greater in the construction industry than in other industries. Thus, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Index for Building Materials, using 1926 as a base of 100, stood at 118.7 in September 1945, while the index for all other commodities, including building materials, stood at 105.2. In other words, the cost of building materials rose far higher during this period than did the cost of other commodities.

The National Housing Agency points to the high prices of building materials as one of the causes of high building costs, stating that "a further cause of high building costs has been the tendency for prices of building materials to rise higher than prices of other commodities during periods of prosperity, and to remain higher during depressions. Between 1929 and 1935, wholesale prices of building materials declined only 19.2 per cent, whereas wholesale prices of all commodities combined (including building materials) declined 30.8 per cent. Despite this smaller decline, however, building material prices rose higher than other prices between 1933 and 1940. Thus, in 1940 wholesale prices of building materials were 23.1 per cent higher than in 1933, while wholesale prices of all commodities were only 19.2 per cent higher than in 1933. Over the entire period from 1921 to 1940, prices of building materials declined only 2.6 per cent, whereas prices of all commodities declined 19.4 per cent. Similarly, from 1929 to 1940 building material prices dropped only 0.6 per cent, whereas prices of all commodities dropped 17.5 per cent."

The National Housing Agency states further: "In many industries, particularly in the industries producing such products as automobiles, refrigerators, electrical washing machines and radios, prices have fallen rapidly along with increased volume of sales. Perhaps this should be stated conversely, that volume of sales has risen rapidly as prices of these products have been lowered. In the case of the building materials, however, increases in prices have tended to parallel any increase in volume of building and appeared to resist any downward movement."

Other Causes for High Building Costs

The high cost of building construction has as its basis not only the inflexible price structure of building materials, but the economic organization of the industry. Mr. Blandford, Administrator of the National Housing Agency, in the aforementioned hearings before the Senate Subcommittee, stated: "The production of each house, be it large or small, is not characterized by close-knit, stable, well defined, or continuous operating relationships, but rather by a large assortment of specified processors whose functions at times overlap and at times do not meet. . . . In the construction of a single house in an urban area 15 different types of subcontractors may be involved. In a large apartment-house operation, there may be 3 times that many. This multiplicity of participants is paralleled in the materials-distribution phase of house buildings, which consists of a complex network of manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers."

This situation leads to increased costs for a number of reasons. The existence of so many subcontractors, each operating independently, necessitates careful planning and coordination. The failure of any one of the subcontractors to complete his work in a specified time frequently results in the idleness of workers who are supposed to perform the next function. Such workers, who have been called to report to work and are idle through no fault of their own, must be paid for such time, thereby adding to the cost of construction.

The complex system of distribution of building materials referred to by Mr. Blandford results in a situation whereby the building contractor buys practically all of his materials at retail and does not receive the advantage of mass buying. Lumber, masonry, mortar materials, plaster materials, insulation, roofing, flooring, mill work, and finish hardware are bought from retail merchants, and very few other items are purchased either from manufacturers or jobbers. This is perhaps the only large industry in the country which resorts to retail purchases for its materials. The purchase of materials at retail necessarily adds to the final cost to the buyer of a house. The building contractor not only does not get the advantage of low prices due to large scale purchases, but he must pay for the overhead and profit of the manufacturer, distributor, jobber and retailer. It is this un-economic method of distribution of building materials which contributes largely to the high cost of housing.

Other Activities

In addition to the various activities previously cited in connection with the housing problem, your Secretary has made numerous speeches over the radio and before interested groups. It has been of the utmost importance to spread knowledge and understanding of the excellent AFL housing program as widely as possible, and rouse support for the AFL-sponsored Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill.

So that the membership may be even better acquainted with the AFL housing program, a resume of its highlights is set forth here:

HOUSING PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill:

The American Federation of Labor Convention, held in Chicago, Illinois, October 7 to October 17, 1946, inclusive, adopted several resolutions calling for the enactment of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill that was introduced in the Senate in 1945 as the General Housing Act of 1945. The policy preamble of the General Housing Act reads as follows:

"Sec. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the general welfare and security of the Nation and the health and living standards of its people require a production of residential construction and related community development sufficient to remedy the serious cumulative housing shortage, to eliminate slums and blighted areas, to realize as soon as feasible the goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family, and to develop and redevelop communities so as to advance the growth and wealth of the Nation. The Congress further declares that such production is necessary to enable the construction industry to make its full contribution toward an economy of full production and full employment . . ."

BACKGROUND

(From report of the proceedings of the Sixty-Fifth Convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Chicago, Illinois, October 7 to 17, inclusive, 1946; p. 153-158.)

Lanham Act:

Housing shortages which persisted through the war became critically acute as the country entered the decisive stage of the war effort, in the summer of 1944. Construction of public war housing to shelter war workers and their families

depended upon the Congressional appropriation under the Lanham Act. In this final phase of the war production drive, Congress continued to be extremely niggardly in authorizing funds for public war housing, whose construction was essential to meet the mounting need. They were confined to a \$15 million appropriation in December 1944, and \$66 million in April, 1945. This meant that the Federal Public Housing Authority, responsible for public war housing under the Lanham Act, was forced to cut down its program until it could do little more than complete the projects it had started. In June, 1945, a new Title V was added to the Lanham Act, authorizing construction of public war housing for distressed families of servicemen and veterans, who were affected by evictions or other unusual hardships. However, despite the President's recommendation, Congress failed to provide for additional appropriation for homes under this title until the war was over. Since then \$447,627,000 has been appropriated, but these funds have been used to transport demountable housing and erect it to meet special needs such as the housing for student veterans in colleges.

National Housing Act:

In contrast Congress proved extremely liberal in increasing the authorization for FHA insurance of privately-financed housing, built ostensibly under the wartime Title VI of the National Housing Act, until the total wartime authorization for private housing reached \$1,800,000,000. This was done despite the record of performance of private builders under Title VI, which, as frequently pointed out by the American Federation of Labor, resulted in substandard shoddily built houses which war workers' families were compelled to buy at excessive prices because no other shelter was available to them.

Exorbitant profits made during the war at the expense of war workers' families whetted the appetites of speculative builders for more profits in the transition to peace to be made at the expense of the returning war veterans. Under the pressure of their concerted drive to extend the Wartime Emergency Title VI, and with the backing of the Federal Housing Expediter, peacetime extension of Title VI was written by Congress into the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946, raising the authorization for FTA mortgage insurance on this emergency housing to \$2,800,000. Thus the largest housing authorization made by Congress during the war and reconversion was to guarantee the risk of mortgage

lenders and builders for the construction of substandard homes with no safeguards whatsoever to protect the interest of the home-buyers.

This questionable legislation enabling the FHA to underwrite high interest rate mortgages on shoddy homes for sale at high prices was used as a flank attack on the A. F. of L.—initiated large-scale program for the construction of soundly built homes, a program backed by veterans' organizations, civic leaders and all progressives. It was also a part of an attack to destroy the program of slum clearance and low-rent housing for low-income families before the war were made available to families of war workers, servicemen and veterans who could afford to pay full economic rent. The law required that at the end of the war the low rent character of these projects be re-established. To make the low rents possible, it was necessary for the federal government to pay annual contributions which make up the difference between the low rents charged on public housing projects and the prevailing economic rent. The opponents of public housing succeeded in getting House approval of a provision in the Government Corporation Appropriation Bill of 1946, prohibiting the use of federal funds for annual contributions. This was objected to by the Senate. The House then introduced new restrictions, the most crippling of which would require that only families with incomes in the lowest fourth of all family incomes would be eligible for public low-rent housing. The A. F. of L. succeeded in eliminating this eligibility restriction, which would have dealt a death blow to the program labor has championed through the past decade.

"G. I. Bill of Rights":

Although it early recognized the special needs for housing on the part of returning servicemen, Congress took little effective action to bring decent housing within the reach of the veterans' families on reasonable terms. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act, known as the "G. I. Bill of Rights," enacted in June, 1944, contained in Title III special provisions for loans to veterans, guaranteed by the Veterans Administration, to buy, build or repair homes. While this legislation was pending Congressional consideration, the A. F. of L. strongly insisted on the provisions essential to safeguard the veterans against excessive interest charges, speculative prices and substandard construction of homes for which the veteran would eventually have to pay. Neither the original "G. I. Bill of Rights" nor the subsequent amendments met those sound re-

quirements. No adequate standards of construction and inspection have been provided and the private lenders were authorized to charge a four per cent interest guarantee. However, the provision which required the veteran to apply for such loans within two years after the enactment of the law was extended to ten years.

Veterans' Emergency Housing Act:

As the housing shortage was rapidly intensified following V-J Day, the Congress became increasingly inclined to substitute stop-gap emergency measures for a comprehensive long-range solution of the nation's Number One domestic problem. In November, 1945, Representative Patman introduced a bill establishing authorization of maximum prices on newly built housing and a maximum on the resale of existing homes. The Bill also provided for an allocation of scarce materials, a preference to veterans in the rental or purchase of homes, and a subsidy for the construction of low-cost housing. The Patman Bill, later named the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act, became law in a drastically changed form in May, 1946. As enacted, this law contained no maximum sale or rental provisions, and was largely limited to three main features: (1) peacetime extension of the emergency wartime Title VI with a large increased authorization for FHA insurance and an increase in the maximum sales price on a single family house to \$9,000; (2) an authorization of \$400,000,000 for premium payments for subsidies to building material manufacturers to stimulate production; and (3) authority to the RFC to guarantee markets for new type building materials and prefabricated houses up to 200,000 units.

In the original premium payment and guaranteed market proposals, there was no provisions for minimum standards or specifications for materials or houses to be produced at public expense. At the insistence of the A. F. of L. a provision was written into the law requiring that new type materials be tested for sound quality, and prefabricated houses be tested for durability, livability and safety.

A. F. of L. Activity:

During the past two years, the American Federation of Labor led in the insistence on early introduction of a far-reaching post-war housing program designed to meet the objectives laid down by our 1944 convention. The American Federation of Labor's program of recommendations was placed before Congress on January 15, 1945, by Chairman Harry C. Bates of our Housing

Committee, at the hearings held by the Senate Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment.

In February, 1945, legislative proposals, designed to carry out this program, were presented by the A. F. of L. Housing Committee to Chairman Robert F. Wagner of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee with the request that a comprehensive postwar housing bill be introduced at the earliest possible date to assure the provision of a large scale volume of home construction available to families of all incomes. These proposals were also submitted to Senator Robert A. Taft.

General Housing Bill:

(S. 1592 — 79th Cong., 2d Sess.):

On November 14, 1945, the General Housing Bill, embodying the major proposals of the A. F. of L. postwar housing program, was introduced under the bi-partisan sponsorship of Senators Wagner, Ellender and Taft. This bill, S. 1592, provided for the efficient and economical coordination of all housing activities of the federal government under the supervision of a permanent National Housing Agency with local communities having the major responsibility for carrying out the programs. The Bill authorized the N. H. A. to aid localities in making surveys of their housing needs and plans for meeting these needs, provided these communities meet half the cost of such studies. The goals set by S. 1592 called for a decent home for every American family and a volume of construction to enable the construction industry to make its necessary contribution to any economy of full production and full employment.

S. 1592 encouraged and aided private enterprise in doing the major part of the job of rehousing America. The bill sought throughout to improve old methods and to devise new ones by which privately built housing can be brought within the reach of the great mass market of middle income families. The FHA system of mortgage insurance would be geared to serve the great mass market of middle income families. Costs of home purchase would be reduced through lower interest rates and a longer period of amortization. Liberal terms would be given to non-profit corporations to build mutual co-operative housing developments. A title was added to the National Housing Act to encourage private investors to put their money in rental housing. Under the "yield insurance" formula, investors in much needed, moderately priced rental housing would be guaranteed an annual profit of 2.75 per cent.

These programs should enable private enterprise to build 90 per cent of the new homes. In order to reach the goal of "a decent home for every American family," the bill improved the public low-rent housing program for cities and towns and extended it to rural areas. Each year for four years it provided for a maximum of 125,000 public housing units in urban areas and authorized annual contributions of \$22,000,000 to maintain low rents. It also authorized funds for a publicly-aided rural and farm housing program. These provisions will accomplish much of the task of rebuilding America. The rest of the task can be achieved by the provision of the bill for tearing down slum areas and rebuilding them with decent housing and needed community facilities. The primary responsibility for doing this job is left to local communities, who must present a detailed plan and provide a large share of the funds before becoming eligible for federal loans and grants. Private enterprise would share fully in this task of slum clearance and urban redevelopment.

On April 15, 1946, the Senate not only passed S. 1592 with its major provisions intact, but also adopted by a vote of 51 to 20 the vital A. F. of L.-sponsored amendment requiring that not less than prevailing wages be paid on all FHA insured construction.

Strongest possible support was given S. 1592 by the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor. Despite these efforts, a small but strong lobby of the speculative elements in the real estate and mortgage lending field succeeded in blocking the bill in the House Banking and Currency Committee.

The A. F. of L.'s fight for the enactment of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft General Housing Bill received widest support from our membership throughout the nation. It is our purpose to redouble our efforts for the enactment of the A. F. of L.'s postwar housing program in the coming year. We urge that it is given top consideration and be made the first order of business of the next Congress.

(S. 866, the National Housing Commission Act, was introduced by Senators Wagner, Ellender and Taft on March 10, 1947.)

District of Columbia Redevelopment Plan:

After more than a year of study of the slum clearance and redevelopment needs of the nation's capitol, legislation for the redevelopment of the District of Columbia was introduced early in 1945. In its national campaign against public housing, the

special interest lobby chose Washington as a testing ground. It succeeded in injecting into the bills, which were not dealing with housing as such, definitions of public housing designed to make it unworkable. The Housing Committee of the A. F. of L. cooperated with the Washington Central Labor Union in the long-drawn-out legislative fight that ensued. On October 18, 1945, the McCarren District of Columbia Redevelopment Bill, S. 1426, was modified by its author to include the A. F. of L. suggested amendments and was passed by the Senate. However, the unworkable definitions of public housing were reinstated in the bill by the House and in the preadjournment rush the Senate repudiated its own previous stand, accepting the House version of the Bill. While he accepted the House revision, Senator McCarren gave labor his commitment to lead in the fight in the next session of Congress for workable public housing provisions previously adopted by the Senate.

The Housing and Legislative Committees of the A. F. of L. have cooperated closely in their work on all phases of housing legislation, have received the fullest support from the officers of the A. F. of L. Building and Construction Trades Department and from A. F. of L. affiliates throughout the nation. The nation's housing need is urgent. The A. F. of L. housing program should be kept high on Labor's Legislative "must" list for enactment in the coming year.

Other Matters

ILO Conference in Brussels

Your Secretary was appointed as a delegate to attend the first meeting of the International Labor Organization's Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee, which convened in Brussels, Belgium, November 22-December 3, 1946.

It was attended by representatives of governments, employers, and workers from nineteen countries, as follows: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, France, United Kingdom, India, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

The United States' delegation consisted of two government representatives, Mr. Robert J. Myers, of the U. S. Department of Labor, Mr. Winchester Reynolds, of the Federal Works Agency, and their two advisors, Mr. Herman Beyer of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Mr. Murray Ross of the Department of State; Messrs. Vincent P. Ahearn, Secretary of the Sand and Gravel Association, and Edward P.

Palmer, of Senior and Palmer, Incorporated, represented the employers of the U. S.; and your Secretary and Charles Johnson, Jr., of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, represented the workers of the United States.

The Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee is one of seven industrial committees recently established by the ILO on the basis of its experience since 1919. The conclusion was reached by the ILO that the amount of attention which could be devoted to the social problems of specific industries by its annual conference was too restricted, so that additional machinery to cope adequately with these problems was desirable. In January, 1945, therefore, the governing body took the step to establish seven major industrial committees, one of which was the one listed above.

The purpose of the first meeting of the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee was largely organizational in character, to explore and establish a common ground for international co-operation in the field of social policy and labor standards in the construction industries of the world. It provided an international forum for the discussion and formulation of appropriate policies concerning labor problems faced by the various functional groups in the major construction industries.

The Conference established the following three subcommittees, which became the organs of the session: (1) Production and Reconstruction; (2) Conditions of Work; (3) Industrial Relations. After prolonged deliberations, each subcommittee submitted its report to the plenary session for consideration, modification and adoption.

The Subcommittee on Production and Reconstruction urged the development of all methods designed to secure maximum productivity, and recommended to the governments that plant programs for the production of new materials and equipment be regarded as essential factors in reconstruction policy. Long-range work programs and an equitable flow of world trade and construction materials were also urged, through the elimination of obstacles to international trade. Other recommendations were also submitted by this Committee.

The Subcommittee on Conditions of Work included your Secretary as one of the Vice-Chairmen. Your Secretary was also selected by the Drafting Committee established by this Subcommittee to report for it to the Conference. This report discussed at some length the various problems associated with the maintenance and improvement of labor standards in the construction industries of the world. The report of this sub-

committee urged the governments to ratify the 1937 ILO Convention dealing with safety provisions in the building and construction industries. Support was also given to arrangements between the ILO and the newly established World Health Organization regarding various problems of industrial hygiene in construction and related fields. Elaborate social security plans against anticipated economic and physical hazards were recommended. Paid vacations were endorsed. The ILO was requested to investigate the legal status and actual practices regarding guaranteed weekly wages in various countries. The ILO was urged to conduct a study of rural housing problems.

The most contentious point in the report evolved from the problem of recommending the universal adoption of the 40-hour week in the construction industries. Spirited debate of this subject occurred, and during this it was pointed out that due to the current pressing needs of reconstruction, the immediate introduction of the 40-hour week was considered inadvisable wherever it was not already in effect, because of the possible adverse repercussions on the speed of reconstruction. Consequently, the plenary session limited itself to the endorsement in principle of the 40-hour week, without any implied commitments to its introduction where it does not currently exist and where such a move would impede the progress of reconstruction.

Together with Mr. Meyers, your Secretary took an active part in the deliberations of this Committee, in addition to presenting its report.

The Subcommittee on Industrial Relations, the smallest of the three groups, managed to obtain a concensus of opinion on a number of points, although considerable differences of opinion developed on several others, including the issue of compulsory arbitration. The progressive improvement in labor-management relations in the construction industries of the various countries was noted by the Committee. It recognized the need of ensuring industrial peace. Labor-management cooperation based upon the principles of collective bargaining was endorsed. The Committee recommended the establishment of national joint committees for the construction industry, and also requested that the ILO conduct studies of various aspects of industrial relations in the world construction industries.

Brief summaries of the conditions in their respective countries were submitted by the delegates of the functional groups, and in addition to the adoption of the reports and resolutions, the session served

as a basis for bringing together representatives of these three groups, namely, management, labor and government, in the nineteen major construction industries. It afforded them an opportunity to become acquainted with problems of mutual interest, and to lay a foundation for future international cooperation in the field of social policy in the construction industries.

Your Secretary felt it a great honor and privilege to have had the opportunity to participate in this Conference. It supplied him with a great deal of enlightenment and information and knowledge of conditions in the construction industry throughout the world. It was decidedly a very constructive and useful conference. It will be continued in the future, and, in my opinion, will be of substantial benefit to the building and construction workers throughout the world.

Farmer Labor-Consumer Association:

The Federation discontinued its financial assistance to the California Farmer-Labor-Consumer Association last fall for the reason that, although the original plan had been that support would be continued until such time as the organization was able to maintain itself, this apparently seemed to be as remote a possibility as it was when the Federation first started to contribute.

On the other hand, the Federation came to the conclusion that those agricultural problems in which California labor has a concern can best be handled by working in cooperation with the Farm Labor Bureau to seek solutions through much-needed research in the field of agricultural labor problems. In view of the possible materialization of such a plan, it has been felt that the Federation should concentrate in this field, instead of continuing to contribute to an organization which has apparently fulfilled its purpose and whose future will have to be determined by presently unforeseen developments.

California Labor School:

Climaxing the Federation's long-established opposition to the Communist-controlled California Labor School, we prepared and issued a report identifying the political status of the members of the faculty and analyzing the curriculum. This material was submitted to the members of the State Board of Education and made available to the Tenney Committee on Un-American Activities.

Subsequently, the Board of Education went on record to withhold approval of the school, and to withdraw any endorsement if investigation by the State Department of Justice discloses that the school

teaches any doctrine, or is dominated by or affiliated with any organization designated by the Attorney General as fascist, communist, or some equivalent category, and which seeks to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States, or seeks to alter the government of the United States.

In what was obviously a move to prevent investigation of the school, the California Labor School sent a letter to Superintendent of Public Instruction Roy Simpson, informing him that the school was ceasing to train veterans and would therefore not apply for money under the GI Bill of Rights.

The Federation's report on the school was printed in full in the Tenney Committee's report to the state legislature.

American Federation of Labor 1947 Convention:

This year's convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in October in San Francisco. Your Secretary requested and received from the Executive Council authority to use Federation funds to assist the local councils in making arrangements for a successful convention.

Western State Federations of Labor Conference:

Representatives of nine western state federations of labor met in a very important two-day conference held in the Labor Temple in Salt Lake City, Utah, on April 18 and 19, 1947. Vice-Presidents Howard Reed and Victor Swanson represented the California State Federation of Labor at this Conference. Other state federations represented were Washington, Wyoming, Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Utah. In addition, the State, County and Municipal Federation, the Utah Metal Trades Assembly, the Utah County Central Labor Council, the International Laborers' Union, and the American Federation of Labor sent observers who attended the sessions. The conference plans had included eleven western state federations of labor, but representatives from Arizona and New Mexico were unable to attend.

Called to explore the possibilities of co-operation and joint action on common problems by the western organized labor movement, the conference's discussions were grouped under three main headings: legislation, education, and press.

The best methods to combat anti-labor legislation, both national and state, were

discussed at great length. Out of this came three separate actions by the conference:

A letter was sent to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, requesting him to call a conference of the officers of all state federations of labor, to be held in San Francisco immediately preceding the 1947 AFL convention to lay plans for the standardization and strengthening of workmen's compensation laws in all states; Nelson Cruikshank, AFL Director of Social Security activities, to attend this meeting as technical advisor; the findings and recommendations of this conference to be submitted to the AFL convention for action and adoption.

A resolution was adopted, condemning punitive and crippling anti-labor legislation and urging activity against the enactment of such drastic laws, which would be certain to bring chaos and instability to the nation.

After a long discussion on a proposal to set up a western states legislative office in Washington, D. C., to take care of federal legislation of direct concern to western labor, it was decided to refer this matter to the conventions of the eleven western state federations of labor so that action can be taken and plans presented to the next conference of these state federations of labor.

On the subject of education, the following recommendations to the state federations of labor by the Educational Committee, headed by Vice-President Reed, were adopted:

1. Each state federation of labor to explore the possibility of setting up and financing scholarship funds in the respective states. (The Washington State Federation of Labor is at present working out the details of such a fund; the Oregon State Federation of Labor has a scholarship fund in operation.)

2. Each state federation of labor to lend full support to the organization of Teachers' Unions.

3. Each state federation of labor to foster workers' education programs by:

- a. Use of radio (utilizing free time available by law under Public Interest Time).
- b. Regular press releases, using well-written, condensed articles.
- c. University extension courses for union officers.
- d. Regular news releases to affiliated organizations.

4. Each state federation of labor to explore the possibility of hiring educational directors, several to finance such a director jointly when necessary.

5. Each state federation of labor to have a list of available, capable speakers from the labor movement to speak before civic, fraternal and social organizations.

6. Each state federation of labor to make every effort to obtain labor representation on state textbook commissions, and to get the history of the American Federation of Labor into the textbooks used in the public schools.

In regard to the labor press, no concrete decision was reached, and the matter was referred to a future meeting of the Conference.

A subject-matter of immediate and urgent importance to the western states, the appropriation for the Department of the Interior's reclamation projects, was also acted upon, with the adoption of the following resolutions: That the state federations represented at the Conference urge their respective state congressional delegations to override recommendations of the Appropriations Committee and pass favorably upon the budgets of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Since the governors of most western states are called upon by the labor movement to designate one week out of the year as Union Label Week, it was proposed that action be taken so that all eleven western states would celebrate the same week. Following a discussion of this proposal, the Conference voted to recommend that the various state federations of labor contact their respective governors to proclaim a Union Label Week, and that the next Conference should attempt to establish a uniform week.

The next meeting of the Conference was scheduled for September 30 in San Francisco. This will make it possible for the eleven western state federations of labor to act on the Conference's recommendations in convention, and for the Conference, meeting just prior to the AFL Convention, to formulate and present its final recommendations to the latter Convention.

It is evident that this Conference got off to an auspicious start, and great benefits for the western labor movement may be expected from it in the future.

II ORGANIZATION

Canneries:

The State Federation played an active role in the campaign to stave off the jurisdictional raid of the CIO in the fruit and vegetable canning industry. The AFL Cannery Union was made a principal

target of the CIO, not only to establish itself in that industry, but to spearhead a campaign to penetrate the interior of California.*

It was one of the most serious challenges thrown down to the AFL by the CIO in California since the waterfront dispute. The CIO mobilized its full resources to win the collective bargaining designation for these workers. The campaign was so well organized that the president of the Cannery Council turned out to be a concealed CIO functionary.

They had penetrated everywhere and were seeking to exploit every advantage. It was necessary to obtain the active support and cooperation of all of the AFL unions in the various localities where the canning industry was located. This the Federation proceeded to do, and placed all of its resources at the disposal of the Teamsters' Union to help protect the AFL interests in this important industry. The Federation not only helped the campaign financially, and did so liberally, but threw its whole publicity and research staff into it as its major activity.

Fortunately, as a result of the splendid cooperation between the various AFL unions and the leadership provided by the Teamsters' Union, we were successful in defeating the CIO in this raid. Although, at this writing the National Labor Relations Board has not yet ruled on the votes challenged by the CIO, the majority received by the Teamsters' Union was unmistakably decisive, so that it would be impossible for the AFL to be hoodwinked out of its collective bargaining rights by any technical gerrymandering. The CIO has, in its action, conceded defeat. That it may try again can be expected, but this initial setback will undoubtedly prove extremely discouraging.

The consequences of the AFL victory in this fight were very favorable insofar as it raised the morale of the AFL unions throughout the state and helped to consolidate their position. It also served as an impetus to the AFL unions in taking the offensive against the CIO's raiding tactics. The over-all result of this has been generally and decidedly favorable to the AFL movement in California.

The Teamsters' Union's appreciation of the cooperation it received was expressed in correspondence to the Federation.

Office Employees:

The Federation cooperated with Office Employees' Union No. 29 in its campaign to organize the employees of the Bank of America in the East Bay.

Screen Extras Guild of Hollywood:

The Federation supported the campaign to organize the screen extras from the beginning. The Screen Extras Guild is now the properly designated bargaining agent for these employees in the industry.

Chemical Workers:

Assistance was furnished District Council No. 2 of the International Chemical Workers' Union in its drive to organize chemical workers throughout the state.

S. F. City Employees:

Your Secretary cooperated with the Council of City Employees to expand the campaign to organize in San Francisco. The AFL union became active in opposing the CIO campaign among San Francisco city employees. The AFL union was informed that if they would undertake the work, they would be able to get help. Since they came in with a program, the Federation gave them the necessary assistance.

Hospital Employees:

The Building Service Employees made a special organizational drive among hospital employees in Southern California. Your Secretary met with them a number of times, and gave assistance as necessary. Brother Flanagan of the American Federation of Labor office was also in touch with the campaign.

Santa Cruz County Employees:

Your Secretary assisted the Santa Cruz County Employees in negotiating an agreement with the County Board of Supervisors. The Federation contacted Mr. Andrew Gallagher, U. S. Conciliation Service, and furnished the local with the necessary legal services.

Central Labor Councils' Campaigns:

It has been the Federation's policy to have the local unions finance their own organizing campaigns whenever possible. When they are unable to do so, the Federation gives financial as well as other assistance.

In the San Mateo County campaign, your Secretary participated in meetings, and the Federation contributed money as well. As a result of this campaign, CIO raiding was stopped and organizational gains were made.

Financial support has also been given to the Santa Clara Central Labor Council Organizing Committee.

The Federation's organizer was sent to assist the Orange County unions in working out their organizational campaign, and

our attorney handled the "hot cargo" fight which developed. A weekly financial contribution was made by the Federation during the campaign, which proved so successful that, at its conclusion, it was possible to say that good conditions existed in Orange County, as far as unionism was concerned, for the first time in its history.

Organizational and legal cooperation by the Federation characterized the campaign by the unions in Santa Ana. The "hot cargo" issue also appeared here, and the Federation's attorney is handling these cases.

In San Francisco, the Federation participated directly in establishing an anti-CIO movement initiated by the San Francisco Labor Council and called the Organizational Strategy Committee. The program for the functioning of this committee was originally drafted by the Federation. Your Secretary has been attending meetings, and when he has been unable to, has delegated alternates in his place.

California Federation of Teachers:

The California Federation of Teachers asked the Federation for financial and organizational aid as well as other assistance in its campaign to organize teachers throughout the state. According to their spokesmen, the Teachers' Federation, on a national scale, is up against the National Association of Manufacturers, which is spending twenty million dollars in an attempt to break the unions in this field. The NAM apparently feels that the Teachers' organizational campaign is still weak enough to be defeated before it develops, and is acting accordingly. According to reports, the NAM is putting over its program in the schools with the help of some of the school personnel, such as assistant superintendents, supervisors and counselors, and that its purpose is to prevent working class children from going to college.

In line with the Federation's policy of withholding financial aid until the organization requesting it submits a concrete program of action specifying what the money is needed for and how it will be spent, this matter has been placed in your Secretary's hands pending receipt of such a program from the Teachers' Federation.

National Farm Labor Union:

Chartered as an International organization last year by the American Federation of Labor, the National Farm Labor Union immediately made plans to take an active part in the organization of field workers in California. Brother Frank Hasiwar was appointed West Coast organizer. The Fed-

eration has assisted in financing the organization campaign. Meetings have been held with Brother Flanagan of the AFL, and the Federation has urged all its affiliated councils to cooperate in every possible way in this very important organizational work.

California Valleys Label League;

A campaign throughout the state to promote the wider use of the Union Label was outlined to the Federation by Brother Frank Dix, Secretary of the California Valleys Label League. The main idea of the campaign would be to advertise the use of the Union Label, and to teach the rank and file of the labor movement what it is and how it should be demanded with every purchase made. Until details of the plan have been worked out and approved, the matter remains in your Secretary's hands.

California State Federation of Labor:

Throughout the year your Secretary has stressed to the vice-presidents the importance of obtaining the affiliation with the Federation of all unions in their respective districts not so affiliated. Lists of such unions were furnished the vice-presidents, as well as cards to be used when contacting them, so that information needed by the Federation to keep its records up to date could be obtained. The vice-presidents were also asked to urge the affiliated unions to pay their full per capita to the Federation. For details on the Federation's growth during the past year, see the section of this report on membership.

III LEGISLATION

Federal—1946

Action by the Federation in connection with various bills pending before Congress during the latter part of the second session of the 79th Congress was as follows:

S. 1592 (Wagner-Ellender-Taft):

Telegrams were sent to the California senators last summer, urging retention in the bill of the clause requiring the payment of wages or fees prevailing in the locality in which any construction under this proposed act might be in progress. The clause was retained in the bill as it passed the Senate. During the Federation's Convention last year other telegrams were sent to California congressmen asking them to report out the bill in the form passed by the Senate. The response from the con-

gressmen was gratifying, but the bill failed of passage during that session. It was reintroduced on March 10 of this year by the same authors and bears the number S. 866. The widest and strongest possible support is being mobilized throughout the country by the AFL for its passage this year.

H.R. 6578:

This was an extremely bad anti-labor bill along lines proposed by President Truman. Telegrams were sent to all affiliated councils urging them to request their congressmen to oppose the measure and to permit representatives of labor to speak against it during the hearings. Telegrams to the same effect were sent to the California congressmen by the Federation. The bill fortunately died with the 79th Congress.

H.R. 5262 (Case):

Telegrams were sent to President Truman urging him to veto this objectionable bill, and to all affiliated councils asking them to do the same. The bill was vetoed.

H.R. 32 (Hobbs):

Telegrams were sent to our Congressmen asking the defeat of this so-called "anti-racketeering" bill, and after its passage to President Truman requesting his veto. All efforts to prevent this bill from becoming a law failed.

H.R. 2788 (Gwynne):

This measure, which failed to pass, would have established a 1-year statute of limitations for the filing of suits under the Wage-Hour Law. Letters opposing this bill were sent by the Federation to members of Congress.

S. 1561 and H.R. 6997:

Wires and long distance telephone calls were utilized in helping in the passage of this legislation giving additional relief in the form of back-pay to the former Wake Island employees who were captured and imprisoned by the Japanese during the war. The Federation has been especially gratified at the successful outcome of this last phase of its long fight for justice for these men.

H.R. 6672:

Letters were sent to California congressmen urging support of H.R. 6672, dealing with and making an appropriation for the National Scientific Foundation and Social Science Research. The response was excellent.

H.R. 6576 and H.R. 6577:

These bills were introduced by Congressman Voorhis of California, amending the Social Security Act so as to authorize states to use amounts in their unemployment insurance funds to make disability insurance payments. The Federation's immediate interest in this legislation was that it would enable California's new disability insurance law to go into effect on December 1, 1946, rather than May 21, 1947.

Your Secretary immediately contacted Nelson Cruikshank, Director of Social Insurance Activities for the American Federation of Labor, who testified before Congress on behalf of these bills. President Green also intervened directly in support of them with Congressman Doughton, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

In the closing days of the last Congress, these proposed amendments were attached to the omnibus Social Security Bill, which passed both houses and was signed by President Truman. As a result, \$104,000,000 contributed by California workers during 1944 and 1945 were returned to the state and the disability insurance program began to function.

Governmental Reorganization Plans:

Congress passed a bill authorizing the President of the United States to submit plans anent reorganization of the Federal Government departments, bureaus and agencies. President William Green opposed Plans Two and Three because Plan Two would abolish the United States Employees Compensation Commission and transfer its functions to a single administrator, thus rendering this commission dependent. Plan Three would retain control of United States Steam Boat Inspection Service in the Coast Guard. Prior to the war, the U. S. Steam Boat Service was under civilian control, and that is the desire of the Seafarers' International Union and the Masters, Mates and Pilots. Senators were wired to oppose Plans Two and Three. The whole bill was defeated in the House.

Forest Service:

Letters were sent to Senators requesting restoration of deficiency funds for the Forest Service to reestablish the needed recreational facilities of which the workers avail themselves in the various state and national parks.

Status of USES:

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor agreed on a compromise bill to return employment service to states, includ-

ing important safeguards and standards supported by AFL. Your Secretary contacted the Governor to oppose the position of unemployment compensation directors, who were opposed to maintaining standards recommended by Senate Committee.

Federal—1947

Action by the Federation in regard to bills introduced during the first session of the 80th Congress was as follows:

All the affiliated unions and councils were circularized with letters calling their attention to the need of contacting their congressmen and senators requesting them to oppose the various anti-labor bills pending in Congress. Numerous articles were also printed in the News Letter urging the membership to write their representatives in Congress in order to counteract the pressure in Washington in behalf of anti-labor measures.

The Federation has also contacted directly the California congressmen, requesting that they oppose those bills which would not only seriously weaken the trade union movement, if they would not destroy them entirely, but would work severe hardship on management as well, and produce general chaos and confusion in labor-management relations.

Taft-Hartley Bill:

Outstanding among federal anti-labor measures were the Hartley and Taft bills, H.R. 3020 and S. 1126.

In April, analyzing the effect of these bills on labor, should they be enacted, Joseph A. Padway, AGL Chief Counsel, stated in part:

"The 'House Anti-Labor Bill,' and that is what it really is, is pure, unadulterated Fascism as we have come to understand that term. Enactment of either the Senate or the House Bill would unquestionably destroy the trade union movement within a short time.

"The bill which was approved by the House would effectively destroy every constitutional right of workers, such as the right to organize, the right to be free from employer domination and the right to bargain collectively for improved working conditions.

"It would vest in the employer the right to deny workers the foregoing constitutional and other fundamental rights. Employers would be herewith furnished the weapons and tools with which to destroy any and all trade unions in the country. In supplement of the powers vested in the employer, the Government reserves to itself similar powers effectively to destroy trade

unions by imposing prohibitions upon labor under which a free trade union cannot function or survive.

"The Government, under this House bill, would take over the internal functions of trade unions, and any interference with the Government's regulations by the unions or by their officials would be subject to injunctive decree and penalty of fines and imprisonment for violation of such decree.

"Under this bill, workers no longer would be free men and trade unionism would no longer continue as a free institution."

Expressing belief that Senate and House anti-labor proposals, if enacted into law, would give rise to countless legal questions and develop into endless legislation, Mr. Padway asserted:

"The House bill was written by employer lawyers. There is no doubt about that. It has been charged by George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL, that this bill was written by representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers. It bears all the earmarks of such authorship, both in its provisions and in its draftsmanship."

Mr. Padway also listed the outstanding provisions of the Senate-House bills, detailing wherein both measures were in agreement, and discussed the more punitive items in the House bill.

"Definition of secondary boycotts, as contained in the House bill, includes what we have always regarded as primary boycotts.

"The ban on mass picketing probably will be constructed to limit picketing to one picket at each entrance, no matter how large the plant.

"The effect of the bill would be to repeal the National Labor Relations Act.

"Unions cannot live or function under this bill. The threat of court injunctions will hang over their heads in connection with their everyday activities.

"No corporation or business is required to make such detailed financial reports to stockholders as unions would be required to submit to all members under the Hartley Bill approved by the House."

The bills were passed by the respective houses of Congress and went into conference committee. The conference bill which emerged contained most of the harshest provisions in both the original bills. This measure was approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives and sent to the President. On June 20, President Truman vetoed the bill. The House overrode the President's veto that same day. But a few

senators opposed to the measure managed to delay a vote in the Senate until June 23. On that day, however, the Senate likewise overrode the President's veto.

At this writing, the Federation is engaged, through its Legal Department, in making a thorough analysis of this Act, which will be made available to all of the affiliated organizations. Meantime, we list below the provisions of the Act which were effective immediately, and those which will go into effect August 23, 1947, 60 days after enactment:

Changes Which Went Into Effect On June 23, 1947

1. Strikes imperiling national health or safety may be enjoined by government action for 80 days.
2. Unions may be sued for breach of contract or damages resulting from "unlawful" strikes, secondary boycotts, or jurisdictional disputes.
3. Employees of the federal government may not participate in any strike.
4. New contracts containing provisions for check-off and health and welfare funds must meet the requirements of the new law.
5. The President may appoint the additional members of the NLRB and the General Counsel of the Board provided for in the new law.
6. Congress may begin a thorough investigation of labor relations.

Changes Effective on August 23

1. Union unfair labor practices go into effect, and unions may become liable for back pay in certain cases.
2. The General Counsel of the NLRB takes charge of the investigation and prosecution of unfair labor practices.
3. The NLRB must seek injunctions against certain strikes and secondary boycotts, and may seek them against other unfair labor practices.
4. Closed-shop contracts may not be executed, and union-shop contracts become subject to certain conditions.
5. Strikes are subject to 60-day postponement where employees are working under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement.
6. Employers may discriminate against

supervisors and refuse to recognize supervisors' unions.

7. The right to exercise free speech is expanded to cover all statements not expressly coercive.

8. State laws prohibiting the closed shop and other forms of union security prevail.

9. New rules for certifications and unit determinations go into effect.

10. New rules of evidence applying to Board hearings and to reviewing courts go into effect.

Later Changes

1. All existing closed-shop, union-shop, maintenance-of-membership or other union-security agreements entered into prior to June 23, 1947, are valid and enforceable for the full term of the agreement, even if that agreement has two or three or more years to run.

If such an agreement is renewed or extended, automatically or otherwise, at any time after August 22, 1947, the union security provision is no longer operative.

Up until August 22, 1947, however, unions may negotiate any type of closed-shop or union-security agreement, but these can be made only for a period of one year.

2. All check-off agreements executed prior to June 23, 1947, continue in full force and effect until their expiration date is reached, or until July 1, 1948, whichever date occurs first.

Unlike closed-shop provisions, check-off provisions may not be extended or renewed or renegotiated after June 23, 1947. Any check-off agreement, therefore, which is made after June 23, 1947, whether it is a new agreement or an extension or renewal of an old agreement must comply with the new law in order to avoid both criminal and injunctive proceedings.

3. Outstanding certifications of the NLRB are not affected until a year from the date of certification, or if a collective bargaining agreement is currently in effect, until a year has elapsed or the contract has expired, whichever occurs first.

Between June 23 and August 23, 1947

1. Almost all rules developed under the original NLRA remain in effect.

2. Certifications may be issued based on rules developed under the old NLRA, notwithstanding the rule changes forced by

the new law, but the certification may be effective for only one year.

3. Union unfair labor practices, as defined by the new law, which are committed during this period perhaps may not be prosecuted.

Portal-to-Portal Pay Bill:

This bill, H.R. 2157 (Gwynne), was strongly but unsuccessfully opposed by labor. It was signed by President Truman in May. Its principal provisions are as follows:

1. Bans existing portal-to-portal claims except those based on activities which were compensable by employers through contract, custom or practice. This ban includes activities taking place during the work day as well as before and after.

2. Permits compromise of past claims if there is a dispute on whether contract or custom would have required payment.

3. Bans future claims for portal activities outside the work day unless such activities are compensable by contract or custom.

4. Permits employers to plead "good faith" reliance on government rulings as an excuse for failure to pay wages due under the law.

5. Sets a two-year statute of limitations on filing of future suits under all three acts.

Wagner-Elender-Taft Housing Bill:

This bill, S. 866, embodies the thinking of the American Federation of Labor in relation to the nation-wide housing shortage, and its deeply considered recommendations for the solution of this tremendous problem. See subsection "Housing Problem" in the first part of this report for the background of this legislation and the proposals it makes.

Health Plans

In regard to federal legislation dealing with health plans, Senators Taft, Ball and Smith introduced S. 545 as against the National Health Insurance Bill, S. 1320. The only Californians invited to testify in Washington were representatives of the California Medical Association, the California Physicians' Service, and Assemblyman Geddes, sponsor in the state legislature of bills advocated by the California Medical Association.

Your Secretary released a vigorous protest of this procedure as well as an ex-

pression of opinion concerning the merits of the Taft-Ball-Smith bill as compared with the National Health Insurance bill. This statement, which was authorized by President William Green, was entered into the record in both Houses.

Your Secretary's statement not only opposed the one-sided procedure followed by the Congressional Committee in hearing testimony regarding such an important question, but revealed the role of the California Medical Association in California as a lobbying organization willing to engage in the most flagrant violations of good citizenship in its attempts to halt both the march of compulsory health insurance and even the organization by consumers or doctors of comprehensive medical plans which would not be under the domination of the medical trust.

The California Physicians' Service was originally started with the purpose of halting a movement to provide really comprehensive medical care to the people of this state at rates commensurate with their income and under a system protective of their rights. This monopolistic organization has constantly raised its rates and decreased its services, without even making a pretense of consulting the people who have to pay the bills.

The reason why many members of unions belong to the California Physicians' Service and pay its exorbitant rates for inadequate care is that they are denied the opportunity of participating in comprehensive plans. The few plans in California which are not under medical society control and which find it quite possible to offer complete medical care—such as the Kaiser Plan, for instance—were established and are maintained only over the vigorous opposition of organized medicine in this state.

The bill that was sponsored in the California state legislature by Mr. Geddes is dealt with in the separately issued legislative report, so that further discussion of it here would be superfluous. Nevertheless, it is evident that the California Medical Association and the National Medical Association are in favor of compulsory health plans, if they do the dictating, but oppose prepaid health plans if they are geared to serve the interest of the workers.

The Taft Bill, S. 545, is based on charity and is not a comprehensive bill that would provide medical care to the workers.

S. 1320, on the other hand, is based on the principle of furnishing adequate medical care to the workers who would pay for it through deductions from their wages, and the care would be commensurate with the payments.

The Federation has not only fought for the prepaid medical health plan on a state level, but it has done everything possible to fight for such legislation on a national level.

Other Legislation:

In addition to paying close attention to the general over-all picture of federal anti-labor legislation, the Federation has been extremely active in opposing Senate Bill 912, which would repeal the 160-acre limitation on water supplied by public money to private lands in the Central Valley of California. In fact, the whole move is designed to weaken the various reclamation projects in Western United States in behalf of land monopolists. The Federation not only contacted the California congressmen regarding this matter, but made special arrangements to have spokesmen, both local and national, present at the hearings on this bill in Washington. The various Western Federations were also contacted and their cooperation requested in this campaign to resist efforts to destroy these large reclamation projects in behalf of the people, so that they can receive cheap water rights.

Another federal measure that received the particular attention of the Federation was Senate Bill 724, which provides for continued importation of foreign farm workers, mainly Mexican, by the Department of Agriculture. This action was protested to the Senate Committee on Labor, as well as to the California senators. The move is designed to provide cheap labor for the cotton interests, which are expanding in California. In fact, due to the bill's ambiguous definition of agricultural labor, for which purpose these workers are allegedly to be used, they would be available for other projects which could be considered industrial in character. Not only is this unnecessary, because of the availability of sufficient manpower, but the importation of these cheaply paid workers from Mexico offers a threat to the whole wage structure of California workers. The measure was passed, however, and \$11,000,000 appropriated for this purpose, in spite of labor's opposition.

A bill has, however, been submitted by the Federation to the state legislature, designed to prevent the importation of these foreign workers into California. The Federation will do its utmost to obtain the passage of this measure.

An additional item of special interest and concern to the Federation was the proposed cut in the appropriations for the Department of Labor. Among other things

this would eliminate the essential services of the Department of Conciliation and Wage and Hour Division, abolish the Division of Labor Standards, seriously curtail activities and services of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as well as eliminate important activities of the Davis-Bacon Division. Protests were written to Senator Knowland, member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and through the News Letter and circularization, the unions were urged to bring full pressure to bear on their congressmen.

State

A complete report on the activities and results of the 1947 session of the legislative will be found in the Federation's separately issued legislative report.

Federation Legislative Committee

At the December 1946 meeting of the Executive Council President Real appointed the following legislative committee to work with and assist your Secretary in his capacity as Legislative Representative of the Federation: Vice-Presidents K. G. Bitter, Pat Somerset, Harry Finks and Robert Ash, as well as President Real and your Secretary. Vice-President Charles A. Roe was named as alternate. The choice of membership on this committee was dictated largely by the need to have as members those who would be available to give their time to this matter and, when necessary, to attend the meetings of the legislature.

Rejection of CIO Collaboration

Although no official request from the CIO had been made to the California State Federation of Labor to permit the CIO to collaborate with the Federation in the legislative work in Sacramento, your Secretary released a statement to the press last December, which was printed in the San Francisco papers, rejecting any such proposal. The Federation's policy has always been to work in collaboration with the Railroad Brotherhoods on legislative matters. A similar statement was subsequently released to the Los Angeles press.

After the legislative session had got under way, a Communist Party-inspired move to hold so-called united front conferences on anti-labor legislation began to spread. Fully endorsed by the Executive Council, the following statement was released for publication by your Secretary:

STATEMENT ON CAMPAIGN AGAINST ANTI-LABOR LEGISLATION

Concerted efforts are now being made by

the Communist Party, operating through its peripheral contacts — especially those associated with the labor movement—to exploit the current anti-labor legislative campaign for its own ends by utilizing labor's mounting opposition and resentment.

Recognizing the growing indignation on the part of the rank and file of labor against the threatening drive to weaken unionism and deprive them of their constitutional rights, the Communists and their allies are seizing the splendid opportunity offered by the situation to pose as champions of the working class. This has motivated the many maneuvers that have been initiated to establish so-called united front conferences on anti-labor legislation. Such conferences open up numerous contacts to them, and afford them an excellent chance to try once more to reestablish a connection with the American Federation of Labor.

By action of the California State Federation of Labor's convention, it was decided that the Federation is capable, with its own resources and strength, of efficiently combatting the anti-labor attacks that are now being made. This does not mean in the slightest degree that the Federation wishes to eschew support and cooperation from any legitimate source. Quite the contrary. The Federation welcomes assistance on its legislative program from any progressive-minded citizens' organization or legitimate trade union. And that is precisely what is happening now.

The Federation must, however, guard its own integrity and protect its own legislative program. It is obliged, therefore, to proceed autonomously in effectuating its program. It is one thing to work in cooperation with other groups and organizations, but it is quite another thing to risk the loss of our much cherished autonomy, and of our freedom of action and independence of thought, by collaborating with any proposed organization or in any set-up that would jeopardize these rights which we will not relinquish.

This is exactly what is involved in the present campaign to ensnare the American Federation of Labor unions into organizations with strength that exists only on paper, and with objectives that do not parallel and cannot harmonize with those which the California State Federation of Labor seeks to attain.

This year the Federation has analyzed approximately 1500 bills of interest to the organized labor movement. No other organization has done anything comparable. These bills have been classified into "good," "bad" and "to be watched." An elaborate

system is now being maintained in Sacramento, with a staff of competent and skilled technicians to protect legislatively the rights of labor. No one can show where the Federation has missed a single opportunity, or has been lax in any way in its alertness to champion labor's interests at Sacramento.

The Federation's program is not only a negative one, in the sense of opposing anti-labor bills. It has also introduced a substantial number of pro-labor measures in regard to workmen's compensation, unemployment benefits, disability benefits, women and minors, veterans, state employees, and others, covering every phase of interest to wage earners in California. This is by far the most comprehensive program that is being applied in Sacramento, as far as labor is concerned.

If the people who are so busily agitating and creating spurious organizations, are genuinely interested in fighting anti-labor legislation and supporting legislation favorable to labor, they will support the Federation's program. Since there is no reason why they cannot give such support, this would really be a test of their sincerity.

Because of these considerations, the Federation has avoided any entanglements with uncredited elements who are seeking to intrude in the field of labor for purposes best known to themselves. We have had considerable experience in the past with seeing all constructive action completely nullified by the participation of groups directly or indirectly associated with the Communist Party, or under its influence.

We believe these facts should be sufficiently compelling for all of the AFL unions to retain their organizational integrity and comprehensive legislative program, and we are confident that the true friends of labor and the progressively-minded citizens of California will give us their unstinted support.

Convention Legislative Resolutions

Resolutions calling for legislation which were passed by the Convention are listed herewith, with the number of the bill which was introduced in each case, as follows:

Workmen's Compensation (New Legislation):

Resolution No. 54: To establish the weekly earnings of an injured employee at the time of his injury as the basis for computing benefits, instead of his past earnings.

A question arose as to the effect of such a bill, and after due consideration the

Legislative Committee decided not to introduce it.

Resolution No. 58: To enlarge the medical staff of the Industrial Accident Commission.

AB 172 and SB 179.

Resolution No. 59: To make permanent the \$30 maximum weekly benefit in effect during the war, and to increase the minimum weekly benefit to \$15.

AB 129, AB 205 and AB 206.

Resolution No. 178: To bring workers in agricultural and related employment within the coverage of the Act.

AB 748.

Resolution No. 209: To provide that an injured employee may choose his own physician to determine the full extent of his injury.

AB 290.

Workmen's Compensation (Repeat Legislation):

Resolution No. 50: To provide full compensation for both temporary and permanent disability.

Introduced in 1945 as **AB 134**, by Maloney. Before passage it was amended to include a limitation of 75% of the permanent disability.

AB 204 and SB 259.

Resolutions No. 51 and No. 113: To prevent discrimination in the employment of formerly injured workers.

Introduced in 1943 as **AB 482**, by Brady and others, but failed to pass.

AB 414 and SB 613.

Resolution No. 52: To provide that no sums paid as indemnity for disability are to be deducted from death benefits.

Introduced in 1945 as **AB 1291**, by Carey and others.

AB 378 and SB 256.

Resolutions No. 53 and No. 203: To eliminate 7-day waiting period.

Introduced in 1943 as **AB 395**, by McMillan, and in 1945 as **AB 303**, by Dunn.

AB 233.

Resolution No. 55: To provide that attorney's fees are to be paid by insurance carriers in addition to awards.

Introduced in 1943 as **AB 506**, by O'Day, and in 1945 as **AB 136**, by Burkhalter and others.

AB 309 and SB 216.

Resolution No. 72: To improve existing provisions for protection of firefighters suffering from heart and lung weaknesses resulting from their occupation.

The 1945 bill which made some improvement in these provisions—**AB 1179**, by Dunn and Sheridan—was amended before passage to strike out the hernia provision

desired by the firefighters in addition to heart and pneumonia provisions. At the 1943 session, **AB 418**, by Rosenthal, proposed to bring all cases of hernia, heart trouble and pneumonia within the provisions of the Act.

AB 530, AB 929 and SB 612.

Unemployment Insurance (New Legislation):

Resolution No. 60: To halt the practice of downgrading by Appeals Board by amending Section 57(c) of the Act.

AB 220 and AB 221.

Resolution No. 63: To increase maximum weekly benefit to \$25, and to provide a uniform maximum duration of 26 weeks. (Lengthening of the benefit duration was proposed in **AB 1537**, by Lyons and others, introduced in 1945; failed to pass.)

AB 108, AB 115, SB 217, SB 218, and SB 1112.

Resolution No. 64: To provide for labor representation on Employment Stabilization Commission and administrative boards.

AB 219.

Resolution No. 71: To provide a fixed, reasonably short period of time for (1) determinations; (2) hearings before referees; and (3) decisions by referees.

AB 804, AB 805, and AB 806.

Resolutions No. 232 and No. 237: These resolutions, as originally introduced, requested the repeal of Section 56(a) of the Act, which governs the payment of benefits to employees involved in a labor dispute, but which has been used against employees thrown out of work as the result of a labor dispute in which they, themselves, were not involved.

The Convention adopted the Committee's recommendation to introduce legislation on this matter only if an attempt is made by another group to amend or modify Section 56(a). The Committee believed that no opportunity should be given at this time for employers to introduce amendments which would further restrict this section.

If, however, such an attempt is made, the Federation's legislative representative is to introduce legislation repealing Section 56(a), and adding a new subdivision (5) to Section 58(a) to provide that an individual shall be disqualified for benefits if "he voluntarily left his work because of a trade dispute and continues out of work by reason of the fact that the trade dispute is still in active progress in the establishment in which he was employed."

This legislation would replace the present indefinite period of disqualification by a fixed period.

Unemployment Insurance (Repeat Legislation):

Resolution No. 62: To eliminate specific exemptions from subject employment, and to provide coverage for all individuals performing services for wages 1943: **AB 597**, by Lyons, proposed to remove agricultural labor from excluded employment.

1945: **AB 127**, by Gaffney and others, provided that all services performed for remuneration should be deemed employment subject to the Act. **AB 169**, by Lyons, provided coverage for agricultural workers and domestics in private homes. **AB 312**, by Burkhalter, provided coverage for employees of religious, charitable, scientific, literary and educational non-profit organizations.

AB 251 and SB 614, AB 310, AB 313 and AB 314.

Resolution No. 65: To repeal merit rating provisions of the Act.

Introduced in 1945 as **AB 1438**, by Maloney, but failed to pass.

AB 816.

Resolution No. 190: To amend Act so as to provide adequate health, hospitalization, dental care, maternity, etc. insurance, under the existing agency administering the Unemployment Insurance program.

Introduced in 1945, as **AB 800**, by Woltenberg and others.

After lengthy consideration, the Legislative Committee decided that the Federation would not introduce a bill of its own, but would work to include our program in amendments to the Governor's health bill.

Bartenders (New Legislation):

Resolution No. 129: To repeal 12 o'clock closing law for liquor industry, both in "on-sale" establishments and liquor stores, and revert to original hours of from 6 a. m. to 2 a. m.

This did not require legislation, inasmuch as the midnight closing was a wartime emergency measure due to expire six months after the formal declaration of the end of the war by the President. Unless legislation is passed making the midnight closing permanent, the expiration date is June 30, 1947.

Resolution No. 130: To prohibit dispensing of liquor in any form by female persons other than an individual owner.

AB 1655.

Beauticians and Barbers (New Legislation):

Resolution No. 5: To prohibit issuing of a temporary license to any applicant who

has not taken the State Cosmetology Board examination.

AB 2454.

Resolution No. 234: To regulate barber schools in the interest of safeguarding the health and welfare of the public, as follows:

(1) Prohibit students with less than 200 hours' training from performing services for which a charge is made; (2) Prohibit posting of prices in school windows or doors, as well as the use of tickets, etc., allowing a discount; (3) Prohibit instructors from doing so-called finishing or cleaning-up work to complete student's work; (4) Require application of all prevailing health and safety regulations to such schools; (5) Prohibit out-of-state licensed barbers or licensed apprentice barbers from performing services for which a charge is made, confining them to instruction alone.

(These provisions are contained in the substitute resolution adopted by the Convention. The original resolution asked for the enactment of the provisions contained in **AB 2147**, introduced in 1945 by Pelletier, but these are completely inadequate when compared to the above-provisions.)

AB 2453.

Beauticians and Barbers (Repeat Legislation):

Resolution No. 4: To establish minimum price schedules for various items of beauty service, similar to provisions in the State Barber Law.

Introduced in 1943 as **AB 313**, by Bashiore, and **AB 1363**, by Brady; in 1945, introduced as **AB 298**, by Doyle and Thomas, and **AB 301**, by Rosenthal and others.

AB 2451.

Resolution No. 121: To provide for a full-time Cosmetology Board.

Introduced in 1943 as **AB 1652**, by Gaffney and Berry; in 1945 as **AB 299**, by Doyle and Thomas.

AB 2452.

Fire Fighters (New Legislation):

Resolution No. 73: To provide a 48-hour week for fire fighters.

(In connection with this resolution, your Secretary received a communication from Brother McNamara, President of the Federation Fire Fighters of California, which set forth, for inclusion in the bill when it was drawn up, the method by which the 48-hour week should be achieved, as follows: (1) Reduction from 72 to 66 hours to take place 6 months after the effective date of the law; (2) After this, a 6-hour

weekly reduction every 6 months until the 48-hour week is reached.)

AB 532.

Resolution No. 123: To require all fire insurance underwriters acting in the State of California to contribute 2% of all premiums on fire insurance policies sold in California toward the fire pension funds of the various California cities.

(A letter was received authorizing us not to prepare this legislation.)

Housing (New Legislation):

Resolution No. 181: This resolution, introduced by Cooks No. 44 and Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, of San Francisco, called for legislation providing for:

(1) Appointment of housing expediter; (2) Inclusion of "merchant marine" in definition of a veteran; (3) Setting up of emergency machinery to aid communities and educational institutions in meeting critical housing needs, and appropriation of \$35,000,000 for this purpose; (4) Adoption of rent control legislation in the event national controls are lifted; (5) Amendment of Community Redevelopment Act so that committees may be in a position to meet requirement of Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, when passed, for communities to participate financially in any aid provided by Federal government in a redevelopment program; (6) Establishment of a permanent agency to aid communities by guaranteeing loans of local redevelopment agencies and providing annual subsidies to eliminate slums and blighted areas; (7) Authorization to guarantee loans and provide subsidies to aid local housing authorities in providing housing for families unable to obtain homes under ordinary processes of private enterprise, with an annual appropriation of \$5,000,000 for a redevelopment program, and \$5,000,000 for providing decent housing for low-income families; (8) Appropriation of sufficient funds to provide permanent dormitories and family units to meet expanding needs of state's educational institutions at a cost which students can afford to pay; (9) Appropriation of sufficient funds for recreational facilities in war housing projects, since federal support was withdrawn on March 1, 1946.

The Legislative Committee considered this matter carefully and came to the conclusion that the introduction of bills covering these points was not feasible at this session.

Old Age Pensions (New Legislation):

Resolution No. 180: To improve Old Age

Pension Relief by legislation incorporating the following planks:

(1) Eligibility age reduced from 65 to 60 years; (2) Monthly allowance increased to \$60; (3) Responsibility of relatives removed; (4) Value of allowable property owned increased from \$3,000 to \$5000; (5) Spouse to be permitted to have \$75 per month for personal needs from own income before being required to contribute towards support of husband or wife; (6) Declared need and minimum payments to be raised at least semi-annually in proportion to increased living costs.

AB 757 and AJR 15, AB 138 and SB 953, AB 124, AB 478, and SB 190.

Resolution No. 142: To liberalize Old Age Pension Laws.

Resolution No. 169: To revise drastically provisions and intent of Old Age Pension Laws in order to provide compensation that will enable pensioners to live decently.

Resolution No. 198: To liberalize existing provisions of Social Security Act so as to allow full pensions to those who have reached 60 years of age, and to bring benefits in line with advanced living costs.

The above resolutions, which were endorsed by the Executive Board at its July meeting, were covered by the bills for Resolution No. 180.

State, County and Municipal Employees (New Legislation):

Resolution No. 17: To extend present law to include state institutions within the provisions of the State Code governing barbering.

AB 203.

Resolution No. 18: To establish commissary stores on grounds of remotely located institutions and permit employees to purchase commodities there at reasonable prices.

AB 208.

Resolution No. 19: To include public employees within the provisions of the Labor Code, thus giving them the same protection provided by the Labor Code for those in private employment.

AB 250 and SB 607.

Resolution No. 20: To establish the right of state employees to seek affiliation with the union of their own choosing, without fear of discrimination, etc.; also to establish machinery for adjustment of grievances which are not under the jurisdiction of the Personnel Board.

AB 250 and SB 607.

Resolution No. 21: To change existing seniority methods for state employees,

in order to fully protect seniority rights.

AB 195, AB 196, AB 197, AB 198, AB 199, AB 200, AB 201, and AB 202.

Resolution No. 22: To secure a 40-hour basic work week for all state employees.

AB 292 and SB 611.

Resolution No. 23: To provide for reimbursement of cost of personal property damaged by patients in state institutions, in performance of an employee's duties.

AB 210.

Resolution No. 24: To improve present inadequate State Employees' Retirement Act.

It was the opinion of the Legislative Committee that the only legislation required at this time was the appointment of an Interim Committee to study this question—which would necessitate the appointment of an appropriate chairman.

Resolution No. 43: To blanket employees of the University of California into the State Civil Service System.

Introduction of this legislation was not considered feasible at this time.

Resolution No. 47: To provide for a 26-day annual leave for public employees, as well as for those in private employment.

AB 133 and SB 147.

Resolution No. 92: To create a method that will make it possible for all public employees to enjoy the benefits of the California State Retirement Act where at the present no Pension Fund exists.

AB 312.

Resolution No. 223: This calls for a series of measures to meet the fundamental problems resulting from the return of USES to the state, not only to maintain efficiency within the State Employment Service, but to protect the employment status of its personnel.

Resolution No. 224: To permit return of Federal retirement contributions to USES employees who are returned to state service.

No bills were introduced for Resolutions No. 223 and No. 224 as these matters are pending before the State Personnel Board.

Taxes (New Legislation):

Resolution No. 199: To provide that no (federal or) state income tax be levied on income under \$5,000 derived solely from wages.

AB 211 and SB 1034.

Resolution No. 208: To repeal state sales tax.

On October 15, 1946, Attorney Charles Scully presented the views of the California State Federation of Labor before the Senate Committee on State and Local

Taxation. Briefly, in addition to urging a revision of the entire tax structure of the state, our statement contained the following specific points:

(1) We oppose not only any increase in the state sales tax, but the tax itself; (2) We advocate exempting from the state income tax all incomes under \$5000 which are derived solely from wages; (3) We recommend a sharp increase in inheritance taxes; (4) In firmly opposing any municipal sales tax, we urge local communities in need of increased revenues to revise and bring up to date their assessment policies.

At this session of the legislature the Federation has supported legislation embodying these points.

Teachers (New Legislation):

Resolution No. 77: To obtain higher salaries for teachers.

New legislation was unnecessary in view of the increase voted at the last general election.

Resolution No. 221: Measures to provide that (1) Extra-curricular duties performed after the completion of a teacher's 6-hour day are to be paid for by the Board of Education in each school district at the rate of time and one-half; (2) Clerical help is to be provided by such Boards for all clerical duties performed beyond those required by actual classroom and subject classwork; (3) The pupil load per teacher is to be limited to 30 in all classrooms.

AB 917, AB 918, and AB 919.

Resolution No. 227: To provide that trades instructors in all schools receive the prevailing union wage scale for journeymen in the respective crafts in the building and construction trades.

AB 665.

Other Legislation (New):

Resolution No. 3: To place a penalty on any employer who wilfully hires an alien (Mexican national) subject to deportation under existing U. S. Immigration Laws, which govern contracts of Mexican nationals.

AB 182.

Resolution No. 15: To create a committee for the purchase of blind-made products, by various state departments. This committee is to be appointed by the Governor, to serve without compensation, and to consist of a private citizen conversant with the employment problems of the blind and a representative from each of a number of state departments.

It was agreed that the union introducing

this resolution would prepare a bill which we would support.

Resolution No. 38: To amend Labor Code so as to provide that an employer who withholds from an employee any part of a wage agreed upon through collective bargaining shall pay the employee, as damages, not less than double the amount of wages unlawfully withheld.

AB 255 and SB 615.

Resolution No. 41: To amend the 8-hour law for women so as to provide for payment at the rate of double-time for all hours worked in excess of 8 in any one day, as a penalty for violation of the law.

AB 254 and SB 591.

Resolution No. 42: To enact a state Fair Labor Standards Act, providing a 40-hour maximum work week with time and one-half for all work in excess of 40 hours for all employees not covered by the Federal Act.

AB 1922.

Resolution No. 74: To redefine the term "casual labor" in the Labor Code to exclude persons regularly employed for more than 30 working days in any calendar year by employers in the same industry, and located in a county or city and county where the industry is not seasonal or is not related to agricultural production or processing.

A letter was sent to the Screen Extras Guild, who introduced this resolution, explaining this legislation was not necessary.

Resolution No. 84: To restrict and regulate the issuance of additional fish reduction plant permits in order to prevent monopoly.

Introduction of legislation was not required; the Federation supported existing bills.

Resolution No. 85: To have funds appropriated by the state to carry on medical research into the causes and cure of industrial accidents and diseases, and to establish, a research department either within the Industrial Accident Commission or in the state-supported universities.

AB 263 and SB 169.

Resolution No. 106: To appropriate a sum sufficient to provide, for the maximum number of thirty members of the Post Band at the State Veterans' Home, a minimum monthly pay of \$30, or a maximum of \$45.

AB 209.

Resolution No. 168: To abolish chauffeurs' license fee provision in Motor Vehicle Act.

AB 132.

Resolution No. 170: To enact permanent

legislation continuing an adequate child care program.

Introduction of legislation was not directed by resolution as adopted.

Resolution No. 174: To provide minimum standards for, and registration of probation and parole officers.

(Introduction of legislation was not directed by resolution; the Federation supported appropriate legislation.)

Resolution No. 183: To outlaw private employment agencies.

The Federation was advised by its attorneys that such legislation would be unconstitutional.

Resolution No. 192: To provide for male employees who must work standing, the 10-minute rest period every 2½ hours now guaranteed to women employees under the same conditions.

The rest period for women employees referred to above is part of the Industrial Welfare Commission's Order No. 18—"Sanitary Regulations"—not a provision in the Labor Code. This resolution erroneously assumed the law to be what it is not.

Resolution No. 197: To guarantee every worker an adequate annual income.

This was one of the resolutions referred to the Executive Council by the Convention. At its July meeting, the Council adopted the Secretary's recommendation that he be guided at Sacramento by the position the State Federation of Labor has always taken in supporting federal and state minimum wage legislation. No specific legislation seems to have been called for.

Resolution No. 200: To attach a rider to all appropriation bills specifically prohibiting expenditure of any public moneys for the purchase of any additional printing equipment (letter press or planographic) by any tax-supported institution or for the repair, maintenance, housing by such institutions, except the State Printing Office in Sacramento.

This did not require the introduction of legislation.

Other Legislation (Repeat)

Resolution No. 81: To enact a state Norris-LaGuardia Act.

This was last sponsored by the Federation in 1941, in AB 304 by Cronin. A similar bill was introduced at the same time by Shelley—SB 432.

Constitutional Amendments General Election, November 1946

The following constitutional amendments and initiative measures, which appeared on the ballot at the general election on No-

vember 5, 1946, were endorsed or opposed respectively by the Federation, by action of the Executive Council, as follows:

Proposition No. 1, Veterans' Bond Act of 1946.

Analysis:

This proposed the adoption of the Veterans' Bond Act of 1946, providing for the issuance of \$1,000 bonds in the total sum of one hundred million dollars, to be deposited in a fund to be used for veterans' farms and homes, as provided in the Veteran Farm and Home Purchase Act of 1943.

Action of Executive Council:

The Council endorsed Proposition No. 1.
Proposition No. 3, Public Schools.
(Initiative Measure.)

Analysis:

This initiative proposed to amend Articles 9 and 13 of the State Constitution to provide as follows:

1. Establishment of a minimum annual salary of \$2,400 per year for all teachers.
2. That the legislature shall appropriate into the state school fund not less than \$120 per year for each pupil, on an average daily attendance basis.
3. That from such fund each public school district shall receive not less than \$90 per pupil, average daily attendance, and not less than \$2,400 per year per district.
4. Authorization for local authorities to determine amount of money to be raised by local school district, etc., taxes.
5. Prohibition against the transfer of any school or college to any authority not under the public school system.
6. That as far as any portion of the state contribution made to a chartered city, etc., is concerned; which portion goes into a retirement fund, such shall be deemed a city, etc., contribution, and not a state contribution.
7. That from the revenues of the state shall first be set aside funds sufficient for the support of the state school, and if that amount is insufficient and additional amounts cannot be raised by direct taxes on real and personal property because of constitutional prohibition, additional funds shall be raised through any and all other lawful means.

Action of Executive Council:

The Council voted to support Proposition No. 3.

Proposition No. 4, Veterans.**Analysis:**

This proposed the amendment of Article 4, Section 31 of the State Constitution to allow use of state funds and credit for the purchase not only of veterans' homes and farms, but also of any business or any interest therein, supplies, equipment, machinery or tools to be used by a veteran in a gainful occupation.

Action of Executive Council:

The Council voted to support this Proposition.

Proposition No. 11, Fair Employment Practice Act. (Initiative Measure.)**Action of Executive Council:**

Action on this Proposition was taken by the 44th Annual Convention, which went on record to support the Proposition in the general election. No action, therefore, by the Executive Council was necessary, other than to carry out the Convention's decision to support the measure.

Proposition No. 12, Amendment of Laws Adopted by Initiative.**Analysis:**

This proposed an amendment to Article 4 of the State Constitution allowing the legislature to either amend or repeal any initiative, provided the repeal or amendment shall be submitted to the people in the manner and method prescribed by the legislature.

In view of the fact that the theory of the initiative was to allow the people to legislate directly where they desire, this would appear to have the effect of allowing the legislature a similar right of referendum on all initiatives.

Action of Executive Council:

The Council voted that the Federation would oppose Proposition No. 12.

Proposition No. 13, Provides State School Fund Would Produce \$80 and \$90 per Pupil, Etc.**Analysis:**

This proposes to amend Articles 9 and 13 of the State Constitution to:

1. Increase the state contribution for elementary schools from \$30 to \$80, and for high schools from \$30 to \$90.
2. Repeals the provision requiring contributions from the counties, etc., equal in amount to the state contributions for elementary schools and double the amount for high schools, but continues the present provision

that school districts, etc., may levy taxes through the boards of supervisors for funds for state education.

3. Amends the provisions that all of state contributions, and at least 60% of the county, etc., contributions shall be used solely for teachers' salaries. It provides that not less than 60/80 of the state elementary contribution and not less than 66/90 of the state high school contributions shall be used exclusively for teachers' salaries.
4. Contains saving clause that no change shall apply to any school year prior to June 30, 1947:

Action of Executive Council:

After thorough investigation, it was decided to oppose Proposition No. 13, since if this proposition had passed, it would have provided less money for our public schools than was requested by Proposition No. 3.

Proposition No. 16, Repeal of Educational Poll Tax.**Analysis:**

This provides for the repeal of Article 13, Section 12 of the State Constitution, which sets up an educational poll tax of no less than \$5 per person per year, payable into the state school fund.

Action of Executive Council:

The Council voted to support this Proposition.

Vote on Proposition:

The following propositions, which were endorsed by the Executive Council, were voted upon as follows at the November election:

No. 1: Veterans' Bond Act of 1946. Carried.

No. 3: Public Schools. Carried.

No. 4: Business Loans for Veterans. Carried.

No. 11: Fair Employment Practices Act. Failed to carry.

No. 16: Repeal of Educational Poll Tax. Carried.

The result of the vote on the two propositions opposed by the Federation was as follows:

No. 12: Amendment of Laws Adopted by Initiative. Carried.

No. 13: Allocation of Public School Funds. Failed to carry.

Reapportionment of State Senatorial Districts

By action of the last convention, the Executive Council was instructed to take

whatever appropriate measures might be necessary to initiate a campaign to re-apportion the state senatorial districts. After a thorough discussion the Council voted to postpone action for the time being, since there is ample time to prepare for this matter before the next general election in 1948.

IV LEGAL SERVICES

REPORT OF ATTORNEY CHARLES P. SCULLY

Court Appearances

Scannell v. Murphy

This action, which involves the collection of overtime pay for certain jailers, jail matrons, etc., was tried before Judge Deasy; judgment was rendered in favor of the employees and the court directed that Sheriff Murphy submit a list broken down as to number of hours worked, upon the filing of which, overtime would be determined and payment made.

The Sheriff, through his attorney, made a motion for a new trial, which motion was argued before Judge Deasy and denied. Thereafter, on or about November 25, 1946, the Sheriff, through his attorney, appealed to the California Supreme Court.

The appeal filed in this matter by the Sheriff to the Supreme Court has been transferred to the District Court of Appeal. An extension of time has been granted to the appellants to file their briefs. They should be on file prior to July 1, 1947. Thereafter we shall file reply briefs.

Federal Stores of San Jose

This action was an injunction and damage proceeding brought against the Retail Clerks et al, in San Jose. I conferred with Mr. Todd, Mr. Davis, attorney for the Retail Clerks, Mr. Vail, Mr. Judson and other representatives of the unions involved in this matter, and appeared with Mr. Todd before Judge Foley in San Jose where the question of issuance of an injunction was argued. Subsequent to argument and prior to decision, the dispute was settled and the proceedings were dismissed.

Aetna Casualty & Surety Company et al v. Industrial Accident Commission

This action involves the application of Section 4661 of the Labor Code as amended in 1945, as far as its application to permanent disability ratings made subsequent to September 15, 1945, are concerned. You will recall that this was a Federation bill

and that the Federation took the position that the insurance company was entitled to a 25% credit on all ratings of permanent disability made subsequent to September 15, 1945. The insurance company took the position that it was entitled to a full credit for temporary disability payments made as against permanent disability ratings on any permanent ratings which resulted from an injury prior to September 15, 1945.

The Industrial Accident Commission adopted the view of the State Federation, and the insurance company appealed to the District Court of Appeal in San Francisco. The court, by a unanimous decision, reversed the Industrial Accident Commission and adopted the view of the insurance company.

The Industrial Accident Commission then petitioned the Supreme Court for hearing, which hearing was granted and the matter argued before the court in San Francisco on February 5, 1947. On behalf of the California State Federation of Labor I requested permission of the State Supreme Court to file a brief amicus curiae in this case. The brief was prepared and presented. No decision has been rendered by the court to date.

Remington Rand v. Allied Printing Trades

As attorney for the Organizational Strategy Committee, I have assisted in this proceeding, which involved a complaint for damages and injunctive relief against the Allied Printing Trades Council and certain specified locals for picketing which exists at the establishment in question. In addition to conferences with the officials involved, preparation of affidavits, pleadings, etc., and appearances in court, I also appeared in the offices of the National Labor Relations Board and in hearings before agents of the Board. In this matter an election has been held but as a result of the challenged votes the issue is still in doubt. Pending the determination of the election, further proceedings on the court matter are postponed.

People v. Caspar

The defendant was charged with assault and battery arising out of an alleged incident involving distributors of CIO pamphlets in the vicinity of the San Francisco Labor Temple at 16th and Mission Streets. After several continuances, the charges were dismissed by the San Francisco Municipal Court on May 16, 1947.

People v. Hardy

The defendant was charged with disturbing the peace while constituting part

of a picket line before a restaurant in Burlingame. After several continuances the charges were dismissed by the Burlingame City Court on June 6, 1947.

Harris et al v. Welfare Commission

These cases pending before the California Supreme Court are petitions for writs of mandate to vacate the final minimum wage orders which became effective June 1, 1947. Permission was obtained to file a brief amicus curiae on behalf of the Federation in opposition to the petitions. The brief has been filed and a preliminary conference is set by the court on this matter for Monday, June 16, 1947.

Unemployment Insurance

Hearings Before Referees

July 30 and November 6, 1946: Involved in rehearings before referees called by the Commission with reference to the appeal involving members of Operating Engineers, Local No. 3, employed by Pacific Drydock Company, arising from the Machinists' strike last year.

Appearances Before Appeals Board

July 12, 1946: Presented oral argument in the appeal involving members of Molders Union employed at Pacific Electric Company arising out of the Machinists' strike.

August 30, 1946: Presented oral argument involving the appeal of Operating Engineers, Teamsters, Coppersmiths and numerous other crafts employed by Matson Navigation Company arising out of the Machinists' strike.

September 20, 1946: Presented oral argument involving the appeal of Operating Engineers, Teamsters, Coppersmiths and numerous other crafts employed by Bethlehem, San Francisco, arising out of the Machinists' strike.

October 11, 1946: Presented oral argument involving the appeal of Operating Engineers, Teamsters, Coppersmiths and numerous other crafts employed by Bethlehem-Alameda arising out of the Machinists' strike.

February 20, 1947: Appeared before the Appeals Board in Sacramento and argued the appeal involving members of Molders Union employed at Pacific Electric Company.

Disability Insurance

Meetings

July 8, 1946: Attended an all-day meeting of Labor-Management Committee

called by the Chiefs in San Francisco, to discuss proposed regulations.

July 25, 1946: Attended an all-day meeting of Labor-Management Committee called by the Chiefs in San Francisco, to discuss proposed regulations.

August 1, 1946: Attended an all-day meeting called by the Chiefs in regard to proposed regulations in Los Angeles.

August 26, 1946: Attended hearing called by the Chiefs on proposed regulations in Sacramento, and presented protests on behalf of the State Federation of Labor and argued against protests presented by other organizations. Our basic protest was with reference to denial of part-total benefits to employees. This protest was denied by the Chiefs. The main protest of the insurance and employer groups was with reference to the definition of regular wages, which protest was denied by the Chiefs.

September 5, 1946: Appeared at hearing called by the Appeals Board in Sacramento on the protests presented at the hearing of the Chiefs of the Departments on August 26. I presented arguments on behalf of our protests and opposed the protests presented by other groups. The Board denied our principal protest with reference to part-totals, but granted the protest of the insurance companies on regular wages. As a result of this granting of protest, it was necessary for the Chiefs to propose a new regulation which the insurance companies in turn protested before the Chiefs, but which protest was denied.

November 20, 1946: Attended a hearing in Los Angeles on protest made by myself as representative of the State Federation of Labor with reference to the definition of physicians, and protests made by the insurance companies with reference to the definition of regular wages. My protest has been allowed, but the protests of the insurance companies were denied.

I have had meetings almost daily with representatives of various locals, insurance agents and brokers and representatives of insurance companies in regard to policies issued under the Act. I have also analyzed and transmitted information to various unions as far as certain proposed policies submitted to me for consideration were concerned.

In addition, I have attended various meetings at which both representatives of labor and insurance companies were present to discuss specific plans offered for approval. Such meetings were held with representatives of the Machinists' Union, various representatives of the Building Trades Council,

and various representatives of the Chauffeurs' Union, among others.

Miscellaneous Matters in re Unemployment Insurance

July 17, 1946: Attended meeting with Mr. Haggerty held with Mr. Bryant and the staff of the Department in regard to the proposed procedures covering multiple-state agreement on payment of benefits.

October 7, 1946: Attended luncheon meeting with certain labor and governmental officials regarding the National Interstate Conference to be held in San Francisco the week of October 13.

October 16, 1946: Addressed the National Interstate Conference at the Fairmont Hotel as representative both of the California State and the American Federation of Labor. I discussed generally the legislative program desired by both groups, which included the extension of coverage and the amplification of benefit payments, the desire of the organizations for procedures which would guarantee prompt payments of benefits, and the request that a liberal interpretation more in keeping with the purposes of the acts be followed, rather than a restrictive interpretation.

December 12, 1946: Attended a full-day meeting with Mr. Czesla of the Legislative Council's office and Mr. McCaffrey and Mr. Walls, attorneys for the Department of Employment, in regard to the codification of the Unemployment Insurance Act. As a result of conferences called during the session of the legislature at Sacramento by the Code Commission, it was agreed to postpone the codification until the next session.

Legislation

At Mr. Haggerty's request I drafted approximately one hundred bills for introduction at the session of the legislature convening in January, 1947. These included not only the subject matters voted upon by resolution at the last convention, but also urgent problems which appeared to require legislation.

In addition to preparing various bills which were introduced by the Federation, I assisted in the analysis of approximately 1500 bills, and in the preparation of the Federation's legislative booklet.

I also attended the session of the legislature at the direction of the Secretary, both during the month of January, 1947, and since it reconvened during the month of March, 1947. On an average, I spent approximately four nights and three days

of each week during such period in Sacramento.

Since a full legislative report is being submitted by the Secretary, any statement by me on these matters would be only repetitious.

Miscellaneous

State Propositions

I analyzed all state propositions presented for consideration by the voters at the 1946 state-wide election.

Cannery Elections

I attended meetings in Mr. Haggerty's office with various representatives in regard to the election of bargaining representatives by the cannery workers.

Dining Car Cooks & Waiters

I attended meetings with representatives of the Dining Car Cooks & Waiters Union and representatives of the Department of Internal Revenue with reference to the adjustment of the dispute as to taxes on tips. On April 18, 1947, I succeeded in compromising this dispute at a substantial saving to the members of the union.

Senate Tax Interim Committee

I attended a meeting of the Senate Interim Tax Committee and expressed the views of the State Federation of Labor in regard to the discontinuation of the sales tax, the imposition of a heavier inheritance tax, and the views of the Federation generally in regard to the state tax program. Mimeographed copies of the statement have been prepared and are on file in the office of the Secretary; a complete statement of the views accordingly will not be set forth here.

Strategy Committee

From time to time, upon request, I have advised the San Francisco Organizational Strategy Committee, AFL.

Screen Extras

I have had correspondence with representatives of the Screen Extras' Union and their attorneys, and on January 10, 1947, met with Mr. Shanks and Mr. Ely in San Francisco in regard to the question of the unemployment insurance rights of extras as a result of the unfavorable decision received by them in the so-called Loews-Warfield case.

It was pointed out that in view of the composition of the present legislature, it appeared difficult to obtain any beneficial legislation specifically for this group. It was recommended that perhaps it could be included in one of our existing bills, and

they would discuss the matter with Mr. Conrad, Assemblyman from Los Angeles. Unfortunately, the conditions existing during this session of the legislature did not permit the successful passage of this legislation.

USES—Personnel Board

In accordance with the Secretary's direction, I not only appeared before the Personnel Board on behalf of the members of the USES retransferred to the State, but had numerous conferences with the representatives of such organization and individuals and Mr. Fabian Brown, attorney for some of the group. In addition, I had prepared and filed during the month of February, 1947, a memorandum with such Board, setting forth our position and contention with reference to the action of the Department as far as the reclassification and reassignment of duties are concerned. The matter is now deemed closed and I understand the individuals in question will follow through on an individual case basis.

Rio Vista

On March 7, 1947, I attended a conference in the office of the Secretary, at which various attorneys and representatives were present to discuss the so-called strike existing in the above community.

San Diego Railroad

During the month of February, 1947, at the direction of the Secretary, I had several conferences with Mr. Rowan, on February 8, 1947, and February 17, 1947, in regard to the question of a suit against the Union by the above employer. I advised Mr. Rowan as to what I believed to be the legal conclusions involved and discussed with the Secretary my conclusions in this respect. After the suit was instituted I conferred with Mr. Rowan and with the attorney for the Union located in San Diego.

Photostatic Bill

At the direction of the Secretary, on February 14, 1947, I attended a meeting at the Whitcomb Hotel at which were president Supervisor Mancuso, Supervisor Ford of Los Angeles, Mr. Alexander, Executive Secretary of Supervisors Association of California, Mr. Brooks, San Francisco City Manager, Mrs. Minudri, and Mr. Bailey, union representatives. The problem of the so-called photostatic bill was discussed, and it appeared that the counties in question would be willing to guarantee employments rights of the workers affected

if the bill were allowed to pass. This appeared to be satisfactory to Mrs. Minudri, but not to Mr. Bailey. Subsequently, however, all differences were resolved and the legislation passed at the session of the legislature.

Leonard v. Personnel Board

At the direction of the Secretary, on February 21, 1947, I attended an all-day hearing at Napa State Hospital in an appeal from a suspension of Mr. Leonard because of neglect of duty. The determination sustained the suspension, but no court action is contemplated.

Sacramento Dispute

I conferred with various representatives of the Bakery Drivers, Automobile and Teamsters' Unions with relation to the advisability of instituting an injunctive civil action against the employers, because of the lockout. Although the Automobile Workers' and Teamsters Unions agreed, the settlement of the dispute prevented the court test with relation to the question of whether the so-called "Hot Cargo" Law applied in reverse.

In addition to the above specific activities, I have, of course, upon the requests directed to me, answered inquiries by mail and personally to individuals to whom the Secretary directed my attention.

REPORT OF ATTORNEY CLARENCE E. TODD

Lumber Products v. United States (Supreme Court)

This case, which has been pending for seven or eight years, has finally, we hope, come to its conclusion. In December, 1941, certain cabinet shop owners, millmen's unions, carpenters' organizations, and others, including the Alameda County Building Trades Council, were found guilty of violation of the Sherman Act, because of a provision in the Millmen's and Cabinet Shops' collective bargaining agreement, providing for a boycott of sub-standard materials in the San Francisco Bay Area.

An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals which, after considerable delay, affirmed the judgment against all the defendants.

The matter was then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, along with a case involving a similar boycott in New York City. The importance of the issue is evidenced by the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States held oral arguments on three separate occasions. Finally, the decision has come down

from the Supreme Court of the United States reversing the verdict against all the defendants. Unless the case should be set for trial again by the Anti-Trust Division of the Attorney General's Office, we can say we have seen the last of this long drawn out and very dangerous case.

While the Supreme Court in its decision did not uphold the provisions of the Millmen's contract providing for a boycott of the sub-standard materials, the decision pointed out in very clear language the fact that the trial court denied a fair trial to the union defendants, ignoring the provisions of the law regarding the admission of evidence and providing that one defendant may not be convicted because of a wrongful act of another defendant, unless the act has been definitely authorized or definitely ratified.

It may be pointed out that in the companion case from New York, the Supreme Court affirmed the rule laid down in the previous case, that a union does not violate the Sherman Act by conducting peaceful economic action for the protection of the interests of its members, unless it combines with an employer group in an effort to fix prices or control the market.

Butte v. Distillery Workers (Fresno County)

This was a suit under the "Hot Cargo" Act to prevent the boycott of the products of an unfair employer. All of the authorities which we have collected having to do with the "Hot Cargo" Act, and with the constitutional right of boycott in general, were made available to the Superior Court of Fresno County, with the result that the court refused to issue an injunction and sustained our demurrer to the complaint. The employer appealed to the Supreme Court and, incidentally, this is the first "Hot Cargo" case which has ever been appealed by an employer. When the case came on for argument in the Supreme Court, I was asked by the Fresno attorney who represents the union to argue the constitutional question.

The Court expressed great interest in the legal argument and I am hopeful of a favorable decision on this, as on the other "Hot Cargo" cases.

Blaney on Habeas Corpus

This was the first "Hot Cargo" case to be taken to the Supreme Court in the spring of 1946. The case arose out of a boycott by the Teamsters Union of the products of the Upholstery Supply Company of Los Angeles. It will be recalled that we were successful in all the previous

"Hot Cargo" cases, so that there was never any occasion for the State Federation of Labor to present the "Hot Cargo" issue to the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the "Hot Cargo" Act.

The Blaney case involved peaceful picketing of the products of the Upholstery Supply Company in the hands of the customers, the union and the pickets making it clear that only the unfair products were being picketed and not the customer, or the customer's business. The case also involved picketing of the supplies being consigned to the Upholstery Supply Company, but again, it was made clear that the picketing was directed to the materials consigned to the Upholstery Supply Company and not to the suppliers themselves or to their business. The picketing was at all times peaceful.

Although Judge Emmett Wilson who, for many years, sat in the Orders to Show Cause Department, had held in *Bear v. Building Trades Council*, that the "Hot Cargo" Act in so far as it sought to prevent a secondary boycott, was unconstitutional, a new judge, sitting in the same Department in the Upholstery Supply case, declared that the Act was constitutional and issued an injunction against the secondary boycott.

In order to secure a decision in the Supreme Court at the earliest possible moment, we arranged for Business Agent Blaney to picket in violation of the injunction. This was done, Blaney was found guilty of contempt of court and ordered to jail. As quickly as possible we secured a writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court, which set the case down for argument on September 23, 1946.

A great many employers' organizations secured the permission of the Supreme Court to file briefs in support of the constitutionality of the Act, and several labor organizations instructed their attorneys to file briefs supporting the position of the union and of the State Federation of Labor, that the Act is unconstitutional. The matter was argued orally in Los Angeles on September 23 and the members of the Supreme Court showed the most lively interest in the issues and arguments presented.

At the date of this report, the Supreme Court has not yet ruled.

Weston v. Superior Court

This was the second "Hot Cargo" case to reach the Supreme Court and was briefed and argued at the same time as the Blaney case. The Weston case arose out of the litigation between the Calavo Company of Los Angeles and the Teamsters.

The Weston case differs from the

Blaney case in that it involved only the picketing of the customers, while in the Blaney case, there was also picketing of the suppliers.

The decision in the Weston case will undoubtedly be handed down by the Supreme Court at the same time as the ruling in the Blaney case.

Ray Davis on Habeas Corpus

This is the most recent "Hot Cargo" case to reach the Supreme Court. It arose out of the strike of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers against the sawmills. Since picketing the lumber mills themselves was entirely ineffective, the Lumber and Sawmill Workers picketed the products of the struck mills wherever the products were found and, since a great deal of the unfair lumber was shipped over the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, the most effective method was to picket the lumber on the railroad cars. This gave rise to a suit in Humboldt County for an injunction. The State Federation, acting for the Lumber and Sawmill Workers, won this case. The judge refused to issue an injunction and sustained the demurrer to the complaint. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court which was afterwards dismissed and the suit dismissed later.

This suit was brought in the name of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad against the Lumber and Sawmill Workers. Later, a precisely similar suit was brought in Sonoma County to restrain picketing of the Northwestern Pacific trains carrying lumber, in Santa Rosa. After lengthy argument, the Court granted an injunction against boycotting the products of the lumber mills while in the hands of the Northwestern Pacific.

This suit was brought under the provisions of the "Hot Cargo" Act, but in rendering his decision, the judge first stated that he did not consider it necessary to pass on the constitutionality of the "Hot Cargo" Act, but then proceeded to hold that the Act is unconstitutional.

The ground of the decision of the court prohibiting the boycott of this unfair lumber was that the boycott constituted an interference with commerce; in other words, restraint of trade under federal and state statutes.

Later the Hammond Lumber Company, one of the struck mills (which has now signed up with the union and is doing more business than ever), decided to ship nine carloads of logs over the Northwestern Pacific from one of the Hammond yards to another Hammond yard.

These logs were picketed by a picket

line consisting of five or six pickets, with the result that contempt proceedings were brought and the matter was heard for a number of days before the Superior Court at Santa Rosa.

We considered that the proceedings were being conducted contrary to law and filed a petition with the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition. The Superior Court then dismissed the contempt proceedings against all but one defendant, and, at noon on a Friday, sentenced this one remaining picket, Ray Davis, to five days in jail and refused to grant a stay of execution. Since we had been expecting something like this, we had our petition to the Supreme Court already drafted, so that all we had to do was to file our petition with the Supreme Court, secure a writ of habeas corpus, and serve it on the sheriff on Friday afternoon, so that Ray Davis spent his weekend with his wife and children and not in the Sonoma County jail.

The Supreme Court issued a writ of habeas corpus under which Ray Davis was released and the matter set down for oral argument on May 5 before the Supreme Court in San Francisco. Briefs were filed by the respective parties prior to the argument. The matter was duly presented to the Supreme Court on May 5, and the members of the Court expressed the most lively interest, particularly in the explanation of the attorney for the Northwestern Pacific, as to his theory of the legal principles involved. It was a pleasure to listen to the questions from the members of the Court and to the attempted replies.

It is too early to hazard an opinion as to how the Court will decide the case, but we are hopeful that, in this, as in the other "Hot Cargo" cases, the Court will follow its previous decisions and uphold the constitutional rights of peaceful picketing.

Graham v. Lumber & Sawmill Workers (Marin County)

This is another injunction suit to prevent the picketing by the Lumber and Sawmill Workers of the unfair lumber put out by the struck mills. This suit, like some others, was brought under the double theory that the picketing was a violation of the "Hot Cargo" Act and also that it was in restraint of trade. At the close of the arguments, Judge Butler ruled that there was no restraint of trade, so that part of the legal question is settled.

On the "Hot Cargo" issue, it was necessary to file certain additional briefs because of the unscrupulous misrepresentations by plaintiff's counsel of the facts and the law in some of the controlling cases. Judge

Butler still has the case under consideration, and it may be that he will not make a decision until the Supreme Court rules on the "Hot Cargo" cases.

**Potter-Dewey v. Sacramento Food Council
(Sacramento)**

This is another "Hot Cargo" case filed for the purpose of preventing the boycott of materials consigned to an unfair employer. Primary picketing of the Potter-Dewey establishment took place for a number of months without any court action, but as soon as the suppliers of the concern were picketed, an injunction suit was filed immediately.

Judge Glenn refused to issue a temporary restraining order and the matter has been argued repeatedly, both orally and in writing. Judge Glenn understands labor law sufficiently well to appreciate the issues involved in the case, but he seemed to be of the opinion that the "Hot Cargo" Act might be valid as an emergency measure. This matter has been pressed upon the court's attention in every possible way, but we hope eventually to show him that the constitutional rights of labor cannot be abridged by a state legislature, by a court, or by anyone else.

**Klink Citrus Association v.
Produce Drivers (Tulare)**

This is another suit under the "Hot Cargo" Act which has been repeatedly argued and repeatedly briefed. The attorney for the plaintiff, who is also the attorney for the Calavo Company in the Weston case now before the Supreme Court, is quite a tough antagonist. In his latest brief, he actually had the temerity to discuss each of the constitutional decisions of the Supreme Court of California, and of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to misrepresent the ruling in each instance. The judge is anxious to render a proper decision, but since this is the first labor case that he has ever had, it is taking him considerable time to read the various authorities.

We are hopeful.

Excelsior Creamery v. Teamsters

This is another suit under the "Hot Cargo" Act brought about a year ago in Orange County to prevent picketing by the Dairy Drivers of supplies consigned to the Excelsior Creamery with whom the drivers have a longstanding dispute. The case was argued for a couple of days before the Superior Court in Orange County, and finally the judge rendered a decision to the

effect that the "Hot Cargo" Act was not involved. He also stated that he believed that peaceful picketing is lawful wherever conducted.

About a year later, new papers were filed by the Excelsior Dairy, this time seeking to prevent the boycott of the customers of the Excelsior Dairy.

The new proceeding has been set for hearing and the contentions of the employer will be contested vigorously. We hope that the court will uphold the law and refuse to enjoin these peaceful and constitutional acts of the unions.

**Armour & Co. v. Southern Calif.
Meat Cutters (Los Angeles)**

This suit was brought against the Southern California Meat Council, the Los Angeles Food and Drug Council, the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, the California State Federation of Labor, and several unions of Butchers, Clerks, and others, also against a number of markets, presumably customers for Armour's products, and included among the defendants are several common carriers, including the Pacific Freight Lines, Western Truck Lines, Ltd., and others.

The suit had as its object the restraint of picketing of Armour products in the hands of customers or in the custody of or consigned to any of the common carriers. The theory of the suit was similar to one of the contentions of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad in the Lumber and Sawmill Workers case above referred to.

This Armour suit, and others referred to in this report, make a most dangerous attack upon the right of picketing, and, in particular, on the right to boycott unfair goods, because the attack does not depend upon the constitutionality of the "Hot Cargo" Act. It depends rather upon the interpretation to be given to the Sherman Act, the Cartwright Act, and other federal and state statutes which prohibit restraint of trade.

It has long been recognized by the courts and, of course, it is a matter of common knowledge that any boycott which is effective constitutes interference with trade.

I am confident that the constitutional right of peaceful picketing will be upheld even against a statute of the legislature or of Congress. But the attack from this quarter will require this defense from the ordinary picketing and injunction suit.

The Armour case has been settled by an agreement to withdraw the picket lines and eventually dismiss the action.

**Jergens v. General Warehousemen's Union
(Los Angeles)**

This suit by the Jergens Company is similar to the Armour suit, above referred to, and is brought against various unions and labor organizations, including the State Federation of Labor; also, against the Southern Pacific Company and other common carriers. The purpose of the suit is to prohibit the boycott of the unfair products of the Jergens Company. It is similar to the case of the Southern Pacific v. Lumber and Sawmill Workers, in that the complaint follows the general form of a "Hot Cargo" suit. It depends primarily upon the alleged unlawfulness of interference with commerce. The argument on the merits of the case has been postponed from time to time and may not come up until after the decision of the Supreme Court in the "Hot Cargo" cases.

Farmer Bros. v. Wholesale Delivery Drivers (Los Angeles)

The plaintiff in this suit has persistently refused to sign a union contract. Its business consists of the purchase and sale of coffee, but a very important part of its activity consists of placing its coffee-brewing equipment in restaurants with an agreement that the proprietor will use only Farmers Bros. coffee in the percolator, or other device so deposited. Since the drivers were unable to get anywhere with their negotiations with the company, they asked for the cooperation of the customers and suggested that unless they would remove the non-union equipment, the drivers would be compelled to picket the equipment.

This brought a suit in Los Angeles under the familiar pattern of "Hot Cargo", and the request for a temporary restraining order and temporary injunction met with ready response from Judge Willis, who ignored the opinion of Judge Emmett Wilson, who previously sat in the same Department and who held that a secondary boycott could not be enjoined under the "Hot Cargo" Act.

There has been a great deal of activity in this Farmer Bros. case in Los Angeles, including numerous contempt charges for picketing the Farmer Bros. equipment and coffee at various locations, but I have confined my efforts to filing papers on behalf of certain defendants and to presenting the constitutional argument. The matters are still pending.

Farmer Bros. v. Walkden

This is one of a number of cases filed by Farmers Bros. in various counties—Los Angeles, San Diego, Alameda, San

Francisco, Sacramento—on a new and different theory. The company's attorney, who is also the opposing attorney for Blaney in the "Hot Cargo" case in the Supreme Court, is apparently not too well satisfied with his legal position under the "Hot Cargo" Act, so he has conceived the idea of filing a suit to prevent the picketing of the Farmer Bros.' unfair products, and not mentioning the unions, but against individual union leaders, to prevent the boycott of the material on the theory that the boycott interferes with the contractual relations between Farmer Bros. and the various restaurants who use the Farmer Bros. equipment.

This case was argued for a whole day in San Diego and elaborate briefs were afterwards filed. The court held that he had the right to prohibit violence but nothing else. In fact, so far as I am informed, no peaceful picketing has been actually prevented in any Farmers Bros. case. In one of the cases, picketing was prohibited where there never had been any picketing and where there was no desire or intention to picket.

This theory, that a boycott makes an unlawful interference with contractual relations, is somewhat similar to the theory used in the Armour, Jergens and Northwestern Pacific cases, that a boycott makes an unlawful interference with trade; but the answer to both contentions is that a boycott which has been recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States as a constitutional right, insofar as it is effective interferes in almost every instance with contractual relations; also, with the movement of goods in trade, that is to say, with commerce.

The only question is whether the Constitution means what it says, whether it is the Supreme Court of the United States or of the State, or of a trial court, before whom it is presented.

Farmer Bros. v. Ford

This is another Farmer Bros. suit similar to the Walkden case, in that it does not mention picketing by labor unions and is not brought against labor unions, the defendants being the union leaders individually and the suit is to prevent them from threatening to picket the unfair equipment by a court order.

We secured a copy of the Farmer Bros. contract with the restaurants and found that it was merely an agreement that the restaurant would not use any other coffee except Farmer Bros. coffee in the Farmer Bros. equipment. We contended that there was no interference with this particular

provision of the contract, and that since the Supreme Court in California has repeatedly held that labor has a privilege in the exercise of a peaceful boycott to cause a breach of contractual relations between the parties picketed and his customers or suppliers, therefore threatening to picket is not unlawful.

In many of these cases, the Superior Judge is confused and sometimes intimidated by the great number of suits pending in the different courts to prevent peaceful boycott and peaceful picketing. It is sometimes difficult to get him to realize the nature of the conspiracy over the country to abridge these particular rights of organized labor by people who do not realize or who do not care about the fact that an abridgment of the rights of one group of people would necessarily affect the rights of all other groups.

Blackwelder v. Engineers (Solano County)

This injunction case against numerous defendants was the outcome of an attempt to unionize the town of Rio Vista on the Sacramento River. The employers were stubborn and arrogant; the unions were persistent until finally a suit was filed for an injunction against picketing and papers were served on many defendants.

The Federation was called in at the request of the Solano County Labor Council and elaborate efforts were made to contest the case. One of the local judges disqualified himself and a judge from Mendocino County was called in to hear the matter, but the parties got together and effected a settlement and dismissal of the action.

Richardson Lumber Company v. Walker (Mendocino County)

This was a Lumber and Sawmill Workers case filed in the Superior Court of Mendocino County by a lumber mill which, at that time, had refused to sign with the union but which has since signed a contract.

Since the company claimed that violence had been committed on the picket line, I made an offer in open court that an injunction might be issued against violence so long as our rights to boycott and picket peacefully were maintained. After some discussion, this offer was acknowledged and the case was disposed of on that basis—that the union would preserve each right which it has under the law and the Constitution, that is to say, the rights to boycott and to picket peacefully; and is prohibited only from doing what no one has a right to do, namely, commit violence.

People v. Bundte and Phillips (Mendocino County)

This is another Lumber and Sawmill Workers case in which the grand jury indicted a number of pickets for throwing rocks at automobiles in which the strikebreakers entered the mill through the picket lines.

If any rocks were thrown by the union pickets, it was in retaliation for attempts by the strikebreakers to run down the picket lines in their fast-traveling machines.

After the rock-throwing was over, the strikebreakers were assembled by the deputy sheriffs and asked to point out any picket who had thrown rocks at their cars. The significant thing about the case as to this, was there was no denial that some of the strikebreakers actually identified certain pickets as having thrown rocks. In one case, they pointed out a man whose arm had been injured, so that it was impossible for him to hold a rock in his hand, to say nothing of throwing it; and in other instances, other pickets were identified on the spot, within a few minutes of the event, and in the presence of the deputy sheriffs. When the deputies told them that they must be sure, in order to sign the complaint, they stated they were not sure, in each instance.

Later on, deputy sheriffs talked with the witnesses, the deputies themselves not having been present when the rocks were thrown, and not knowing anything about the matter except from hearsay, and in response to the suggestions of the deputies, other pickets, in many instances, were picked out who had not been identified or designated at all, at the time just subsequent to the event, when the deputies offered to arrest anybody who would be positively identified by the strikebreakers.

At the grand jury hearing, it appeared that the complaining witnesses were called to the sheriff's office on various occasions and were shown pictures of the persons accused. In fact, as we contended, there were rather elaborate rehearsals so that by the time of the trial, the witnesses purported to be quite certain that certain pickets had thrown rocks, although immediately after the rock-throwing, they were not able to identify anybody, or, they identified other persons entirely.

This was the situation we were up against in trying the case before the jury. Due to the prejudice in the county against labor unions, it took three days to pick a jury and a total of two weeks to try the case. The deputy sheriff who did most of the identifying—several hours after the event and without having seen any of the

rock-throwing himself—was put on the stand as a witness, very briefly, in order to deprive us of the opportunity to fully cross-examine him on his whole story. He was not put on the stand again until the last minute, of the last hour, of the last day, at which time he was asked, in rebuttal, if you please, to disclose for the first time the details of his conversation with the complaining witnesses and the manner in which they were induced to make accusations, under oath, against persons whom they were unable to identify when they stood before them.

The above will indicate some of the difficulties in defending labor union defendants in anti-labor counties. After the defendants in this first case were convicted, there was a wave of jubilation throughout the county, with congratulations to the District Attorney for convicting the defendants. As a matter of fact, even with a prejudiced jury, we might have had a break in the decision, if we had had some of the breaks in connection with the trial.

A significant feature of these cases is that the lumber mills, where these defendants were supposed to have committed acts of violence, have signed up with the union, so that there is now no labor dispute whatever in the mills which were being picketed. However, the vindictiveness and bloodlust was just as strong as if there had been no settlement of the controversy.

The lesson to be drawn from this case and the Ray Davis contempt case, is that certain employers will probably be more and more vindictive in the attempt to send pickets and labor leaders to prison, where they are particularly active in a labor dispute.

Pacific Grape Products Company v. Teamsters (Stanislaus)

This suit against the Teamsters, Cannery Workers, Stanislaus County Labor Council, and Building Trades Council, and other defendants, is on the familiar pattern of the "Hot Cargo" cases, combined with a suit to prevent interference with commerce. It is similar, therefore, to some of the cases mentioned above, the Jergens case, and others, where it was sought to restrain a boycott because of supposed interference with commerce.

This Pacific Grape Products case has not advanced very far because the local judge disqualified himself, and we have never been able to agree with the plaintiff's attorneys on another judge to hear the case. It is likely, therefore, that the case will not be tried until a decision is given on the "Hot Cargo" cases now in the Supreme Court.

Riviello v. Journeymen Barbers (San Francisco)

This suit arose out of a demand by the journeymen barbers that every barber who works with his tools, whether as a journeyman or a shopowner, must belong to the union. If he be an employer, he cannot, of course, be given a vote and would, therefore, be a non-voting member. However, there is a provision in the International by-laws that employer barbers may belong to a Guild composed solely of employing barbers, and affiliated with the Barbers' International.

Following the demand for a new contract containing this provision, which contract has been signed by the majority of the shopowners, suit was filed by one employer for an injunction against the threat of picketing. The matter was argued on affidavits and legal authorities before Judge Kaufmann in San Francisco, who ruled with the union and refused to issue a temporary injunction. The employer has tried to appeal the case to the Supreme Court of California, and this appeal will raise an interesting point of law, which has not been directly adjudicated in California, as to whether a union has a right to demand that any man who works with his tools in this particular craft must be a member of the union.

We are hopeful for a successful outcome of the appeal.

Dixon v. Boilermakers (Los Angeles County)

This is another "Hot Cargo" case to prevent secondary boycott. There have been the usual arguments on the order to show cause, but, in this instance, the judge, instead of being willing to wait for the decision of the Supreme Court on the validity of the "Hot Cargo" law, has set the case for trial on May 20, 1947. It will be interesting to observe the type of showing which the employer will make in the attempt to prove that the Supreme Court of California is wrong when it declares that a secondary boycott is a constitutional right.

Note: Since the above was written, the case has been dropped from the trial calendar and will probably await the decision of the Supreme Court on the "Hot Cargo" cases pending there.

Simon v. Truckdrivers (San Luis Obispo County)

This is another suit brought under the "Hot Cargo" Act although, as a matter of fact, the evidence merely shows primary picket lines. The judge refused to grant a

temporary injunction and I am advised that the case has since been settled.

Simon v. United Brick, Tile and Clay Workers (Los Angeles)

This is a very bitterly-fought "Hot Cargo" case, brought by a firm of attorneys who have filed a number of similar suits in Los Angeles County after the granting of an injunction in the cases which were afterwards taken to the Supreme Court. We are hoping that the Supreme Court will speedily decide, favorably, in order that we may be rid of this whole "mess" of litigation.

Kuecher v. Bartenders (San Francisco)

In this matter, an employer tried to hoodwink the union by pretending to give a 10% interest in his bar to a non-union bartender whom he had brought in from another county. He brought an injunction suit to prevent picketing by the Bartenders' Union.

Judge Kaufmann listened to the testimony for a few minutes, which was sufficient to convince him that the employer's actions were in bad faith.

The judge then turned to the plaintiff and said, "If you wish to stay in business, I would suggest that you call up the Bartenders' Union and ask them to send you a union bartender."

Later in the day, the employer followed the judge's advice and also asked the privilege of purchasing twenty tickets for the next "blowout" of the Bartenders' Union.

Summary of Special Legal Aspects

Several legal propositions have been fought out during this past year, some of which have been the subject of controversy for a long time, while others are new. Among them are the following:

1. Constitutionality of the "Hot Cargo" Act. This point we have been fighting ever since the passage of the bill in 1941. Even before its passage, we had official opinions as to its unconstitutionality. The new bill which has recently been passed by the legislature varies this legal proposition, in that the emergency matter is now eliminated from consideration but, in general, the arguments regarding the unconstitutionality of the law rest upon the same contentions which we have been making for years, namely, that the law abridges the right of freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of assemblage, and also abridges the right to be free from involuntary servitude.

2. Product Boycott. Practically the only

form of secondary boycott which is being used by labor unions in California or which has been used in the past, is a boycott directed at products of the struck plants or at materials being consigned to the struck establishment. What is referred to by some courts as a true secondary boycott is a boycott directed at individuals or concerns who do business with the struck establishment, but this form of boycott is not generally used and so far as I know is not used in California. The courts would be more likely to disapprove a boycott directed personally at an individual or firm which was doing business with the struck establishment than a boycott merely directed at a product or material. I am very hopeful that our highest court will approve the right of boycott directed against a product or material, and this will give the unions all the protection they need as a practical matter.

3. Speech or Act. One contention made by the reactionary employers with whom we are now in conflict, which would be amusing if it were not serious, is that picketing is perfectly lawful so long as it consists merely of speech, but that as soon as picketing begins to have an effect—that is, as soon as it actually prevents by peaceful means all access to the struck plant—the picketing then becomes effective and immediately becomes unlawful.

4. Restraint of Trade. The contention has been made for the past year or so in cases up and down the state that a boycott—that is, an effective boycott—constitutes restraint of trade. Insofar as interstate commerce is involved, this point has been before the Supreme Court of the United States many times since the enactment of the Sherman Act in 1890. The oldest decisions have been very severe, particularly the Danbury Hatters' case decided in 1908. We now have the law fairly well settled by the most recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, the *Hutcheson* case and the *Allen-Bradley* case, which hold that a labor union is not guilty of violation of the Sherman Act, even though, by a boycott or other peaceful economic action, the union causes restraint of interstate trade, so long as the union is acting in its own interest and not in combination with groups of employers for the purpose of affecting prices or controlling the market.

5. Interference with Contract. In several recent cases, particularly a number of suits brought by Farmer Bros. in various counties of the state, it is claimed that a boycott is unlawful if it causes the breach of a contract or prevents parties from entering into a contract. While this conten-

tion has caused us a great deal of trouble, it is fundamentally unsound for the reason that any boycott or any picket line which is effective will inevitably have the effect of preventing customers or employees from entering into or executing agreements with the struck employer and, in many cases, will cause the breach of contracts which have already been made. This fundamental right of labor unions to interfere with contractual relations has been recognized by the Supreme Court of California over and over again, as a privilege which will be upheld by the court.

6. Contempt of Court. In more and more cases where injunctions have been obtained against peaceful boycott and peaceful picketing, employers are resorting to proceedings in contempt of court in order to terrorize the pickets by sending them to jail. Our usual method of defense against these tactics is to argue, first, that the injunction is in violation of constitutional rights and therefore void, and that no one can be found guilty of contempt of court for refusing to obey an injunction or order which is void. Where the court overrules this contention, the only thing left to do is to show that the acts complained of were peaceful and not in actual violation of the order. So far we have been fairly successful in these matters.

The anti-labor legislation which has been passed by Congress will, if it becomes law, raise new problems. However, it will not affect in any way the constitutional protection afforded by the First, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments. There has been for some time a concerted move to emasculate the protection accorded the right of peaceful picketing by the devices mentioned above, that is by pretending that speech is protected so long as it does not mean anything in particular and so long as it exerts or causes no appreciable effect.

The contempt procedure seems to offer a splendid opportunity to intimidate and terrorize labor union members, particularly pickets, but the Supreme Court of the United States has effectively restrained and made comparatively harmless this particular form of attack. The latest decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, upholding the right of free speech, even where the right is sought to be limited by an adjudication of contempt of court, was tried as late as May 10, 1947.

It is a bitter fight we are in, but our consolation is that we are on the right side and that the law is gradually being liberalized to support the equal constitutional rights of the workers.

V

RESEARCH AND PUBLICITY

Wage Control

The Wage Adjustment Board, which came into being in April, 1942, as a result of an agreement reached by the A. F. of L. and the various governmental procurement agencies, obtained its statutory powers in October, 1942, with the passage of the Emergency Price Control Act. After June 30, 1946, when Congress failed to renew price control, the statutory powers of the Wage Adjustment Board ceased to exist. From June 30 until July 25, 1946, therefore, unions and management were free to regulate and consummate any agreement without being required to obtain the approval of the Wage Adjustment Board.

On July 25, the President of the United States signed the new Price Control Act which reestablished the statutory powers of the Wage Adjustment Board. The latter body immediately notified all parties concerned that all wage increases granted subsequent to June 30 would have to receive approval of the Wage Adjustment Board by August 10. Such wages which did not receive approval would be rolled back to June 30 levels. The Wage Adjustment Board promised to process all cases before it as quickly as possible.

With reference to wage control in other industries, the Wage Stabilization Board was to continue as it did prior to June 30, 1946. As before, approval of wage increases was not necessary unless the employers granting such increases made application for price adjustment. In such event, the employers were obliged to submit Form 10 applications.

Information about new developments in the wage-price policy was sent out to all the councils in the state. In November, the last of the government wage controls were lifted, and the whole problem of wage adjustment reverted back to the conference table. It was necessary then for labor to establish, or more precisely, to reestablish the criterion which would cover wage increases requested by the unions.

Wage Increase Criterion

It has always been the contention of the American Federation of Labor that, as a result of increased productivity, workers were entitled to an increase in wages without the consumer being penalized by the increase being passed on to them in the form of price increases. It is true that the cost of living, which has spiraled upward, and the whole inflationary character of

our economy, requires certain immediate adjustments, but insofar as the long range perspective is concerned, it is necessary to retain the criterion of productivity.

For this purpose the American Federation of Labor has recommended to its affiliated organizations that management should be asked to study their records in order to determine fairly what increases could be asked for by labor. Some unions have tried to tie wages to the cost of living. This would be very unstable and highly unsatisfactory. The cost of living does not have a relationship to labor's productivity, since a drop in the cost of living can and undoubtedly will occur, and yet the productivity of labor will increase. It is not a contradiction to ask for an increase in wages and a decrease in the cost of living, since both of these are attainable through an increase in productivity. This was the basic program recommended by the Federation for the unions to follow in their negotiations with the employers.

The whole question of profits and wages came to the fore as a result of the intensified propaganda issued by the National Association of Manufacturers and kindred groups, which created the wrong impression in the minds of the public that a wage increase would necessarily involve a price increase. In combatting this false impression, the Federation succeeded in getting a number of articles printed, exposing the fallacious reasoning behind it. It was, and remains, our opinion that it would be very difficult to overcome this distorted characterization of what is involved in collective bargaining by the unions, except by sheer perseverance and persistence in hammering away at the basic principle that there must be a parity between wages, profits and prices. Collective bargaining is the place where such a parity can be established.

An issue that has cropped up frequently at the conference table results from an effort on the part of certain employers to weaken union security. This is geared in with the anti-labor atmosphere that has been created. Every circumstance conspires to place labor in a defensive position which the unions must counteract.

Wages and Prices

Although wage control has been exercised indirectly by governmental action, as well as by proposed legislation, no such control over prices has been or probably will be applied. The consequences of such a policy can only mean runaway prices and restriction of consuming ability, due to

wages being pegged. The absence of a policy to establish a parity between wages and prices accounts fundamentally for the present inflationary spiral that is daily growing more dangerous.

Even during the period when the War Labor Board existed and the government was exercising control, the wage segment of the line was held, while that part affecting prices was considerably more fluid. Until an effort is made to regulate prices, it will be impossible to keep in check the workers' demands for higher wages, since the disproportionate rise in the cost of living has wiped out what nominal wage increases have been received, and in many cases, it has caused actually a reduction in wages as far as purchasing power is concerned. It is obvious that the demand for wage increases will grow more persistent.

In studying the condition of industry, facts disclose that as far as the big combines are concerned, they have enjoyed an unprecedented wave of profits and are in a position to reduce prices and increase wages, which would lay a sound foundation for the future. Unless management chooses to follow such a policy, the alternative will be a disastrous and catastrophic "bust."

Since the whole problem involves bilateral action on the part of management as well as labor, it will be impossible to attain any stability in the wage pattern until it is integrated into the price structure in terms of equitable distribution.

Department Services

As has been pointed out, withdrawal of government from labor-management relations through the removal of most of the war control measures laid the basis for the return of these relations to their pre-war status. This restoration of autonomy to both labor and management made necessary a number of adjustments, which were complicated considerably by the fact that certain management groups reneged on their former agreement to perpetuate in good faith their collective bargaining relationships with labor.

This obviously influenced the character of work conducted by the Research Department. Formerly, most of its time was devoted to handling cases before the War Labor Board and representing unions in their relationship to various governmental agencies, some of which continued to function until a very recent date. Now, circumstances permit occupation with such matters as analyzing the status of the construction industry and the relation of wages to prices in that industry. This survey typifies the new orientation, and

the Department will undoubtedly concern itself more with such projects whenever the occasion may require it, or as time from other essential work permits.

Of necessity, the Department must be sufficiently flexible to lend itself to various activities, in many cases even involving publicity work, depending on what may be the greatest need of the labor movement as a whole in the state.

Minimum Wage Hearings:

The Research Department participated in the minimum wage hearings held by the State Industrial Welfare Commission for the purpose of revising the various orders affecting women and minors. The Federation submitted briefs seeking amendments to the various orders and containing arguments for a minimum wage of 85 cents per hour, a 40-hour week, and numerous other protective measures to bring the orders up to date. The then existing minimum wage of 45 cents and 50 cents an hour was brought up from the 33½ cents which had obtained up to 1942.

Tremendous pressure was brought to bear on the members of the Industrial Welfare Commission to prevent them from establishing a minimum wage higher than 50 or 55 cents. At one time, a majority of the Commissioners favored a 70-cent minimum wage for women and minors in the state, but due to the terrific and concentrated campaign, the large employers succeeded in getting a majority, and a compromise figure of 65 cents was finally reached by the Commission.

This rate, which goes into effect on June 1 of this year, was still unacceptable to the employers, however, and they sought through devious means to circumvent the Commission's decision. Efforts were made to get the Attorney General to declare the new minimum wage illegal, because the procedure followed this time by the Commission did not include the setting up of wage boards consisting of representatives from labor and management.

The Commission had decided to eliminate these wage boards to save money and time. The opinion of the former Attorney General had been solicited, and he had informed the Commission that it would be legal to proceed with the minimum wage hearings without creating these wage boards. This opinion was later reaffirmed by the present Attorney General.

Employers resorted to court action in an attempt to invalidate the new minimum wage, basing their complaint on the change in procedure as a result of the elimination of the wage boards. On May 29, a writ

which had been filed by attorneys representing the employers' interests to prevent the 65-cent minimum from taking effect was denied in the District Court of Appeals. Following a conference between the employers' attorneys and the Attorney General's office, both sides stipulated that the order denying the writ be vacated and the matter transferred to the Supreme Court to determine whether an alternative writ should be issued.

The Federation has maintained close contact with all developments regarding this matter and will continue to be alert at all times to counteract the influence and pressure from the employers.

Arbitration:

The Research Department last year participated in the following two arbitration cases: the Amalgamated Association of Motor Coach Employees No. 1225 and the San Mateo Burlingame Bus Lines, and the Venetian Blind Employees and the Venetian Blind Manufacturers' Association.

Form 10 Applications:

Prior to the lifting of wage controls, the following Form 10 applications were submitted: Operating Engineers, Stockton, and the American Building Maintenance Corporation; Santa Clara Valley District Council of Carpenters, and the Pacific Manufacturing Company (lumber yards).

Wage Adjustment Board Applications:

The following applications to the Wage Adjustment Board were prepared and submitted: Operating Engineers, Local 3; San Francisco Municipal Employees, No. 261 and No. 1038 (Laborers engaged in highway construction); Carpenters No. 2046, Martinez (premium rate for handling explosives); Laborers and Northern California Rock, Sand and Gravel Companies (wage increase); Laborers in the 46 northern California counties and the Associated General Contractors (wage increase); Sheet Metal Workers No. 216, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties (revised vacation clause).

Cannery NLRB Election:

As described elsewhere in the Secretary's report, the Research Department took a very active part in the NLRB election in the canneries which involved the fight of the Teamsters' Union against the raiding of the CIO.

Masters, Mates and Pilots:

The Federation also participated in the maritime strike involving the Masters,

Mates and Pilots. Considerable work was involved to present the position of the union, as well as to combat Communist Party campaigns of slander.

California Labor School:

An analysis was made of the California Labor School, which exposed that establishment as a creature of the Communist Party. This analysis dealt with the curriculum and its angled orientation, as well as with the identification of the members of the faculty. This matter is set forth in more detail elsewhere in the Secretary's report.

General:

The Research Department has been engaged in much and varied action in assisting the various affiliates of the Federation. Data on cost of living has been requested much more frequently than ever before, since this has come to play an important part in wage negotiations. Wage rates for various unions, crafts and industries have also been supplied. Various governmental agencies, such as the Federal Public Housing Administration, the Federal Reserve Board and others, have requested and received aid from the Department in obtaining wage rate data.

A number of unions were furnished with material for negotiations, and for use in cases before the National Labor Relations Board. Assistance in the preparation of statements submitted to Congressional committees and other governmental activities participated in by members of the Federation was also furnished.

State Legislation

A great deal of the Department's work between January and March went into preparing the analysis of the various legislative measures of interest to labor, then pending before the state legislature. Almost 1,000 bills were analyzed and classified for the benefit of the affiliated organizations. Other work in connection with setting up the catalogue system for bills, to be used in Sacramento, was also performed.

Federal Legislation

Due to the distance between here and Washington, D. C., and the long interval of time involved in communication, it was considered advisable to devote more time to federal legislative matters. This has always been a genuinely felt need of labor, and to accommodate it, the Department has started to maintain a file on federal legislation, which has enabled it to keep

the unions informed on such important matters. The intervention of the Federation in behalf of certain legislative measures and its opposition to others was facilitated and expedited by the availability of this material.

An appreciation of the services of this Department can only be gained by a careful estimate of the various activities of the Federation, many of which do not express themselves in a tangible form. The Department has managed, and this has been extremely gratifying, to fill the numerous requests made upon it by the different affiliated organizations, and it aspires to maintain optimal standards of service.

Publicity

Maintaining the progress registered in past years, the "Weekly News Letter" continues to increase its circulation among the many members of unions belonging to the American Federation of Labor. Requests for the "News Letter" have grown recently from sources other than labor, from groups and individuals who are interested in keeping regular contact with developments in the trade union movement.

A much more favorable press has been developed as a result of an increase in releases to the daily papers, which has been helpful in a number of respects.

In addition to the Quarterly Bulletin, which is issued regularly and which contains a complete record of the activities of the Executive Council in the periods intervening between conventions, several special pamphlets and brochures have been prepared by the Department, especially in connection with housing. Results have been very gratifying. This has encouraged the Department considerably, and will undoubtedly stimulate it to intensify its efforts to serve the unions in the same competent manner as has been the case in the past.

Research Library

An important part of the Research Department from its inception has been its library. Starting from scratch when the Department was founded on December 15, 1941, it has grown tremendously, filling the space originally set aside for it and making necessary the installation of additional glass-enclosed cases in the adjoining office of the Director of the Department. The library's source material is rich and varied, its scope covering a wide range of subjects connected with labor and including

historical background material, as well as the latest facts, figures and studies.

Frequent requests for information and the use of materials come from organizations not connected with the labor movement and from students. Unfortunately, lack of space and personnel, combined with the heavy demands of the unions on the library's facilities, render it impossible to grant these requests except insofar as questions may be briefly answered and suggestions given as to finding needed material elsewhere. The Federation's research library belongs to the membership of the affiliated unions which created it, and it exists to serve that membership.

VI

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST

The following is the official "We Don't Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor, as revised by the Executive Council at its Quarterly Meeting held in April, 1947:

Cosmetics, Soaps, Shaving Preparations and Lotions—

Andrew Jergens Products.

Cotton Products—

J. G. Boswell Company, Corcoran.

Drug Stores—

Walgreen Drug Store, Sacramento.

Fire Department Equipment—

C. A. Muessdorffer, Ross. ("CAM" products).

Foods, Candies and Beverages—

Bottled Coca-Cola in the Sacramento Valley and Modesto and vicinity; also,

Coca-Cola Bottling Company products ("Coca-Cola," "Delaware Punch" and all "Frost" drinks) including Bakersfield.

Peter Paul, Inc., Oakland.

Saylor's Chocolates, Inc., Oakland.

West Coast Macaroni Company, Oakland (West Coast and Pasta di Lusso brands), also manufacturers of the following: San Diego Brand, San Diego; Kentucky Macaroni, Louisville, Kentucky; Del Monico Brand, and Vitamac, an exclusive brand for the Lucky Markets of Oakland, and handled in Northern California.

Furniture Stores—

Barker Brothers, Los Angeles.

McMahan Furniture Company, Santa Barbara Store.

Furnaces—

Ward Furnace Company in Los Angeles.

Hotel—

Hughes Hotel, Fresno.

Lumber—

Humboldt County:

Arcata Lumber Company, Arcata.

Dolbeer and Carson Lumber Company, Eureka.

Holmes-Eureka Lumber Company, Eureka.

Northern Redwood Company, Korb.

Pacific Lumber Company, Samoa and Eureka.

Mendocino County:

Caspar Lumber Company, Caspar.

Rockport Lumber Company, Rockport.

Union Lumber Company, Fort Bragg.

Santa Cruz:

Santa Cruz Lumber Company.

Manufactured Products—

Gantner & Mattern Co., knit goods (sweaters and swimming suits).

Hercules Foundry Co., Los Angeles, (soil pipe and fittings).

Larsen Ladder Co., San Jose, (painters' and general utility ladders).

Paint—

E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company (Duco-Dulux enamels, paints, varnishes, lacquers, and marine finishes).

Glidden Oil Company, of Buena Park, (branch of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio).

Printers and Publishers—

Curtis Company, Philadelphia (includes Saturday Evening Post, Ladies Home Journal, Country Gentlemen, and Holiday).

Donnelley Enterprises, Chicago (includes Time and Life magazines).

Time, Inc., (publishers of Time and Life Magazines).

Radio Stations—

KFI.

KECA.

Radios and Radio Supplies—

Emerson Radio Manufacturing Company products.

Resorts—

Lake County:

Blue Lake Park.

Saratoga Springs.

Salmina's.

Austin's.

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Stoves and Heaters—

O'Keefe & Merritt Company, Los Angeles.

Utilities—

Kern County Land Company
Kern County Canal and Water Company.

War Surplus Stores—

Western War Surplus Stores, Inc.,
San Bernardino.

Wines—

Santa Paula, Sunnyside, and Butte
brands.

VII

STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Local Unions Affiliated	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
September 1, 1932.....	628.....	32.....	660.....	91,200
September 1, 1933.....	564.....	28.....	592.....	82,100
September 1, 1934.....	580.....	32.....	612.....	91,900
September 1, 1935.....	619.....	29.....	648.....	102,000
September 1, 1936.....	622.....	32.....	654.....	135,179
September 1, 1937.....	740.....	35.....	775.....	235,911
September 1, 1938.....	854.....	39.....	893.....	291,763
September 1, 1939.....	915.....	39.....	954.....	267,401
September 1, 1940.....	987.....	42.....	1029.....	274,901
September 1, 1941.....	917.....	44.....	961.....	332,635
September 1, 1942.....	1050.....	53.....	1103.....	451,970
September 1, 1943.....	1003.....	72.....	1075.....	510,477
August 1, 1944.....	1040.....	78.....	1118.....	521,356
August 1, 1945.....	1131.....	106.....	1237.....	514,239
June 1, 1946.....	1113.....	108.....	1221.....	510,596
July 1, 1947.....	1149.....	116.....	1265.....	520,841

REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP 1946-1947

Labor Unions in good standing, June 1, 1946.....	1113	
Labor Councils in good standing, June 1, 1946.....	108	
Total		1221
Labor Unions affiliated during year.....	74	
Labor Councils affiliated during year.....	8	
Total		82
Balance		1303

WITHDRAWALS DURING THE YEAR:

Mergers, Local Unions.....	14	
Withdrawals, disbanded, suspended, etc. Local Unions.....	21	
Dissociated by AFL not reported on last report—Machinists Unions.....	3	
Total		38
Balance		1265

REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP 1946-1947 (Continued)**TOTAL AFFILIATIONS:**

Labor Councils, as of July 1, 1947.....	116	
Labor Unions, as of July 1, 1947.....	1149	
Total		1265

NEW LOCAL AFFILIATIONS**June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947, inclusive**

Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
Arcadia					
	City Employees.....	1051	11- 8-46	67902	46
Avalon					
	Painters	1226	3- 6-47	71131	29
Azusa					
	Chemical Workers.....	112	10-16-46	67385	63
Bakersfield					
	Teachers	643	6-19-47	74275	15
Chico					
	Building & Construction Trades Council		11-21-46	68341	—
Eureka					
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	1040	5-26-47	73504	300
Fort Bragg					
	Bartenders & Culinary Workers.....	248	3-14-47	71530	45
Fresno					
	Creamery Employes & Drivers.....	517	5-15-47	73242	500
	Department Store Clerks.....	170	4-17-47	72478	659
	National Farm Labor Union.....	213	6-18-47	74217	75
	Teachers	869	4- 2-47	71890	25
Hollywood					
	Animal Trainers & Handlers.....	24096	11-12-46	68090	35
	M. P. Film Editors.....	776	3-20-47	71711	300
	M. P. Studio Cinetechnicians.....	789	3- 1-47	71022	252
	M. P. Studio Mechanics.....	468	6-11-47	73963	500
	Office Employes Union.....	174	6- 4-46	63520	1200
	Screen Publicists Guild.....	1489	6-27-47	74393	101
	Screen Story Analysis Guild.....	1488	6-28-47	74409	51
Indio					
	Culinary Workers, Bartenders.....	314	3- 4-47	71065	60
Lompoc					
	Chemical Workers.....	146	3-27-47	71824	280
Los Angeles					
	Beer Drivers & Helpers.....	203	8-13-46	65595	300
	Cabinet Makers & Millmen.....	721	1-11-47	69692	2015
	Glass Bottle Blowers Association.....	125	10-23-46	67550	266
	Ladies Garment Workers.....	97	3-10-47	71335	500
	Laundry Workers Joint Council.....	2	8- 5-46	65235	—
	Retail Milk Drivers & Salesmen.....	441	12-12-46	68904	639
	Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers	266	6-14-46	63994	500
	Musicians Protective Association.....	47	4- 1-47	74436	12000
	Stove Mounters.....	125	3- 7-47	71209	395
	United Construction Workers.....	219	2- 5-47	70288	116
Mojave					
	Culinary Workers & Bartenders.....	507	4-22-47	72624	215
Monterey					
	Plasterers & Cement Finishers.....	337	3-31-47	71873	50
Napa					
	Plasterers & Cement Finishers.....	766	1-25-47	70123	10
	Redwood District Council of Carpenters		3- 3-47	71050	—

NEW AFFILIATIONS (Continued)

Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
Nevada City					
	Lumber & Sawmill Workers.....	2506	9- 9-46	66239	17
Norwalk					
	So. Calif. State Institutional Council.....		10-19-46	67487	—
Oakland					
	Department & Specialty Store Employes	1265	8-15-46	65245	926
	Newspaper Writers & Reporters.....	22279	6- 8-46	63723	28
Oceanside					
	Carpenters	2078	3-21-47	71739	426
Olive View					
	Olive View Sanitarium.....	1035	12- 7-46	68683	202
Petaluma					
	Typographical	600	2-14-47	70723	19
Redwood City					
	Gen'l Warehousemen & Food Processors	655	6- 1-47	73584	150
Riverside					
	Dist. Council #3, U.C.L.&G. Workers		6-30-47	74441	—
Roseville					
	Teachers	836	5-15-47	73243	41
Sacramento					
	Laundry Workers & Dry Cleaners.....	75	3-10-47	71353	450
	Taxi Drivers & Automotive Employes....	165	6- 2-47	73614	500
	Teachers	727	6- 9-47	73872	60
	Theatrical Employes.....	B-66	1-13-47	69777	100
Salinas					
	Hod Carriers & Common Laborers.....	272	10- 1-46	66783	172
	Laundry & Dry Cleaners.....	258	11-11-46	68058	45
	National Farm Labor Workers.....	208	4-23-47	72640	18
	Retail Clerks.....	839	11-18-46	68267	213
San Diego					
	Building Material & Dump Truck Drivers	36	8-16-46	65751	1000
	Chauffeurs, Taxi Cab, Funeral & Ambulance Drivers.....	481	3- 3-47	71059	500
	Floorlayers	2074	4-19-47	72563	80
San Francisco					
	American Federation of Radio Artists....		12- 7-46	68715	100
	Circular Distributors.....	11BB	6-12-46	63894	42
San Jose					
	Dairy & Creamery Employes.....	304	6-12-47	74026	500
	Stereotypers & Electrotypers.....	120	2-21-47	70917	27
	Teachers	957	6- 9-47	73882	82
San Juan					
	Teachers	936	5-14-47	73236	21
San Mateo					
	Building Service Employes.....	81	9-28-46	66754	100
San Pedro					
	Typographical	862	2-14-47	70740	45
San Rafael					
	Retail Clerks.....	1119	2-24-47	70949	214
Santa Ana					
	Plasterers & Cement Finishers.....	489	5-29-47	73563	130
	Sales Drivers & Dairy Employes.....	166	6-11-46	63850	175
Santa Cruz					
	Plasterers & Cement Finishers.....	379	12-16-46	69056	26

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

NEW AFFILIATIONS (Continued)

Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
Santa Maria					
	Chemical Workers.....	224	4-17-47	72508	35
	Hod Carriers & Common Laborers.....	1222	4-19-47	72571	120
Santa Monica					
	Plasterers & Cement Finishers.....	400	3-31-47	71875	70
Santa Rosa					
	Building & Construction Trades Council		1- 9-47	69601	—
	Plasterers & Cement Finishers.....	363	12-27-46	69229	40
	Electrical Workers.....	594	6-30-47	74445	75
Seal Beach					
	Chemical Workers.....	225	8-23-46	65899	44
Vallejo					
	Shipwrights, Joiners & Boatbuilders.....	1068	4- 4-47	71944	107
	Teachers	827	5- 2-47	72762	40
	Typographical	389	2- 5-47	70318	49
Valley Springs					
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	2847	7- 6-46	64426	54
Ventura					
	Central Labor Council.....		8- 1-46	65135	—
Visalia					
	Building & Construction Trades Council		10-26-46	67607	—
Walteria					
	United Construction Workers.....	350	5-24-47	73500	90
Watsonville					
	Chemical Workers.....	250	12- 6-46	68668	100

New Locals 74; New Councils 8

REINSTATEMENTS

Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
Avenal					
	Construction, General Pipe Line & Oil-field Workers.....	1241	5-24-47	73486	185
Eureka					
	Motor Coach Operators.....	1237	9-12-46	66348	12
Long Beach					
	Stereotypers	161	4-18-47	72518	19
Marysville					
	General Teamsters.....	137	11-13-46	68142	1250
San Diego					
	Retail Clerks.....	1222	2- 4-47	70262	500
San Francisco					
	Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Makers.....	1071	11-14-46	68162	490
Vallejo					
	Hod Carriers & Laborers.....	326	5-24-47	73499	673

Reinstatements 7 Locals

San Francisco: Operating Engineers Local 64, due to consolidation, Local number changed to 39.

San Jose, Teamsters Union No. 287, divided into 2 locals viz; Freight, Construction & General Drivers No. 287; Sales Delivery Drivers and Warehousemen No. 296.

WITHDRAWALS, MERGERS, DISSOLUTIONS, SUSPENSIONS, etc.**June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947, inclusive**

Bakersfield, Laundry Workers No. 175;
10-1-46 Merged with Fresno Local No. 86.

Berkeley, Chemical Workers No. 233;
6-6-47 In hands of International.

Chico, Bartenders & Culinary Workers
No. 658; 9-16-46 Charter returned, mem-
bership taken over by Oroville No. 654.

Eureka, Carpenters & Joiners No. 1040;
7-13-46 Membership withdrawn.

Fresno, Chemical Workers No. 147; 10-3-
46 Local Disbanded. Operating Engineers
No. 336; Merged into Local 39, San Fran-
cisco. Paste Makers No. 20264; Charter
returned merged with Bakers No. 43.

Hollywood, Screen Office Employees
Guild; 6-10-46 Replaced by Local No. 174.

Huntington Park, Glass Bottle Blowers
No. 144; 9-15-46 Merged with Local No. 146.

Lompoc, Celite Products Workers No.
21504; 6-2-47 Local re-organized.

Long Beach, Building Service Employees
No. 166; Withdrawn, taken over by Inter-
national. Glass Workers No. 714; 10-18-46
Merged with Los Angeles Local No. 636.

Los Angeles, Lithographers No. 22;
11-21-45 Membership withdrawn.

Modesto, Operating Engineers No. 734;
8-29-46 Merged with S. F. Local No. 39.

Mojave, Culinary Workers & Bartenders
No. 507; Withdrawn, later reaffiliated.

Oakland, Operating Engineers No. 507;
8-29-46 Merged with S. F. Local No. 39.
Plumbers No. 444; Local being re-organ-
ized, merging with other local.

Palo Alto, Teachers Union No. 442;
Membership affiliated with CIO.

Richmond, Laundry Workers No. 23;
7-1-46 Merged with Local No. 2 Oakland.

Sacramento, Operating Engineers No.
210; 8-29-46 Merged with S. F. Local No.
39. Railway Carmen No. 632; 10-14-46
Membership withdrawn. Railway Carmen
No. 1344; 5-22-46 Membership withdrawn.

Salinas, Operating Engineers No. 165;
8-29-46 Merged with S. F. Local No. 39.

San Francisco, Cannery Workers No.
21106; Dissolved, merged with P. & P.
Workers No. 2098. Plumbers & Gas Fitters
No. 442; Merged with Local 38, San Fran-
cisco. Steamfitters Union No. 509; Merged
with Local 38, San Francisco. Steamfitters
Union No. 590; Merged with Local 38, San
Francisco.

San Jose, Operating Engineers No. 171;
8-29-46 Merged with S. F. Local No. 39.

San Rafael, Plumbers Union No. 769;
Merged with Local 38, San Francisco.

Santa Barbara, Post Office Clerks No.
264; 9-16-46 Membership withdrawn.

Santa Cruz, S. C. County Hospital Em-
ployees No. 700; Dissolved. Charter re-
turned.

Selma, Chemical Workers No. 131; Char-
ter returned to International.

Stockton, Cannery Workers No. 601;
Membership withdrawn, Financial diffi-
culties. Operating Engineers No. 508;
8-29-46 Merged with San Francisco Local
38.

Vallejo, Blacksmiths, D. F. & Helpers
No. 82; Membership withdrawn.

VIII**REPORT OF THE AUDITORS**

July 3, 1947

California State Federation of Labor
870 Market Street
San Francisco, California
Gentlemen:

We have audited and recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the California State Federation of Labor for the period June 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947. In connection therewith, we examined or tested accounting records and other supporting evidence and obtained information and explanations from the Secretary-Treasurer and employees.

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

The commercial account with the Bank of America N. T. & S. A. was reconciled with the bank statements on file for the period June 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947. The balances on deposit in commercial and savings accounts as of June 30, 1947, as shown on Exhibit A, attached, were confirmed by correspondence with the depositaries. The office fund was counted during the course of our audit and found in order.

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Securities owned as of June 30, 1947, as shown on Exhibit A, attached, were inspected during the course of our audit and are detailed as follows:

ISSUE	Maturity Date	Maturity Value	Cost
United States Treasury Bond—3½ %.....	1952	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F.....	1954	20,000.00	14,800.00
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F.....	1955	57,000.00	42,180.00
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F.....	1956	90,000.00	66,600.00
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F.....	1957	45,000.00	33,300.00
		<u>\$213,000.00</u>	<u>\$157,880.00</u>

The surety bond of Mr. C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer, in the amount of \$10,000.00 was confirmed by correspondence with the insurance broker.

Net changes in the fund balances for the period are summarized as follows:

	Cash Resources		Cash Resources	
	June 1, 1946	Increase	Decrease	June 30, 1947
Operating Funds:				
General Fund.....	\$155,273.46		\$23,249.86	\$132,023.60
Legal Defense Fund.....	112,756.25	\$9,279.07		122,035.33
Organizing Fund.....	84,222.68		6,549.76	77,672.92
	<u>\$352,252.39</u>	<u>\$9,279.08</u>	<u>\$29,799.62</u>	<u>\$331,731.85</u>
Less: Reserves.....	163.98		163.98	
	<u>\$352,088.41</u>	<u>\$9,279.08</u>	<u>\$29,635.64</u>	<u>\$331,731.85</u>

We attach the following for your information:

Exhibit A—Statement of cash, cash deposits, and bonds owned, June 30, 1947.

Exhibit B—Statement of cash receipts and disbursements, June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947.

Schedule 1—Detail of per capita receipts and affiliation fees, June 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947.

Schedule 2—Detail of per capita receipts and affiliation fees—by districts, June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947.

Schedule 3—Detail of disbursements, June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947.

Very truly yours,

SKINNER & HAMMOND,

Certified Public Accountants.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1947

Exhibit A—Statement of Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned June 30, 1947

	Total	General Fund	Legal Defense Fund	Organizing Fund
Cash on Hand and on Deposit:				
Office Fund	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00		
Bank of America N.T.&S.A.—Humboldt Branch — Commercial Account	139,973.80	41,175.55	\$ 64,235.33	\$ 34,562.92
Bank of America N.T.&S.A.—Humboldt Branch—Savings Account....	9,885.90)			
The Anglo California National Bank —Savings Account	9,898.24)			
Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco—Savings Account	6,730.29)	22,878.05	5,000.00	5,000.00
Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co.—Savings Account	6,363.62)			
	<u>\$173,001.85</u>	<u>\$ 64,203.60</u>	<u>\$ 69,235.33</u>	<u>\$ 39,562.92</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Continued)

	Total	General Fund	Legal Defense Fund	Organizing Fund
Cash Deposits:				
United Air Lines	\$ 425.00	\$ 425.00		
Western Air Lines	425.00	425.00		
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	\$ 850.00	\$ 850.00		
Bonds Owned:				
United States Treasury Bond—3½ %				
—Par Value	\$ 1,000.00		\$ 1,000.00	
United States War Savings Bonds—				
Series F—Cost	156,880.00	\$ 66,970.00	51,800.00	\$ 38,110.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$157,880.00	\$ 66,970.00	\$ 52,800.00	\$ 38,110.00
Total Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds				
Owned	\$331,731.85	\$132,023.60	\$122,035.33	\$ 77,672.92

**Summary of Change in Financial Position
For the Period June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947**

Cash, Cash Deposits, Bonds Owned, and Loan Receivable, June 1, 1946....	\$352,088.41
Excess of Cash Disbursements over Cash Receipts for the period June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947—as shown in detail on Exhibit B.....	20,356.56
	<hr/>
Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned, June 30, 1947.....	\$331,731.85

**Exhibit B—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947**

Receipts:				
Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees:		General Fund	Legal Defense Fund	Organizing Fund
	Total			
Per Capita Tax—General.....	\$118,445.55	\$118,445.55		
Per Capita Tax—Legal Defense....	58,488.06		\$ 58,488.06	
Per Capita Tax—Organizing.....	58,488.06			\$ 58,488.06
Affiliation Fees.....	89.00	89.00		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$235,510.67	\$118,534.55	\$ 58,488.06	\$ 58,488.06
Other Receipts:				
Interest Received on Investments.....	\$ 475.44	\$ 475.44		
Sundry Expense Refunds.....	73.80	73.80		
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	\$ 549.24	\$ 549.24		
Total Receipts.....	\$236,059.91	\$119,083.79	\$ 58,488.06	\$ 58,488.06
Disbursements:				
44th Annual Convention—San Francisco	\$ 35,363.71	\$ 35,363.71		
A. F. of L. Convention—Chicago.....	1,816.81	1,816.81		
I. L. O. Conference—Belgium.....	772.10	772.10		
Washington Labor Conference.....	750.00	750.00		
Federation Labor Conference—Salt Lake City	414.72	414.72		
45th Annual Convention — Sacramento	1,792.83	1,792.83		
Executive Council Meetings.....	4,667.22	4,667.22		

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Continued)

	Total	General Fund	Legal Defense Fund	Organizing Fund
Legal Services	49,208.98		\$ 49,208.98	
Organizing Expenses	67,537.82			\$ 67,537.82
Legislative Expenses	26,718.86	26,718.86		
Statistical Expenses	12,078.14	12,078.14		
Publicity Expenses	12,136.30	12,136.30		
Office Salaries	17,229.64	17,229.64		
Printing, Stationery, and Office Supplies	11,290.18	11,290.18		
Office Rent—General	1,866.00	1,866.00		
Postage and Mailing—General	2,014.96	2,014.96		
Telephone and Telegraph	2,268.43	2,268.43		
Taxes	2,025.75	2,025.75		
General Expenses	6,464.02	6,464.02		
Total Disbursements—				
Schedule 1	\$256,416.47	\$139,669.67	\$ 49,208.98	\$ 67,537.82
Excess of Cash Disbursements over Cash Receipts for the period June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947—Exhibit A.....	\$ 20,356.56	\$ 20,585.88	\$ 9,279.08	\$ 9,049.76

**Schedule 1—Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees
June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947**

AGNEW		Lumber and Saw Mill Workers	
California State Employees No. 247	\$ 26.00	No. 2808	382.80
			\$ 419.28
AGOURA		AVALON	
Los Angeles County Road Department Employees No. 770 \$	26.00	Painters No. 1226	\$ 9.00
ALAMEDA		AVENAL	
Carpenters No. 194	\$ 91.76	Construction, General Laborers and Pipe Line Workers No. 1241	\$ 23.20
ALHAMBRA		AZUSA	
City Employees No. 679	\$ 49.52	Chemical Workers No. 112	\$ 22.56
ALTURAS		BAKERSFIELD	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 3065	\$ 47.32	Bakers No. 146	\$ 46.12
ANAHEIM		Barbers No. 317	63.64
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2203 \$	165.56	Bartenders No. 378	100.12
ANTIOCH		Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Cannery Workers No. 678	\$ 191.90	Butchers No. 193	115.60
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2038	30.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 743	551.24
Paper Makers No. 330	26.00	Central Labor Council	12.00
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 249	48.00	Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 87	910.98
	\$ 295.90	Chemical Workers No. 98	26.50
APTOS		Cooks and Waiters No. 550	266.64
Chemical Workers No. 249	\$ 43.20	Electrical Workers No. 428	52.00
ARCADIA		Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 220	327.96
City Employees No. 1051	\$ 15.96	Lathers No. 300	22.00
ARCATA		Laundry Workers No. 175	21.12
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2799	\$ 36.48	Millmen No. 1081	26.00
		Operating Engineers No. 469	32.00
		Painters No. 314	86.00
		Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 191	65.52

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

123

Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 460	84.52
Teachers No. 643	10.00
Theatrical, Stage Employees No. 215	22.00
Typographical No. 439	24.00
United Slate, Tile and Roofers No. 66	22.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,899.96

BANNING

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2134	50.16
---------------------------------------	-------

BELL

Los Angeles County Fire Protection District Employees No. 434	144.36
---	--------

BERKELEY

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1158	174.64
Chemical Workers No. 233	16.00
Painters No. 40	78.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 268.64

BEVERLY HILLS

Screen Set Designers No. 1421	163.44
State, County and Municipal Employees No. 432	24.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 187.44

BLUE LAKE

Loggers No. 3010	40.16
------------------------	-------

BURBANK

City Employees No. 412	4.00
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 694	156.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 160.00

CAMARILLO

State Hospital Employees No. 923	24.00
--	-------

CASPER, CAMP NO. 20

Loggers No. 2782	28.00
------------------------	-------

CHESTER

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 3074	64.44
--	-------

CHICO

Barbers No. 354	24.00
Building and Construction Trades Council	13.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2043	114.24
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2838	63.76
Lathers No. 156	26.00
Millmen No. 1495	132.96
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 501	12.00
Painters No. 1084	23.42
	<hr/>
	\$ 409.38

CHOWCHILLA

Chemical Workers No. 99	37.24
-------------------------------	-------

CHULA VISTA

Theatrical, Stage Employees No. 761	24.00
---	-------

COLTON

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 89	188.60
---	--------

CORONADO

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 12	24.00
--	-------

CROCKETT

Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20037	622.12
--	--------

CUPERTINO

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 100	52.52
--	-------

DIAMOND SPRINGS

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 158	26.00
--	-------

DORRIS

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2828	93.92
--	-------

DUNSMUIR

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 295	70.60
---	-------

EL CENTRO

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 338	82.28
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1070	123.72
Central Labor Council	12.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 1119	62.72
Painters No. 313	26.00
Theatrical, Stage Employees No. 656	26.00
United Cement, Lime and and Gypsum Workers No. 112	14.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 358.72

EL CERRITO

Operative Potters No. 165	48.96
Teachers No. 866	51.56
	<hr/>
	\$ 100.52

EL MONTE

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1507	769.04
Chemical Workers No. 78	59.88
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1082	226.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,054.92

EL PORTAL

Mine and Mill Workers No. 1461	24.00
--------------------------------------	-------

EMERYVILLE

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 245	60.72
---	-------

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

EUREKA			
Bakers No. 195	\$ 26.00	City Employees No. 765	33.60
Barbers No. 431	28.00	Cooks No. 230	112.80
Bartenders No. 318	71.28	Creamery Employees and Drivers No. 517	21.00
Butchers No. 445	33.20	Culinary Workers No. 62	316.26
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1040	46.56	Department Store Clerks No. 170	81.20
Central Labor Council	12.00	District Council of Carpenters	24.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 220	171.80	District Council of Chemical Workers	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 482	36.00	Dried Fruit, Nut Packers and Dehydrating Warehousemen No. 616	619.26
Laborers No. 181	46.12	Electrical Workers No. 100	32.00
Laundry Workers No. 156	34.88	General Teamsters No. 431	1,659.52
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2592	96.08	Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 294	461.60
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2868	49.64	Iron Workers No. 155	73.48
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 3056	39.16	Iron Workers No. 624	26.00
Motion Picture Operators No. 430	24.00	Joint Executive Board, Culinary, Bartenders and Hotel Employees	20.00
Motor Coach Employees No. 1237	19.00	Lathers No. 83	26.00
Municipal Employees No. 54	30.00	Laundry Workers No. 86	197.16
Musicians No. 333	38.96	Machinists No. 653	30.00
Painters No. 1034	44.06	Millmen No. 1496	105.16
Plumbers No. 471	26.00	Motor Coach Operators No. 1027	46.62
Redwood District Council of Lumber and Saw Mill Workers	24.00	Municipal Employees No. 205....	30.00
Retail Clerks No. 541	52.40	National Farm Labor Workers No. 213	4.00
Typographical No. 207	26.00	Office Employees No. 69	29.24
United Textile Workers No. 126	28.16	Operating Engineers No. 336....	43.48
	\$ 1,003.30	Paste Makers No. 20264	16.00
FEATHER FALLS		Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 188	100.44
Saw Mill and Lumber Handlers No. 2892	\$ 162.76	Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 246	168.32
FORT BRAGG		Printing Pressmen No. 159	30.00
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 248	\$ 9.72	Retail Grocery Clerks No. 1288	252.00
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2610	214.52	Sheet Metal Workers No. 252....	37.28
	\$ 224.24	Sign Painters No. 966	26.00
FORTUNA		Teachers No. 869	5.00
Loggers No. 3061	\$ 28.52	Theatrical, Stage Employees No. 158	24.00
FRESNO		Winery and Distillery Workers No. 45	325.00
Bakers No. 43	\$ 193.96		\$ 6,477.33
Barbers No. 333	95.60	FULLERTON	
Bartenders No. 566	165.40	Flat Glass Workers No. 20928....	\$ 26.00
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00	GLENDALE	
Building Service Employees No. 110	44.10	Brick Clay Workers No. 774	\$ 493.48
California State Conference of Painters	12.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 563	698.52
Carpenters No. 701	775.05	Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 324	277.16
Central Labor Council	12.00	Operative Plasterers No. 739	168.00
Chemical Workers No. 97	68.92	Painters No. 713	56.00
Chemical Workers No. 100	40.20	Post Office Clerks No. 841	36.56
Chemical Workers No. 147	12.00	Printing Pressmen No. 107	24.00
Chemical Workers No. 160	57.68	Typographical No. 871	26.00
			\$ 1,779.72

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

125

GRASS VALLEY
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1903 \$ 94.70

GREENVILLE
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers
No. 2647\$ 109.20

GRIDLEY
Carpenters No. 2148\$ 26.00

HANFORD
Carpenters and Joiners No.
1043\$ 72.12

HAYWARD
Cannery Workers No. 768\$ 838.12
Carpenters and Joiners No.
1622 351.80
Culinary Workers and Bar-
tenders No. 823 258.56

\$ 1,448.48

HILO, HAWAII
Sugar Workers No. 23587\$ 52.00

HOLLYWOOD
Affiliated Property Craftsmen
No. 44\$ 424.00
American Federation of Radio
Artists 156.00
Animal Trainers and Handlers
No. 24096 19.12
Film Technicians No. 683 619.20
Hollywood Painters No. 5 240.12
Make-Up Artists No. 706 156.00
Motion Picture Costumers No.
705 104.00
Motion Picture Film Editors
No. 776 49.00
Motion Picture Studio Cine-
technicians No. 789 71.56
Motion Picture Studio Electrical
Technicians No. 728 520.00
Motion Picture Studio First Aid
Employees No. 767 28.08
Motion Picture Studio Laborers
No. 727 78.00
Motion Picture Studio Mech-
anics No. 468 120.00
Motion Picture Studio Painters
No. 644 232.64
Motion Picture Studio Projec-
tionists No. 165 127.60
Office Employees No. 174 625.00
Operative Plasterers and Ce-
ment Finishers No. 755 78.00
Post Office Clerks No. 1256 26.72
Screen Actors Guild 2,600.00
Screen Cartoonists No. 852 304.00
Screen Extras Guild 1,924.00
Screen Publicists Guild
No. 1489 13.12
Screen Story Analysts Guild
No. 1488 7.12
Special Officers, Guards, etc.
No. 193 52.00
Studio Carpenters No. 946 1,076.30

Studio Electricians No. 40 260.00
Studio Grips No. 80 144.00
Studio Transportation Drivers
No. 399 745.20
Studio Utility Employees
No. 724 572.00

\$ 11,372.78

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Central Labor Council\$ 12.00
Electrical Workers No. B-1186 132.00
Electrical Workers No. B-1260 192.00
Hotel, Restaurant Employees
and Bartenders No. 5 70.72
Office Employees No. 170 26.00
Operating Engineers No. 635.. 248.12

\$ 619.64

HUNTINGTON PARK
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and
Helpers No. 212\$ 48.00
Butchers No. 563 364.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 112 .. 97.32
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 144 .. 8.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146 .. 102.40
Glass Bottle Blowers, Flint
No. 141 22.00

\$ 641.72

IDRIA
Quicksilver Workers No. 2196.....\$ 38.96

INDIO
Culinary Workers and Bar-
tenders No. 314\$ 12.80

INGLEWOOD
City Employees No. 496\$ 31.36
Painters and Decorators
No. 1346 152.84

\$ 184.20

KINGSBURG
Cannery Workers No. 746\$ 89.28
Chemical Workers No. 96 26.00

\$ 115.28

KORBEL
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers
No. 3046\$ 41.16

LAGUNA BEACH
Carpenters No. 1648\$ 56.72

LA JOLLA
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1358 \$ 85.96

LODI
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1418 \$ 199.06

LOMPOC
Chemical Workers No. 146\$ 42.36

LONG BEACH
Bakers No. 31\$ 143.92
Barbers No. 622 80.16
Bartenders No. 686 349.00
Bricklayers No. 13 52.00
Building and Construction
Trades Council 12.00

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Building Service Employees No. 166	15.61	Bus Drivers No. 1222	52.00
Bus Drivers No. 1254	197.44	Cabinet Makers and Millmen No. 721	506.52
Carpenters and Joiners No. 710	960.80	Cap Makers No. 22	24.00
Cement Finishers No. 791	78.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 25	1,306.20
Central Labor Council	12.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 634	1,730.44
Chauffeurs-Sales Drivers No. 572	364.00	Cement Finishers No. 627	279.72
Chemical Workers No. 1	186.48	Central Labor Council	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 40	142.48	Chemical Workers No. 11	110.40
Chemical Workers No. 255	66.20	Cigar Makers No. 225	26.00
City and County Employees No. 112	200.60	Cloak Makers No. 65	260.00
Cleaners and Dye House Workers No. 36	90.00	Commercial Telegraphers (Western Union) No. 48	130.00
Culinary Alliance No. 681	2,000.00	Cooks No. 468	650.00
Dry Dock and Ordnance Painters No. 1501	26.00	Coopers No. 152	23.04
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 507	640.00	Council of Federated Municipal Crafts	12.00
Lathers No. 172	38.00	Cracker Bakers No. 418	104.00
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 521	28.32	Dental Technicians No. 100	28.80
Musicians Association No. 353	52.00	Dining Car Employees No. 582	196.32
Painters No. 256	381.36	Displaymen and Commercial Decorators No. 1154	97.05
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 494	287.76	District Council of Brick Workers No. 11	18.00
Post Office Clerks No. 543	73.20	District Council of Carpenters	24.00
Printing Pressmen No. 285	32.00	District Council of Painters No. 36	13.00
Retail Clerks No. 324	228.00	Dye Workers No. 23018	23.72
Rig Builders No. 1458	140.88	Electrical Workers No. B-11	780.00
Roofers No. 72	29.12	Electrical Workers No. B-18	312.00
Stereotypers No. 161	13.00	Electrotypers No. 137	26.00
Technical Engineers No. 94	44.00	Elevator Constructors No. 18	94.08
Typographical No. 650	52.00	Film Exchange Employees No. 61-B	62.88
United Garment Workers No. 56	88.92	Freight Handlers, Clerks and Helpers No. 357	260.00
	\$ 7,105.25	Garment Cutters No. 36	28.00
LOS ANGELES		Glass Bottle Blowers No. 125	71.60
Advertising and Public Relations Employees No. 518	\$ 28.00	Glass Workers No. 636	273.00
American Guild of Variety Artists No. 208	128.00	Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 300	1,750.00
Asbestos Workers No. 5	98.80	House, Building and General Movers No. 923	\$ 120.00
Bakers No. 37	936.00	Industrial Workshop for the Blind No. 936	24.00
Bakers No. 453	76.80	Iron Workers (Shopmen) No. 509	60.00
Bakery Drivers No. 276	650.48	Joint Council of Laundry Workers No. 2	13.00
Barbers No. 295	\$ 228.00	Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42	15.00
Bartenders No. 284	1,094.12	Jewelry Workers No. 23	91.00
Beauticians No. 295-A	26.00	Ladies Garment Workers No. 84	260.00
Beer Driver and Helpers No. 203	133.00	Ladies Garment Workers No. 96	104.00
Bill Posters and Billers No. 32	31.20	Ladies Garment Workers No. 97	81.00
Board of Education Employees No. 99	32.60	Ladies Garment Workers No. 384	47.00
Boilermakers No. 92	1,592.72	Lathers No. 42	52.80
Bookbinders No. 63	65.00	Lathers No. 42-A	328.60
Brick and Clay Workers No. 661	104.08	Laundry and Dry Cleaning Workers No. 52	156.00
Bricklayers No. 2	170.42	Local Freight Drivers No. 208	260.00
Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers No. 420	801.32		
Building Service Employees No. 99	346.36		

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

127

Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council	12.00	Pattern Makers Association	41.60
Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00	Photo Engravers No. 32	162.00
Los Angeles City Employees No. 119	27.00	Plasterers No. 2	192.00
Los Angeles City Water and Power Employees No. 233	103.00	Plumbers No. 78	908.52
Los Angeles County Fire Wardens No. 540	116.56	Post Office Clerks No. 64	208.00
Los Angeles County Office Employees No. 187	30.56	Printing Pressmen No. 78	146.00
Los Angeles County Park and Recreation Department Employees No. 517	53.42	Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 388	109.20
Los Angeles County Probation Officers No. 685	68.20	Provision House Workers No. 274	312.00
Los Angeles County Social Workers No. 558	110.80	Public Service Carpenters No. 2231	43.48
Los Angeles County Superior Court Clerks No. 575	28.08	Public Service Painters No. 323	47.36
Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs No. 536	86.40	Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 266	26.00
Los Angeles County Watchmen and Guards No. 790	30.00	Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 307	156.00
Los Angeles Editorial Association No. 1	80.92	Railway Carmen No. 414	254.20
Los Angeles Metal Trades Council	13.00	Railway Carmen No. 601	158.40
Los Angeles Police Employees No. 665	58.80	Railway Mail Association	28.00
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2288	1,467.20	Refrigeration Fitters No. 508....	39.00
Machinists No. 1422	60.00	Registered Nurses, Technical and Professional Guild No.295	21.44
Mailers No. 9	84.00	Re-Inforced Iron Workers No. 416	78.00
Meat Cutters No. 421	1,166.92	Retail Clerks No. 770	2,444.00
Meat and Provision Drivers No. 626	270.40	Retail Hardware and Appliance Salesmen No. 1215	92.36
Metal Polishers No. 67	39.00	Retail Milk Drivers and Salesmen No. 441	461.70
Milk Drivers No. 93	1,992.32	Roofers No. 36	307.60
Millinery Workers No. 41	26.00	Sheet Metal Workers No. 108....	929.52
Millwrights No. 1607	166.72	Sheet Metal Workers No. 371 ..	63.44
Miscellaneous Employees No. 440	610.00	Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 831	26.00
Miscellaneous Foremen and Public Works Superintendents No. 413	43.20	Southern California District Council of Laborers	12.00
Molders and Foundry Workers No. 374	39.00	Southern California District Council of Lathers	12.00
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 150	260.60	Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266	321.00
Municipal Truck Drivers No.403	24.00	Sprinkler Fitters No. 709	41.64
Musicians Association No. 47 ..	1,921.00	Stage Employees No. 33	96.00
Musicians Association No. 767 ..	80.00	Stationary and Operating Engineers No. 63	260.00
Newspaper Pressmen No. 18	104.00	Stereotypers No. 58	62.40
Office Employees No. 30	202.92	Stove Mounters No. 68	137.72
Operating Engineers No. 12	2,600.00	Stove Mounters No. 125	61.20
Painters No. 116	783.50	Structural Iron Workers No.433	156.00
Painters No. 434	24.00	Switchmen No. 43	37.52
Painters No. 1037	27.84	Teachers No. 430	285.40
Painters No. 1348	130.00	Theatrical Janitors No. 72	108.76
Paper Makers No. 208	81.10	Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 768	30.00
Paper Makers No. 356	36.40	Tile Layers No. 18	28.80
		Transportation (Street Carmen) No. 1277	560.00
		Typographical No. 174	544.00
		United Construction Workers No. 219	27.28
		United Garment Workers No. 94	28.00
		United Garment Workers No. 125	240.00

Van, Storage, Furniture

Drivers, Packers, etc. No. 389	611.60
Waiters No. 17	1,580.00
Waitresses No. 639	1,820.00
Watchmakers No. 115	30.00
Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848	885.64
Wholesale Grocery Warehouse- men No. 595	123.60
Window Cleaners No. 101	104.00
Women's Union Label League No. 36	12.00

\$ 45,983.31

LOYALTON

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2695	\$ 110.56
---	-----------

MARTINEZ

Allied Hospital Employees No. 251	\$ 54.92
Building and Construction Trades Council	24.00
Carpenters and Joiners No.2046	144.00
Central Labor Council	12.00
Construction and General La- borers No. 324	435.00
Painters No. 741	30.80
Plumbers No. 159	132.12
Teamsters No. 315	876.16

\$ 1,709.00

MARYSVILLE

Barbers No. 720	\$ 28.00
Bartenders No. 715	248.28
Carpenters and Joiners No.1570	206.56
Central Labor Council	12.00
General Teamsters No. 137	401.00
Hod Carriers and General La- borers No. 121	89.60
Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 505	37.86
National Farm Labor Union No. 209	5.00
Painters No. 146	52.80
Stage Employees No. 216	26.00

\$ 1,102.10

MAYWOOD

American Federation of Grain Processors No. 21830	\$ 113.84
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 148	30.46

\$ 144.30

MERCED

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1202	\$ 99.36
Central Labor Council	12.00
Construction and General La- borers No. 995	42.50
Typographical No. 865	24.00

\$ 177.86

MIDLAND

United Cement, Lime and Gyp- sum Workers No. 63	\$ 36.84
--	----------

MODESTO

Barbers No. 787	\$ 26.00
Carpenters and Joiners No.1235	404.32
Central Labor Council	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 190	54.04
Culinary Workers and Bar- tenders No. 542	305.12
Dried Fruit, Nut Packers and Dehydrator Warehousemen No. 698	24.00
Electrical Workers No. B-684	76.72
Hod Carriers and General La- borers No. 1130	197.64
Operating Engineers No. 734	11.20
Painters No. 317	72.28
Plasterers No. 429	45.32
Plumbers No. 437	26.00
Retail Clerks No. 1273	130.00
Stage Employees No. 564	48.00
Teamsters No. 386	1,117.64

\$ 2,550.28

MOJAVE

Culinary Workers and Bar- tenders No. 507	\$ 69.08
--	----------

MONROVIA

California City Employees No. 825	\$ 26.00
Electrical Workers No. B-1008	45.04
Painters No. 254	24.00

\$ 95.04

MONTEREY

Bartenders and Culinary Work- ers No. 483	\$ 148.76
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1323	195.80
Central Labor Council	12.00
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific	612.64
Hod Carriers and Common La- borers No. 690	118.77
Painters and Decorators No.272	46.20
Plasterers and Cement Finish- ers No. 337	9.00
Plumbers No. 62	24.00
Roofers No. 50	28.00
Seine and Line Fishermen	260.00

\$ 1,467.17

MOUNTAIN VIEW

Carpenters and Joiners No.1280	\$ 179.28
--------------------------------	-----------

NAPA

Bartenders and Culinary Work- ers No. 753	\$ 85.24
Carpenters and Joiners No.2114	148.07
California State Hospital Em- ployees No. 174	33.40
Central Labor Council	13.00
Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers No. 63	43.36
Dried Fruit Workers No. 668	32.08

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

129

Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 371	172.00
Painters No. 262	30.32
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 766	13.00
Redwood District Council of Carpenters	11.00
United Garment Workers No. 137	100.64
United Garment Workers No. 197	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 782.11

NEVADA CITY

Saw Mill Workers and Lumber Handlers No. 2506	\$ 21.00
---	----------

NEWARK

Chemical Workers No. 62	\$ 60.48
Stove Mounters No. 61	138.52
	<hr/>
	\$ 199.00

NORWALK

California State Employees No. 69	\$ 60.56
Southern California State Institutional Council	16.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 76.56

OAKLAND

Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council.	\$ 12.00
Alameda County School Employees No. 257	66.40
Auto and Ship Painters No. 1176	118.56
Bakers No. 119	130.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432	247.08
Barbers No. 134	231.40
Bartenders No. 52	749.64
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 171	78.00
Boilermakers No. 39	500.00
Bricklayers No. 8	38.00
Butchers No. 120	240.00
California Conference of Typographical Unions	15.00
California State Council of Cannery Workers	12.00
Candy Workers No. 119-C	130.00
Cannery Workers No. 750	2,233.60
Carpenters and Joiners No. 36 ..	1,405.40
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1473 ..	237.56
Carpet, Linoleum and Soft Tile Workers No. 1290	54.40
Cement Finishers No. 594	90.00
Cemetery Employees No. 20372 ..	62.68
Central Labor Council	12.00
Chauffeurs No. 923	380.60
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 23	260.00
Clerks and Lumber Handlers No. 939	39.00

Commercial Telegraphers, Western Union Branch No. 208	56.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 304	1,040.00
Cooks No. 228	\$ 800.00
Culinary Alliance No. 31	1,476.96
Department and Specialty Store Employees No. 1265	419.84
Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 465	140.00
District Council of Painters No. 16	12.00
Dry Dock and Marine Waysmen No. 3116	405.64
Electrical Workers No. B-50	26.00
Electrical Workers No. B-595	456.50
Federated Fire Fighters of California	663.16
Floor Layers and Carpenters No. 1861	52.00
Garage Employees No. 78	350.53
General Warehousemen No. 853 ..	433.29
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 2	52.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 137 ..	44.20
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141 ..	104.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610	134.00
Lathers No. 88	64.00
Laundry Drivers No. 209	130.00
Laundry Workers No. 2	380.00
Mechanics (Street Carmen) No. 818	398.96
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302	312.00
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 169	36.96
Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 96	149.48
Newspaper Writers and Reporters No. 22279	39.00
Ninth District Council of Bakers	12.00
Office Employees No. 29	331.00
Operating Engineers No. 507 ..	24.00
Painters and Decorators No. 127 ..	408.08
Paint Makers No. 1101	148.16
Plasterers No. 112	56.00
Plumbers No. 444	108.00
Post Office Clerks No. 78	100.68
Printing Pressmen No. 125	104.00
Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 382	364.00
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 255	89.00
Railway Carmen No. 735	24.64
Retail Delivery Drivers No. 588 ..	260.00
Retail Food Clerks No. 870	735.00
Roofers No. 81	104.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216 ..	260.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 355 ..	95.00
Shipwrights, Joiners and Boat-Builders No. 1149	316.48

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers No. 886	900.00
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 878	61.60
Sleeping Car Porters (Oakland Division)	\$ 104.00
Steamfitters and Helpers No. 342	104.00
Street Carmen No. 192	520.00
Teachers No. 771	111.24
Teamsters No. 70	2,573.56
Technical Engineers No. 39	26.00
Technical Engineers No. 89	176.00
Theatrical Employees No. B-82	48.00
Theatrical Janitors No. 121	22.08
Theatrical, Stage Employees No. 107	30.00
Typographical No. 36	199.76
Welders and Burners No. 681 ..	325.00

\$ 23,944.64

OCEANSIDE

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2078	\$ 51.96
---------------------------------------	----------

OLIVE VIEW

Los Angeles County Olive View Sanatorium No. 1035	\$ 54.04
---	----------

ONTARIO

City Employees No. 472	\$ 33.68
------------------------------	----------

ORO GRANDE

Cement Workers No. 192	\$ 45.92
------------------------------	----------

OROVILLE

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 654	\$ 137.76
Boilermakers No. 690	30.00
Butchers No. 460	26.50
Carpenters No. 1240	74.04
Central Labor Council	12.00
Railway Carmen No. 679	18.00

\$ 298.30

OXNARD

Sugar Workers No. 20875	\$ 80.06
-------------------------------	----------

PALM SPRINGS

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1046	\$ 147.12
---------------------------------------	-----------

PALO ALTO

Barbers No. 914	\$ 70.40
Carpenters and Joiners No. 668	202.76
District Council of Painters No. 33	12.00

\$ 285.16

PASADENA

Central Labor Council	\$ 12.00
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 531	580.00
Hod Carriers No. 439	275.04
Lathers No. 81	60.40
Meat Cutters No. 439	149.68

Painters and Decorators No. 92	96.00
Pasadena School District Employees No. 606	62.72
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 194	134.00
Plumbers No. 280	196.52
Printing Pressmen No. 155	30.00
Typographical No. 583	53.20

\$ 1,649.56

PETALUMA

Barbers No. 419	\$ 26.00
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 271	91.80
Beauticians No. 419-A	26.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 981	81.28
Central Labor Council	12.00
Poultry and Egg Workers No. 364-B	96.00
Typographical No. 600	11.00

\$ 344.08

PITTSBURG

Barbers No. 917	\$ 46.28
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 882	328.22
Chemical Workers No. 23	186.38
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific	28.32
Paper Makers No. 329	86.92
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 825	24.00

\$ 700.12

PLACERVILLE

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1992	\$ 26.04
Hotel and Restaurant Workers No. 793	20.00

\$ 46.04

POMONA

Chemical Workers No. 58	\$ 27.72
Painters and Decorators No. 979	21.64
Retail Clerks No. 1428	160.52

\$ 209.88

PORT CHICAGO

Chemical Workers No. 25	\$ 62.04
-------------------------------	----------

PORTERVILLE

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2126	\$ 45.04
---------------------------------------	----------

QUINCY

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2591	\$ 48.80
--	----------

REDDING

Bartenders No. 549	\$ 68.36
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1599	200.00
Central Labor Council	12.00
Culinary Workers No. 470	196.68

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

131

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers
No. 2608
Machinists No. 1397
Moving Picture Projectionists
No. 739
Plumbers and Steamfitters No.
662

116.00
78.00
24.00
27.32

\$ 722.36

REDWOOD CITY

General Warehousemen and
Food Processors No. 655

7.00

RICHMOND

Barbers No. 508
Bartenders and Culinary
Workers No. 595
Beauticians No. 508-A
Boilermakers No. 317
Boilermakers No. 513
Carpenters and Joiners No.
642
Electrical Workers No. B-302....
Fish Cannery Workers of the
Pacific
Laundry Workers No. 23
Leadburners No. 512
Motion Picture Projectionists
No. 560
Operative Potters No. 89
Painters No. 560
Retail Clerks No. 1179
Typographical No. 738

28.00
801.16
28.00
78.00
308.00
503.28
1,020.64
243.84
5.00
26.00
24.00
48.00
288.00
608.88
26.00

\$ 4,036.80

RIVERSIDE

Barbers No. 171
Building and Construction
Trades Council
Carpenters and Joiners No.
235
Central Labor Council
City Employees No. 395
District Council of United
Cement, Lime and Gypsum
Workers
Hod Carriers and General La-
borers No. 1184
Retail Clerks No. 1167
United Cement, Lime and
Gypsum Workers No. 48

31.40
12.00
332.16
12.00
40.72
2.00
347.78
363.52
213.00

\$ 1,354.58

ROSEVILLE

Carpenters and Joiners No.
1147
Central Labor Council
City Employees No. 136
Local Federation Council No. 15
Railway Carmen No. 231
Teachers No. 836

31.68
22.00
26.00
10.00
253.40
10.00

\$ 353.08

SACRAMENTO

Bakers No. 85
Barbers No. 112
Bartenders No. 600
Bay District Council of Iron
Workers
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and
Helpers No. 166
Boat Builders No. 1681
Boilermakers Helpers and Weld-
ers No. 735
Bookbinders No. 35
Boxmakers and Lumber Han-
dlers No. 3170
Building and Construction
Trades Council
Butchers No. 498
California State Employees No.
375
Cannery Workers No. 857
Carpenters and Joiners No.
586
Carpenters and Joiners No.
2170
Carpet, Linoleum and Tile
Workers No. 1237
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 150
City Employee No. 329
Construction and General La-
borers No. 185
Cooks No. 683
District Council of Carpenters
District Council of State,
County, Municipal Employees
No. 39
Electrical Workers No. B-340
Federated Trades Council
Iron Workers No. 118
Lathers No. 109
Laundry and Dry Cleaners No.
75
Millmen No. 1618
Miscellaneous Employees No.
393
Moving Picture Machine Oper-
ators No. 252
Musicians No. 12
Office Employees No. 43
Operating Engineers No. 210....
Painters No. 487
Plumbers and Steamfitters No.
447
Post Office Clerks No. 66
Printing Pressmen No. 60
Retail Clerks No. 588
Railway Carmen No. 632
Roofers No. 47
Sacramento County Board of
Education Employees No. 258
Sheet Metal Workers No. 162
Sheet Metal Workers No. 341
Stage Employees No. 50
State Council of Roofers

266.12
85.32
224.00
12.00
26.00
24.68
28.00
48.00
144.00
12.00
308.48
35.00
1,607.88
772.20
52.00
24.00
1,551.76
24.00
260.00
233.96
15.00
12.00
85.20
12.00
104.00
26.00
73.00
82.52
287.64
12.00
73.64
22.00
9.60
168.00
81.80
66.16
49.76
212.00
16.00
24.68
49.60
77.60
26.00
26.00
12.00

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Street Carmen No. 256	92.48	Stage Employees No. 614	24.00
Taxi Drivers and Automotive Employees No. 165	81.00		\$ 2,496.20
Teachers No. 31	38.60	SAN BRUNO	
Teachers No. 727	10.20	Carpenters No. 848	\$ 243.86
Theatre Employees No. B-66	49.00	SAN DIEGO	
Typographical No. 46	83.20	Bakers No. 315	\$ 199.56
Waiters and Waitresses No. 561	345.92	Barbers No. 256	89.96
Wholesale Plumbing House Employees No. 447-Aux.	30.20	Bridgemen No. 229	74.00
	\$ 8,064.20	Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
SALINAS		Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers No. 36	440.00
Barbers No. 827	\$ 24.00	Building Service Employees No. 102	221.16
Bartenders No. 545	70.88	Butchers and Meat Cutters No. 229	494.00
California State Highway Department Employees No. 420	24.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1296	675.72
Carpenters and Joiners No. 925	206.64	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1571	331.54
Central Labor Council	12.00	Chauffeurs, Taxi Cab, Funeral and Ambulance Drivers No. 481	81.00
Culinary Alliance No. 467	120.52	Cooks and Waitresses No. 402	1,611.28
Fruit and Produce Drivers No. 890	624.44	County and Municipal Employees No. 127	28.00
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 27½	69.88	District Council of Carpenters, San Diego County	12.00
Laundry and Dry Cleaners No. 258	15.60	Electrical Workers No. B-465	286.00
Musicians Association No. 616	45.06	Electrical Workers No. B-569	416.00
National Farm Labor Workers No. 208	3.00	Federated Trades Council	24.00
Painters No. 1104	24.80	Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific	273.00
Retail Clerks No. 839	51.60	Floorlayers No. 2074	6.91
	\$ 1,292.42	Hod Carriers and Construction Laborers No. 89	1,029.16
SAN ANDREAS		Iron Workers (Shopmen) No. 627	60.52
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 57	\$ 71.28	Lathers No. 260	42.00
SAN BERNARDINO		Laundry and Cleaning Workers No. 259	41.60
Barbers No. 253	\$ 50.64	Millmen No. 2020	230.32
California Inland District Council of State, County and Municipal Employees	12.00	Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297	32.40
California State Employees No. 533	28.76	Musicians Association No. 325	165.08
Carpenters and Joiners No. 944	639.40	Office Employees No. 139	30.44
Central Labor Council	12.00	Operating Engineers No. 526	104.00
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 467	735.32	Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 346	158.16
City Employees No. 338	26.00	Painters No. 333	268.20
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 535	52.00	Post Office Clerks No. 197	48.00
Hod Carriers and Laborers No. 783	426.52	Printing Pressmen No. 140	33.60
Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 577	24.00	Retail Clerks No. 1222	121.00
Musicians Protective Association No. 167	26.00	Roofers (Carpenter's International) No. 553	47.44
Office Employees No. 83	26.00	Salesdrivers, Helpers and Dairy Employees No. 683	420.00
Painters No. 775	115.52	Sheet Metal Workers No. 206	66.96
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 73	128.88	Shipwrights, Boat Builders and Caulkers No. 1300	215.16
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 364	169.16	Stereotypers No. 82	24.00

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

133

Street, Electric, Railways and Motor Coach Employees No. 1309	130.00
Teamsters-Chauffeurs No. 542	560.00
Theatrical, Stage Employees No. 122	26.00
Waiters and Bartenders No. 500	598.56

\$ 9,728.73

SAN FRANCISCO

American Federation of Radio Artists	\$ 29.00
American Guild of Variety Artists	97.50
Asbestos Workers No. 16	78.00
Automobile and Car Painters No. 1073	126.06
Auto Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960	32.50
Automotive Warehousemen No. 241	130.00
Bakers No. 24	780.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484	396.57
Barbers No. 148	260.00
Bar Pilots No. 89	24.00
Bartenders No. 41	1,711.60
Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters	20.00
Beauticians No. 12	188.00
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44	20.00
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 168	144.00
Boilermakers No. 6	1,080.00
Bookbinders and Bindrywomen No. 31-125	216.00
Bottlers No. 896	620.00
Brewery Drivers No. 888	264.00
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Building Material Teamsters No. 216	180.00
Butchers No. 115	468.00
Butchers No. 508	675.16
California Allied Printing Trades Council	13.00
California Employment Service Employees No. 948	32.00
California Pipe Trades Council	24.00
California State Council of Retail Clerks No. 2	12.00
California State Laborers and Utility Workers No. 1226	26.00
Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158	364.00
Cannery Workers No. 21106	16.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 22	1,418.28
Carpenters and Joiners No. 483	610.36
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2164	181.00
Casket Workers No. 94	31.00
Cemetery Employees No. 10634	79.20
Chauffeurs No. 265	1,362.32

Cigar Makers No. 228	24.00
Circular Distributors No. BB-11	11.00
City and County Employees No. 747	78.00
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7	260.00
Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66-A	241.80
Cloakmakers No. 8	168.00
Commercial Telegraphers No. 34	260.00
Commission Market Drivers No. 280	156.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 261	480.00
Cooks No. 44	1,792.48
Coopers No. 65	83.24
Coppersmiths No. 438	96.00
Cracker Bakers No. 125	130.00
Cracker Baker Auxiliary No. 125	130.00
Dental Technicians of Northern California No. 24116	55.00
Draftsmen No. 11	41.60
Dressmakers No. 101	168.00
Electrical Workers No. B-1245	260.00
Electrical Workers No. 6	480.00
Elevator Constructors No. 8	78.00
Emergency Hospital Employees No. 803	42.00
Film Exchange Employees No. B-17	48.00
Florists, Landscapers, etc. No. 167	28.00
Garage Employees No. 665	360.00
Garment Cutters No. 45	47.64
General Warehousemen No. 860	1,076.40
Glaziers and Glass Workers No. 718	48.00
Granite Cutters	26.00
Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250	312.00
Hotel Service Workers No. 283	1,397.28
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519	102.72
Iron Workers No. 377	104.00
Jewelry Workers No. 36	84.00
Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213	46.80
Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256	120.00
Laundry Workers No. 26	1,352.00
Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31	52.00
Macaroni Workers No. 493	108.56
Machinists No. 732	26.00
Marble Shopmen No. 95	28.00
Master Furniture Guild No. 1285	104.00
Master, Mates and Pilots No. 40	124.16
Master, Mates and Pilots No. 90	720.00
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226	490.16
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110	1,813.52
Molders and Foundry Workers No. 164	169.00

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Motion Picture Projectionists		Sprinkler Fitters No. 669	24.00
No. 162	84.24	Stereotypers and Electrotypers	
Motor Coach Employees No. 1225	288.00	No. 29	98.80
Musicians Association No. 6	520.00	Street, Electric Railway and	
Newspaper and Periodical		Municipal Car Employees No.	
Drivers No. 921	191.60	1380	520.00
Northern California District		Teachers No. 61	46.52
Council of Laborers	24.00	Teamsters No. 85	1,200.00
Office Employees No. 3	104.00	Theatrical Janitors No. 9	60.00
Office Employees No. 36	104.00	Theatrical Stage Employees No.	
Operating Engineers No. 3	1,800.00	16	60.32
Operating Engineers No. 39	862.88	Theatrical Stage Employees No.	
Operating Engineers (California		B-18	148.80
State Branch)	45.00	Theatrical Wardrobe Attend-	
Optical Technicians No. 18791	34.00	ants No. 784	22.00
Packers and Preserve Workers		Typographical No. 21	599.48
No. 20989	68.00	Union Label Section	12.00
Painters No. 19	455.00	United Garment Workers No.	
Painters and Decorators No.		131	260.00
1158	706.08	United Hatters No. 31	26.00
Painters District Council No. 8	12.00	Upholsters No. 28	52.00
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer		Venetian Blind Workers No.	
Makers No. 1053	85.48	2565	109.40
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer		Waiters No. 30	1,884.16
Makers No. 1071	148.36	Waitresses No. 48	3,310.08
Pattern Makers Association	78.00	Watchmakers No. 101	56.00
Pharmacists No. 838	80.00	Watchmakers No. 102	28.00
Photo Engravers No. 8	156.00	Water Workers No. 401	36.40
Pile Drivers No. 34	312.32	Web Pressmen No. 4	104.00
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters No.		Western Conference of Specialty	
38	949.04	Unions	12.00
Post Office Clerks No. 2	286.00	Wholesale Liquor Drivers No.	
Printing Pressmen No. 24	333.94	109	142.04
Printing Specialties and Paper		Window Cleaners No. 44	104.00
Converters No. 362	460.00	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers	
Professional Embalmers No.		No. 65	56.04
90-49	58.80		\$ 50,333.34
Railway Carmen No. 498	28.00		
Railway Clerks No. 890	130.00	SAN JOSE	
Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks		Allied Printing Trades Council.	\$ 13.00
No. 1089	184.00	Barbers No. 252	87.04
Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278	299.92	Bartenders No. 577	201.32
Retail Department Store Em-		Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and	
ployees No. 1100	936.00	Helpers No. 640	26.00
Retail Fruit and Vegetable		Bookbinders No. 3	36.32
Clerks No. 1017	189.84	Building Service Employees	
Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648	988.00	No. 77	43.52
Retail Shoe and Textile Sales-		Building and Construction	
men No. 410	176.00	Trades Council	12.00
Roofers No. 40	105.00	Butchers No. 506	235.56
Sailors Union of the Pacific	1,733.29	California State Council of	
San Francisco Labor Council	24.00	Barbers and Beauticians	12.00
San Francisco Mailers No. 18	88.60	Cannery Workers No. 679	2,825.20
Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350	156.00	Carpenters and Joiners No.	
Sausage Makers No. 203	178.28	316	664.46
Seafarers, Engine, and Stew-		Cement Laborers No. 270	483.92
ards, Department Pacific		Central Labor Council	12.00
Coast Division	1,040.00	Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses	
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104	240.00	No. 180	455.84
Shipfitters and Helpers No. 9	600.00	Dairy and Creamery Employees	
Ship Painters No. 961	356.32	No. 304	61.00
Sign and Pictorial Painters		District Council of Carpenters	12.00
No. 510	114.40		

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

135

Dried Fruit, Nut Packers and Dehydrating Employees No. 794	53.84
Electrical Workers No. B-332.....	48.00
Freight, Construction and General Drivers No. 287	1,014.36
Hod Carriers No. 234	45.36
Lathers No. 144	29.60
Laundry Workers No. 33	150.00
Lumber and Planing Mill Workers No. 3102	63.52
Millmen No. 262	188.84
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 431	24.00
Musicians Association No. 153	28.00
Office Employees No. 94	24.00
Painters No. 507	118.92
Plasterers No. 224	60.00
Plumbers No. 393	52.52
Printing Pressmen No. 146	32.00
Retail Clerks No. 428	462.28
Roofers No. 95	29.64
Sales Delivery Drivers and Warehousemen No. 296	96.12
Sheet Metal Workers No. 309.....	39.32
Stationary Engineers No. 171.....	6.48
Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 120	11.00
Street Carmen No. 265	26.00
Teachers No. 957	4.28
Theatrical, Stage Employees No. 134	29.00
Typographical No. 231	52.00
	\$ 7,870.26

SAN JUAN AND FAIR OAKS

Teachers No. 936	\$ 5.00
SAN LEANDRO	
Musicians Association No. 510.....	\$ 24.00
SAN LUIS OBISPO	
Barbers No. 767	\$ 26.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1632	115.36
Central Labor Council	13.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 1464	96.76
Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 144	26.00
Painters No. 1336	24.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 403	26.00
	\$ 327.12

SAN MATEO

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 340	\$ 272.00
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Building Service Employees No. 81	37.00
Butchers No. 516	70.00
Carpenters No. 162	427.56
Central Labor Council	12.00

Construction and General Laborers No. 389	66.64
Lathers No. 278	31.38
Laundry Workers No. 143	70.00
Plumbers No. 467	26.00
Printing Pressmen No. 315	30.00
Theatrical, Stage Employees No. 409	26.00
Typographical No. 624	33.60
	\$ 1,114.18

SAN PEDRO

Bartenders No. 591	\$ 192.00
Butchers No. 551	492.00
Carpenters No. 1140	383.64
Central Labor Council	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 53	27.68
Culinary Alliance No. 754	332.82
Guards and Watchmen No. 1155	20.00
Lathers No. 366	24.00
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 1407	287.92
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 18	40.40
Painters No. 949	45.50
Pile Drivers No. 2375	240.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 838	61.72
Port Watchmen No. 137	88.00
Retail Clerks No. 905	408.20
Shipyards Laborers No. 802	562.60
Typographical No. 862	11.00
Waitresses No. 512	333.28

\$ 3,562.76

SAN RAFAEL

Barbers No. 582	\$ 26.00
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 126	296.64
Building and Construction Trades Council	14.00
California State Council of Lathers	12.00
Central Labor Council	12.00
General Truck Drivers No. 624	1,083.00
Golden Gate District Council of Lathers	12.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 291	278.44
Lathers No. 268	24.00
Retail Clerks No. 1119	26.96
Roofers No. 121	28.00

\$ 1,813.04

SANTA ANA

Beet Sugar Workers No. 20748	\$ 100.24
Building and Construction Trades Council	20.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1815	381.92
Central Labor Council	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 66	60.88
Electrical Workers No. 441	91.20

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 652	271.72
Painters and Decorators No. 686	119.56
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 489	6.20
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 582	62.00
Sales Drivers and Dairy Employees No. 166	104.00
Theatrical, Stage Employees No. 504	24.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,253.72

SANTA BARBARA

Barbers No. 832	\$ 26.05
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Building Service Employees No. 185	24.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. No. 1062	221.20
Central Labor Council	14.00
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 186	260.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 591	146.32
Culinary Alliance No. 498	815.44
Electrical Workers No. 413	36.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 195	24.00
Meat Cutters No. 556	31.20
Musicians Protective Association No. 308	32.00
Painters No. 715	89.04
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 114	40.56
Retail Clerks No. 899	168.00
Roofers No. 137	26.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 273	26.24
State, County and Municipal Employees No. 358	48.44
Theatrical, Stage Employees No. 442	24.00
Typographical No. 394	35.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,099.48

SANTA CRUZ

Barbers No. 891	\$ 26.00
Butchers No. 266	53.64
Carpenters and Joiners No. 829	28.80
Central Labor Council	12.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 283	28.00
Electrical Workers No. 609	18.00
Musicians Association No. 346	37.10
Painters and Decorators No. 1026	26.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 379	13.00
Santa Cruz County Hospital Employees No. 700	14.00

Sheet Metal Workers No. 304	26.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 282.54

SANTA MARIA

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2477	\$ 79.07
Chemical Workers No. 224	7.00
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 703	299.24
Food Packers, Processors, Warehousemen, etc. No. 865	52.00
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 1222	5.80
Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 381	356.48
	<hr/>
	\$ 799.59

SANTA MONICA

Barbers No. 573	\$ 31.92
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1400	237.82
Central Labor Council	12.00
Culinary Workers No. 814	135.00
Painters No. 821	165.44
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 400	6.80
Plumbers No. 545	90.48
Retail Clerks No. 1442	445.40
Typographical No. 875	31.44
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,156.30

SANTA ROSA

Barbers No. 159	\$ 26.00
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 770	222.20
Building and Construction Trades Council	14.00
Butchers No. 364	26.00
Central Labor Council	18.00
Electrical Workers No. 594	19.00
Motion Picture Machine Operators No. 420	24.00
Musicians Association No. 292	128.36
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 363	15.00
Typographical No. 577	24.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 497.56

SEAL BEACH

Chemical Workers No. 225	\$ 17.16
--------------------------------	----------

SELMA

Chemical Workers No. 131	\$ 22.00
--------------------------------	----------

SONOMA

California State Employees No. 14-1	\$ 92.12
---	----------

SONORA

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2196	\$ 32.20
---------------------------------------	----------

SOUTHGATE

Fitters, Welders and Helpers No. 250	\$ 280.00
--	-----------

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

137

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 253	52.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 332.00

STOCKTON

Barbers No. 312	\$ 24.00
Bartenders No. 47	270.40
Boilermakers No. 749	52.00
Building and Construction Trades Council	13.00
California State Employees No. 382	26.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 266	350.00
Central Labor Council	15.00
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 439	1,040.00
City Employees No. 102	76.64
Cleaning and Dye House Work- ers No. 102	72.72
County Employees No. 183	26.00
Culinary Alliance No. 572	548.00
Electrical Workers No. 591	48.00
Farm, Equipment Maintenance Workers No. 20984	28.00
Lathers No. 98	12.00
Laundry Workers No. 177	131.20
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 428	30.00
Motor Coach Operators No. 276	55.36
Office Employees No. 26	26.00
Operating Engineers No. 508....	7.20
Paper Makers No. 320	26.00
Pencil Material Workers No. 20298	121.44
Post Office Clerks No. 320	24.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,022.96

SUNNYVALE

Theatrical, Stage and Motion Picture Operators No. 796	\$ 26.00
--	----------

SUSANVILLE

Bartenders and Culinary Work- ers No. 767	\$ 24.00
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2790	96.12
Retail Clerks No. 750	22.00
Northern California District Council of Lumber and Saw Mill Workers	18.00
Tri-Counties Central Labor Council	12.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 172.12

TAFT

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1774	\$ 26.00
Central Labor Council	6.00
Culinary Alliance No. 771	58.96
Electrical Workers No. 343	28.00
Laundry Workers No. 124	24.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 142.96

TERMINAL ISLAND

Cannery Workers of the Pacific \$	1,200.00
Seine and Line Fishermen	36.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,236.00

TRACY

Sugar Workers No. 20058	\$ 53.88
-------------------------------	----------

TRINIDAD

Loggers No. 3006	\$ 64.60
------------------------	----------

TULARE

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1578	\$ 74.04
--	----------

TURLOCK

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1306	\$ 55.84
--	----------

TWAIN

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2944	\$ 26.00
---	----------

UKIAH

California State Employees No. 519	\$ 26.00
---	----------

VALLEJO

Asbestos Workers No. 70	\$ 26.00
Barbers No. 335	57.60
Beauticians No. 335-A	30.24
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 82	22.00
Boilermakers No. 148	153.16
Carpenters and Joiners No. 180	412.64
Central Labor Council	12.00
Culinary Workers and Bar- tenders No. 560	541.88
Electrical Workers No. B-180....	96.00
Flour and Cereal Workers No. 20397	91.40
Hod Carriers and General La- borers No. 326	106.36
Laundry Workers No. 113	50.68
Musicians Association No. 367	81.64
Office Employees No. 86	67.68
Painters No. 376	74.96
Plasterers and Cement Finish- ers No. 631	32.00
Plumbers No. 343	48.00
Retail Clerks No. 373	413.32
Sheet Metal Workers No. 221....	132.00
Shipwrights Joiners and Boat Builders No. 1068	18.20
State Council of California Sheet Metal Workers	12.00
Steam and Operating Engineers No. 731	52.72
Teachers No. 827	13.00
Teamsters No. 490	426.12
Theatrical, Stage Employees No. 241	30.00
Typographical No. 389	11.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,012.60

VALLEY SPRINGS

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2847	\$ 29.36
--	----------

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

VAN NUYS	
Barbers No. 837	\$ 74.72
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1913	852.32
	<hr/>
	\$ 927.04

VENICE	
Bricklayers and Stone Masons No. 26	\$ 25.32

VENTURA	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2463	\$ 151.00
Central Labor Council	18.00
Electrical Workers No. 952	67.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 585	287.36
Operating Engineers No. 732 ..	24.00
Painters and Decorators No. 955	67.88
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 741	30.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 484	44.48
	<hr/>
	\$ 689.92

VERNON	
Chemical Workers No. 92	\$ 26.00
Paper Makers No. 336	26.00
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 254	64.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 116.00

VICTORVILLE	
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 49	\$ 120.20

VISALIA	
Building and Construction Trades Council	\$ 13.00
Cannery and Dried Fruit Workers No. 22642	4.72
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1484	129.12
Central Labor Council	12.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1060	85.52
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 605	24.00

Painters No. 439	30.40
	<hr/>
	\$ 298.76

WATERIA	
United Construction Workers No. 350	\$ 4.60

WATSONVILLE	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 771	\$ 108.32
Central Labor Council	18.00
Chemical Workers No. 250	20.04
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 345	196.96
Lathers No. 122	28.00
Painters No. 750	26.00
Railway Carmen No. 765	26.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 611	24.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 447.32

WEED	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2907	\$ 317.20

WEIMAR	
Weimar Sanatorium Employees No. 745	\$ 26.00

WESTWOOD	
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 768	\$ 143.12
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2836	590.16
Musicians Protective Association No. 583	34.04
Office Employees No. 41	28.20
Retail Clerks No. 730	30.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 825.52

WILMINGTON	
Marine Painters No. 812	\$ 226.00
Operating Engineers No. 235	40.04
Ship Carpenters No. 1335	481.64
	<hr/>
	\$ 747.68

Total Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees	
June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947	
—Exhibit B	<hr/>
	\$235,510.67

**Schedule 2 — Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees by Districts
June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947**

District No. 1:	
Chula Vista	\$ 24.00
Coronado	24.00
El Centro	358.72
La Jolla	85.96
Oceanside	51.96
San Diego	9,728.73
	<hr/>
	\$ 10,273.37

District No. 2:	
Anaheim	\$ 165.56
Fullerton	26.00

Laguna Beach	56.72
Long Beach	7,105.25
Santa Ana	1,253.72
Seal Beach	17.16
	<hr/>
	8,624.41

District No. 3:	
Agoura	\$ 26.00
Alhambra	49.52
Arcadia	15.96
Avalon	9.00
Azusa	22.56

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

139

Banning	50.16
Bell	144.36
Beverly Hills	187.44
Burbank	160.00
Colton	188.60
El Monte	1,054.92
Glendale	1,779.72
Hollywood	11,372.78
Huntington Park	641.72
Indio	12.80
Los Angeles	45,983.31
Maywood	144.30
Midland	36.84
Monrovia	95.04
Norwalk	76.56
Olive View	54.04
Ontario	33.68
Oro Grande	45.92
Palm Springs	147.12
Pasadena	1,649.56
Pomona	209.88
Riverside	1,354.58
San Bernardino	2,496.20
South Gate	332.00
Van Nuys	927.04
Vernon	116.00
Victorville	120.20

District No. 4:

Inglewood	\$ 184.20
San Pedro	3,562.76
Santa Monica	1,156.30
Terminal Island	1,236.00
Venice	25.32
Walteria	4.60
Wilmington	747.68

District No. 5:

Camarillo	\$ 24.00
Lompoc	42.36
Oxnard	80.06
San Luis Obispo	327.12
Santa Barbara	2,099.48
Santa Maria	799.59
Ventura	689.92

District No. 6:

Avenal	\$ 23.20
Bakersfield	2,899.96
Chowchilla	37.24
Fresno	6,477.33
Hanford	72.12
Kingsburg	115.28
Merced	177.86
Mojave	69.08
Porterville	45.04
Selma	22.00
Taft	142.96

Tulare	74.04
Visalia	298.76

District No. 7:

El Portal	\$ 24.00
Lodi	199.06
Modesto	2,550.28
San Andreas	71.28
Sonora	32.20
Stockton	3,022.96
Tracy	53.88
Turlock	55.84
Valley Springs	29.36

District No. 8:

Agnew	\$ 26.00
Aptos	43.20
Cupertino	52.52
Idria	38.96
Monterey	1,467.17
Mountain View	179.28
Palo Alto	285.16
Redwood City	7.00
Salinas	1,292.42
San Bruno	243.86
San Jose	7,870.26
San Juan	5.00
San Mateo	1,114.18
Santa Cruz	282.54
Sunnyvale	26.00
Watsonville	447.32

District No. 9:

Hilo, T. H.	\$ 52.00
Honolulu, T. H.	619.64
San Francisco	50,331.34

District No. 10:

Alameda	\$ 91.76
Berkeley	268.64
Emeryville	60.72
Hayward	1,448.48
Newark	199.00
Oakland	23,944.64
San Leandro	24.00

District No. 11:

Antioch	\$ 295.90
Crockett	622.12
El Cerrito	100.52
Martinez	1,709.00
Pittsburg	700.12
Port Chicago	62.04
Richmond	4,036.80

10,454.87

6,038.86

69,537.81

6,916.86

4,062.53

13,380.87

51,002.98

26,037.24

7,526.50

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

District No. 12:			
Napa	\$ 782.11	Casper	28.00
Petaluma	344.08	Eureka	1,003.30
San Rafael	1,813.04	Fort Bragg	224.24
Santa Rosa	497.56	Fortuna	28.52
Sonoma	92.12	Korbel	41.16
Vallejo	3,012.60	Trinidad	64.60
		Ukiah	26.00
	6,541.51		1,875.26
District No. 13:		District No. 15:	
Chico	\$ 409.38	Alturas	\$ 47.32
Diamond Springs	26.00	Chester, Plumas	
Feather Falls	162.76	County	64.44
Grass Valley	94.70	Dorris	93.92
Gridley	26.00	Dunsmuir	70.60
Marysville	1,102.10	Greenville	109.20
Nevada City	21.00	Loyalton	110.56
Oroville	298.30	Quincy	48.80
Placerville	46.04	Redding	722.36
Roseville	353.08	Susanville	172.12
Sacramento	8,064.20	Twain	26.00
Weimar	26.00	Weed	317.20
		Westwood, Lassen	
	10,629.56	County	825.52
District No. 14:			
Arcata	\$ 419.28		
Blue Lake	40.16		
			2,608.04
Total Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees			
June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947—Exhibit B			235,510.67

Schedule 3—Details of Disbursements
June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

44TH ANNUAL CONVENTION—SAN FRANCISCO

Salaries and Expenses:

Anthes, Fred P.....	\$ 18.40
Davison, Sol.....	30.00
D'Aubigny, Berthe.....	25.00
Dugan, Katherine.....	111.24
Elner, Lillian.....	19.90
Erickson, Leona E.....	18.40
Haggerty, C. J.....	100.00
Hines, Chas. A.....	245.13
Hyans, Curtis J.....	141.00
Kerr, Marguerite M.....	134.96
Kerr, Marjorie K.....	211.48
London, Joan.....	235.57
Mayes, Barney.....	300.00
Moore, Josephine.....	18.40
Noriega, Anthony L.....	32.75
Otto, Walter R.....	285.00
Sikora, Esther.....	130.29
Weber, Nan.....	18.40
	\$ 2,075.92

Other Expenses:

Bastian Bros.—Delegate Badges.....	\$ 700.83
Skinner & Hammond—Auditing Service.....	160.00
Golden Gate Press.....	23.50
Gabriel Moulin Studios.....	59.45
Field Ernst Envelope Co.....	459.39

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

141

Other Expenses (Continued)

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	35.08
Pacific Catering Co.....	75.00
Whitcomb Hotel.....	562.58
Richard Forbes.....	350.00
Robert T. Doidge—Court Reporter.....	784.28
Maison Paul.....	166.69
Lloyd Van & Storage.....	78.54
Garrett Press.....	28,264.07
Wm. H. McCarthy—Postage.....	150.00
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses.....	1,418.38

33,287.79

TOTAL..... \$ 35,363.71

A. F. of L. CONVENTION—CHICAGO:

C. J. Haggerty.....	\$ 1,200.00
Southern Pacific Railway Co.....	616.81

TOTAL..... \$ 1,816.81

I.L.O. CONFERENCE—BELGIUM:

C. J. Haggerty.....	\$ 500.00
Western Air Lines.....	272.10

TOTAL..... \$ 772.10

WASHINGTON LABOR CONFERENCE:

Charles W. Real.....	\$ 750.00
----------------------	-----------

FEDERATION OF LABOR CONFERENCE, SALT LAKE CITY:

Howard Reed.....	\$ 207.36
Victor Swanson.....	207.36

TOTAL..... \$ 414.72

45TH ANNUAL CONVENTION—SACRAMENTO:

Jacqueline Gilbert—Salary.....	\$ 330.00
Garrett Press.....	1,046.43
Wm. H. McCarthy—Postage.....	366.40
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses.....	50.00

TOTAL..... \$ 1,792.83

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS:

Allowances and Expenses of Officers

Attending Executive Council Meetings:

Agrillo, Anthony.....	\$ 130.77
Arnold, Jack T.....	124.20
Ash, Robert S.....	35.00
Bitter, K. G.....	305.48
Doran, Elmer J.....	227.50
Dougherty, Arthur F.....	101.17
Finks, Harry.....	176.17
Graham, Leonard T.....	163.86
Grande, Loleta.....	118.89
Green, C. A.....	87.50
Grunn, Albin J.....	279.87
Kelly, George.....	35.00
Krasnesky, Frank.....	118.45
Lehman, C. T.....	194.26
Lundeberg, Harry.....	110.77
Miller, Earl.....	148.15
Nelson, Lowell.....	116.17
Pitts, Thomas.....	68.01

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Executive Council Meetings (Continued)

Reed, Howard.....	134.92
Reeves, Paul.....	160.10
Roe, Charles A.....	106.17
Somerset, Pat.....	163.86
Stoneman, Mae.....	109.45
Swanson, Victor J.....	96.17
Real, Charles W.—President.....	75.00
Haggerty, C. J.—Secretary-Treasurer.....	131.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,517.89

Other Expenses:

Kerr, Marguerite M.....	\$ 55.00
Mayes, Barney.....	70.00
Otto, Walter R.....	65.00
Garrett Press.....	648.31
Whitcomb Hotel.....	45.30
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses.....	9.15
Hyans, Curtis J.....	15.00
Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel.....	25.00
Southern Pacific Railway Co.....	201.57
Sikora, Esther.....	15.00
	<hr/>

1,149.33

TOTAL.....

\$ 4,667.22

LEGAL SERVICES:

Fees, Salaries, and Expenses:

Carter, Oliver J.....	\$ 498.84
Davison, Sol.....	5,495.00
Finks, Harry.....	1,410.00
Garrett, Arthur.....	1,019.49
Geoghagen, John H.....	1,500.00
Gunlock, William I.....	1,650.00
Janigian, Charles J.....	1,817.24
Linn, Clarence A.....	1,575.85
Scully, Charles P.....	10,330.58
Todd, Clarence E.....	20,185.58
	<hr/>

\$ 45,482.58

Other Expenses:

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.....	\$ 660.92
Western Union.....	255.33
Los Angeles Central Labor Council.....	1,000.00
Flood Realty Co.—Rent.....	1,722.50
Chester M. Wright & Associates.....	18.00
Acme Reporting Co.....	69.65
	<hr/>

3,726.40

TOTAL.....

\$ 49,208.98

ORGANIZING EXPENSES:

Salaries and Expenses:

Bitter, K. G.....	\$ 45.00
Finks, Harry.....	501.62
Flanagan, Dan V.....	1,663.00
Green, C. A.....	85.00
Gruhn, A. J.....	152.79
Haggerty, C. J.....	5,550.75
Hyans, Curtis J.....	7,135.71
London, Joan.....	100.00
Mayes, Barney.....	8,500.16
Miller, Earl.....	500.00

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

143

Organizing Expenses (Continued)

Noriega, Anthony L.....	150.00
Otto, Walter R.....	4,675.00
Real, Charles W.....	1,875.00
Syme, James C.....	54.30
Wilkerson, Naomi.....	260.00

\$ 31,248.33

Other Expenses:

Flood Realty Co.—Rent.....	\$ 875.00
William H. McCarthy—Postage.....	3,470.40
California Farmer-Labor-Consumer Association.....	3,000.00
Secretary—Central Labor Council—Santa Ana.....	500.00
Secretary—Building and Construction Trades Council—Santa Ana.....	1,120.00
Secretary—Central Labor Council—San Mateo.....	250.00
A. F. of L. Organizing Committee—San Mateo.....	2,700.00
Seafarers' International Union.....	2,500.00
A and D Traveling Bill Boards.....	12,259.00
George I. Lynn, Advertising.....	2,054.52
Robert Zeigler—Delegate.....	100.00
Charles F. May.....	7.50
Southern California Telephone Co.....	313.19
Flood Garage.....	254.33
Don Lee, Inc.....	364.05
Blake, Moffitt and Towne.....	308.87
Garrett Press.....	610.75
Golden Gate Press.....	160.37
Radio Central, Inc.....	24.46
Benedetti Floral Co.....	17.95
United Air Lines.....	281.59
A. F. of L. Organizing Committee— San Francisco City Employees.....	525.00
Addressograph Sales Agency.....	12.84
Elliott Addressing Machine Co.....	9.74
Western Union.....	10.10
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.....	234.38
Exact Office Service.....	37.22
United A. F. of L. Committee—Los Angeles.....	500.00
Commercial Telegraphers #34—San Francisco.....	2,500.00
A. F. of L.—Western Office.....	50.00
Radio Station KXOA.....	30.25
K & D Press.....	4.12
Department of Motor Vehicles.....	27.50
Western Air Lines.....	111.67
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses.....	1,064.69

36,289.49

TOTAL.....

\$ 67,537.82

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES:

Salaries and Expenses:

Bitter, K. G.....	\$ 101.69
Davison, Sol.....	20.00
Dugan, Katherine.....	321.00
Finks, Harry.....	416.00
Flanagan, Dan V.....	69.38
Geoghegan, John H.....	50.00
Gunlock, Wm.....	10.00
Haggerty, C. J.....	7,750.00
Havenor, Elizabeth S.....	187.10
Kerr, M. M.....	2,513.29
London, Joan.....	475.42
Lyons, John C.....	30.25

Legislative Expenses (Continued)

Mayes, Barney.....	20.00
Mitchell, Phyllis.....	142.62
Nolan, Joseph.....	100.00
Real, Charles W.....	65.00
Roe, Charles A.....	34.00
Sikora, Esther.....	343.72
Somerset, Pat.....	55.00

\$ 12,704.47**Other Expenses:**

Hotel Senator.....	\$ 3,510.02
Wm. H. McCarthy—Postage.....	333.20
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.....	625.34
Velma Southern—Stenography.....	9.44
Sacramento Federated Trades Council—Telephone	2.06
California Department of Finance—	
Legislative Bill Service.....	150.68
Sacramento Letter.....	150.00
Wobbers, Inc.....	56.04
Typewriter Repair Co.....	4.59
H. S. Crocker Co.....	103.25
Garrett Press.....	8,369.50
Francis Dunn—Postage.....	99.00
Oliver J. Carter.....	53.50
Edward Gaffney—Postage.....	25.00
United A. F. of L.....	294.27
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses.....	228.50

14,014.39**TOTAL.....****\$ 26,718.86****STATISTICAL EXPENSES:****Salaries and Expenses:**

Dugan, Katherine.....	\$ 2,447.63
Gonzales, Mildred G.....	40.00
London, Joan.....	3,845.00
Sikora, Esther.....	2,402.50

\$ 8,735.13**Rent:**

Flood Realty Co.....	721.00
----------------------	---------------

Books, Pamphlets, and Subscriptions:

National Bureau of Economic Research.....	\$ 26.00
Bureau of National Affairs.....	797.33
National Planning Association.....	10.00
Commerce Clearing House.....	87.67
San Francisco Housing and Planning Association....	5.00
The Monitor.....	2.50
Press Club of San Francisco.....	6.00
University of Chicago Press.....	3.07
California Inspection Rating Bureau.....	1.32
Negro Affairs.....	(5.00)
San Francisco Chronicle.....	21.00
San Francisco Examiner.....	21.00
San Francisco Call Bulletin.....	15.00
R. L. Polk and Co.....	50.88
Dartnell Corporation.....	8.75
Bureau of Printing.....	5.13
American Management Association.....	11.50
American Council Publications.....	4.00
Committee for Economic Development.....	5.00

Books, Pamphlets and Subscriptions (Continued)

John Wiley and Sons, Inc.....	5.07
The Twentieth Century Fund.....	7.80
Ronald Press Co.....	5.15
Kiplinger Washington Agency.....	18.00
Journal of Political Economy.....	5.00
Soviet Russia Today.....	1.50
Special Libraries Association.....	15.00
International Labor Office.....	5.00
Dun's Review.....	5.00
Bender Moss Co.....	15.38
Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc.....	1.00
McGraw Hill Book Co.....	44.20
California Department of Employment.....	20.52
Superintendent of Documents.....	150.00
Congressional Digest.....	5.50
E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc.....	3.57
Classics Editions Co.....	4.37
Pacific Spectator.....	3.50
Standard & Poor's Corp.....	332.00
University of California Press.....	2.93
Ohio State University Press.....	7.49
American Statistical Association.....	6.00
Harvard Business Review.....	5.00
Workers Education Bureau.....	10.00
D. Van Nostrand Co.....	5.95
Academy of Political Science.....	5.00
Business Week.....	5.00
Free Trade Union News.....	2.00
Houghton Mifflin Company.....	3.82
California Institute of Technology.....	1.03
American Women's Voluntary Services.....	1.00
Colling Publishing Company.....	6.06
Maxwell Drake, Publisher.....	4.00
A. F. of L.—Washington, D. C.....	30.00
Congressional Intelligence, Inc.....	136.53
State of California Document Section.....	7.19
California Safety Council.....	30.00
Town Hall.....	12.00
California Farm Research.....	2.00
Dryden Press.....	12.00
U. S. Chamber of Commerce.....	1.00
American Economic Association.....	5.00
The H. W. Wilson Co.....	1.25
Chester M. Wright.....	15.00
Federal Printing Co.....	17.94
Funk & Wagnalls, Inc.....	6.00
Harvard University Press.....	5.00
Mrs. M. D. Uridge—Library Service.....	10.00
Barron's.....	10.00
National Planning Association.....	5.00
Personnel Journal.....	5.00

Other Expenses:

Allen's Press Clipping Bureau.....\$	142.80
Tibbs Typewriter Co.....	13.50
Elliott Addressing Machine Co.....	14.86
Wm. H. McCarthy—Postage.....	150.00
Commonwealth Club of California.....	24.50
Wobbers, Inc.....	22.76
The Typewriter Co.....	42.93
Galland Linen Service.....	4.35
California State Automobile Association.....	12.00

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Other Expenses (Continued)

Bell Typewriter Co.....	79.28
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses.....	15.13

TOTAL..... 522.11 \$ 12,078.14

PUBLICITY EXPENSES:

Salaries and Expenses:

Anthes, Fred P.....	\$ 816.00
Erickson, Leona E.....	896.00
Kimball, George.....	80.00
Moore, Josephine.....	856.00
Weber, Nan A.....	896.00

\$ 3,544.00

Other Expenses:

Flood Realty Co.—Rent.....	\$ 585.00
Wm. H. McCarthy—Postage.....	2,645.60
Garrett Press.....	1,679.23
Golden Gate Press.....	743.67
Blake, Moffitt and Towne.....	2,005.70
Walter Radell Co.....	72.79
Carlisle Co.....	261.01
Davidson Sales Agency.....	76.38
Elliott Addressing Machine Co.....	40.82
James H. Barry Co.....	47.15
The Typewritorium.....	3.59
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau.....	18.06
Barron's.....	10.00
U. S. News Publishing Co.....	4.00
Catherine Kilday—Mimeographing.....	176.28
Gabriel Moulin Studios.....	15.89
Victor Adding Machine Co.....	4.00
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses.....	203.13

8,592.30
TOTAL..... \$ 12,136.30

OFFICE SALARIES:

D'Aubigny, Berthe.....	\$ 2,677.15
Haggerty, C. J.....	8,250.00
Hines, Charles A.....	4,230.00
Kerr, Marguerite M.....	1,577.49
Kerr, Marjorie.....	495.00

TOTAL..... \$ 17,229.64

PRINTING, STATIONERY, AND OFFICE SUPPLIES:

Charles R. Hadley Co.....	\$ 10.76
Gilbert's Office Supply and Typewriter Co.....	78.06
Garrett Press.....	10,462.87
Clarke Manufacturing Co.....	2.31
James H. Barry Co.....	445.11
Addressograph Sales Agency.....	27.49
Victor Adding Machine Co.....	16.64
Schwabacher Frey Co.....	24.81
Blake, Moffitt and Towne.....	12.31
Wobbers, Inc.....	107.86
Carlisle & Co.....	3.33
Banco Corporation, Ltd.....	14.61
Pacific Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co.....	5.74
H. S. Crocker Co.....	66.90

Printing, Stationery and Office Supplies (Continued)

A. Cordray & Co.....	3.69
Roydon Supply House.....	7.69
TOTAL.....	\$ 11,290.18

OFFICE RENT—GENERAL:

Flood Realty Co.....	\$ 1,866.00
----------------------	-------------

POSTAGE AND MAILING—GENERAL:

Wm. H. McCarthy—Postage.....	\$ 1,891.25
Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co.....	123.71
TOTAL.....	\$ 2,014.96

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH:

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.....	\$ 1,775.33
Western Union.....	493.10
TOTAL.....	\$ 2,268.43

TAXES:

California Department of Employment.....	\$ 1,355.95
Collector of Internal Revenue.....	610.43
Assessor, City and County of San Francisco.....	59.37
TOTAL.....	\$ 2,025.75

GENERAL EXPENSES:

Auto Club of Southern California.....	\$ 53.75
St. Paul of Shipwreck Church.....	10.00
Benedetti Floral Co.....	246.40
Los Angeles Central Labor Council.....	375.00
Smith, Bull and McCreary.....	1,120.20
Mark H. Meherin and Sons—Bond.....	112.50
Skinner & Hammond—Auditing Service.....	755.00
Holbrook Merrill Co.....	38.84
Galland Linen Service.....	75.95
James C. Syme.....	690.00
James Anderson.....	300.00
Robert A. Ash.....	350.00
Alhambra Water Co.....	26.91
Office Towel Supply Co.....	7.30
Mullin Manufacturing Co.—Book Case.....	615.00
W. Elliott Judge—Map.....	7.69
Cosgrove & Co.—Auto Insurance.....	137.14
C. F. May.....	64.68
The Desk Exchange—Equipment.....	24.09
Bank of America—Bank Charge.....	.30
State Compensation Insurance Fund.....	55.00
Alice Cooper—Mimeographing.....	51.76
M. Dorman Co.....	12.81
S. & J. Hoffman.....	6.15
A. F. of L.—Washington, D. C.....	10.00
Addressograph Sales Agency.....	8.67
Victor H. Tibbs Co.....	6.00
Laib Signs.....	3.50
James F. Allen.....	37.50
Hubbard & Baird—Art Work.....	47.50
Hibernian Savings Bank.....	4.80
Senator Florists.....	30.76
Emil Bergez.....	10.30
Damon Runyan Cancer Fund.....	25.00

General Expenses (Continued)

A. & A. Bedding and Upholstering Co.....	68.00
Shrine Circus Committee.....	12.50
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses.....	1,063.02
	<hr/>
TOTAL.....	\$ 6,464.02
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS—Exhibit B.....	\$256,416.47

Fraternally submitted,
C. J. HAGGERTY

CHRONOLOGY

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR PRESIDENTS, SECRETARIES, AND AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION DELEGATES

Presidents

- 1901 Cecil 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 Alexander 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—1923 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—1933 A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.
- 1934—1935 Edward D. Vandeleur, Street Railway Employees, Division 518, San Francisco.
- 1936 James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
- 1937—1943 C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.
- 1943—1946 Anthony L. Noriega, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162, San Francisco.
- 1946—1947 Charles W. Real, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.

Secretaries

- 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 Frank J. Bonnington, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
- 1906—1907 James H. Bowling, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
- 1908—1909 George W. Bell, Gas Workers No. 9840, San Francisco.
- 1909—1936 Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.
- 1936—1943 Edward D. Vandeleur, Street Railway Employees, Division 518, San Francisco.
- 1943—1947 C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.

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.—Joshua 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, San Francisco.
- 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. 68, 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—Albert J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco.
- 1921 Denver, Colo.—Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
- 1922 Cincinnati, Ohio—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, Post Office Clerks No. 2, San Francisco.
- 1926 Detroit, Mich.—Don Witt, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.
- 1927 Los Angeles, Calif.—Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.
- 1928 New Orleans, La.—John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
- 1929 Toronto, Canada—Harvey C. Fremming, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach.
- 1930 Boston, Mass.—Charles Child, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco.
- 1931 Vancouver, B. C.—Edward McLaughlin, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
- 1933 Washington, D. C.—Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
- 1934 San Francisco—A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.
- 1935 Atlantic City, N. J.—Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.
- 1936 Tampa, Florida—George Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.
- 1937 Denver, Colo.—Robert L. Ennis, Bookbinders No. 35, Sacramento.
- 1938 Houston, Texas—Thomas Nickola, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco.
- 1939 Cincinnati, Ohio—Burt B. Currihan, Bldg. Material Truck Drivers No. 420, Los Angeles.
- 1940 New Orleans, La.—James H. Quinn, Hoisting and Portable Engrs. No. 3, San Francisco.
- 1941 Seattle, Wash.—C. T. Lehmann, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles.
- 1942 Toronto, Canada—C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.
- 1943 Boston, Mass.—C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.
- 1944 New Orleans, La.—C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.
- 1945 (Convention postponed, due to the war.)
- 1946 Chicago, Ill.—C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Forty-Fifth Annual Convention

FIRST DAY

Monday, August 4, 1947

MORNING SESSION

Opening Ceremonies

The Forty-Fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:20 a.m. in the Memorial Auditorium by Harry Finks, Chairman of the Convention Committee and President of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council.

The delegates were entertained while awaiting the call to order with an excellent concert by the Sacramento Musicians' Union Band under the leadership of Al Modell.

Chairman Finks introduced Monsignor Thomas A. Kirby, Vice-Chancellor—Secretary, Diocese of Sacramento. Monsignor Kirby delivered the following invocation:

Invocation

"We are gathered in convention, O God the Holy Spirit, we are come before Thee. Come unto us and be with us; teach us what we are to do and whither we ought to tend; show us what we must accomplish, in order that, with Thy help, we may be able to please Thee in all things. Be Thou alone the author and the finisher of our judgments. Suffer us not to disturb the order of justice; let not ignorance draw us into devious paths, nor partiality sway our minds, neither let respect of persons or any other material thing pervert our judgment; but unite us to Thee effectually by the gift of Thy grace that we may never forsake truth, and hold fast to justice tempered by pity so that during this convention we may attain to rewards for deeds well done. Amen."

The convention rose for the National Anthem, sung by Mary O'Brien, and the delegates then gave the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

Address of Welcome

Chairman Harry Finks welcomed delegates and guests with the following address:

"Distinguished guests, delegates to this convention, and friends,

"As Chairman of the Convention Committee it is my privilege to welcome you to the capital city of our state. It is interesting to note that Sacramento has again assumed the role of coming to the rescue

of the State Federation of Labor and acting as host to this great organization. If my memory serves me right, in 1936 Eureka had been voted as host city for the state convention but due to the obvious inability of housing such a large group of delegates in the City of Eureka, Sacramento was called upon to assume this responsibility and a very splendid convention was held in our city at that time.

"At the last convention San Diego was chosen as the Convention City for this year's convention and again, due to unforeseen circumstances, the officers of the Federation found themselves faced with the necessity of securing another city in which to hold the 1947 convention, and Sacramento earned further right to the title of "Convention City" by offering to act as host to the delegates from the American Federation of Labor unions of California.

"Too much praise cannot be given to the Sacramento Convention Bureau for their co-operation in making arrangements for this convention, with particular emphasis upon the service given by the Sacramento Convention Bureau, who have rendered invaluable service in providing the housing needs for the large number of delegates who are in attendance here today.

"I bring you greetings from all of the American Federation of Labor unions of this district; from the Sacramento Federated Trades Council that has assumed the responsibility of making the arrangements for your pleasure and comfort during your stay in our fair city; from the Sacramento Building Trades Council; and from the Sacramento Allied Printing Trades Council. The Convention Committee, appointed by the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, has done all in its power, during the short period of time available for this purpose, to make your stay in Sacramento a pleasure, and while there will undoubtedly be some inconveniences to the delegates, we trust that they will be considered in the light of existing circumstances; and if any cases of this type exist we would appreciate having them reported to our Committee.

"You will be welcomed by the official

representatives of the State, County and City, and I am sure every guarantee will be given as to your personal welfare while in our midst, for full co-operation has been extended from official Sacramento. Our Committee representing the membership of organized labor will be fully compensated for their efforts if your stay is without too much inconvenience and your deliberations at this convention result in accomplishing some good for the workers of our state, and finally, if when the convention is over, you will leave with a firm resolve that Sacramento must again be the Convention City for the California State Federation of Labor at some future time." (Loud applause.)

Introductions

Honored guests, city and county officials of Sacramento were introduced by the Chairman and their remarks in welcome were well received by the delegates.

Mayor George L. Klumpp of Sacramento welcomed the convention and called particular attention to the splendid role of organized labor in the development of the convention city.

County Manager Charles Deterding called for vigilance from all to see that no restrictive legislation is enacted against any segment of American society, and expressed his hope that the delegates would enjoy their visit.

City Manager Bartley W. Cavanaugh also spoke in welcome, pointing out that the fine labor conditions in Sacramento were "due to the fine type of labor representatives that the American Federation of Labor has had during the last 40 or 50 years." Mr. Cavanaugh also announced that the Police Department of the Convention City had been turned over to the direction of Secretary Haggerty, and told the delegates to refer all complaints to Secretary Haggerty.

Chairman Harry Finks at this time introduced Assemblyman Thomas A. Maloney, Twentieth Assembly District, who received an ovation from the delegates. Assemblyman Maloney addressed the convention on the activities of the state legislature affecting organized labor. His address follows in full.

Assemblyman Thomas A. Maloney

"Harry Finks, Monsignor Kirby, delegates to the California State Federation of Labor, and their friends and guests. May I extend to you as the speaker pro tempore of the Assembly, a most hearty welcome in your convention to be held this week in this grand City of Sacramento. It is no use to talk about the numerous bills that have

been introduced, but I do wish to take advantage of this opportunity of paying great tribute to Neil Haggerty and Charlie Scully for the magnificent job done at the last session of the legislature. (Loud applause.)

"When the session opened in January, it opened with an anti-labor atmosphere that you could smell for many miles around. The session proceeded on its way, and due to the energetic efforts of these two men on the outside and those who represent you on the floor, a splendid job was done for organized labor. True enough, two bills did get through, but outside of those two bills, if you will go through the record, you will find that the accomplishments for the men and women who work for a living in California have been great. May I take my hat off to them and those who supported us on the floor of the legislature for killing, on the floor of the legislature after passing the Senate and getting out upon the floor of the Assembly, a small Taft-Hartley Bill—a bill that was just as bad as the Taft-Hartley Bill—known as Senate Bill 1492. And that was a vicious bill, Delegates to this Convention, for the reason that if the American Federation of Labor or the other industrial organizations dealing with the mandates of the working people of this country does find in some way an avenue whereby an injunction may be held against the Taft-Hartley Bill, then if this bill were not defeated, the merchants and manufacturers of California could have fallen back on 1492 and have a club over the heads of the men and women who toil for a living.

"So I am here today in a grateful mood because workmen's compensation benefits have been raised, beneficiary payments have been raised, unemployment insurance benefits have been raised, the weeks have been extended, and all in all, due to the energetic efforts of these two splendid fellows who never let the committee go by, who were in there pitching at all times, you did a splendid job at an anti-labor legislative session.

"To those men I say, 'A word of gratitude and good luck and congratulations for the future!' And to you men here today and to you women here today, I am sure that after being a delegate here over 35 years ago, you will come out with flying colors, and it won't be long before labor again is on the way!

"Thank you ever so much!" (Loud applause.)

The Chairman introduced another "champion of organized labor in the State Legislature," Assemblyman Edward M. Gaffney, Twenty-sixth Assembly District, who was also a delegate to the convention from Painters No. 19 of San Francisco.

Delegate Gaffney's address was warmly received by the convention. It follows here in full.

Assemblyman Edward M. Gaffney

"Chairman Finks, Brothers and Sisters of the labor movement. I shall be very brief.

"Labor today faces the most profound crisis in its history in this country and in every state in the Union. It behooves every one of us who knows the natural rights of labor and who looks forward to regaining those rights, to pay close attention to our leadership. The only way you turn this crazy clock back, the Taft-Hartley Bill and all the melange of crazy bills that have been through the different legislatures, is to stick close to your leadership. Fortunately here in the State of California through the able leadership of Neil Haggerty and his assistants in the labor movement, we stopped at least 60 vicious labor bills. Two contemptible ones got through: 'Hot Cargo' and 'Jurisdictional Strikes,' but that record of your leadership in the halls of legislation amplifies what I am telling you: to stick close to your leadership! The only way you will get back to where you belong, to the enjoyment of your natural rights, is to follow your leadership and go into positive political action. And, by the way, those natural rights come from God Almighty. They don't come from Congress or any legislature.

"I should like to leave this thought with you. I happen to be the chairman of an interim committee on industrial safety. I shall need your help and co-operation during this interim to find ways and means to make the lives and the limbs and the health of the workers of California more safe. I work in close conjunction with the Industrial Accident Commission, but I need the help of you delegates throughout the state to write to me and tell me where you know there are even small infractions of the safety law or where there can be an improvement in the safety law. You can reach me in San Francisco at 295 Sanchez Street, if you please.

"Thank you for your kind attention. And stick with your leadership!" (Applause.)

Assemblyman Carl Fletcher, Seventy-First Assembly District, also a delegate to the convention from Painters No. 256 of Long Beach, was next presented to the convention. Assemblyman and Delegate Fletcher is also Editor of the Long Beach labor newspaper. Like the previous speakers, Assemblyman Fletcher praised the work of Secretary Haggerty and Counsel Charles Scully in the recent session of the Legislature.

Assemblyman Carl Fletcher

"Brother Chairman, Brothers and Sisters. I am not new to one of these affairs. I have been coming to the conventions of the State Federation of Labor for a good number of years. This, I might say, is the largest in attendance, to my knowledge. And, of course, after starting out with a small delegation years ago and reaching this magnificent turnout, it is very gratifying.

"Brother Maloney and Brother Gaffney told you some things that occurred in the recent session of the state legislature. The Taft-Hartley Bill says very specifically that members of labor or members of the press are precluded from mentioning names of representatives or legislators who are antagonistic to labor. So naturally I am not permitted under the law to mention any names. But I hope that the delegation here takes to heart the records of the anti-labor members in the California legislature and the anti-labor members in Congress, and when they go back home next year, when the campaign starts next year, you don't have to mention any names—just talk to yourself, and in the event somebody overhears you, I think that you come within the purview of the law! (Laughter and loud applause.)

"There is no need of my telling you that it is a pleasure to be here. I never miss one of these conventions. I hope that we live to attend a good many more of them. But I, like Brother Maloney, want to pay tribute at this time to the magnificent work that your Secretary, Neil Haggerty, and the legal counsel of the Federation did in Sacramento during the recent session of the Legislature. Charlie Scully and Neil Haggerty were on the job day and night working for you and the others whom you represent. So if there is any credit at all due to the labor movement for what I consider a success during the session, remember that Charlie Scully and Neil Haggerty were right out there in the forefront pitching every minute for you.

"I want to thank you again." (Loud applause.)

The fourth distinguished member of organized labor's legislative team, Assemblyman John C. Lyons, 64th Assembly District, was introduced by the Chairman. Assemblyman Lyons, also a delegate to the convention from Plasterers No. 2 in Los Angeles, was greeted with applause from the delegates. He spoke as follows:

Assemblyman John C. Lyons

"Chairman Harry, distinguished guests, fellow delegates. It is a pleasure for me to

be up here this morning to try to relate some of the experiences that we went through in the past session of the legislature. Assemblyman Maloney told you that the atmosphere of the legislature was anti-labor. A hundred and some-odd bills were introduced, and of that amount 60 some-odd were sent into the Committee of which I was Chairman.

"I might state that none of those bills received a recommendation from our Committee other than those bills which were favorable to labor. However, we did have to experience on the floor legislative procedure to withdraw from our Committee bills which the anti-labor elements of the state desired. Of the group that was brought on the floor two were successful in passing.

"I might state, on the 'Hot Cargo' bill, we had quite a premiere in the Assembly Chambers. Witness after witness appeared in favor of the bill, made mis-statements, but I happened to be in the fortunate position of knowing that they were mis-statements and I made no bones about telling them that they were telling lies. However, our Committee refused to bring the bill out several days after the bill was withdrawn from the Committee and was made into law.

"The same thing applied to Senate Bill 1493. We stalled on that bill. As Chairman of the Committee it was my privilege at my own convenience to set a bill for hearing and I stalled and stalled as long as I possibly could. However, it was requested and had to go, and the bill was put in because of the threat to pull it out. By amendments, and so forth, we were able to hold the bill back until the last few days of the session, and then it was withdrawn and over our protest became a law.

"The feather-bedding bill which had been introduced by Assemblyman Davis from Bel-Air at the request of Earl Carroll and several others received similar treatment. However, we were successful in defeating this bill. After holding the legislature in a call of the house for about five hours Assemblyman Taylor, proponent of the bill (and around the floor wherever he got a vote I cut it out), threw up his hands about 10:00 o'clock that evening and said that he was beaten.

"On the good side of the ledger may I call your attention to the fact that through the efforts of your good Secretary and your General Counsel, Charlie Scully, and through the efforts of several of us around the Committee, we were successful to bring to the working people of the State of California an increase in the unemployment insurance of from twenty to twenty-five

dollars a week and in the duration period from twenty-three and a fraction weeks to twenty-six weeks. We were able also in the disability insurance to increase the payments from twenty to twenty-five dollars a week and the duration period from twenty-three and a fraction weeks to twenty-six weeks. On workmen's compensation we brought it up to thirty dollars a week in payments. We increased the beneficial rights to widows with one child from \$6,000 to \$7,500. We increased the period in which claims could be filed up to a period of six months.

"On the profit side of the ledger, as I call it, I think the working people of the State of California, with the exception of these two bills, have come out with a very favorable balance. In my opinion the State of California today is the leading state insofar as workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance and disability insurance benefits are concerned.

"All of this was accomplished, as I say, through the continued efforts of your Secretary and the General Counsel, with the assistance of those who had received the votes of the people of our district.

"May I conclude with this particular statement: We of the labor movement, regardless of what our personal opinions may be, would have to and will have to make that personal opinion and go out after those candidates who are unfavorable to labor and elect to the legislative halls of our state those who are faithful to labor!

"I thank you." (Applause.)

Chairman Harry Finks thanked his local convention committee for their outstanding assistance, and ceremoniously presented the "gavel of authority from the Sacramento Local Committee to the President of the California State Federation of Labor—Charles Real."

President Charles Real

President Real addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, honored guests, fellow delegates and friends:

"It gives me genuine pleasure to welcome you to the Forty-Fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor. I wish to thank the Convention Committee on Arrangements at this time for the splendid job they have done, the many details which they have contributed to the success of this convention and to the comfort of the delegates.

"Because of the great amount of work now facing us, it is desirable that we proceed to transact our business. Therefore, I now declare the Forty-Fifth Annual Con-

vention of the California State Federation of Labor open to conduct such business as may properly come before it.

"We are honored this morning, delegates, with the presence of the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor. As you recall, he addressed our last convention in San Francisco, and it is indeed a pleasure and a privilege for me to present to you our Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor — George Meany!" (Standing ovation.)

**George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer
American Federation of Labor**

"Mr. Chairman, honored guests and delegates to the 45th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

"I am very happy to again visit the great state of California and to attend the annual convention of one of the outstanding State Federations in affiliation to the American Federation of Labor.

"May I, at the outset, congratulate President Real, Secretary Haggerty and the other officers of the State Federation on the splendid record being made by your organization here in California during the difficult days of the postwar reconstruction period. Just as during the days of the war, your organization showed the way in supporting our Nation's all-out war effort, so today you are carrying on labor's age-old fight for the economic security, without which our American domestic political freedom would be meaningless.

"You have every reason to be proud of the fight your state organization has made, and is making, against the infiltration of any totalitarian ideology into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor in this state.

"In bringing the fraternal greetings of the American Federation of Labor to this convention today, I can assure you that the AFL and its officers are proud of the record being made by the California State Federation of Labor.

"Today, I want to discuss with you the threat to our national internal unity that is contained in the Taft-Hartley Law recently enacted by the Congress of the United States. Don't let us be fooled one minute by the propaganda which is being handed out to the American people in regard to this vicious piece of anti-labor legislation. We read on the editorial pages of most of the Nation's newspapers that the Taft-Hartley Act is not going to work any hardship on the trade union movement. We are told by some editorial writers that more than a month has passed since the enactment of this law and everything seems to

be just about normal in the field of employer-employee relations.

"Let us keep in mind, however, that while this may be true, the law has not actually gone into effect as yet. While certain minor sections of the law became effective on the day of passage, generally speaking the law goes into effect on August 22 of this year. Even then, union shop contracts—in fact, collective bargaining contracts of all types—are allowed under the law to run without interference until their expiration date.

"The long-range purpose of this law, and I may add of its sponsors in and out of Congress, is to make it impossible for a trade union to render effective service to its members. Our job as trade unionists is to see to it that this does not happen.

"In a democratic country such as ours, where we operate under a system of free labor and free management, the problem of industrial relations has always been a difficult one. However, down through the years we have moved forward in this field. At least a portion of those concerned have made an effort in the past to find a decent formula of employer-employee relations under the free enterprise system. Enlightened employers and progressive trade unionists can look back and say that up to now there has been considerable improvement. However, through the passage of the Taft-Hartley bill, we now have on the statute books a law that is in itself an invitation to industrial discord and strife. Despite many years of effort by progressive trade unionists to improve industrial relations, we now find ourselves face to face with a difficult situation that calls for the highest degree of statesmanship on the part of organized labor, if we are to serve our workers and bring to them the real benefits of trade union organization.

"Despite the Taft-Hartley Act, we must make a sincere effort to work with those employers who believe that production can only come through industrial peace. The Taft-Hartley Act unfortunately leaves this decision, to a great extent, in the hands of the employer. It provides a blue print for internal strife if the employer so decides. Make no mistake, the intent of this law was to render trade unions weak and ineffective. Representative Hartley, on the floor of the House, definitely stated that the purpose of the law was to reduce the power of the trade union movement. The theory back of this bill was that labor was too strong economically in its relations with the employer and that something had to be done to weaken labor and strengthen the employer. The fallacy of this theory is quite evident when we look at the profit record for the

year 1946. After all, there is no better measure of an employer's strength than the answer to the question of whether or not he is making money. The record of the United States Department of Commerce, the business man's own department in Washington, shows that the total national profits of all corporations in America was 12 billion dollars, the highest total in history, and remember this represents profit—net profits—after taxes have been paid. The National City Bank, an institution over which I am sure you will agree organized labor has no control, reports that the net earnings of the 1500 leading manufacturing corporations of the country were 12 per cent of their net worth in 1946—the highest percentage of profit based on net worth since 1929.

"This tells how weak the employers were whom Mr. Taft and Mr. Hartley are seeking to protect from the desires of the too powerful labor unions of the country. Well, let's have no illusions about this question of weakening a trade union. A weak trade union is a trade union that cannot render effective service to its membership, and a trade union that cannot render effective service to its membership is—in the final analysis—no union at all. Trade unions are not cultural or social organizations—they are bread and butter organizations. The reasons for their existence is best determined by their ability to protect and raise the standards of the workers they represent.

"At this point let me state very emphatically to you, that my conclusions on the Taft-Hartley Act are not the result of any resentment I may hold because of the final enactment of this law by the present Congress. Along with all other citizens, the leaders of the American Federation of Labor believe that one of the basic principles of our cherished democratic system is respect for law. The Taft-Hartley bill has now become law and it, therefore, calls for respect on the part of all citizens affected. However, I think it is well to bear in mind that the mere passage of a law cannot change human nature. Workers have a natural desire to improve their lot. They believe, and experience has proved, that trade unions are effective instruments to bring about that desired end. Their faith in the American trade union movement is not going to be nullified by the mere passage of a law. In addition, I think it is necessary to keep in mind, in this connection, the fact that under our free democratic system, America's citizens have a right to continue to fight for justice and this right is not in any way abridged by the passage of a law which is unfair and unjust.

"Since the passage of the Taft-Hartley bill, a great deal of study has been given to this law by those of us who will be looked upon for advice by the thousands of unions who will have to live under its provisions. I can assure you that I have studied this legislation at great length, both prior to and subsequent to its enactment into law, and while I do not claim to fully and completely understand just all that it does and attempts to do in the field of employer-employee relations, I am firmly convinced that it is a bad law.

"Casting aside, for the sake of discussion, the deliberate purpose of the sponsors of this bill to weaken trade unions to the point of impotence; casting aside the vengeful spirit displayed by greedy corporations and their Congressional collaborators who joined together to punish all workers because of the so-called abuses of the few, a calm, cold analysis of this law leads to the inescapable conclusion that it will not contribute in the slightest degree to any ideal of industrial peace.

"On the contrary, there are contained in this law the seeds of industrial warfare which we will undoubtedly reap for many years to come. Comprehensive study and calm deliberation of the effects of this law convinces me that the problem of employer-employee relationships is today more difficult and complicated than at any time in our history.

"I think it would be well at this time to review somewhat briefly the picture of labor-management relations in our country in the years immediately preceding the passage of the Wagner Act.

"At that time there were approximately three million organized workers in this country. Trade unions were by no means strong or powerful. The membership of the trade union movement represented a very small minority of the total working force of the Nation. Despite this, however, industrialists feared the continual development of our movement. They saw in the progress of this minority of workers who were organized at that time, a threat to their own domination and control over wages and conditions of work. Of necessity, in their thinking, the continued development and the expansion of the trade union movement represented a threat to future profits. The theory being, of course, that any increase in income to the working force of any employer meant a corresponding reduction in his profits. Without commenting on the validity of this thinking, we do know that it is a fact that prior to the Wagner Act industrialists spent millions of dollars annually to defeat the aims and purposes of the trade union movement; in fact, they

spent millions of dollars experimenting with different methods that they hoped would permanently eliminate trade unions from the American scene.

"We had the so-called American plan in the early twenties under which the industrialists hoped to wreck the trade union movement by imposing the compulsory open shop on all business and industry in this country. This plan failed because of the fighting spirit displayed by the American Federation of Labor. When the financiers and the reactionary employers found out that this fight was going to last a long time they finally gave up because of the tremendous expense involved. They found that scabs could be an expensive luxury.

"In reviewing conditions prior to the enactment of the Wagner Act, I think it would be well for us to recall to mind the situation which prevailed in the coal fields of this Nation during the late twenties. When business was booming throughout the country during the so-called Coolidge prosperity days, we found hundreds of thousands of coal miners in Pennsylvania and in West Virginia living in tents and supported by the charity of their fellow trade unionists. You will recall perhaps the employment pattern followed by the coal operators back in those days. Coal miners were recruited in Central and Eastern Europe, imported to this country, housed in company-owned hovels and put to work under conditions of industrial slavery. The coal miner lived in a home provided by the company; he bought the necessities of life at a store owned by the company; he lived in a community dominated by the company—the local sheriff, the local judge—all held office at the will and whim of the coal operator. Under these conditions, instead of the coal miner receiving his pay in cash, his pay envelope generally consisted of a few scraps of paper on which were written the record of his debts to the company as opposed to his record of meager earnings. When the United Mine Workers tried to remedy these conditions by organization and strikes resulted, the coal miners and their families were immediately evicted from all company property. I am sure you must recall the Congressional investigation of 1929 into the coal mine situation. The investigators found a situation where entire communities lived under the law as laid down by the coal operators. They found a dictatorship established by private citizens which was conducted in a manner completely outside the law of the land. They found coal miners living through the most bitter months of the year with their wives and families in tents that were completely inadequate for shelter and without sanitary

facilities of any kind. They found the workers blocked at every turn by law enforcement authorities who were, in reality, private employees of the coal operators. These were the conditions which existed in this tremendously important industry prior to 1933.

"And what would we find during these times in the mass production industries—in the great automobile manufacturing plants—in the great public utilities throughout the country? The LaFollette Committee's report extending over a long period of years portrayed a very sorry picture of American industry. This report consists of 75 volumes of approximately 350 pages each. It records the complete story of the expenditure of millions upon millions of dollars by American employers to stifle and crush labor unions. Every diabolical device that entrenched capital and its lawyers could devise was used against labor—company spies, company unions, blacklists labor espionage, strikebreaking, undercover agents, company-controlled sheriffs and judges, barbed wire, tear gas and paid slugs were the order of the day.

"I don't wish to bore you with details because I am quite sure that you are, to some extent at least, familiar with this disgraceful period in our industrial history. As a result of these conditions came the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act of 1932 and the Wagner Act of 1935.

"But I think it would be well for us to consider what was the basic purpose of the Wagner Act, and in so doing may I state that a great many leaders of organized labor viewed the Wagner Act with some misgiving from the very start because of the fact that it brought Government into the picture as a dominant factor in employer-employee relations.

"I think it is well to bear in mind that there were millions of workers who had enjoyed collective bargaining relations for many years prior to the enactment of the Wagner Act. Great unions had been built and had functioned as instruments to raise standards of the members of these unions without the help of any such law as the Wagner Act. There is no question, however, that the Wagner Act was necessary and that it served a very useful purpose.

"The basic principle behind this Act—the principle which the framers of the Act used as the basis of their thinking when the Act was originally drawn up—was that employers did not possess the right to use their economic power to prevent workers from creating an instrument by which they could bargain collectively for a fairer share of the wealth they produced. However, when the Act was finally drawn up it went a great

deal further than writing this basic principle into law. In addition, when the bureaucrats finally took hold, the original purpose of the Act was broadened and extended through administration. The result was that the fears of a great many labor men—that the Wagner Act would bring the Government too deeply into the field of employer-employee relations—was realized.

"You know, Samuel Gompers at one time said—a great many years ago—in advising workers to rely on their own economic strength and upon the efficiency of their own organizations to secure justice rather than on Government—that labor should beware of the law—that the law was like the Lord and what the Lord giveth, the Lord can take away.

"This simply meant that if workers were going to depend on Government domination and control for justice in dealing with their employers, while they might be aided to a great extent by a friendly administration, they could—on the other hand—be badly hurt by an unfriendly administration.

"During the years since the enactment of the Wagner Act, it has been charged time and again that the Act itself and the Government, in its administration of the Act, was biased completely on the side of the workers and against the interests of employers. Without passing on the validity of these charges, I might say that if they were true, we now have seen come to pass the very thing that Gompers warned us against. If the Wagner Act was biased on the side of the employees, now we have a law that is quite definitely biased on the side of the employers.

"In this connection, I think it is well to point out the inconsistency of the leaders of the Republican Party who railed and ranted for years against Government interference and domination in the field of industrial relations—who complained bitterly of the fact that both labor and industry were being regimented and controlled by Government but who, in turn, seized the very first opportunity that came their way to enact legislation giving Government far greater powers in the field of industrial relations than the Wagner Act or its sponsor ever dreamed of. Of course, the difference is that under this new law the greater power of the Government can be used to hamstring, punish and weaken—if not destroy—the organizations of workers.

"If it were true, as charged many times over a period of years, that the Wagner Act put Government on the side of the employees in meeting labor-management problems, and if it were true, as also charged many times, that this was not

conducive to industrial peace—then it is equally true that the Taft-Hartley Law, which places the Government completely on the side of the employer, will likewise definitely not contribute to industrial peace.

"It is not possible for me at this time to discuss with you all the many phases of this law, but as an example of the problems that it will create, I wish to point out to you the method by which this new law handles the very important question of union security.

"The section of the Act to which I refer is known as the Anti-Closed Shop Section. Actually this section outlaws not only the closed shop, but every known form of union security except that which is outlined in detail by the law itself. The only form of union security now legal under the law is known as the union shop plan. Under this plan, every other form of union security—no matter how long it has been in existence as the free expression of the will of both the employer and the employees—is outlawed.

"The full impact of this will not be felt immediately. For example, this section, which is deliberately designed to destroy union security, will not effect agreements which were in existence on June 23 last, until those agreements have run their full term or until they are opened for renegotiation. This means that union security as we now know it, whether it takes the form of a closed shop agreement, maintenance of membership contract, or a union shop contract with terms and conditions agreed to by the employer and employee, will be eliminated gradually over the next two or three years. As each agreement terminates, however, the problem of future union security must be faced by both employer and employee. This will affect contracts between more than one hundred thousand employers and labor unions within the next two or three years.

"As I stated before, under the law, the only security that can be offered to the union is that which is contained in the section providing for a union shop agreement. The authors of this bill claim that the union shop section protects the union to approximately the same extent as did the closed shop. This might be true if the union and the employer were allowed to freely negotiate and write the terms of the union shop agreement. However, under the union shop provisions, as provided by the Taft-Hartley Act, the employer and the union cannot by collective bargaining determine the terms and conditions of the union shop. These are written into the law. Even if the employer and union agree, they

cannot legally sign a contract for any conditions other than those set forth in the law. For example, the employer cannot discharge an employee who fails to maintain his membership in the union for any other reason than that of non-payment of dues. This means that unions will have absolutely no control or discipline over their members. Not even if the employer desires the union to have the right to discipline its own members. Under this provision, strike-breakers, company spies, communists and saboteurs must be welcomed with open arms into the union if the employer so decides. Under this provision it would be possible for the employer to deliberately place workers in the union for the purpose of inducing the union to violate the provisions of its contract and then use these same employees as witnesses in a lawsuit instituted by the employer under the terms of the Taft-Hartley Act for violation of contract.

"There is another angle to this situation. How can a union representative, who believes in fair dealing with the employer, sign a contract containing a no-strike clause when he has no assurance, even in his own mind, that the union will be able to command the loyalty of its members? This law definitely invites disloyalty on the part of workers with regard to what would be the just obligations of a member to his union.

"I mention just this one phase of the Taft-Hartley Act to indicate its value in bringing about industrial peace. Here we have the outlawing of tens of thousands of union security contracts secured over long periods of time through real collective bargaining and the replacing of them with merely the opportunity to secure union shop contracts under the conditions I have just described. Well, let me leave to your imagination as to how unions will react to this unjust provision.

"There is one thing of a practical nature in the minds of those who sit at bargaining tables representing workers. This might be referred to as the quid pro quo theory—you give and you receive. If labor is to give the employer assurance that he will have a labor force available to meet his production quotas for a certain period of time, under stated conditions, then labor must have the assurance that it is going to have a secure union for the same period of time. Unless the employer can give that assurance—and there is a big question under the Taft-Hartley Act as to whether he can legally do so—you may be sure that there will be no contract signed by the union that promises continuity of a labor supply for the employer.

"When we contemplate the fact that closed shop contracts, affecting over one hundred thousand employers, will be expiring in the next year or two, and then contemplate the fact that the vast majority of these contracts have existed without dispute for many years, and consider that all of these contracts were the result of free collective bargaining, I am sure you can understand why I state that the Taft-Hartley Act, which outlaws these contracts and substitutes a Government formula completely unacceptable to the unions, makes for industrial war rather than industrial peace.

"Mind you, this is just one phase of this very comprehensive law to control labor unions. There are many other phases that due to time limitations, I cannot discuss at this time. I would like to state, however, that the studies that we have made of this law since its enactment have convinced the officers of the American Federation of Labor that it is far worse than we thought prior to enactment. Everything the American Federation of Labor has stated and published about the Taft-Hartley bill before it became law as to it being bad for the country as a whole, is true in even greater degree than our first studies of the bill indicated.

"Labor-management problems, in free countries, are, in the final analysis, problems in human relations—not problems that can be solved by the writing of a law.

"Perhaps the best way to state this basic conclusion is to quote from a report made by the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Relations. This committee, composed exclusively of legislators on a bi-partisan basis, made a comprehensive study of the entire problem of employer-employee relationships that continued for quite a few years with considerable expense to the State of New York. There were no representatives of organized labor on this committee. We find this committee stating a firm conviction on this subject which it reached, after some years of study, in 1940 and which, in 1943 it still felt so strongly that it was the highlight of a report submitted to the New York State Legislature in that year. Let me quote this statement of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee:

"The most satisfactory and happiest human relationships are the product not of legal compulsion, but rather of voluntary determination among human beings to co-operate with one another. Though we may legislate to the end of time, there will never be industrial peace and harmony without good faith, integrity, a high degree

of responsibility and a real desire to co-operate on the part of all parties concerned. Without this spirit of good will, all the social, economic and labor laws of man will prove eventually to be in vain.'

"In considering labor-management relations, we must first recognize certain fundamentals which must be fully comprehended if we are to make future progress in this field. We must recognize fully the type of Government under which we live. Ours is a capitalistic economy—a system under which free labor and invested capital join together in what we refer to as free enterprise. Let us keep in mind that capital is not forced to invest in any business. Likewise, workers are not forced to work. Under such a system in a Nation where men are free, there cannot be production unless there is co-operation and agreement.

"Back in the early days of this Nation, it was a generally accepted condition that capital—in other words the employer—laid down the conditions of work, set the wages, determined the hours and so forth. This condition, after a time, came to mean vast wealth for the few—a few thousand families living in luxury—and a bare existence for the many. This situation has been changed to some degree by the advent of trade unions on a large scale within the past eighty years. To whatever extent it has been changed has been for the good of the country—for the good of workers, farmers, businessmen, professional people—for the good of the Nation as a whole. The American standard of life has come up and up during these years. I think, in contemplating this development, we must recognize that the wealth of any nation is no greater than the wealth of its people as reflected by their standard of living. We are recognized as the wealthiest nation on earth—not, I am sure, because of our tall buildings, our fine highways, our natural resources—but on the basis of the comparatively high standards under which our people live. The American worker has a higher real income than any worker anywhere else on earth. His children have greater educational, cultural and recreational opportunities. We claim, and I am sure with full justification, that the organized labor movement has contributed much to the real wealth of this Nation.

"Despite all the progress that we made prior to 1933, we find that up to twenty years ago millions of workers were still unorganized, still denied the use of the trade union instrument in order to better their conditions. This was particularly true in the great mass production industries

where the greatest wealth was produced. The record shows without question that these industries, prior to 1933, spent millions upon millions of dollars to keep their workers unorganized—in effect to keep them in submissive poverty.

"Are we going to return to those days? Are the employers of this Nation going to accept the invitation which lies inherent in every page of the Taft-Hartley Act to again wage warfare on their employees?

"In giving answer to this very vital question, employers can—if they wish—give full consideration to our record of production during the years of war. Under a free system, without compulsion by law, American industry—and by that I mean both employers and workers—laid down a record of production unmatched by any other nation on earth. Today we need production for peace. America must produce not only for its own people, but for a world struggling to rise again from the havoc wrought by years of warfare. Our position as the driving force for world peace is clearly dependent upon our ability to produce today. Whether or not we maintain our position of preeminence in world affairs is to a large degree dependent on whether or not we have peace on the industrial front here at home.

"Well, I don't know what the intention of employers generally is in regard to the future, but as far as the American Federation of Labor is concerned, we intend to continue on as we have in the past and maintain our organization as an effective instrument of the Nation's workers in their fight for a better life. Despite the Taft-Hartley Act and despite the vicious intentions of its sponsors, we are determined that labor is not going back to the conditions which existed prior to 1933.

"Trade unions live because there exists a strong desire in the hearts and minds of workers to improve the standards under which they and their families shall work and live. The American Federation of Labor is going to continue to fight for wages high enough to enable the wage earners of America to maintain themselves at a standard that is commensurate with our Nation's standing in world affairs.

"We of the American Federation of Labor had hoped that the challenge of the reactionary forces which lies inherent in every aspect of the Taft-Hartley law would provide sufficient incentive to bring about the creation of one united labor movement in America. We have proposed immediate organic unity with the CIO. Unfortunately, the elements in the CIO who hold prior allegiance to Moscow are still in control. Our offer has been refused. Well, we will

carry on under the banner of the AFL. We will not compromise in our traditional policy of opposition to all forms of dictatorship by forming a temporary alliance with the CIO communists to fight this law. We are confident that the American Federation of Labor can do this job and do it in the American way.

"We intend to challenge in the courts every section of the Taft-Hartely Act which we feel is unconstitutional and destructive of workers' rights. We intend to establish permanent machinery within the American Federation of Labor to bring about the repeal of this vicious and unfair law. We will use every legal means at our command to defeat, at the polls, all those members of Congress who voted for final enactment of the Taft-Hartley bill.

"In the meantime, we will meet any employer halfway if he is willing to bargain for a fair and decent contract with the union representatives of his employees. To those employers who feel the Taft-Hartley law is going to enable them to dictate at will the terms and conditions of employment without regard to the welfare and desires of their employees, we say—if you want industrial warfare—we accept the challenge.

"I am confident that the wage earners of America are not going back to the disgraceful days of company spies, company thugs and company unions. On the contrary, I am confident that despite this law, we are going to move forward toward a better and better standard of life. That is the absolute right of a free people."

After prolonged applause for Secretary Treasurer George Meany, President Rea presented to the convention the Governor of the State of California, Earl Warren.

Governor Earl Warren

"I welcome you to Sacramento, for what, I trust will be a constructive convention. This is both a good place and a good time to meet. Sacramento is not only in the heart of our state, but it is the heart of your state government. Here the problems of our people converge—the problems of people in their homes, at their work and on the streets. Here, through constitutional processes, we initiate, we debate, we determine what the rules of living shall be for all our people, whether they are workers, farmers or merchants. Here the complexities of our state are brought into focus for the scrutiny, not only of our state officials, but for individuals and groups like your own who have the interest to participate in state government, and without which participation government would be cold, and dis-

tant, and unresponsive to the daily needs of our people.

"There are times for great activity in order to insure balanced action. There are times for review and introspection. You have just experienced the former. I take it that you are assembled here now for the latter purpose.

"We have just been through a long, hard legislative session; in fact two sessions running concurrently—the regular session and a special session on highways. It was a difficult session for everyone concerned. I am sure that the results did not completely satisfy anyone. In that respect, however, all legislative sessions have something in common. There is in all of them so much that each of us, according to his own lights, believes should be done but which is not done. There is invariably something done by them which, according to our own views—from our particular observation point—would have been better left undone. This session was no exception to the rule, or at least it so appeared to me in both situations.

"I know it so appeared to many of you, because since the end of the bill-signing period, I have read in the papers the criticisms of some of your leaders concerning both the legislature and myself. No man relishes criticism. He would much rather have approbation—particularly from those whom he likes. But I have been in public service long enough to appreciate the fact that the public official in making decisions on controversial matters cannot obtain complete concurrence. There are always those who do not agree with the decision, and their right to criticize is as much a part of our system as the right of others to applaud. Honest difference of opinion, publicly expressed, grinds out its contribution to ultimate sound progress. And, often, the executive of a great state like California finds himself the object of criticism by diverse groups and for entirely different reasons.

"I have just been experiencing terrific criticism from the oil companies of our state, because they disagreed with my proposal to relieve the congestion on our highways by accelerating construction to take care of our critical deficiencies. It was not a pleacant controversy, but it was essentially worthwhile. We will now have an adequate system of highways that will take care of our greatly increased population and reduce the horrible number of deaths and injuries that have been the lot of our people in recent years.

"In recent months I have had much criticism from leaders of the medical profession who disagree violently with my pro-

posal for prepaid medical care through a system of health insurance. It would have been easier to avoid this discussion, but I am convinced that decent medical care must be made accessible to the average American family through the principle of insurance. It cannot be done without controversy and criticism.

"Our system of unemployment compensation and our workmen's compensation insurance could not be improved without the protests of certain employers, but it was essential to do it regardless of criticism.

"In the development of our water resources, it appears to be impossible to develop hydro-electric power and make it available to the public agencies which desire to distribute it cheaply to our people without coming into conflict with the private power utilities which disapprove of such development. But we have just been through such a controversy, and I am happy to say to you that we prevailed. The public is to have its own transmission lines to the load center, and the multiple purposes of the project as originally contemplated are to be served.

"But, ladies and gentlemen, in all of these situations there has been no malice toward any of these groups, but only the desire to serve the people according to the best judgment that we possess, and basing that judgment on the facts which confront us. And I have full confidence that in due time this fact will be recognized even by those who now disagree with our conclusions. After all, motives and objectives are the real tests of good faith—not single issues.

"There are two measures which became law at this session which were opposed by your organization—two out of 1,758 that were passed by the legislature. These were the Jurisdictional Strike bill and the 'Hot Cargo' bill. As you know I signed the former and for reasons which I will hereafter state permitted the latter to become law without my signature.

"I believe it is not necessary for me to say that the vast majority of the American people are opposed to jurisdictional strikes. I believe the vast majority of the members of your organization are opposed to them. They help no one. They hurt everyone. You have been told frankly by some of your most experienced officials that there is no argument that can offset the harm of jurisdictional strikes and that their continuance within the ranks of labor was swinging the pendulum of public opinion against you.

"Not only in our own state, but throughout the Nation, such strikes have increased

its irritation to a degree that caused the President of the United States, in his annual message to the Congress upon the State of the Union, to describe it as an unjustifiable practice—one in which the public and the employer are innocent victims in a collision between rival unions—one that hurts the unions, industry, and the public itself. Speaking on behalf of the people of the Nation, he recommended early enactment of legislation to prevent them.

"In California we have had, among others, perhaps the best known and the most destructive jurisdictional strike in America—in the moving picture industry in southern California. That strike has kept our state aroused. It has kept organized labor aroused, to the extent that I have been urged by labor unions themselves to supercede local authority for the purpose of suppressing some of the activities.

"Everyone has deplored the situation, but the strike continues, and for the better part of two years it has demoralized one of the greatest industries in our state and one that has been thoroughly unionized for a long time.

"It is only natural that the legislature should turn its attention to the matter—and it did. An anti-jurisdictional strike bill was introduced, debated at great length and passed by substantial majorities in both houses. It was presented to me for my signature. I held a conference with your leaders who believe that it goes further than its avowed purpose. I studied the bill carefully. I do not believe it is a perfect bill. Most bills are not. Neither do I believe it will result in any great injury to labor unions; under our Constitution, the body of the act must not go beyond the scope of the title which assumes merely to outlaw jurisdictional strikes. I have sufficient confidence in our courts to believe that they will protect the rights of our people and that neither this or any other law will be permitted surreptitiously to wipe out the rights of working men and women through organized labor even though the language of the statute is not as clear as it might be. And if it should accomplish such a purpose our people would change it to prevent such a result.

"The other bill to which your organization has objected is the 'Hot Cargo' law. That is the law under which we have lived for the last five years. Prior to my becoming Governor, that law was passed by the legislature, vetoed by the Governor passed over his veto and sustained by the people on referendum by almost a quarter of a million majority. The new bill does not change the law in any respect. It

merely makes permanent what was a war-time measure.

"I did not attach my signature to the bill, because as Attorney General I had serious doubts as to its constitutionality, in the light of recent United States Supreme Court decisions. I still have those doubts, but there are now in the Supreme Court of our state a dozen cases to test its legality. Some of those cases have been under submission for many months. For the Governor to arbitrarily determine the question of constitutionality through exercise of the veto power, while these cases are awaiting decision, particularly where the people themselves have voted their approval of the law, would be an unwarranted exercise of authority which I could not justify.

"In my message to the State Legislature on January 6th of this year I stated, and I now reiterate my belief, that the major effort in the state should be to promote free collective bargaining and an avoidance of a war of legislation between management and labor. I enunciated this policy when I first took office as governor. It paid big dividends during the war and I know it can do so now.

"I believe, further, that this counsel has not been entirely without wholesome effect. The fact of the matter is that during the past five years California has been singularly free from legislative or administrative action that could be fairly described as punitive, or unreasonable.

"On the contrary, a great deal has been accomplished to promote the security, the health, the safety, and the welfare of wage earners and their families. We have been able to keep California among the most enlightened states of the Union in many fields.

"We have liberalized the Workmen's Compensation Act through an increase in the scale of its injury and death benefits for the victims of industrial accidents.

"We have been able to extend the application and increase the benefits of our Unemployment Insurance System. That system today covers establishments employing one or more persons; the waiting period has been reduced from two weeks to one; and the benefit period has been extended to 26 weeks; the maximum benefits have been increased to \$25 per week. Along with this we have successfully pioneered a system of disability insurance to protect those whose unemployment is due to sickness or non-industrial accidents.

"As a result of this progress, California workers now have the security of an unemployment system second to none in the Nation. Some states have some of these

liberal provisions, but no other state has all of them.

"We have also been able to reorganize and strengthen the Industrial Accident Commission to enable it to render more prompt and considerate service to wage earners. Not only have we moved forward with the inauguration of a number of long and badly needed safety orders, but we have given new life to the whole safety program which involves the modern, and hazardous, conditions under which men and women must work.

"The minimum wage for women has been increased from 45 cents per hour to 65 cents per hour—an amount exceeded by no other state.

"To enable state government to take a more active part in promoting and assisting the collective bargaining processes, we have modified our Labor Code to enable the state, through the Department of Industrial Relations, to offer its mediation services upon the request of any party to a labor dispute.

"At the University of California, both in the North and in the South, we have established a School of Industrial Relations where both management and labor may study the practical techniques so essential to successful collective bargaining. Leaders of your organization have been asked to participate in the program.

"As a safeguard for our people in time of economic crisis we have set up a system of unemployment relief, ready for activation by the Legislature should the need arise. We have also created a 'rainy day' reserve fund of \$75,000,000 as a means of safeguarding essential state services should there occur a sudden and drastic drop in revenue.

"In the field of public health, wherein lies the basic strength of the life in our state, we have provided amply for the medical school of the University at San Francisco and have established another on the campus at Los Angeles. We have surveyed the hospital needs of the state and have inaugurated a system for licensing hospitals. We have embarked upon a program for state participation, along with local governments and the Federal Government, in the construction of community hospitals in order to catch up with this vital service for an increased population. We have increased the amount of state aid to counties for fulltime health departments in a manner which will lead to definite improvement of the standards of the local health services upon which our people depend.

"We have increased the state's financial contribution by many millions of dollars

each year to the fight against tuberculosis and cancer. We have broadened our services to the physically handicapped, and have increased our payments to the needy aged and the blind. We have appropriated the funds necessary to improve and expand the institutions in which we care for the unfortunate and the afflicted. We have done the same for our University and our state colleges.

"We have set out to improve the educational opportunities for our youngsters, particularly those who live in the poorer school districts of our state. We have guaranteed every child in California, regardless of where he or she may live, a sound education. I advocated the constitutional provision which fixes the minimum salary for teachers at \$200 per month—the highest in the Nation.

"We have set up a procedure to make it possible for our cities to condemn blighted areas for urban redevelopment and have implemented this procedure at the recent session with a State Development Agency. We have appropriated the money necessary to make habitable every unit of emergency housing available to us.

"I have urged the legislature to consider every practicable suggestion coming either from the public, our own state departments, or from legislative committees, for dealing with our exasperating housing shortage.

"These are some of the things that have been accomplished in California during recent years by keeping our feet on the ground and working together. They could not have been done without the constant effective and welcome collaboration of organized labor—working with devotion

and intelligence in the interest of those whose livelihood depends upon a salary or a wage.

"Progress thus far—including both the good that has been accomplished and such mischief as has been forestalled—has been largely due to the ability, the sincerity, and the integrity of those who present the views of the State Federation of Labor to the executive and legislative branches of state government. There is no state in the Union where the representatives of organized labor have earned greater respect, or accomplished more for working people, than in our own State of California.

"For my own part I want to continue to work with you. I know that we probably cannot agree on all things, but I am sure we can on most things, as we have in the past.

"If we proceed in this way, our efforts will bring to each of us the satisfaction of having played a part in the shaping of this state for the welfare, not only of the millions of men, women and children residing here today, but for the millions yet to come.

"I thank you for your help and co-operation in the past. I shall continue to seek that same help and co-operation in the future. I appreciate this opportunity to be your guest today, and I hope that every blessing and success will attend your deliberations in this convention."

Recess

Following several announcements of immediate concern to the delegates, the convention was recessed by President Real at 12:15 p.m., to reconvene at 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Real at 2:10 p.m.

President Real introduced the first speaker of the afternoon, Richard A. Chamberlain, Commander, Department of California, the American Legion.

Richard A. Chamberlain

"Mr. President, members of the American Federation of Labor. Before I proceed to my notes I want to express my own deep appreciation for the profoundly statesmanlike and forceful address to which we all listened this morning from your National Secretary, Mr. George Meany. The sentiments he expressed reminded me, as they must have reminded many of you who are members of both this organization and our own, of the righteous indignation that we felt some thirteen or fourteen years ago

when what we refer to as the Economy Act was passed by the Congress of the United States.

"For many years it has been the practice and tradition of the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor to work together in close harmony and co-operation toward the achievement, maintenance and improvement of freedom of opportunity and a high standard of living for every American. These past twelve months have been no exception to that long practice, and I am happy to bring you regards and greetings for more than 166,000 members of the American Legion of California. We and you are devoting our utmost energy to an all-out offensive against those forces and groups which are attempting to destroy our free American institutions.

"Instances of this mutual devotion to a common cause could be related without limit as to number, but one will suffice to make the point: During the past year it developed that a certain group, in the name of labor and in the name of education, was engaged in a subtle campaign to indoctrinate recruits—many of whom were innocent of any subversive taint—with the theory that both free labor and free enterprise were outmoded and doomed to failure and extinction, that regimentation by an all-powerful state was the only salvation for the individual American workingman. This group had succeeded in getting themselves certified as an accredited educational institution under the GI Bill of Rights and were therefore actually receiving financial assistance from the very government whose decadence and overthrow they were insidiously preaching. It was your great organization that first dug out the true facts about the group and the history of the people who composed the faculty of the so-called school. We were glad to join with you in correcting the situation, and—as many of you know—when the facts were presented, they demonstrated so overwhelmingly the subversive character of the institution that the group withdrew their request for recognition. Scores of other examples of the close co-operation which has prevailed between you and us could be described.

"American workers and the American Legion are deeply concerned in the struggle for freedom of the individual which is now in progress, not only in foreign lands but in our own country. Subversive agents throughout the world, taking their orders from a foreign capital, are trying to seize control of governments and make them subject and subservient to the will of the dictators of the Soviet Union. In recent weeks we have seen the results of their activities in Hungary, in Rumania and in France. In our own United States we know of their infiltration into the ranks and the leadership of large and powerful groups of organized labor and into the membership of some so-called veterans' organizations. Scores of religious and educational leaders have thoughtlessly allowed the use of their names and titles by subversive groups which have appropriated impressive-sounding names. It is high time that the American people arouse themselves to a realization of the seriousness of the menace that confronts those individual rights and liberties which all too many of us are accustomed to take for granted.

"To make that menace vivid, it is only necessary to summarize the basic differ-

ence between our democratic way of life and the individual's existence under a Communist dictatorship: The average American workingman works 3 hours to earn the money to buy his daily food; in Russia the average worker must labor three times as long to receive his meager ration. Here in the United States a man earns the price of a cotton shirt in 3 hours—even at today's high prices; under the Soviet Police State it takes 300 hours of unremitting toil to be able to buy a similar article. But, as has so often been said, it is not in the realm of material well-being that the significant or most fundamental differences are found; 'genuine individual freedom is the greatest source from which material prosperity takes its rise, and in those societies where that freedom has been suppressed the material standard of living has been the lowest.' Democratic government is based on belief in the dignity and worth of every human being. In America our Constitution, our trade unions, our free schools and universities—to list only a few—protect each person's right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and give him the greatest possible opportunity for growth and expression in economic, political and personal life. The worker is free to choose a job, to change his job and to work out better conditions through collective bargaining. Our system depends on the initiative of free men as the mainspring for progress.

"Contrast such a system with the strait-jacket in which the Russian worker exists: There he is assigned to a job, he is frozen to that job, and his wages and the hours and conditions under which he works are laid down for him by a commissar or other bureaucrat. In the United States a man may own his home or farm; under the Communist regime there is no such thing as private ownership; everything is owned by the all-powerful state. From behind the 'Iron Curtain' comes reliable information that more than 20 million persons are engaged in forced labor in the great concentration camps east of the Urals.

"It is that kind of a system that the Communists and 'fellow-travelers' would persuade us by our own indifference and lethargy to let them install in America. Let us take up the gauntlet and accept their challenge. Let us join in a positive program—not merely a defensive battle—to awaken Americans to a deep and abiding appreciation of the richness of our heritage and a fervent and lasting devotion to its protection and preservation.

"Thank you."

Report of Committee on Credentials

President Real recognized the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, James Blackburn, Painters No. 256, Long Beach, who presented a report of the committee. A motion by the Chairman that, with the exception of Delegates Virgil Cole and C.

Dunham from Carpenters No. 2043, Chico; Carl E. Smith from Carpenters No. 1240, Oroville; and Virgil Cole and Cleties Dunham from Central Labor Council, Oroville, those on the preliminary printed roll of delegates be seated as delegates to the convention was duly seconded and unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

(NOTE—The report as here printed comprises the completed roll-call of the Convention, following the additions and changes made through the supplementary reports made by the Committee on successive days of the sessions. In it is given the name of the city in which the Union is located, the name of the Union represented and its total vote, the name of the Union's delegate or delegates, and the vote which each delegate was entitled to cast.)

ANTIOCH

Cannery Workers Union No. 678: (399)
Mary L. Jenkins, 399

ARCATA

Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2808: (797)
Stanley Jordan, 399
Fred J. Parker, 398

BAKERSFIELD

Barbers Union No. 317: (132)
Roy Hinkle, Sr., 132
Butchers Union No. 193: (240)
Melvin Bain, 80
Harold W. Hodson, 80
Charles Hohlbein, 80

Carpenters No. 743: (1148)

A. W. Davis, 574
Duel Scales, 574

Central Labor Council: (2)
Fred West, 1

Chauffeurs, Teamsters, Warehousemen & Helpers No. 87: (1897)

Joe Hickman, 1897

Cooks & Waiters No. 550: (555)
Fred West, 555

Painters No. 314: (179)

F. E. Prince, 179

Plasterers No. 191: (136)
E. Carnahan, 136

Plumbers No. 460: (176)

Ray Conley, 59
Joe G. Harlow, 58
Jack O'Brien, 59

BERKELEY

Carpenters & Joiners No. 1158: (363)

W. H. Noe, 181
E. S. Ransom, 182

Painters Union No. 40: (162)
C. Vezey, 162

BURBANK

Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 694: (324)

Dick Lacy, 162
W. H. Lacy, 162

CHESTER

Lumber & Saw Mill Workers No. 3074: (134)

James L. Sanders, 134

CHICO

Building Trades Council: (2)
G. E. Miller, 1

Carpenters No. 2043: (237)
C. Dunham, 237

Motion Picture Projectionists No. 501: (24)

Abel Marshall, 12
William Van Ornum, 12

CHICO (Continued)

Painters & Decorators No. 1084: (48)
Geo. Lamkin, 48

COLTON

United Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers No. 89: (392)
Don Homeyer, 196
T. A. Munson, 196

CROCKETT

Sugar Refinery Employees No. 20037: (1296)
L. G. Kuhl, 432
A. C. Mecca, 432
F. D. Tacconi, 432

EL CENTRO

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 338: (171)
Audra F. Barrigan, 171
Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)
Gene Heiss, 1
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 656: (54)
R. W. Barrigan, 54

EL MONTE

Carpenters No. 1507: (1602)
James A. Allen, 534
S. E. Pefley, 534
J. V. Zaloudek, 534
Hod Carriers, Bldg. & Construction Laborers No. 1082 (470)
J. R. Fortune, 235
J. D. Hillseth, 235

EUREKA

Bakers No. 195: (54)
Orlen K. Howard, 54
Butchers' Union No. 445: (69)
Harold V. Pavey, 69
Carpenters No. 1040: (96)
Wm. Chamberlain, 32
Carl Smith, 32
Chas. Weigman, 32

Central Labor Council: (2)
Albin J. Gruhn, 1
Harold V. Pavey, 1

Cooks & Waiters No. 220: (357)
Joe King, 357

Electrical Workers No. B-482: (74)
Henry J. Tomwall, 74

Laborers' Union No. 181: (96)
Albin J. Gruhn, 96
Laundry Workers No. 156: (72)
Millie Smith, 72

Redwood District Council of Lumber & Saw Mill Workers: (2)
Robert J. Beattie, 1
George Hill, 1

FORT BRAGG

Lumber & Saw Mill Workers No. 2610: (446)
George L. Hill, 446

FRESNO

Bakers No. 43: (404)
John Jarvis, 202
Johnnie Patterson, 202
Barbers & Beauticians No. 333: (199)
Perry F. Spencer, 199

Bartenders Union No. 566: (344)
H. E. "Bill" Leedham, 172
Fred W. Meyer, 172

Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)
Paul L. Reeves, 1
Charles Robinson, 1

Central Labor Council: (2)
C. H. Cary, 1

Cooks Union No. 230: (234)
Thyron E. Hood, 234

Creamery, Condensery Employees No. 517: (43)
John Vaz, 21
Ted C. Wills, 22

Culinary Workers No. 62: (658)
Helen L. Mallory, 329
Geo. Rollis, 329

Dried Fruit, Nut Packers & Dehydrator Warehousemen No. 616: (1290)

John J. Sweeney, 1290

Hodcarriers & Const. Laborers No. 294: (961)

Perry Hill, 240

Lawrence Little, 240

Peter Schwabenland, 240

Wm. V. Stymans, 241

Joint Executive Board, Culinary Bartenders & Hotel Workers: (2)

Thyron E. Hood, 1

Fred W. Meyers, 1

Laundry Workers' & Dry Cleaners' Union No. 86: (410)

Phillip Fleming, 410

Motion Picture Operators No. 599: (49)

Wayman E. Doyle, 49

National Farm Labor Union No. 213: (8)

Hank Hasiwar, 4

Venus A. Lewis, 4

Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 246: (350)

D. E. Hickman, 117

Russell Martin, 117

Paul L. Reeves, 116

Teachers No. 869: (10)

Alice D. Drehmel, 10

Winery & Distillery Workers No. 45: (677)

Ann L. Etheridge, 136

Wallace D. Henderson, 136

Eddie E. Martin, 135

Norman W. Smith, 135

Tony Volpa, 135

GLENDALE

Brick & Clay Workers No. 774: (1028)
 Lloyd Jones, 514
 Wm. I. Van Patten, 514
 Carpenters No. 563: (1455)
 R. N. Phillips, 727
 C. E. Sunderland, 728
 Culinary Workers No. 324: (577)
 Helen C. Bondy, 288
 Beulah Johnston, 289
 Operative Plasterers No. 739: (1028)
 John Abernethy, 342
 Ernest Baltzell, 343
 Carl Bieck, 343
 Operative Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 893: (349)
 Harry Kurfess, 174
 Jack Muller, 175
 Painters No. 713: (116)
 John H. Adams, 58
 John C. Nicoll, 58

GRASS VALLEY

Carpenters No. 1903: (197)
 S. M. Chileski, 99
 H. C. Crawford, 98

GREENVILLE

Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2647: (227)
 R. Giesick, 227

HAYWARD

Carpenters & Joiners No. 1622: (732)
 Harold E. Redding, 366
 Charles A. Roe, 366
 Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 823: (533)
 Maude Franklin, 179
 Robert A. Franklin, 179
 Ruby Hall, 180

HOLLYWOOD

Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44: (833)
 Roy M. Brewer, 221
 Warren A. Dailey, 221
 B. C. DuVal, 221
 Rose G. Powers, 220
 Film Technicians No. 683: (1289)
 Ruth DeLano, 322
 Robt. H. Garton, 323
 Bea N. Howard, 322
 Pat Fall, 322
 Make-Up Artists & Hair Stylists No. 706: (324)
 George D. Hays, 324
 Motion Picture Costumers' No. 705: (216)
 Ted Ellsworth, 216
 Motion Picture Film Editors No. 776: (102)
 John W. Lehnars, 72
 Motion Picture Photographers No. 659: (27)
 Herbert Allen, 27
 Motion Picture Sound Technicians No. 695: (52)
 Harold V. Smith, 26
 Zeal Fairbanks, 26
 Motion Picture Studio Cinetechnicians No. 789: (149)
 Victor E. England, 37
 Herman R. Lentz, 38
 Wm. H. Petersen, 37
 Harry M. Shiffman, 37
 Motion Picture Studio Electrical Technicians No. 728: (1083)
 Charles Futoran, 1083
 Motion Picture Studio Laborers No. 727: (162)
 Albert K. Erickson, 162

HOLLYWOOD (Continued)

Motion Picture Studio Mechanics No. 463: (249)
 E. J. Fitzpatrick, 63
 T. V. Sheffield, 62
 Thomas McElwain, 62
 Joseph R. Singleton, 62
 Motion Picture Painters No. 644: (1046)
 Robert Leicester, 523
 J. L. Nisbett, 523
 Motion Picture Studio Projectionists No. 165: (265)
 Jas. J. Eddy, 265
 Office Employees No. 174: (1302)
 Grace Dudley, 651
 Max J. Krug, 651
 Painters No. 5: (500)
 John J. Huhn, 250
 Joe Peeler, 250
 Screen Actors Guild: (5416)
 Edward Arnold, 1805
 Pat Somerset, 1806
 Tudor Williams, 1806
 Screen Cartoonists No. 852: (633)
 Maurice Howard, 633
 Screen Extras Guild: (4008)
 Richard H. Gordon, 688
 Curtis J. Hyans, 688
 Michael W. Lally, 688
 Edd X. Russell, 688
 Jeffrey Sayre, 688
 H. O'Neil Shanks, 688
 Studio Carpenters No. 946: (2242)
 R. V. Lockridge, 1121
 Ben Price, 1121
 Studio Electrical Workers No. 40: (541)
 D. A. Barnett, 180
 W. F. Moore, 180
 Bert W. Thomas, 181
 Studio Grips No. 80: (299)
 Walter H. Woodworth, 299
 Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399: (1552)
 Aubrey Blair, 518
 Chas. Constable, 517
 Wm. O. Lee, 517
 Studio Utility Employees No. 724: (1191)
 L. C. Davies, 198
 J. E. Day, 198
 L. C. Helm, 199
 L. J. Marko, 198
 H. C. Rohrbach, 199
 S. V. Sadler, 199

HONOLULU

Electrical Workers No. 1186: (274)
 Otto Riemann, 274
 Electrical Workers No. 1260: (399)
 Amos Feely, 399
 Hotel, Restaurant Employees & Bartenders, No. 5: (19)
 A. A. Rutledge, 10
 Lucille Rutledge, 9

HUNTINGTON PARK

Blacksmiths No. 212: (99)
 Harry Lea, 99
 Butchers No. 563: (758)
 R. S. Graham, 758
 Glass Bottle Blowers No. 144: (229)
 John C. Brown, 76
 Robt. G. Hartson, 76
 Jim McDonald, 77

INDIO

Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 314: (26)
 Edward L. MacFaden, 26

LA JOLLA

Carpenters Union No. 1358: (179)
 K. G. Bitter, 179

LOMPOC

Chemical Workers No. 146: (83)
 Roger Phipps, 88

LONG BEACH

Bakers No. 31: (299)
 Andrew Maul, 149
 Herman M. Neilund, 150
 Barbers No. 622: (166)
 S. G. Mortimore, 166
 Bartenders No. 686: (727)
 J. W. Quiggle, 727
 Bricklayers No. 13: (108)
 Carl R. Crain, 108
 Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)
 Carl Crain, 1
 Geo. D. Hammond, 1
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 710: (2001)
 B. B. Belknap, 500
 George C. Bentson, 500
 A. C. Leonard, 501
 W. A. Reese, 500
 Cement Finishers No. 791: (162)
 Herman L. Hansen, 162
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 E. L. Brown, 1
 G. A. Lahum, 1
 Chauffeurs-Sales Drivers No. 572: (758)
 Elton Cole, 126
 A. W. Kline, 127
 C. V. Lowery, 126
 Irving Miller, 126
 Herbert Thomas, 126
 R. J. Seltzer, 127
 Chemical Workers No. 40: (296)
 Percy L. Connell, 148
 Hal J. Swain, 148
 Culinary Alliance No. 681: (4166)
 Jack T. Arnold, 695
 Kathryn Arnold, 694
 V. V. Jameson, 694
 J. A. Mitchek, 695
 Clayton Smith, 694
 Jule Stevens, 694
 Hod Carriers & Common Laborers No. 507: (1333)
 James V. Brimhall, 445
 Howard W. Hermes, 444
 E. M. Mueller, 444
 Lathers No. 172: (79)
 K. A. Swift, 79
 Motion Picture Projectionists No. 521: (58)
 Alonzo S. Bennett, 58
 Painters No. 256: (794)
 E. B. Webb, 133
 J. H. Blackburn, 133
 Carl Fletcher, 132
 W. J. Hull, 132
 O. P. Rivard, 132
 C. O. Vinyard, 132
 Retail Clerks Association No. 324: (474)
 Clarence C. Dartt, 237
 Richard L. Johnston, 237
 Typographical Union No. 650: (108)
 Caspar A. Sharts, 108
 United Garment Workers No. 56: (185)
 Myrtle Tollefson, 92
 Virginia Wiebel, 93
 Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers No. 172: (79)
 K. A. Swift, 79

LOS ANGELES

Advertising & Public Relations Employees No. 518: (58)
 John Donovan, 29
 Cliff Gill, 29
 Bakers No. 37: (1949)
 Roy A. Birno, 488
 Daniel E. Conway, 487
 Archie E. Goodman, 487
 Amos E. Price, 487

LOS ANGELES (Continued)

Bakers No. 453: (159)
Chas. D. Shields, 159

Bakery Drivers No. 276: (1355)
Henry J. Becker, 1355

Barbers No. 295: (474)
Alvin L. Holt, 237
Frank LeCain, 237

Bartenders No. 284: (2279)
Al Cutler, 1140
James D'Arcy, 1139

Beer Drivers & Helpers No. 203: (277)
Russell H. Marks, 277

Boilermakers No. 92: (3318)
Maurice Daly, 1659
Frank H. Pierce, 1659

Bookbinders & Bindery Women No. 63: (135)
W. J. Bassett, 45
Leo Milano, 45
Walter R. Stansberry, 45

Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)
Lloyd A. Mashburn, 1
Ralph A. McMullen, 1

Building Material & Dump Truck Drivers No. 420: (1669)
William J. Barry, 1669

Building Service Employees No. 99: (721)
George Hardy, 721

Carpenters No. 634: (3605)
A. Bowers, 901
W. J. Hill, 902
J. Richardson, 901
J. Sullivan, 901

Carpenters & Joiners No. 25: (2721)
Ned Arnold, 453
John H. Davis, 454
C. G. Johnson, 453
C. T. Lehmann, 454
F. W. Melville, 453
Max Witt, 454

Cement Finishers No. 627: (582)
Wm. W. Haslwanter, 291
Martin J. Nelson, 291

Cloak Makers No. 65: (541)
Harry Bergman, 270
Charles Gladstone, 271

Commercial Telegraphers No. 48: (270)
John E. Meaney, 135
C. A. Jerry Walters, 135

Cooks No. 468: (1354)
James H. Anderson, 271
Joe Dodge, 271
Charles T. Halpin, 271
Frank R. James, 271
John L. O'Neill, 270

Council of Federated Municipal Crafts: (2)
Brennan Arthur Mitchell, 1

Cracker Bakers No. 418: (216)
Russell DeVore, 72
Frazier Hardin, 72
Clay C. Rittenhouse, 72

Dining Car Employees No. 582: (408)
William E. Pollard, 408

Displaymen & Commercial Decorators No. 1154: (202)
Herbert B. Goodwin, 202

District Council of Brick Workers No. 11: (2)
F. Treptow, 1

District Council of Carpenters: (2)
Wm. H. Knight, 1
Earl E. Thomas, 1

Electrical Workers No. B-11: (1624)
Edward L. Brown, 271
Newton C. Friend, 271
Webb Green, 271
J. W. Gromme, 271
J. E. MacDonald, 270
Frank Watkins, 270

LOS ANGELES (Continued)

Electrical Workers No. B-18: (649)
Russell H. Bush, 324
Roy A. Hutchins, 325

Film Exchange Employees No. B-61: (130)
William A. Ring, 130

Freight Handlers, Clerks & Helpers No. 357: (541)
A. W. Bock, 541

Hod Carriers & Construction Laborers No. 300: (3645)
George Davis, 608
Phil Lawrence, 607
Gilbert Martinez, 608
Vincente Martinez, 607
Tony Salgado, 608
William Williams, 607

Industrial Workshop for Blind No. 936: (49)
Harry Wolf, 49

Joint Council of Laundry Workers: (21)
Robert S. Mathers, 1

Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42: (2)
C. W. Chapman, 1
Paul D. Jones, 1

Ladies Garment Workers No. 84: (541)
Bob Burnside, 541

Ladies Garment Workers No. 96: (216)
Ida Patigalia, 216

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 97: (168)
Benjamin Surasky, 168

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 334: (97)
Susan D. Adams, 97

Lathers No. 42: (109)
C. J. Haggerty, 55
Geo. M. Donnelly, 54

Lathers No. 42-A: (684)
A. E. Kidwell, 684

Local Freight Drivers No. 208: (541)
Burrel Davis, 541

L. A. Allied Printing Trades Council: (2)
Edward M. Balsz, 1
Henry E. Clemens, 1

L. A. Central Labor Council: (2)
W. J. Bassett, 1
Thomas Ranford, 1

L. A. City Employees No. 119: (56)
Wm. Schroeder, 28
A. L. Stack, 28

L. A. County Social Workers No. 558: (230)
Thelma Bearman, 76
Nina Indman, 77
Lillian Gross Young, 77

Los Angeles Editorial Association No. 1: (168)
Ralph Roddy, 168

L. A. Metal Trades Council: (2)
E. E. Schell, 1

Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2283: (3056)
Nick G. Cordil, Jr., 764
Wm. H. Knight, 764
John Murray, 764
Harry N. Sweet, 764

Meat Cutters No. 421: (2431)
Glenn Gilbreath, 608
Stephen H. Horn, 608
James H. Maxey, 608
Geo. M. Swan, 607

Meat & Provision Drivers No. 626: (563)
L. Dayton, 563

Milk Drivers No. 93: (4150)
Allan R. Clarke, 2075
Mark S. Whiting, 2075

LOS ANGELES (Continued)

Millinery Workers No. 41: (54)
Anne Kracik, 54

Miscellaneous Employees No. 440: (1270)
Dale Bradford, 423
John L. Cooper, 423
Harvey Lundschen, 424

Motion Picture Projectionists No. 150: (542)
W. G. Crowley, 109
Geo. J. Schaffer, 109
Leo Stockwell, 108
Clair Piper, 108
Joe Pylet, 108

Musicians No. 47: (4002)
M. W. Bosserman, 667
Bob Hennon, 667
Dave Malloy, 667
Jack Malman, 667
Kelly Shugart, 667
Dr. Robert Ziegler, 667

Newspaper Pressmen No. 18: (216)
Edwin M. Balsz, 216

Office Employees No. 30: (422)
Winifred Kuhn, 211
Anne Sweet, 211

Operating Engineers No. 12: (5416)
Carl Blomquist, 902
James W. Emory, 902
Chas. A. Evans, 903
J. R. Groom, 903
P. A. Judd, 903
M. A. Skates, 903

Painters District Council No. 36: (2)
T. C. Canaday, 1
O. T. Satre, 1

Painters No. 116: (1632)
Fred O. Bates, 272
James C. Meeks, 272
W. H. Newman, 272
D. F. Richards, 272
C. E. Ripple, 272
A. C. Woolsey, 272

Painters No. 1348: (270)
Aaron Latker, 135
Sol Zelesnick, 135

Plasterers No. 2
H. V. Cleeton, 80
Wm. H. Cole, 80
John C. Lyons, 79
George McCaughey, 80
F. T. McDonough, 80

Plumbers No. 78: (1892)
R. M. Andersen, 316
W. H. Brown, 315
W. S. Davis, 315
Walter Bertelsen, 315
Wm. Grant, 315
L. M. Wickland, 316

Post Office Clerks No. 64: (433)
Warren S. Rogers, 216
Eskel Thyden, 217

Printing Pressmen No. 78: (304)
Harry C. Stark, 304

Printing Spec. & Paper Converters No. 388: (227)
Margaret Morgan, 75
Patrick J. Morgan, 76
Walter J. Turner, 76

Provision House Workers No. 274: (649)
Joseph A. Spitzer, 649

Railway Carmen No. 414: (529)
Harry T. Morrissey, 529

Railway Carmen No. 601: (329)
M. A. Contabile, 329

Refrigeration Fitters No. 508: (81)
R. M. Seavy, 81

Retail Clerks No. 770: (5091)
Joseph T. DeSilva, 5091

Retail Milk Drivers & Salesmen No. 441: (961)
Frank H. Smith, 961

LOS ANGELES (Continued)

Sheet Metal Workers No. 108: (1936)
 Carl DeMonbrun, 322
 Edward Gebro, 323
 Leonard T. Graham, 322
 Joseph A. Hartley, 323
 Ernest Peterson, 323
 G. Reynolds Scott, 323

Sheet Metal Workers No. 371: (132)
 C. F. Mall, 132

So. Calif. District Council of Laborers: (2)
 W. L. Leiby, 1
 Albert Smith, 1

Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266: (668)
 Bessie Bayer, 167
 Ethel Engle, 167
 Louis Levy, 167
 Cliff P. Mayer, 167

Stage Employees No. 33: (199)
 Thos. V. Hughes, 199

Stationary & Operating Engineers No. 63: (541)
 J. C. Fitzgerald, 136
 Daniel J. Molles, 135
 Peter Ratzlaff, 135
 Earl C. Smith, 135

Stereotypers No. 58: (129)
 A. T. Coogan, 129

Stove Mounters No. 68: (286)
 Elva Montgomery, 286

Teachers No. 430: (594)
 Catherine Bell, 99
 Frances Eisenberg, 99
 Harold Orr, 99
 Norma Speigel, 99
 Margaret Vaughn, 99
 Louise Whitehead, 99

Technicians No. 695: (52)
 Zeal Fairbanks, 26
 Harold V. Smith, 26

Theatrical Janitors No. 72: (226)
 William Farrell, 226

Transportation (Street Carmen) No. 1277: (1166)
 Harold I. Billings, 194
 F. J. Donnelly, 194
 Roy C. Haslam, 194
 D. D. McClurg, 195
 Wm. J. McCrae, 195
 R. G. Shannon, 194

Typographical No. 174: (1133)
 Henry E. Clemens, 378
 John F. Dalton, 377
 Paul Faulconer, 378

United Garment Workers No. 94: (499)
 Bessie Todd, 499

Van & Storage Drivers No. 389: (1274)
 Paul D. Jones, 1274

Waiters Alliance No. 17: (3291)
 Wm. F. Finnigan, 1097
 Nathan Michelson, 1097
 J. W. Van Hook, 1097

Waitresses No. 639: (3791)
 Sally Marie Cole, 632
 Grace Finnigan, 632
 Evelyn Murphy, 632
 Marie O'Keefe, 632
 Mae Stoneman, 631
 Cora Track, 632

Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848: (1845)
 John A. Bowers, 615
 Gay Lillefloren, 615
 Thos. L. Pitts, 615

Wholesale Grocery Warehousemen No. 595: (257)
 Homer Ford, 128
 Jerome L. Vercruse, 129

Window Cleaners No. 101: (216)
 F. W. Bartholomew, 216

Women's Union Label League
 No. 36: (2)
 Louise R. Hooker, 1

LOYALTON

Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2695: (230)
 L. A. Mitchell, 230.

MARTINEZ

Allied Hospital Employees No. 251: (114)
 Maxine Page, 114

Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)
 Al Clem, 1
 Howard Reed, 1

Carpenters No. 2046: (299)
 Joe Mlcock, 149
 Geo. H. Weise, 150

Central Labor Council: (2)
 Hugh Caudel, 1
 Freda Roberts, 1

Construction & General Laborers No. 324: (906)
 M. J. Buckley, 151
 Arthur John Endres, 151
 Dave Riggs, 151
 Hervie West, 151
 Ronald D. Wright, 151
 Thomas Osborn Wright, 151

Painters No. 741: (64)
 Russ Roberts, 64

Plumbers No. 159: (275)
 Lewis Berg, 69
 William Dimler, 69
 Roy R. Foley, 68
 James E. Matheson, 69

Teamsters No. 315: (1825)
 Paul E. Burg, 608
 Erle E. Carter, 608
 Howard Reed, 609

MARYSVILLE

Barbers No. 720: (58)
 C. E. Rynearson, 58

General Teamsters No. 137: (835)
 Herbert W. Howell, 278
 A. O. May, 278
 Gerald A. Shearin, 279

National Farm Labor Union No. 209: (10)
 R. C. Cassell, 5
 H. A. Rahim, 5

Stage Employees No. 216: (54)
 E. E. Holland, 27
 O. C. Peters, 27

MAYWOOD

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 148: (63)
 Ernest J. Auchstetter, 32
 Delbert E. Vaughn, 31

MODESTO

Carpenters No. 1235: (842)
 R. H. Howards, 421
 C. C. Krakow, 421

Central Labor Council: (2)
 C. A. Green, 1
 W. J. Kiser, 1

Chemical Workers No. 190: (112)
 Justo Ferrario, 112

Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 542: (635)
 Joe Lemmond, 317
 Ruby Lemmond, 318

Hod Carriers & General Laborers No. 1130: (411)
 C. A. Green, 68
 Lawrence Heckman, 68
 Darrell Jones, 69
 Andy Marlowe, 69
 Stuart Scofield, 69
 Ed. Woodbridge, 68

Teamsters No. 386: (2328)
 W. J. Kiser, 2328

MOJAVE

Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 507: (143)
 Barney Royster, 143

MONTEREY

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 483: (309)
 George L. Rice, 103
 Pearl Robinson, 103
 Harvey E. Rose, 103

Carpenters No. 1323: (407)
 W. T. Evans, 204
 Ed Karl, 203

Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific: (1276)
 Joseph Perry, 638
 John Wheat, 638

Seine and Line Fishermen: (541)
 D. R. Conn, 541

NAPA

Carpenters No. 2114: (308)
 Fred Chambers, 77
 Del Haven, 77
 E. P. Maxwell, 77
 George A. Solomon, 77

Central Labor Council: (2)
 Louis A. Buck, 1

Distillery & Winery Workers No. 63: (90)
 Armand Beland, 90

Hod Carriers & General Laborers No. 371: (358)
 Louis Buck, 179
 W. W. Jinks, 179

Redwood District Council of Carpenters: (2)
 E. A. Brown, 1

United Garment Workers No. 137: (209)
 Elno Church, 104
 William E. Halappa, 105

OAKLAND

Auto & Ship Painters No. 1176: (246)
 Fred J. Campbell, 123
 Leslie K. Moore, 123

Bakers No. 119: (270)
 Jack Larrija, 135
 William Wagner, 135

Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432: (514)
 Lester Benham, 257
 A. J. Capurro, 257

Barbers No. 134: (432)
 Doris Chapman, 96
 S. J. Olsen, 97
 W. W. Pierce, 96
 C. A. Silva, 96
 L. Winn, 97

Bartenders No. 52: (1561)
 Jos. J. Canale, 260
 Louis Cooperman, 260
 Victor Lester, 261
 John F. Quinn, 260
 Steve Revilak, 260
 Joseph M. Spunn, 260

Boilermakers No. 39: (1041)
 Neal Corrigan, 174
 Joe Gantz, 174
 Ernest Lohr, 174
 James T. Mason, 173
 T. F. McClelland, 173
 Barney David Sossamon, 173

Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)
 Paul Jones, 1
 J. C. Reynolds, 1

Butchers No. 120: (499)
 James V. Cantando, 250
 Francis A. Roberts, 249

Calif. Conference of Typographical Unions: (2)
 W. B. Swenson, 1

Cannery Workers No. 750: (4653)
 Joseph Andrade, 775
 James G. Lammon, 775
 C. L. Oliveira, 776
 V. L. Pankey, 776
 Rose Sanders, 775
 Dorothy Whitmarsh, 776

OAKLAND (Continued)

Carpenters No. 36: (2927)
J. C. Dial, 1464
D. Moss, 1463

Cemetery Employees No. 20372: (130)
Joseph M. Casey, 130

Central Labor Council: (2)
Robert S. Ash, 1
Joe W. Chaudet, 1

Chauffeurs No. 923: (792)
Norman L. Entler, 396
Robert S. Williams, 396

Cleaning & Dye Workers No. 23: (541)
Robert S. Ash, 541

Clerks & Lumber Handlers No. 939: (81)
William W. Paterson, 40
Joseph M. Souza, 41

Commercial Telegraphers No. 208: (116)
George W. Hageman, 116

Construction & General Laborers No. 304: (2166)
Dave Allen, 361
J. R. Johnson, 361
Eric Norberg, 361
John P. Perego, 361
Charles A. Rogers, 361
Thaddeus Stevens, 361

Cooks No. 228: (1666)
H. J. Badger, 334
Sam Brice, 333
Jack B. Faber, 333
Harry Goodrich, 333
P. L. Sander, 333

Culinary Alliance No. 31: (3076)
Hazel Armstrong, 512
Benne Barton, 512
Ed King, 513
Sally Olson, 513
Wm. A. Spooner, 513
Betty Weaver, 513

Department & Specialty Store Employees No. 1265: (874)
M. A. Hildebrandt, 874

Dining Car Cooks & Waiters No. 456: (291)
T. W. Anderson, 145
Bernard Gravelli, 146

Drydock & Marine Waysmen No. 3116: (845)
Frank Reed, 845

Electrical Workers No. B-595: (951)
Delbert Hansen, 158
M. T. Hotchkiss, 159
J. H. Kurt, 159
S. E. Rockwell, 159
Dan Ryan, 158
Wm. M. Smock, 158

Federated Fire Fighters of Calif. (1381)
G. W. Eves, 230
H. L. Easterley, 230
Tom Lamona, 230
Glyn E. Lister, 230
A. Albertoni, 230
Milton J. Terry, 231

Floor Layers No. 1861: (108)
Harry C. Grady, 108

Garage Employees No. 78: (730)
Lew C. G. Blix, 182
C. O. Jackson, 182
Cheldon Roach, 183
Wm. F. York, 183

General Warehousemen No. 853: (902)
F. J. Bertolone, 180
J. J. Betmon, 180
F. M. Farro, 181
T. Fullerton, 180
W. D. Nicholas, 181

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141: (216)
Clarence Allyn, 72
Gratalee Reese, 72
Don M. Witt, 72

OAKLAND (Continued)

Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610: (279)
Clarence McKay, 140
Robert C. White, 139

Lathers No. 88: (133)
Rex B. Pritchard, 133

Laundry Workers No. 2: (791)
Walter East, 198
A. D. Foy, 198
Harold Green, 197
Eddie Maney, 198

Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302: (649)
Harry Akers, 108
Albert Brown, 109
Raymond Cirimelli, 108
Harry Powell, 108
Alfred Silva, 108
Dawson Wright, 108

Motion Picture Projectionists No. 169: (76)
Irving S. Cohn, 38
Al Daul, 38

Newspaper & Periodical Drivers No. 96: (311)
Edwin A. Clancy, 156
Edwin C. Perrin, 155

Ninth District Council of Bakers: (2)
Archie E. Goodman, 1

Office Employees No. 29: (689)
Cliff Andrew, 137
Raymond R. Colliver, 138
Inez Fowler, 138
John B. Kinnick, 138
Frank Randall, 138

Painters No. 127: (850)
Albert L. King, 212
J. S. Miller, 212
Floyd Peaslee, 213
Hugh S. Rutledge, 213

Paint Makers No. 1101: (308)
Charles Herman, 77
Jack Kopke, 77
Paul Nicely, 77
Edward Stark, 77

Post Office Clerks No. 78: (209)
L. J. Luckett, 209

Printing Pressmen No. 125: (216)
Fred Brooks, 216

Printing Spec. & Paper Converters No. 382: (758)
John Ferro, 379
Herbert Hewitt, 379

Retail Delivery Drivers No. 588: (541)
Fred Irvin, 271
Jack McSherry, 270

Retail Food Clerks No. 870: (1531)
Charles A. Omstead, 766
Harris Wilkin, 765

Roofers No. 81: (216)
V. J. Barton, 72
Arthur Sagala, 72
Charles Ycung, 72

Sheet Metal Workers No. 216: (541)
Lloyd Child, 91
Geo. W. Grosser, 90
Percy L. Hand, 90
Arthur Teves, 90
W. A. Thomas, 90
Robt. E. Quinn, 90

Sheet Metal Workers No. 355: (197)
Louis Martin, 197

Shipwrights, Joiners & Boat-builders No. 1149: (659)
Edmond Boudreau, 110
Pat Fogarty, 110
Peter Koning, 109
Wm. G. Lovejoy, Sr., 110
Joe Mitchell, 110
Carl Rave, 110

OAKLAND (Continued)

Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers No. 886: (1874)
A. F. Bartholomew, 313
R. J. Brennan, 312
Henry Griffith, 312
H. J. LaLonde, 312
Harry Lumsden, 313
Harry Miller, 312

Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 878: (128)
W. A. Mortensen, 128

Sleeping Car Porters: (216)
C. L. Dellums, 216

Steamfitters No. 342: (216)
O. T. Davis, 72
John Ervin, 72
Louis J. Kovacevich, 72

Teachers No. 771: (231)
Anga Bjorson, 58
Emma Brubaker, 58
Beatrice McVane, 58
Ed M. Ross, 57

Teamsters No. 70: (5361)
John Carvalho, 893
Charles DeLong, 893
Al Maderas, 893
James H. Marshall, 894
Chas. W. Real, 894
Henry White, 894

Technical Engineers No. 39: (54)
Emil J. Kaleschke, 54

Technical Engineers No. 89: (366)
J. D. Vanderlaan, 183
Henry Rutzick, 183

Theatrical Employees No. B-82: (99)
Joe Connelly, 49
Fred Miller, 50

Theatrical Janitors No. 121: (49)
Frank Figone, 49

Theatrical Stage Employees No. 107: (62)
William Daul, 31
W. D. Sangster, 31

Typographical Union No. 36: (416)
Joe W. Chaudet, 416

Welders & Burners No. 681: (677)
Rowland B. Hill, 113
James P. Malone, 113
Edwin E. Mantz, 113
Jesse Moore, 113
Bruce Nelson, 112
Theos. B. Wegener, 113

OCEANSIDE

Carpenters No. 2078: (108)
N. S. Glover, 108

OROVILLE

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 654: (286)
E. A. Doyle, 286

Carpenters No. 1240: (154)
J. M. Crawford, 77
Carl E. Smith, 77

Central Labor Council: (2)
Cleties Dunham, 1

OXNARD

Sugar Workers No. 20875: (166)
Richard Minihan, 166

PALO ALTO

Barbers No. 914: (146)
Rafael Canete, 73
Frank E. Erme, 73

PASADENA

Central Labor Council: (2)
Lee Johnson, 1
Hilton Porter, 1

Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 531: (1208)
Hilton Porter, 604
Fred S. Sweet, 604

Lathers No. 81: (125)
A. L. Chatterton, 125

PASADENA (Continued)

Meat Cutters No. 439: (311)
Lee Johnson, 311
Painters & Decorators No. 92:
(199)
Clare Beam, 66
Clem Farrington, 66
A. C. Miller, 67
Plasterers No. 194: (279)
Hugh L. Sosbee, 279

PETALUMA

Bartenders & Culinary Workers
No. 271: (191)
Earl P. Byars, 95
Lawrence D. Hogan, 96
Beauticians No. 419A: (54)
Lily Bone, 54
Carpenters No. 981: (169)
H. T. Bradberry, 56
E. A. Brown, 57
M. E. Wolfe, 56
Central Labor Council: (2)
Lily Bone, 1
Earl Byars, 1

PITTSBURG

Barbers No. 917: (96)
Joe Bell Billel, 96
Bartenders & Culinary Workers
No. 822: (683)
Alma Pezzatti, 341
Benny Wagner, 342
Fish Cannery Workers of the
Pacific: (58)
Lillian Taffell, 58
Plasterers & Cement Finishers
No. 825: (49)
W. E. Robbie, 49

POMONA

Central Labor Council: (2)
W. C. Eytets 1
Edwin M. Greenwald, 1
Painters & Decorators No. 979:
(45)
Clarence L. Reed, 45
Retail Clerks No. 1428: (334)
Edwin M. Greenwald, 334

PORTERVILLE

Carpenters No. 2126: (93)
Earl Blackwell, 46
A. J. Cummings, 47

REDDING

Carpenters No. 1599: (416)
Frank Heath, 416
Central Labor Council: (2)
Charles R. McDermott, 1
George I. Rollins, 1
Culinary Workers No. 470: (409)
Mary Hungate, 205
Chas. R. McDermott, 204
Lumber & Sawmill Workers No.
2608: (241)
Geo. I. Rollins, 241

REDWOOD CITY

General Warehousemen & Food
Processors No. 655: (14)
Joseph M. Dillon, 14

RICHMOND

Barbers No. 508: (58)
Hugh Caudel, 58
Bartenders & Culinary Workers
No. 595: (1669)
Burton E. Lindgren, 278
Elsie I. Martin, 278
D. E. Robinette, 279
Mary R. Robinette, 278
M. E. Rose, 278
Bernice A. Sullivan, 278
Carpenters No. 642: (1048)
H. E. Cecil, 1048

RICHMOND (Continued)

Electrical Workers No. B-302:
(2126)
C. L. Brady, 354
Harry D. Gates, 355
Joe Giovanini, 354
E. A. Lawrence, 355
D. B. Leonard, 354
T. J. Ryan, Jr., 354
Fish Cannery Workers of the
Pacific: (507)
William Gray, 253
George Issel, 254
Motion Picture Projectionists
No. 560: (49)
Charles W. Glum, 24
William S. Kollar, 25
Painters & Decorators No. 560:
(599)
John Frannsen, 300
Charles M. Hammond, 299
Retail Clerks No. 1179: (1268)
Esther Luther, 317
Jack Luther, 317
Orval McReynolds, 317
Albert West, 317

RIVERSIDE

Building & Construction Trades
Council: (2)
Elmer J. Doran, 1
C. W. Mitchell, 1
Carpenters No. 235: (691)
A. C. Brooks, 346
C. W. Mitchell, 345
Central Labor Council: (2)
S. L. Hefley, 1
District Council No. 3 of United
Cement Workers: (2)
Ralph H. Elliot, 1
Oscar G. Wear, 1
Hod Carriers & Construction
Laborers No. 1184: (724)
R. C. Bridges, 362
Henry Rindfleisch, 362
Retail Clerks No. 1167: (757)
Sam Nunez, 151
Ted Phillips, 152
John Steinbeck, 151
James Quick, 151
Betty Thompson, 152
United Cement Workers No. 48:
(443)
George H. Hassett, 221
Oscar G. Wear, 222

ROSEVILLE

Railway Carmen No. 231: (527)
Richard E. Gregson, 527

SACRAMENTO

Bakers No. 85: (554)
Elmer Anderson, 92
Henry Bartosh, 93
Wm. E. Fleck, 92
Robert Potter, 92
T. Streeter, 92
Thomas Zerill, 93
Barbers No. 112: (115)
S. A. Brittain, 39
John E. March, 38
Harry W. McElrath, 38
Bartenders No. 600: (466)
W. J. Burnside, 93
Bob Hudson Chaffee, 94
N. R. Patterson, 93
W. G. Victor, 93
Ralph V. Williams, 93
Bay District Council of Iron-
Workers: (2)
C. R. Burton, 1
E. M. Woods, 1
Bookbinders No. 35: (99)
Robert L. Ennis, 99
Boxmakers & Lumber Handlers
No. 3170: (299)
D. H. Riggs, 149
Sylvester S. Snyder, 150

SACRAMENTO (Continued)

Building & Construction Trades
Council: (2)
James T. Harvey, 1
Michael B. Kunz, 1
Butchers No. 498: (642)
Chas. Barnes, 107
Wm. Lessera, 107
Roy Mack, 107
G. H. Sanders, 107
Vivian Smith, 107
Bob White, 107
Calif. State Employees No. 375:
(72)
A. E. Pierson, 36
Ronald Seed, 36
Cannery Workers No. 857: (3249)
Georgia Cole, 558
Mike Elorduy, 559
Harry Finks, 558
Glen Hedberg, 558
Alex Luscutoff, 558
Manuel Rapinha, 558
Carpenters & Joiners No. 586:
(1608)
A. N. Allen, 322
George Cluff, 322
Lloyd Melvin, 322
John A. Nelson, 321
John Rose, 321
Carpenters & Joiners No. 2170:
(108)
S. H. Leach, 54
W. L. Rickett, 54
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 150:
(3232)
Ray A. Flint, 539
Albert A. Marty, 539
John Mitchell, 539
Virgil V. Olander, 538
Robert C. Perry, 539
L. D. Poggetto, 538
Construction & General Labor-
ers No. 185: (541)
E. A. Bear, 108
Thomas J. Carrico, 108
Albert Seidel, 109
Harry Sherman, 108
Truman Thomas, 108
Cooks No. 683: (487)
John Crane, 244
Ernest Hadley, 243
Electrical Workers No. 340: (177)
Charles H. Crawford, 59
Walter L. Francis, 59
Floyd C. Stanley, 59
Federated Trades Council: (2)
Harry Finks, 1
J. L. R. Marsh, 1
Iron Workers No. 118: (216)
C. R. Burton, 72
L. M. Goode, 72
Joe Savone, 72
Lathers No. 109: (54)
C. C. Allen, 27
O. F. Towse, 27
Laundry Workers No. 75: (152)
Harry H. Dubacher, 76
Thomas Marshall Burrus, 76
Millmen No. 1618: (171)
Jack McGee, 85
E. Mitschke, 86
Miscellaneous Employees No.
393: (599)
Ignacio Castillon, 150
Ralph P. Gross, 149
Homer E. Huffman, 150
Rosa M. Terry, 150
Moving Picture Projectionists
No. 352: (24)
K. M. Beach, 12
W. R. Federolf, 12
Office Employees No. 43: (45)
Jimmie Hicks, 45
Painters No. 487: (349)
J. L. R. Marsh, 174
W. R. Morris, 175

SACRAMENTO (Continued)

Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 447: (170)
 Arthur Ferguson, 85
 Russell Hateley, 85
 Post Office Clerks No. 66: (137)
 Gene Bigham, 137
 Printing Pressmen No. 60: (103)
 O. A. Krepp, 51
 William J. McQuillan, 52
 Retail Clerks No. 538: (441)
 James F. Alexander, 221
 Bert Hocking, 220
 Roofers No. 47: (51)
 L. L. Garber, 26
 George Rivera, 25
 Sac. County Board of Education
 Employees No. 258: (103)
 G. J. Heglmeier, 103
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 162: (161)
 R. A. Caples, 161
 Stage Employees No. 50: (54)
 Francis Cox, 54
 State Council of Roofers: (2)
 Louis L. Garber, 1
 James T. Reilly, 1
 Taxi Drivers No. 165: (163)
 Dan L. Milonich, 84
 Russell W. Powell, 84
 Teachers' Federation No. 31: (80)
 Ruth Dodds, 40
 Edward G. McGrath, 40
 Theatrical Employees No. B-66: (102)
 Evelyn Stickels, 102
 Typographical Union No. 46: (173)
 James M. Byrne, 86
 Wm. B. Swenson, 87
 Waiters & Waitresses No. 561: (720)
 Frank E. Dix, 240
 Lilas Jones, 240
 Jack Kearns, 240
 Wholesale Plumbing House Em-
 ployees No. 447-Aux.: (62)
 R. E. Hiltenbrand, 31
 J. T. Minear, 31

SALINAS

Bartenders No. 545: (147)
 Pete C. Balestra, 147
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Carl Lara, 1
 John Deer, 1
 Culinary Alliance No. 467: (251)
 Bertha A. Boles, 251
 Fruit & Produce Drivers No.
 890: (1300)
 Peter A. Andrade, 650
 Wm. G. Kenyon, 650
 Painters No. 1104: (51)
 Frank Davis, 26
 Carl Lara, 25
 Salinas Farm Labor Union No.
 208: (6)
 Paul Olivette, 3
 L. M. Puyod, 3

SAN BERNARDINO

Carpenters No. 944: (1332)
 G. A. McCoy, 444
 H. H. Morrison, 444
 E. B. Pester, 444
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Hugh F. Armel, 1
 Harry E. Reynolds, 1
 Culinary Workers & Bartenders
 No. 535: (108)
 Alice V. Griffin, 54
 Harry E. Griffin, 54
 General Truck Drivers &
 Helpers No. 467: (1531)
 Tom Dodson, 765
 H. A. Schall, 766

SAN BERNARDINO (Continued)

Hod Carriers & Laborers No.
 783: (888)
 Elmer J. Dorah, 148
 J. H. Hickox, 148
 J. A. Huffstutler, 148
 James McGraw, 148
 Charles H. New, 148
 Ray M. Wilson, 148
 Motion Picture Machine Opera-
 tors No. 577: (49)
 Basil H. Davis, 25
 Harry E. Reynolds, 24

SAN DIEGO

Bakers No. 315: (415)
 Vernon E. Allen, 415
 Barbers No. 256: (187)
 I. R. Peck, 187
 Bridgemen No. 229: (154)
 Juel D. Drake, 77
 Fred Keiser, 77
 Building Material & Dump
 Truck Drivers No. 36: (916)
 Clarence Wernsman, 916
 Building Service Employees No.
 102: (460)
 Howard Fites, 460
 Butchers No. 229: (1029)
 Ray Jackson, 258
 J. B. McFaden, Jr., 257
 Max J. Osslo, 257
 Harold Woodard, 257
 Cannery Workers & Fishermens
 Union: (568)
 Frank Hawkins, 568
 Carpenters No. 1296: (1407)
 Henry M. Smith, 1407
 Chauffeur, Taxicab, Funeral &
 Ambulance Drivers No. 481:
 (168)
 Ray L. Turner, 168
 Cooks & Waitresses No. 402:
 (3356)
 Josephine Benson, 560
 Alica Bodfish, 559
 Mary Jeffress, 559
 Dorothy Laskoski, 559
 John Lee Warren, 559
 Dudley Wright, 560

County & Municipal Employees
 No. 127: (58)
 Bernard Chavez, 58
 District Council of Carpenters:
 (2)
 P. W. Anderson, 1
 Electrical Workers No. B-465:
 (595)
 L. A. Gittings, 298
 J. B. Laing, 297
 Electrical Workers No. B-569:
 (866)
 Kenneth B. Kennedy, 433
 M. L. Ratcliff, 433
 Federated Trades Council: (2)
 John W. Quimby, 1
 Floor Layers No. 2074: (14)
 Frank O. Edwards, 14
 Hod Carriers & Construction La-
 borers No. 89: (2144)
 Wallace Armstrong, 429
 H. B. Dustin, 429
 G. W. Gilkerson, 429
 Louis F. Mehl, 429
 James J. O'Malley, 428

Iron Workers (Shopmen) No.
 627: (126)
 Geo. Vollmer, 126

Millmen No. 2020: (479)
 C. O. Taylor, 479

Motion Picture Projectionists
 No. 297: (67)
 Ed. H. Dowell, 67

Operating Engineers No. 526:
 (216)
 Fred W. Bierig, 108
 George D. Alford, 108

SAN DIEGO (Continued)

Painters No. 333: (558)
 H. C. Baker, 186
 H. S. Hunt, 186
 Kirby Stilwell, 186
 Retail Clerks No. 1222: (252)
 Marvin W. Brown, 252
 Roofers No. 553: (98)
 Alvin Hawkins, 98
 Salesdrivers, Helpers & Dairy
 Employees No. 683: (874)
 Larry M. Smith, 874
 Stage Employees No. 122: (54)
 E. F. Nelson, 54
 Street, Electric Railway & Motor
 Coach Employees No. 1309:
 (270)
 Calvin P. Beatty, 135
 Joseph B. Weibel, 135
 Teamsters-Chauffeurs No. 542:
 (1166)
 John W. Quimby, 1166
 Waiters & Bartenders No. 500:
 (1246)
 John W. Brown, 623
 Peter N. George, 623
 Wood Wire & Metal Lathers
 No. 260: (87)
 Wm. R. Bakerman, 44
 Albert Erwin Mason, 43

SAN FRANCISCO

Asbestos Workers No. 16: (162)
 Edward A. Dwyer, 162
 Automotive Warehousemen No.
 241: (270)
 Gerald Cruise, 270
 Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484:
 (526)
 Walter Gernns, 206
 A. B. Knox, 206
 W. J. Phillips, 207
 J. F. Shelley, 207
 Barbers No. 148: (541)
 Grover Duke, 135
 Jos. H. Honey, 135
 M. C. Isaksen, 135
 Stanley Roman, 136
 Bartenders No. 41: (3565)
 James Burke, 594
 Arthur F. Dougherty, 595
 Wm. T. Holloway, 594
 Bruno Mannori, 594
 Arthur R. Neergaard, 594
 Wm. G. Walsh, 594
 Bay Counties District Council
 of Carpenters: (2)
 John Calderwood, 1
 Clement A. Clancy, 1
 Beauticians Union No. 12: (391)
 Bonnie Lebeck, 130
 Dolly Spragg, 130
 Michael Ze Lonka, 131
 Bill Posters & Billers No. 44:
 (41)
 B. A. Brundage, 20
 Loyal H. Gilmour, 21
 Bookbinders' & Binderywomen
 No. 31-125: (449)
 Fred Dettmering, 225
 Frank Gorrebeek, 224
 Bottlers No. 896: (1291)
 William H. Ahern, 259
 Robt. Chadwick, 258
 Adair Clifford, 258
 John Felciano, 258
 Anton J. Ziegler, 258
 Brewery Drivers No. 888: (549)
 Martin Christen, 183
 Richard Lamb, 183
 Anthony Schurba, 183
 Building & Construction Trades
 Council: (2)
 Daniel F. Del Carlo, 1
 A. F. Mailloux, 1

SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)

Building Material Drivers No. 216: (374)
 J. R. Gerhart, 93
 J. E. Moore, 94
 Henry P. Schwab, 93
 J. F. Ward, 94

Calif. Allied Printing Trades Council: (2)
 Joseph P. Bailey, 1
 J. Vernon Burke, 1

Calif. Employment Service Employees No. 948: (66)
 W. Lee Sandberg, 33
 J. L. Thompson, 33

California Pipe Trades Council: (2)
 Dan MacDonald, 1

Calif. State Council of Lumber & Saw Mill Workers: (2)
 Earl Miller, 1

Calif. State Council of Retail Clerks No. 2: (2)
 A. B. Crossler, 1
 Albert Crumpton, 1

Carpenters No. 22: (2954)
 Martin L. Bavage, 1477
 John J. Welsh, 1477

Carpenters No. 483: (1271)
 Lewis F. Stone, 1271

Carpenters No. 2164: (377)
 John Calderwood, 377

Chauffeurs No. 265: (2838)
 A. N. Jacobson, 473
 George Kelly, 473
 E. Lotti, 473
 D. G. Nyhan, 473
 W. J. O'Neill, 473
 G. Welch, 473

City & County Employees No. 747: (162)
 George Cuniffe, 54
 Richard M. Meagles, 54
 Molly H. Minudri, 54

Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66A: (503)
 J. M. Glynn, 503

Cleaning & Dye House Workers No. 7: (541)
 Albina Baker, 109
 Kathleen Novak, 108
 Henry Romiguere, 108
 Sol Rosenstock, 108
 Harry Willis, 108

Cloakmakers No. 8: (349)
 Jack Taub, 349

Commercial Telegraphers No. 34: (541)
 James W. Cross, 541

Commission Market Drivers No. 280: (324)
 Silvio Giannini, 324

Construction & General Laborers No. 261: (999)
 Richard Allander, 750
 Henry Brosseau, 750
 John Casey, 750
 Adolph Traversaro, 749

Cooks Union No. 44 (3734)
 Louise Allen, 622
 Rene Battaglini, 623
 Max Benkert, 622
 Walter Hurd, 622
 C. T. McDonough, 623
 James R. Morris, 622

Coppersmiths No. 438: (199)
 Walter A. Langley, 100
 Robert E. Mogel, 99

Draftsmen Union No. 11: (86)
 Valmar A. Schaaf, 86

Dressmakers No. 101: (349)
 Jennie Matyas, 349

Electrical Workers No. 6: (999)
 Al Brunner, 249
 Charles J. Foehn, 250
 Jack Kennedy, 250
 Allan Pultz, 250

SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)

Electrical Workers B-1245: (541)
 Carlton F. Miller, 541

Elevator Constructors No. 8: (162)
 James E. Dinwiddie, 54
 Laird R. Fort, 54
 Frank J. Murphy, 54

Florists Landscapers, etc. No. 167: (58)
 James E. Murphy, 58

Garage Employees No. 665: (749)
 Frederick Wm. Steinkamp, 749

General Warehousemen No. 860: (2242)
 Daniel V. Flanagan, 561
 Mark J. O'Reilly, 561
 Fabian Ortiz, 560
 Thomas P. White, 560

Hospital & Institutional Workers No. 250: (649)
 Arthur T. Hare, 162
 Jimmy Murphy, 162
 Joseph Vaughan, 162
 Evelyn Walsh, 163

Hotel Service Workers No. 283: (2910)
 Sadie Burns, 485
 Frank S. Fitzgerald, 485
 Aline Henderson, 485
 Harvey Henderson, 485
 Bertha Metro, 485
 Fred Wells, 485

Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519: (213)
 E. Condon, 106
 S. E. Reed, 107

Iron Workers No. 377: (216)
 M. Fenton, 72
 A. F. Mailloux, 72
 E. M. Woods, 72

Jewelry Workers No. 36: (174)
 Douglas Kline, 174

Ladies' Garment Cutters No. 213: (97)
 Robert Dedeaux, 97

Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256: (249)
 H. G. Brandon, 83
 John F. Regan, 83
 Wm. F. Vaughn, 83

Laundry Workers No. 26: (2816)
 Tillie Clifford, 470
 Chas. Keegan, 469
 Alfred O'Connor, 469
 Lawrence Palacios, 469
 Anna Perry, 470
 Earl Young, 469

Leather & Novelty Workers No. 31: (108)
 Charles J. Grover, 54
 William S. Quinlan, 54

Macaroni Workers No. 493: (226)
 Romolo Bobba, 113
 Antone Devencenzi, 113

Master Furniture Guild No. 1285: (216)
 Jack H. Sparlin, 216

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40: (258)
 George Harris, 258

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 90: (1500)
 Capt. C. F. May, 1500

Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226: (1021)
 Edward J. Dennis, 171
 Wm. R. Hart, 170
 Jimmie Higgins, 170
 Arthur J. Lawrence, 170
 Jack D. Sullivan, 170
 Fred J. Wettstein, 170

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110: (3778)
 James Dimakes, 755
 A. T. Gabriel, 755
 Charles Gricus, 756
 Leon Prodromou, 756
 Helen Wheeler, 756

SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)

Molders & Foundry Workers No. 164: (352)
 Mark O'Reilly, 176
 Thomas A. Rotell, 176

Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162: (175)
 Floyd M. Billingsley, 58
 R. M. Combs, 58
 Anthony L. Noriega, 59

Motor Coach Employees No. 1225: (599)
 Harry M. Bartram, 100
 Albert E. Bezore, 100
 William J. Boyd, 100
 Harry C. Eagan, 100
 Thomas C. Noble, 100
 Eugene G. Reiman, 99

Musicians No. 6: (1083)
 James G. Dewey, 361
 A. Jack Haywood, 361
 M. A. Salinger, 361

Newspaper & Periodical Drivers No. 921: (399)
 Jack Goldberger, 200
 Herbert Neff, 199

Northern Calif. District Council of Laborers (2)
 Lee Lalor, 1
 Harry Sherman, 1

Office Employees No. 3: (216)
 Sol Davison, 72
 Minnette Fitzgerald, 72
 Phyllis Mitchell, 72

Office Employees No. 36: (216)
 Michael Elkins, 72
 Edwin J. McCall, 72
 Eleanor D. Murphy, 72

Operating Engineers, California State Branch: (93)
 Kevin A. Walsh, 93

Operating Engineers No. 3: (3749)
 Pat Clancy, 625
 H. O. Foss, 625
 F. A. Lawrence, 625
 C. F. Mathews, 625
 Victor S. Swanson, 625
 P. E. Vandewark, 624

Operating Engineers No. 39: (1797)
 Frank O. Brantley, 250
 Newell J. Carman, 250
 C. C. Fitch, 250
 R. E. McCarthy, 249
 A. R. Oughton, 249
 Kevin A. Walsh, 249

Optical Technicians No. 18791: (70)
 Edward Rower, 70

Packers & Preserve Workers No. 20989: (141)
 Lawrence T. Bregante, 141

Painters No. 19: (947)
 Thomas English, 473
 Wm. D. Sutherland, 474

Painters No. 1158: (1470)
 Don Fuller, 490
 Frank Peck, 490
 Thos. L. Williams, 490

Paint Makers No. 1053: (178)
 T. A. Leicher, 89
 T. Nordquist, 89

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071: (309)
 Dean Dillsaver, 62
 George Laurens, 62
 Frank Rae, 62
 John R. Shoop, 62
 Robert Turner, 61

Pharmacists No. 838: (166)
 A. W. Crumpton, 166

Pile Drivers No. 34: (650)
 Bruce Anderson, 108
 N. A. Brotherton, 108
 Dan T. Campbell, 109
 O. J. Lindell, 108
 J. T. Wagner, 109
 Dave Williams, 108

SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)

Plumbing & Pipe Fitters No. 38: (1977)
 Walter Anderson, 329
 L. H. Cerveau, 330
 Phil Healy, 330
 Neil J. Kelly, 330
 Luther Morris, 329
 George Wride, 329

Post Office Clerks No. 2: (595)
 John I. Condon, 198
 Sam Landis, 199
 Robert C. Ryan, 198

Printing Pressmen No. 24: (695)
 Herbert J. de la Rosa, 347
 Arthur Sanford, 348

Printing Spec. & Paper Converters No. 362: (958)
 William L. Cline, 479
 Jack D. Maltester, 479

Professional Embalmers No. 9049: (122)
 Phil A. Murphy, 122

Railway Carmen No. 498: (58)
 Bennie Lamorte, 58

Retail Cigar & Liquor Clerks No. 1089: (383)
 George W. Johns, 128
 John J. Hill, 128
 Mervyn Klein, 127

Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278: (624)
 Wm. L. Bowman, 156
 Joseph Fucile, 156
 J. J. Lynch, 156
 W. R. Otto, 156

Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100: (1949)
 John Blafotta, 325
 Barney Colombo, 325
 Mary Grant, 325
 Leona Graves, 325
 Thomas Peters, 324
 Larry Vail, 325

Retail Fruit & Vegetable Clerks No. 1017: (395)
 Allen Brodke, 197
 Henry Savin, 198

Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648: (2058)
 Al Groth, 412
 Robert Hunter, 412
 C. H. Jinkerson, 412
 Elsie MacDougall, 411
 Donald A. Paschal, 411

Retail Shoe & Textile Salesmen No. 410: (366)
 Wallace Pierce, 133
 William Silverstein, 133

Roofers No. 40: (218)
 Wilson A. McLaughlin, 109
 Thomas R. Moore, 109

Sailors' Union of the Pacific: (3611)
 Charles Brenner, 602
 Harry Johnson, 602
 Harry Lundeborg, 602
 Joseph St. Angelo, 602
 R. D. Thompson, 602
 Ed Turner, 601

San Francisco Labor Council: (2)
 Marguerite Finkenbinder, 1
 Jack Goldberger, 1

San Francisco Mailers No. 18: (184)
 Joseph P. Bailey, 92
 Edward Karby, 92

Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350: (324)
 Edna Laurel Calhan, 324

Seafarers International Union: (2166)
 H. C. Banks, 361
 Jack Caspers, 361
 Robert Dombroff, 361
 Michael Katz, 361
 George Kleist, 361
 Dan Sullivan, 361

SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104: (499)
 Frank Burk, 499

Shipfitters & Helpers No. 9: (1249)
 James I. King, 625
 Joe Roberts, 624

Ship Painters No. 961: (742)
 M. Cravens, 371
 C. L. Seaman, 371

Street Carmen No. 1380: (1083)
 Henry B. Mann, 217
 J. J. O'Brien, 217
 J. C. O'Connor, 216
 John M. Rosser, 216
 C. R. Wood, 217

Teamsters No. 85: (2499)
 Edw. W. Blundell, 417
 Thos. Leonard, 416
 Wm. McDonald, 416
 Milton Silvia, 417
 Chas. H. Stewart, 416
 Edward J. Wafford, 417

Tech. Engineers, Architects & Draftsmen No. 89: (366)
 Howard C. Adams, 91
 Albert G. Boardman, 92
 Henry Rutzick, 91
 J. D. Vanderlaan, 92

Theatrical Janitors No. 9: (124)
 Charles Hardy, 124

Theatrical Stage Employees No. 16: (125)
 F. B. Williams, 125

Theatrical Employees No. B-18: (309)
 Wm. P. Sutherland, 309

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 784: (45)
 Alvin F. Maass, 45

Typographical No. 21: (1248)
 C. M. Baker, 624
 George Holland, 624

Union Label Section: (2)
 Dan Braimes, 1
 Jim Symes, 1

United Garment Workers No. 131: (641)
 Delia Gordon, 180
 Mayme Graham, 181
 Isabel Montalvo, 180

Waiters Union No. 30: (3925)
 Alfred C. Armstrong, 785
 Jacob Holzer, 785
 Joe Piccini, 785
 Leonard Siemek, 785
 Sanford Williams, 785

Waitresses Union No. 48: (6895)
 Frankie Behan, 1149
 Elizabeth Kelley, 1149
 Hazel O'Brien, 1150
 Della Snyder, 1149
 Jackie Walsh, 1149
 Margaret Werth, 1149

Watchmakers No. 101: (116)
 George F. Allen, 116

Watchmakers No. 102: (58)
 Warren K. Billings, 58

Web Pressmen No. 4: (216)
 J. Vernon Burke, 72
 C. E. Bowen, 72
 Frank D. Willey, 72

Western Conference of Spec. Unions: (2)
 Herbert Hewitt, 1
 Jack D. Maltester, 1

Wholesale Liquor Drivers No. 109: (295)
 Harold Girvin, 74
 Harry Havel, 74
 Harry B. Kraus, 74
 Irving Wolin, 73

Window Cleaners No. 44: (216)
 M. L. Anglin, 72
 Tony Borsella, 72
 G. H. Lonkey, 72

SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers No. 65: (116)
 H. L. Cody, 38
 Ralph Murray, 39
 Frank Warren, 39

SAN JOSE

Barbers No. 252: (181)
 Anthony Agrillo, 181

Bartenders No. 577: (419)
 Herschell Morgan, 419

Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)
 Robert A. Judson, 1
 George Smoot, 1

Butchers No. 506: (490)
 E. L. Courtright, 163
 Fred L. Feci, 163
 Earl A. Moorhead, 164

Cannery Workers No. 679: (5885)
 Leroy Pette, 5885

Carpenters No. 316: (1384)
 H. Houck, 1384

Cement Workers No. 270: (1008)
 Wm. F. Bonar, 336
 C. E. Edlund, 336
 Pat Myers, 336

Central Labor Council: (2)
 Anthony Agrillo, 1

Cooks & Waiters No. 180: (949)
 Clarence J. Larsen, 475
 Floyd W. Lokke, 474

Dairy & Creamery Employees No. 304: (127)
 Joe Borges, 127

District Council of Carpenters: (2)
 J. H. Hibbert, 1

Dried Fruit, Nut Packers, Dehydrator Employees No. 794: (112)
 Marion K. Graham, 56
 Joseph J. LaBarbera, 56

Electrical Workers No. B-332: (99)
 George Mitchell, 99

General Truck Drivers No. 287: (2113)
 Fred H. Hofmann, 1057
 A. C. Spottswood, 1056

Lathers No. 144: (61)
 Geo. W. May, 61

Laundry Workers No. 33: (312)
 Lola Chantler, 312

Millmen No. 262: (393)
 George S. Smart, 393

Motion Picture Projectionists No. 431: (49)
 L. L. LaFortune, 24
 C. H. Tillson, 25

Plasterers No. 224: (124)
 Clarence Bremer, 124

Plumbers No. 393: (109)
 James Costanza, 55
 J. J. Sterbenz, 54

Retail Clerks No. 428: (963)
 Victor J. Lazzaro, 481
 James P. McLoughlin, 482

Sales Delivery Drivers No. 296: (200)
 George W. Jenott, 100
 Joe Seremitar, 100

Teachers No. 957: (8)
 Sidney Siegel, 4
 Hamil O. Wagnon, 4

Theatrical Stage Employees No. 134: (60)
 Clarence G. Brewer, 60

SAN LUIS OBISPO

Carpenters No. 1632: (240)
 B. W. Oberholser, 120
 Roy J. Wilson, 120

Construction & General Laborers No. 1464: (201)
 Nick Tiessen, 201

SAN MATEO

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 340: (566)
T. A. Small, 566
Building Service Employees No. 81: (77)
Edward J. Carrigan, 77
Butchers No. 516: (145)
Edwin F. Michelsen, 145
Carpenters No. 162: (890)
J. F. Cambiano, 445
Earl W. Honerlah, 445
Central Labor Council: (2)
Edward J. Carrigan, 1
Thomas A. Small, 1
Construction & General Laborers No. 389: (138)
Charles Benton, 69
Arthur Campell, 69
Lathers No. 278: (65)
L. S. Blanchard, 65
Printing Pressmen No. 315: (66)
Richard T. McAllister, 66
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 409: (54)
John Turturici, 54

SAN PEDRO

Bartenders No. 591: (399)
William J. Mulligan, 399
Butchers No. 551: (1024)
H. V. DeMott, 1024
Carpenters No. 1140: (799)
Ray Farrin, 267
P. M. Morris, 266
C. L. Wright, 266
Central Labor Council (2)
Cecil O. Johnson, 1
O. T. Satre, 1
Culinary Alliance No. 754: (693)
Kitty Howard, 347
Billie McReynolds, 346
Painters No. 949: (94)
Joseph F. Clarke, 94
Pile Drivers No. 2375: (499)
Cecil O. Johnson, 249
Grover Pulliam, 250
Retail Clerks No. 906: (850)
Edna E. Johnson, 425
Haskell Tidwell, 425
Shipyard Laborers No. 802: (1172)
L. McClain, 536
J. M. Walker, 536
Waitresses No. 512: (694)
Mary J. Olson, 347
Edna N. Waugh, 347

SAN RAFAEL

Barbers No. 582: (54)
Emil C. Long, 54
Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 126: (617)
Eugene Johnson, 205
Josephine McCormack, 206
Virginia Worth, 206
California State Council of Lathers: (2)
R. B. Pritchard, 1
Central Labor Council: (2)
Toby Pechner, 1
General Truck Drivers No. 624: (2256)
Lowell A. Goodyear, 1128
Harold F. Lake, 1128
Golden Gate District Council of Lathers: (2)
J. O. Dahl, 1
C. R. French, 1
Hod Carriers & General Laborers No. 291: (580)
L. C. Brooks, 290
Jerry Timmer, 290
Lathers No. 268: (49)
John Airolidi, 24
J. O. Dahl, 25

SAN RAFAEL (Continued)

Marin County Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)
J. O. Dahl, 1
Retail Clerks No. 1119: (56)
Chas Harper, 28
J. T. Pechner, 28

SANTA ANA

Beet Sugar Workers No. 20748: (208)
C. E. Devine, 208
Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)
R. C. Conzelman, 1
James R. Wilson, 1
Carpenters No. 1815: (795)
Roy C. Williams, 795
Central Labor Council: (2)
C. E. Devine, 1
F. L. Fowler, 1
Hod Carriers & General Laborers No. 652: (566)
J. J. Bardwell, 141
L. J. Buckholz, 142
L. R. Conzelman, 141
R. C. Conzelman, 142
Painters No. 686: (249)
F. L. Fowler, 125
James R. Wilson, 124
Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 489: (12)
Chas A. Criss, 12
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 504: (49)
Ralph F. Adams, 24
A. V. Narath, 25

SANTA BARBARA

Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)
A. N. Gauthier, 1
J. Smedley, 1
Carpenters No. 1062: (460)
Armond N. Gauthier, 230
J. Smedley, 230
Central Labor Council: (2)
Fred E. Draper, 1
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 186: (541)
George Bronner, 541
Construction & General Laborers No. 591: (304)
Fred E. Draper, 152
Thos. Peterson, 152
Culinary Alliance & Bartenders No. 498: (1698)
Albert Cheney, 283
Loleta Cheney, 283
Jack Fay, 283
Margaret Royer, 283
Bee Tumber, 283
Alice Williams, 283
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 442: (49)
Fred Knowlton, 49

SANTA CRUZ

Butchers No. 266: (111)
Kaspar Bauer, 111
Carpenters No. 829: (59)
W. A. Butcher, 30
Norman Duxbury, 29
Painters & Decorators No. 1026: (54)
H. C. Bollman, 54
Santa Cruz Labor Council: (2)
Rex Crabtree, 1
T. H. Deane, 1

SANTA MARIA

Carpenters No. 2477: (164)
A. E. Atkinson, 82
S. B. Stornetta, 82
Culinary Alliance & Bartenders No. 703: (623)
Dee A. Peck, 623
Truck Drivers & Helpers No. 381: (742)
Charles E. Graves, 742

SANTA MONICA

Central Labor Council: (2)
Robert C. Holwagner, 1
C. G. O'Brien, 1
Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 814: (231)
Walter Cowan, 93
Robert Holwagner, 94
Albert Mason, 94
Retail Clerks No. 1442: (927)
C. G. O'Brien, 927

SANTA ROSA

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 770: (462)
A. S. Littlejohn, 231
Myrtle L. Littlejohn, 231
Central Labor Council: (2)
E. E. Hansen, 1
J. C. Johnson, 1
Operative Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 363: (31)
J. C. Johnson, 31

SONOMA

California State Employees No. 14-1: (191)
Harold Bowie, 191

SOUTHGATE

Plumbers & Pipe Fitters No. 250: (583)
H. L. Beckman, 97
Thos. J. Cogley, 97
Wm. B. Goodrich, 97
R. J. Picard, 98
Sam Weisberg, 97
Jack Williams, 97

STOCKTON

Barbers No. 312: (49)
Fred M. Harding, 49
Bartenders No. 47: (563)
Frank T. Quirk, 232
Angelo Trucco, 231
Calif. State Hospital Employees No. 382: (54)
Elbridge Strong, 27
Ray Tailleir, 27
Central Labor Council: (2)
Leo P. Burke, 1
Ed Doran, 1
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 439: (2166)
C. C. Allen, 1083
W. J. Conboy, 1083
Cleaning & Dye House Workers No. 102: (151)
Henry Hansen, 151
Culinary Alliance No. 572: (1141)
W. P. Butrz, 331
Frank Cannon, 330
W. V. Norris, 330
Electrical Workers No. 591: (99)
J. F. McDonald, 49
R. Zimmer, 50
Laundry Workers No. 177: (273)
Robert S. Mathers, 273
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 428: (62)
Edwin C. Landon, 62
Motor Coach Operators No. 276: (115)
Miles B. Haley, 57
Robert O. Wheeler, 58
Paper Makers No. 320: (54)
Henry Kirby, 54

SUNNYVALE

Theatrical Stage & M. P. Operators No. 796: (54)
Maurice James Flynn, 27
Jack Sandgren, 27

SUSANVILLE

No. Calif. District Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers: (2)
George Becker, 1
Leonard Cahill, 1

TAFT

Culinary Alliance No. 771: (122)
Marie Tanner, 122

TERMINAL ISLAND

Cannery Workers of the Pacific:
(2499)
Victoria Barnes, 417
Andrea U. Gomez, 416
Joe M. Ortega, 417
Aurora Russell, 416
Lee Swift, 416
James Waugh, 417

Seine & Line Fishermen: (74)
John Hawk, 74

TURLOCK

Carpenters No. 1306: (116)
G. C. Peery, 116

VALLEJO

Beauticians No. 335-A: (62)
Ruby Kaufman, 31
Lucille C. Pine, 31
Boilermakers No. 148: (319)
Henry T. Burke, 106
Fred W. Matting, 107
Lloyd E. Ratliff, 106

Carpenters No. 180: (859)
Wm. Leshe, 430
L. P. Lunn, 429

Central Labor Council: (2)
Frank Joseph, 1
Lowell Nelson, 1

Culinary Workers & Bartenders
No. 560: (1128)
Frances Haskins, 1128

Electrical Workers No. 180: (199)
William C. Green, 199

Hod Carriers & Common Labor-
ers No. 326: (221)
Walter F. Conley, 221

Office Employees No. 86: (140)
Agnes Granger, 140

Painters No. 376: (156)
H. Barr, 78
T. Thompson, 78

VALLEJO (Continued)

Plasterers & Cement Finishers
No. 631: (66)

Lowell Nelson, 33
Dan Sweeney, 33

Plumbing & Pipefitting No. 343:
(99)

Sidney B. Connors, 49
Harvey E. Fullerton, 50

Retail Clerks No. 373: (861)
B. Carlos Martinez, 287
Stanley L. Sapp, 287
Wayne P. Wilt, 287

Sheet Metal Workers No. 221:
(274)
Paul R. Everson, 137
Roy S. Jones, 137

Teamsters-Chauffeurs No. 490:
(887)

Frank C. Chesebro, 296
Charles F. Daley, 295
Joseph Ellis, 296

Theatrical Stage Employees No.
241: (62)
William McNair, 62

VAN NUYS

Barbers No. 837: (155)
Clair J. La Fever, 155

Carpenters No. 1913: (1775)
William Anderson, 592
Carl Fortenbury, 592
Jack Welch, 591

VENTURA

Central Labor Union: (2)
George F. Bronner, 1

Hod Carriers & General Labor-
ers No. 585: (598)
Clois Howe, 199
Oliver E. Lee, 200
Robelo Marquez, 199

VICTORVILLE

Cement Workers No. 49: (250)
Ralph H. Elliott, 250

VISALIA

Building & Construction Trades
Council: (2)
B. D. Clark, 1

Carpenters No. 1484: (268)
Herbert Lembcke, 87
I. E. Oldfield, 87
Henry Silgor, 87
Hugh Wise, 87

Motion Picture Projectionists
No. 605: (49)
Albert M. Cox, 49

WATERIA

United Construction Workers
No. 350: (9)
Joe Ybarra, 9

WATSONVILLE

Culinary Alliance & Bartenders
No. 345: (410)

Mildred Rowe, 205
Paul A. Wallace, 205

Lathers No. 122: (58)
Claud R. French, 58

Theatrical Stage Employees No.
611: (49)
James W. Wilson, 49

WESTWOOD

Bartenders & Culinary Workers
No. 768: (298)

Chas. Carter, 149
LeRoi L. Smith, 149

Lumber & Sawmill Workers No.
2836: (1229)
W. C. Corbett, 615
Joe Knoll, 614

WILMINGTON

Marine Painters No. 812: (470)
Glen Bacon, 118

Everett E. Johnston, 117
M. H. Kahler, 118
R. H. McCall, 117

Shipwrights (Ship Carpenters)
No. 1335: (1003)
George G. Ellithorpe, 1003

Paul Scharrenberg

The second speaker of the afternoon. Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations, was introduced by the President.

"Mr. President, delegates, and visitors to the Convention of the State Federation of Labor:

"It is indeed a pleasure for me to again appear before the Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor. My first convention where I attended as a delegate was in 1904 in the City of Fresno and I think I attended nearly all conventions up to ten years ago when I went to Washington to work for seven years as the legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor. I came here by invitation of Governor Warren and have carried on as Director of the State Department of Industrial Relations for the last four and a half years.

"The California Department of Industrial Relations was created not only to enforce our labor laws but also to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage

earners of California, to improve their working conditions, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment. That's in the law. The Labor Code says so. And that's a big job.

"As now organized, the Department is functioning through eight divisions: the Division of Industrial Accidents, Industrial Safety, State Compensation Insurance Fund, Apprenticeship Standards, Housing, Industrial Welfare, Labor Law Enforcement, and Labor Statistics and Research. Each of those divisions functions separately under a chief and all are responsible to the Director.

"All of these laws that are under the administration of the Department are published in the Labor Code. The Labor Code is a volume of 218 pages. There isn't anything mysterious about it. You can buy it right here in Sacramento for 75 cents, plus sales tax of three cents. And I don't want to hand out any advice today, but I would suggest while you are here you buy a copy of the California Labor Code, and some time when you are in doubt as to your

rights under the law, put it down next to your telephone directory and look it up.

"The division in which I have taken particular pride is the division which concerns itself with accident prevention. California has a proud record in accident prevention. In 1914, with a population of less than three million, we had 691 industrial deaths, although at that time California was not classified as an industrial state. Last year, in 1946, with an estimated population considerably in excess of nine million, we had 588 industrial deaths. In other words, while our population has trebled and while we have become an industrial state, we now have fewer industrial fatalities than we had 30 years ago.

"Now, my friends, that just did not happen, but it is due to the fact that the State of California took a lively interest in accident prevention. As part of the Department's efforts to strengthen its accident prevention work, we have recently inaugurated the publication of timely and detailed statistics on industrial accidents. For the first time in the history of our state we now have monthly reports which give information concerning industrial accidents, classified by industry, by cause, by type of accident, and similar breakdowns. The primary emphasis will be to compile data on causes of accidents for use in accident prevention work. By having these detailed facts, we shall be able to act more effectively in reducing our accident toll.

"We already know that, in relation to the number employed, certain of our industries are extremely costly in terms of human life. In the lumber industry, 47 men lost their lives in 1945 and 48 in 1946. This is more than one fatal accident for every 500 wage earners employed in that industry during the past two years.

"In the extraction of oil and other mineral resources, industrial deaths numbered 39 and 40, respectively, during the last two years. This is more than one life annually for every one thousand employees.

"Those two industries are the most deadly in our state and they kill altogether too many workers.

"The number of fatalities reported in agriculture was the same in 1945 as 1946: a total of 51.

"In trade, trucking and warehousing, industrial deaths rose from 75 in 1945 to 92 during last year. Most of these deaths were the result of automobile accidents. Automobile and truck accidents on California highways is the largest single cause of industrial deaths in our state. A total of 467 industrial deaths was due to such accidents in the two years 1945 and 1946.

This was 40 per cent of the total of 1,156 industrial deaths.

"Next to motor vehicles, the largest single cause of industrial deaths in California during the past two years was falls—men falling down a ladder or from some other spot. They amounted to 145. These were followed by accidents due to machinery. These were 136. Falling objects, something falling on top of a worker, were responsible for 78 deaths in the last two years. Electrocutions were 73 and explosives were 63.

"I am citing the more dangerous industries, the ones that kill the workers more frequently than others.

"In our Division of Industrial Safety we have a large staff of inspectors and safety engineers. These men enforce the safety orders. I do not have the time to tell you all about our safety orders. It is an interesting subject, and at least some of you are familiar with it.

"The number of inspections and investigations during the last two years was 353,000. Of this number 206,000 required the correction of unsafe conditions.

"It is unfortunate, however, that according to national statistics, only about 15 per cent of all industrial accidents are due to unguarded or unsafe machinery. Approximately 85 per cent of all industrial accidents in California are due to carelessness, neglect, or failure of the injured worker to respect accepted safety rules. For this reason Governor Warren recommended to the Legislature and was successful in obtaining sufficient funds to enable us to employ several trained men to devote their whole time to promote safety in accidents.

"The educational feature of preventing accidents has been sadly neglected and we are going to try our very best to add the persuasive argument to the prohibitive argument which prevents you from doing this and that. We will try to educate men, and we seek and solicit your wholehearted co-operation, because it is the worker who is being killed and it is the worker who is being injured, and you men who are the spokesmen of your respective unions can give us that necessary co-operation to educate the membership, the million workers of your Federation, that carelessness and neglect are all-important factors in killing and injuring men.

"So much for the prevention of accidents.

"There have been some references made to legislation passed at the recent session to improve our workmen's compensation law. I want to very briefly tell you the more important amendments to the law that were adopted at this legislature and

approved by the Governor. These will take effect not tomorrow but on September 19. Keep that in mind, please.

"These amendments to the law that I am about to quote were placed there upon the initiative of your Federation and the Department of Industrial Relations. Some were known as Federation bills and some were sponsored by the Department. In each instance we worked in entire co-operation, and so far as the active work of putting over bills was concerned, we never knew whether it was a bill coming from you, your Federation, or from the Department, because we supported each other all the way through.

"Senate Bill 256 increased the death benefit from \$6,000 to \$7,500 if there are dependents. If a man is killed and leaves dependents, then the widow or the children, as the case may be, can draw an extra \$1,500.

"Senate Bill 1452 makes permanent the maximum weekly payment of \$30 to an injured man.

"Senate Bill 1545 extends the statute of limitations from six months to one year—the time in which you may file claims before the Commission for an accident. At the present time you must file your claim within six months from the date of the accident. After September 19 you will have a solid year to think over whether you want to file a claim or not.

"Senate Bill 535 provides that all compromises and releases must be approved by the Commission to be lawful. At present it is legal and lawful for an injured worker to sign up with the insurance carrier or his employer and agree upon a certain payment.

"There has been a serious dispute as to whether or not such agreements were legal. However, that is now settled. None of those agreements in which the insurance carrier sometimes takes undue advantage of the injured employee will be legal unless they are approved by the Industrial Accident Commission.

"That is very important, my friends, and I wish you would keep that in mind when some of your members ask your advice as to whether or not they can sign up a compromise and release.

"Next is a comparatively mild bill: Assembly Bill 375. It provides that all checks on compensation benefits must be drawn on a California bank.

"We have had some sad experience with some of the insurance companies in our state which have headquarters in Philadelphia or New York. They hand out weekly checks drawn on a Philadelphia bank. Then the injured man or someone for him goes to the bank and the banker

looks it over and he says: 'Yes, I will cash the check, but I will charge you 30 cents or 20 cents,' or whatever the case may be. In the future, when you receive your workmen's compensation benefit, the checks must be drawn on a California bank. And there will be no commission and no withholding by the banker for cashing the check.

"The next is a very important bill. Senate Bill 146 provides that insurance carriers must notify the Industrial Accident Commission that they are going to discontinue weekly payments. In the past those payments have been arbitrarily discontinued without any notice to the Commission, and the first thing the Commission knew about it was when the injured worker or someone in his behalf came and filed a complaint. In the future the insurance carriers must notify the Commission when they are going to stop those weekly payments.

"Finally, we have a number of amendments with respect to the State Compensation Insurance Fund which will have to take charge in the future of payments under the second injury that was passed two years ago. Under our second injury fund now, if a worker already has one injury and is injured again, he can draw on the State Treasury to make up the balance and the State Compensation Insurance Fund will see that he is receiving his just due.

"Before I quit on the California Industrial Accident Commission, I want to call your attention to one very important subject. Under California law every employer, whether he employs one or a thousand, is required to insure against the hazards of industrial accidents. That is absolutely compulsory.

"There are three ways of doing it. He can insure with a private carrier, a private insurance company; he can insure with the State Fund, which is operated as a non-profit organization by the State of California; or he can obtain permission to act as a self-insurer. That permission can only be given, by the very nature of things, to the largest employers of California, because the small fry can't afford it. Self-insurers must put up an initial deposit of \$37,500. That goes in the State Treasury and it guarantees their good faith and their integrity and their ability to pay those claims.

"Notwithstanding the law, every month of the year we receive between three and four hundred complaints that employers do not carry insurance.

"Now, perhaps you do not realize what a very serious matter that is to you. An employer who does not carry insurance

will have to pay the accident claims out of his own pocket, and we have had numerous accidents in California where the total amount ran up to \$50,000 for one single injury.

"In our state, my friends, there is unlimited medical service. A worker is injured and he remains a cripple for life; he may have his back broken. As long as he lives, the insurance carrier or the employer is liable to pay that medical bill, that hospital bill, including his weekly benefits. And we have on record a number of cases where the amount has been so big that no ordinary private employer can carry the load and, therefore, the insurance.

"Now, if he is not insured, what redress has the injured workman? He can go into court and he can attach the assets of the employer if he has any. If he has no assets, it is just too bad. And for that reason we have this compulsory insurance. Therefore I urge you, no matter where your members work, let them keep their eyes open and see that their employer is insured, because the law requires the posting of a sign. And if he is not insured, let them not delay reporting the fact that their employer is not insured. Put it in your collective bargaining agreements and do whatever else may be necessary. And, remember, this is all for your own benefit, for the benefit of your insured members.

"Now I shall briefly touch on another important work of the department, and that is our apprenticeship training. Apprenticeship training in California is predicated upon voluntary acceptance by both employees and employers, by unions and employers' organizations. It is a plan for training men out of the service and men who have been in the service. It is done to acquire adequate and useful skills in given trades and crafts.

"During the war there was evolved a so-called on-the-job training program of veterans. This on-the-job training program does not take as long a time as the regular apprenticeship course, but in California we have a record that beats any other state. We have more than 50,000 veterans, more than 50,000 young men who served in the armed forces during the recent war, who are either taking a regular apprenticeship course or the on-the-job training program.

"Our record is particularly good in the building trades, and I am mentioning that because occasionally there are some dirty slams levied at the building trades which insinuate or allege that they are opposed to taking in apprentices. In California the

building trades have more indentured apprentices than the next two highest states, New York and Ohio. I am sure that that is a record of which the building trades and all of us may be justly proud.

"During the talks this morning, most of the speakers dwelt upon earning power and purchasing power, and Secretary Meany told you very plainly that you are not organized for cultural purposes, but for the purposes of 'bringing home the bacon.' I very thoroughly believe in that. I would like to tell you just where you are at in California.

"California wage rates and earnings are generally higher than in other states. In May of this year, which is the latest data available, average weekly earnings for factory workers were \$55.41 in California compared with \$48.86 in the country as a whole. We were a little ahead. The May average in California exceeded that of every other state for which comparable information is available.

"It must be recognized, however, that in the country as a whole, weekly earnings in the manufacturing industry are now above the wartime peak; whereas in California we are still below the highest wartime level. Average weekly earnings in the manufacturing industry during the first five months of this year were 10 per cent above the average of the first five months of last year. However, this rise was less than the increase in the cost of living of 18 per cent during the same corresponding period.

"As compared with a year ago, therefore, the purchasing power of manufacturing wages in California has decreased by 7 per cent. In other words, while you have increased your wages, you actually are purchasing less.

"Now a few words about employment: Some of you recall, I am sure, that during the war many of the wise men made predictions. We had predictions from Washington and elsewhere as to what would happen to us when the war came to an end. These predictions were exceedingly doleful, and they made us shiver, because most of them predicted unemployment running up into the millions.

"Now, despite all these dire forecasts, employment in California has remained on a high level. Today approximately three and three-quarters million civilians are employed in California, which is more than the entire population of the state in 1921. Present employment is almost 50 per cent above April 1940. In other words, it is almost 50 per cent more than before the war.

"The present labor force of our state is around four times that of 1910. By 1950

it is anticipated that California's force will number between four and a quarter and four and a half million persons. This will represent a larger increase over 1940 than in any other state in the Union.

"This very favorable picture must be tempered, however, by the consideration of unemployment which is still higher in this state than in most other states. It is estimated that we have approximately 410,000 persons who were unemployed for one or more days in the midweek of June of this year. This is a larger proportion of the total labor force than for the country as a whole.

"The Department of Industrial Relations every year sends out questionnaires to all the unions in the state, and upon those replies we gather some statistics that are of great importance to you, to know the strength of the California labor movement from an unbiased and absolutely reliable source. And when I say 'the labor movement' I include all unions, not only yours in the Federation, but the CIO, the Brotherhoods and the independent unions.

"Now, I would like to express my appreciation to the unions in the Federation for their continued splendid cooperation with the Department in completing promptly the annual questionnaire. Last year we received the highest number of returns from the unions in the state, and from the manner in which you are now responding it looks as if we are going to beat that record.

"I would like to urge all unions that have not yet replied to that questionnaire to do so promptly. As you know, these questionnaires and the collective bargaining agreements you have been sending to the Department are used to record the history and the growth of organized labor in California, and they constitute an important source of facts concerning union wages, hours and working conditions.

"You may be interested in just a few of the facts we have compiled for a report which is nearly complete and which will be forwarded to you, as in the past. The number of members in reporting local unions for which we have records, both for 1940 and 1946, increased more than 70 per cent in that six-year period. The increase was somewhat larger in Southern California than in Northern California. Some of the largest increases in membership between 1940 and 1946 occurred in the metal industries, building construction, wholesale and retail trade, petroleum, chemicals and rubber.

"It is true that decreases in membership between '45 and '46 were reported in local unions whose membership has been en-

gaged in the production of airplanes, ships and other materials of war. However, these decreases were fully made up by the increase in other trades.

"I am sure you will be interested to know what happened to the women in the trade unions. The number of women in California labor unions increased sharply and tremendously during the war. With the return of men to the civilian labor force, following the termination of hostilities, the number of women in California unions decreased and their proportion of the total membership dropped.

"In 1946 women comprised approximately 18 per cent of the total California union membership. They were 22 per cent the year before. In other words, there was a drop of 4 per cent in one year.

"I am sure you are interested in a compilation of collective bargaining agreements in our state. One of the questions in the questionnaire which you received is: Which provisions in your contract have been changed significantly during the past year? Apart from increases in wage rates and vacation plans, vacation was reported by the greatest number of unions as the most significant change. In other words, the unions have been able to write into their collective bargaining agreements an increasing number of paragraphs providing for paid vacations. And in those reports which we issued to you, they will tell you just exactly how many of those and what percentage of the total.

"Next most frequently mentioned by the unions is the fact that provision for sick leave and hospitalization plans were included in the latest contracts for the first time.

"Reduction of the basic workweek was also reported. There was primarily a decrease, altogether—I haven't the exact figure here, but the average now runs 40 hours a week. Some locals, however, have gone considerably below the 40-hour week.

"Now I come to the much-discussed and debated subject: union security and the Taft-Hartley Bill. It appears that the impact of the Taft-Hartley law on union contracts will be greater in California than in most other states. According to an analysis of more than 1,100 California collective bargaining agreements on file with the department, closed-shop clauses were found in 50 per cent of the contracts and union-shop provisions in 36 per cent. In addition, 9 per cent of these collective bargaining agreements included maintenance of membership clauses.

"Thus 95 per cent of the contracts and the collective bargaining agreements of which we have any record contain union

security provisions. Among the AFL contracts, 93 per cent contained either closed-shop or union-shop clauses.

"Furthermore, it was disclosed that suggestive differences existed between Northern and Southern California contracts with respect to union security. In Northern California 90 per cent of the collective bargaining agreements, of those reviewed, contained either closed or union shop provisions, while 80 per cent only had such provisions throughout Southern California.

"You can see from these figures that I have just quoted that a great many contracts in California are directly and plainly concerned and affected by the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Bill. Now, the Department of Industrial Relations is not collecting these facts and figures for the use of historians so that we may write books in the future. These facts which we are collecting are there for the benefit of you men and the people you represent. One of the very important features about collective bargaining is for you to select men who know what they are talking about and who have the facts and figures at their elbow when you sit down at the collective bargaining table. That, my friends, I am sure you will concede is most important.

"Therefore, I urge you that when you are about to go into a session with the employer, fortify yourself with the facts; go and visit our Division of Labor Statistics and ask them to give you the latest facts on California unions, on wages, hours and working conditions; how much do they pay here or there, and so forth. So that when you meet your employer you can tell him, 'Why, you are considerably behind, my boy. This is what your competitor does, and this is what the South does and this is what the North does.'

"Don't neglect that, my friends; that is very important information. It is there for you and it is there for the asking.

"Some of the unions have taken full advantage of that important fact-gathering information that is stored away, but many of you have not. You just think you know enough when you sit down with the employer, who now usually has a very smart and slick lawyer at his elbow. So please take advantage of the information that is on hand for you, furnished by the State of California and this Department.

"Before I close that subject, I would like to mention the amendment to the law that was inserted in the Labor Code at the last session. Formerly, the Department could function as a conciliator or a mediator, and if necessary, arrange for arbitration in labor disputes or in incipient labor disputes, only when both parties to the

controversy asked for it. That, of course, tied our hands very materially and we were asked very seldom, because simply things don't work that way. Now, however, the law has been amended, which enables the Department to function and to step in and to render service as a conciliator, as a mediator, or to arrange for arbitration, when requested to do so by either party. And that again is a law which does not take effect until September 19.

"You may be interested to know that we have already had a half dozen applications from unions who want our services, and we had to regretfully tell them that they were a little bit ahead of time; that we could not render that service lawfully until after September 19.

"We all anticipate that the Department will be able to render considerable service to you because, as you doubtless know, the Federal Conciliation Service is in dire straits for lack of the necessary appropriations. Besides, the Taft-Hartley Act definitely limits the activities of the Federal Conciliation Service and encourages the states to do some of the work that was formerly done by the Federal bureau.

"Now, I think I have said everything that I want to say. Perhaps I have talked too much, but I would like to tell you just something about strikes. In the ordinary conversation of the day there is an impression that we in California, the unions in California, are regular hell-raisers and that we have more strikes than anybody else. Now, the fact is that California has a very proud record indeed, that we have fewer strikes than the overwhelming majority of the states and particularly the industrial states: a total of only 64 new work stoppages began in the three months of this year, involving only 18,820 workers, and during the same period of last year we had 49 work stoppages, involving nearly 50,000 workers. So our record with respect to strikes is simon-pure.

"And not only now, but especially during the war. From time to time we were able to advertise that fact, especially when the hostile press attempted to make believe that union labor in California was in the lead with respect to interfering with war efforts.

"Now, my friends, as I stated in the beginning, it has been a privilege to appear here again. The California Department of Industrial Relations functions by an appropriation made at each annual session of the legislature.

"For the current fiscal year we have an appropriation of \$3,127,000. Now, you may

think that was just handed to us on a platter, but it was not. The Assembly Committee on Ways and Means and Subcommittee—we got by by just one single vote. If it had not been for that one single vote, this appropriation which enables us to function fully and effectively would have been very seriously curtailed.

"Now, why is that? That is because, my friends, you have not taken sufficient interest in sending the right kind of people to the legislature. I am not here to talk politics; I am just telling you some plain facts. And when we do not do certain things you think we ought to do, just scratch yourself on the back and then blame the men you send to the legislature and then blame yourself for sending them.

"I thank you for your very kind attention, and I am happy to be here with you."
(Applause.)

Appointment of Committees

At the request of the President, Secretary Haggerty read the following committee appointments:

Committee on Rules and Order—Joseph Bailey, Chairman, California Allied Printing Trades Council, San Francisco; Arthur Dougherty, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; Alvin Holt, Barbers No. 295, Los Angeles; Harry Sweet, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles; Charles E. Devine, Beet Sugar Workers No. 20748, Santa Ana; William Daul, Theatrical Stage Employees No. 107, Oakland; Joe King, Cooks and Waiters No. 220, Eureka; Harold V. Pavey, Butchers No. 445, Eureka.

Committee on Legislation—William J. Bassett, Chairman, Bookbinders and Bindery Women No. 63, Los Angeles; Capt. C. F. May, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, San Francisco; Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara; Jack Reynolds, Building Trades Council, Oakland; James Waugh, Fish Cannery Workers, Terminal Island; Milton J. Terry, Federated Fire Fighters, Oakland; George F. Bronner, Central Labor Council, Ventura; Robert S. Ash, Central Labor Council, Oakland; Howard Reed, Building and Construction Trades Council, Martinez.

Committee on Constitution—Ed L. Brown, Central Labor Council, Long Beach; Robert A. Judson, Building Trades Council, San Jose; C. H. Cary, Central Labor Council, Fresno; Mae Stoneman, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles; Lawrence Palacios, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; J. L. R. Marsh, Painters No. 487, Sacramento; Anthony L. Noriega, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162, San Francisco; Charles Constable, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood; John

W. Quimby, Federated Trades Council, San Diego.

Committee on Labels and Boycotts—Joe Cambiano, Chairman, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo; Edna Waugh, Waitresses No. 512, San Pedro; Jack D. Maltester, Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, San Francisco; Elmer Doran, Hod Carriers and Laborers No. 783, San Bernardino; Arthur Hare, Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250, San Francisco; James H. Marshall, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland; Leonard T. Graham, Sheet Metal Workers No. 108, Los Angeles.

Committee on Label Investigation—Jim Symes, Chairman, Union Label Section, San Francisco; Thomas A. Rotell, Molders and Foundry Workers No. 164, San Francisco; Delia Gordon, United Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco; Charles Shields, Bakers Union No. 453, Los Angeles; John W. Brown, Waiters and Bartenders No. 500, San Diego; Susan Adams, Ladies Garment Workers No. 384, Los Angeles; Rose Sanders, Cannery Workers No. 750, Oakland; Al Maderas, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland; Frank E. Dix, Waiters and Waitresses No. 561, Sacramento.

Committee on Grievances—Albert L. King, Chairman, Painters No. 127, Oakland; Freda Roberts, Contra Costa Central Labor Council, Martinez; Jack Kopke, Paint Makers No. 1101, Oakland; Marie O'Keefe, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles; Harry Finks, Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento; Joseph DeSilva, Retail Clerks No. 770, Los Angeles; Silvio Giannini, Commission Market Drivers No. 280, San Francisco.

Committee on Resolutions—Lloyd Mashburn, Building Trades Council, Los Angeles; Walter Cowan, Culinary Workers No. 814, Santa Monica; Edward Dowell, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297, San Diego; Joe St. Angelo, Sailors Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; Roy M. Brewer, Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44, Hollywood; James Alexander, Retail Clerks No. 588, Sacramento; Ben Crossler, California State Council of Retail Clerks, San Francisco; Bruno Mannori, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; George D. Hammond, Building and Construction Trades Council, Long Beach.

Committee on Officers' Reports—Thomas P. White, Chairman, General Warehousemen No. 860, San Francisco; Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood; Kathryn Arnold, Culinary Alliance No. 681, Long Beach; A. H. Feely, Electrical Workers No. 1260, Honolulu; Loleta Grande Cheney, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara; Louis F. Mehl, Hod Carriers and Construction Laborers No. 89, San Diego;

J. W. Van Hook, Waiters Alliance No. 17, Los Angeles.

Committee on Credentials—James Blackburn, Chairman, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; Elizabeth Kelley, Waitresses Union No. 48, San Francisco; C. J. Hyans, Screen Extras Guild, Hollywood; H. V. Cleeton, Plasterers No. 2, Los Angeles; James Higgins, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, San Francisco; Kitty Howard, Culinary Alliance No. 754, San Pedro; Helen L. Mallory, Culinary Workers No. 62, Fresno; Ralph Conzelman, Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union No. 652, Santa Ana; W. L. Leiby, Southern California District Council of Laborers, Los Angeles; Vic Swanson, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco; Robert L. Ennis, Bookbinders No. 35, Sacramento; James T. Harvey, Building and Construction Trades Council, Sacramento; Orlen K. Howard, Bakers No. 195, Eureka; Ray A. Flint, Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 150, Sacramento; W. J. Hull, Painters No. 256, Long Beach.

President Real presented the next speaker, William Halloran, Assistant Regional Director of the United States Conciliation Service, San Francisco.

William Halloran

"Mr. President and officers, delegates and guests. Today I am over here pinching for our Regional Director, Mr. Marsh. He was called out of town Saturday and will not return to the state until next week. It was a real disappointment to him not to be able to be with you, because he was looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to meeting with you and addressing your convention. He has asked me to tell you of his sincere regret at not being able to be present and to wish you a very enjoyable and successful convention.

"As you know, the United States Conciliation Service got caught in the recently enacted omnibus labor bill, and soon is to emerge as the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The bill makes many changes in dealings between labor and management, but it is my opinion and my hope that the act will have little effect on our procedures. It does confine us to cases affecting commerce. Just what our new procedures will say that term embraces will depend on the practices to be established by our new Director. However, the term 'affecting commerce' permits of such a broad application that I do not think our field of operations will be narrowed to any appreciable extent. It looks like we might have to stay out of cases, for instance, involving barber shops, beauty salons, ice cream parlors, and perhaps the

corner drug store and the corner grocery store, unless a group of these corner stores is involved or will become involved in the dispute. But on the whole I think usually we will find there is an inflow or outflow of commerce or the circumstances are such that commerce is affected so as to permit our giving assistance to the parties.

"We do have one added duty: Where apparently conciliation has failed to bring the parties into agreement, the Conciliator must suggest to the employees the submission of the employer's last offer of settlement for approval or rejection by secret ballot; and, of course, under proper circumstances we will make the suggestion. How often it will be acceptable to the union remains to be seen. In this connection I should like to correct a misunderstanding that has developed among labor representatives. Unless we are prohibited by subsequently adopted procedure, and I don't think we will be, we are not going to make this suggestion, find that it is acceptable to the union, and then tell you we can't help you in conducting the balloting. Perhaps it may be that the parties, in some instance, will mutually agree on some other method of handling the ballot, but if they want the Conciliator to conduct the vote, he is not going to walk out on you.

"So, to make a long story short, we will be available much as we have in the past and willing and anxious to serve you. When we can be of assistance to you, we hope you will get on the telephone and give Mr. Marsh or me a ring and we will immediately assign a commissioner to the case. We have a good healthy appropriation for our new service and we can take good care of you.

"You have a lot of work ahead of you, so I am going to be brief, but I do want to say a word or two about you. I want to congratulate you for continuing to do the splendid job for the working man that you have been doing for many years past. Not only are you making decided gains for your AFL membership, but you are meeting your responsibilities as their representatives. In fact, you have been doing such a fine, businesslike job that I find many of the well-informed employers readily admitting that a good union with responsible officers is an asset, guaranteeing more stable labor relations and improved production.

"We in the Conciliation Service are in a position to look dispassionately on the work your negotiators do for the worker. I wish these workers could know, as we know, the fine type of representative you bring to the bargaining table. All the

average worker knows is that you get results. He is not in the position we are to appreciate that these gains are accomplished only because of the experience, ability and bargaining techniques their representatives bring with them into negotiations.

"This ability and your experience, marked by patience and perseverance, has carried you far on the path of progress. The path has been rough and its obstacles at times discouraging, but your progress has been gradual and sure. You have come a long way—so far, in fact, that now the working man is no longer appraised as a chattel, but essentially as a human being, who asks and deserves, in return for an honest day's work, fair wages, decent working conditions, and those recreational and social advantages so necessary to the life of every self-respecting man. Surely you are to be congratulated on this progress, for the fruits of your efforts and guidance are being shared by millions of workers.

"And now, in closing, let me join with our Regional Director, Mr. Marsh, in wishing you a very enjoyable visit in Sacramento and a highly successful convention. May your good work continue on through the years." (Loud applause.)

At this time, the President of the Washington State Federation of Labor, E. M. Weston, was introduced to the convention and warmly received by the delegates.

E. M. Weston

"Honored guests, sister and brother delegates to the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

"I was very happy when I received the invitation to attend and to say a word at your convention. I have had the opportunity to renew acquaintance with people with whom I have worked for many years in the labor movement.

"Your Chairman has said that Washington has just finished its 45th Annual Convention. That too was our largest convention. Of course, we had 800 delegates where you probably have 2,000. I want you to believe me when I say that the greetings of the Washington State Federation of Labor that I bring are warm and sincere. The delegates to our convention enjoyed a treat when your Executive Secretary addressed our delegates, and they are still talking about the masterful way in which Brother Haggerty explained what the California State Federation of Labor had accomplished and was doing.

"I have watched the fight in your state legislature to try to prevent the enactment of anti-labor legislation, and I believe that

a marvelous job was done by your representatives because, with all of the bills introduced, if you did not have a good, active and heavy lobby, I am sure that more than two of the anti-labor bills would have been enacted into law.

"I have not been the President of our Federation for very long. It was about twenty months ago when I took office. However, I am no green pea in the labor movement because I joined my first union, the United Mine Workers, in 1910 under conditions described to you this morning by Brother Meany, being born and raised in a company-owned mining camp.

"When I took office about twenty months ago I found that we had only 388 organizations affiliated and in good standing with the Federation. I recognized that that was a very unhealthy condition for a Federation to be in if history would repeat itself after World War II with respect to what took place after World War I. So I set about to organize the Federation. And today when I left home there were 645 organizations in good standing, and we're still organizing! (Loud applause.)

"I was very happy to hear what Brother Meany had to say about the CIO, because I believe his ideas coincide with mine. I believe that we should do more than talk about the split in labor. We should really do something to mend that split. (Loud applause.) However, I do not believe that we can mend the split by crawling in bed with the CIO, because I am afraid, the way it is being conducted, we may have our throats cut before we have a chance to get out of bed. (Applause.)

"I believe in making the American Federation of Labor so much more attractive to the workers in the CIO and independent organizations that they will be glad to join with the overwhelming majority and leave their leaders if they want to continue to be phony.

"I had my first experience at our recent state legislature, and of course in talking about labor legislation the story is about the same regardless of what Federation we visit. We are interested in doing something to help the injured workman and his dependents. We are interested in trying to give disability compensation to workers who are injured off the job or become ill. So that the story is about the same when we talk about legislation beneficial to workers.

"I am very happy to report that so far as our industrial insurance law is concerned, we were able to increase the awards by 38 per cent. In the State of Washington there were about 4,500 pen-

sioners under the Industrial Insurance Act—widows who had lost their husbands in industry through accident, and the totally permanently disabled married men. The pension for those people in 1911 when the law was first enacted was \$20 a month. It had been raised on three occasions until the law, when we went to our State Capitol, was \$50 a month. However, each time the pension was increased it did not bring the pensioners in the lower bracket up to the higher level. The labor movement in our state for years had tried to put them all on an equal basis by increasing the contributions that the employers pay into the fund. Our State Supreme Court finally ruled that you could not do that; that you could not tax a present-day employer for the negligence of an employer thirty years ago that killed a worker.

"So we had to attack it from a different standpoint. We went in and asked for a general fund appropriation that would place all of the widows on a \$75-per-month level and all of the totally permanently disabled married men on \$100-a-month pension. And starting on the 12th day of July that amount was paid. It will be necessary in two years, regardless of what it costs, to go back and have another appropriation.

"We were able to secure about \$98 million for our educational system. A part of it will go to pay the teachers after 30 years' service a retirement pension of \$100 per month. (Loud applause.) Part of it will go to increase the salaries from between \$500 and \$750 a year.

"Money was also provided for new school buildings.

"We had a bill that we introduced (and, by the way, we were taking a leaf from the book of the California State Federation of Labor) trying to put over disability compensation. We had secured figures from California and also from Rhode Island, the only two states in the nation that have it, and we felt that we were prepared to go in and make a fight on it because the Governor had promised \$15 million rebate to the employer contributors to the fund on the ground that there was a surplus in the fund. So we tried to get a part of that to pay disability compensation.

"However, a fight developed where the enemies of the State Federation of Labor got together and offered a bill that would have put a control upon the industrial insurance lawyers representing insured workmen, who in our state in three years and nine months collected as between the ten leading insurance lawyers over one-half million dollars from injured workmen

that they paid out of their awards, and because of the fight that took place trying to protect the industrial insurance lawyers, we had to abandon our fight to get over the disability compensation bill. However, in two years we are going to put it, I believe, upon the top of our calendar and we are going to put up a real fight to pattern after the State of California and Rhode Island.

"We had three anti-labor bills introduced: two on the closed shop and one against picketing. We were negotiating the increases in our industrial insurance bill when the anti-labor bills were dropped in. We immediately called the representatives of industry that we were dealing with and we called the representatives of the two parties and we said, 'If this is going to be an anti-labor session, then we just can't talk anymore. We will have to take off the kid gloves and slug it out in defense of our rights.'

"We were assured that although they could not prevent individuals from dropping in their pet bill, whether it be anti-labor or anything else, they would see that they died in committee. And I am happy to report that the three anti-labor bills died in committee. The only thing that got into any bill that may be regarded as anti-labor was a clause in the omnibus appropriation bill which was patterned after a Federation provision but not as strong, which provided that people working for the state must sign an affidavit that they will not go on strike or belong to a union that advocates the overthrow of the government by force and violence. However, in the ruling from the Attorney General, he ruled that it was a permissive order and not a mandate, and up to this time we have prevented that provision of the bill harming any of our people.

"In the month of May I took it upon myself to ask the Federations of the eleven western states to meet in Salt Lake City to talk about certain matters that I thought we should talk about in order to be able to understand the other fellow's problems while we were trying to understand ours. Nine of the eleven western state Federations were represented. New Mexico and Arizona, because their legislatures were proposing anti-labor legislation, were not able to appear.

"We had a very successful meeting. We are going to hold a second meeting on the 30th day of September in San Francisco, where we hope the representatives will then come back with a report on the matters that were recommended to their respective Federations by the Salt Lake conference.

"One of the matters that we discussed there was the question of an office in Washington, D. C.—an office that would represent the eleven western State Federations. I have taken the position for a long time that we are too far away out here from Washington, D. C., and certainly we cannot carry on our business in an efficient way by telephone, telegram or correspondence.

"I believe we realize that more than ever now, since the politicians ganged up on us in our national capital and drew up the Taft-Hartley bill, which in my opinion should be dubbed the Lawyer Full Employment Bill, because I believe they are going to get the most out of it.

"That is one of the matters that we are going to talk about in San Francisco. I believe that we can provide additional members to the team of the American Federation of Labor that will work in close cooperation with the American Federation of Labor headquarters and I believe we will be able to do a better job than we have been able to do up to this time so far as giving direct representation to the western part of our country is concerned.

"Another matter that we took up was the question of asking the Governors of the eleven western states to set aside the week beginning with Labor Day as Union Label Week, because I believe if we get serious about buying only the necessities that bear the union label we can get around much of the Taft-Hartley Bill that outlaws the secondary boycott. (Loud applause.)

"I believe that every Federation should not only have the opportunity to understand the problems of their neighboring Federations, but we should, if possible, bring about a condition such as whether we are directly affected or not, will make it possible for all of us to go together with the other Federations in trying to establish uniformity of legislation that is beneficial to the people whom we represent. (Loud applause.)

"I believe that you may, at this convention, deal with the recommendations of your representatives to Salt Lake City and I hope that when we meet in San Francisco on the 30th day of September we will provide the machinery for setting up a permanent eleven western States Federations office in Washington, D. C., as well as providing for a permanent organization at this time.

"I want to thank you very much for this opportunity to say just a word. I assure you that anything that the Washington State Federation of Labor can do

to cooperate with your Federation, we will be at all times willing to do. We shall be willing to not only cooperate, but we may be calling upon you for some information as to how we can correct some of the faults that we may have that you have dealt with previously and have overcome.

"Thank you for this opportunity." (Loud applause.)

President Real then introduced "an outstanding friend of labor," State Senator Oliver Carter, Fifth Senatorial District.

State Senator Oliver Carter

"Mr. Chairman, delegates attending the convention, and ladies and gentlemen. It is indeed a pleasure for me to be here to see this grand convention. I come from a small town and I am not in the habit of addressing large audiences, and when I see something of this size it is a little breathtaking. However, to see the representatives of the working men at work is a pleasant sight.

"You gentlemen have a big job to do. At this last session of the legislature, it fell to my lot to espouse the cause of the working man a little more than I had ever done before. I had with me during my first two sessions a colleague who knew the labor movement. As a matter of fact, he was a part of it himself. I refer to Senator Shelley from San Francisco. (Loud and sustained applause.)

"It was easy for me as a young man and as a young Senator to sit back and follow the lead of an experienced veteran in labor matters, but Jack decided to retire from the Senate and try for a bigger job. So it fell to me to carry the cause of labor.

"As a lawyer, and not being a member of organized labor, and not having too much experience with labor problems, I can admit to you frankly how inadequate my ability was and how inadequate were the tools with which I had to work. But I did the best with what I had. It is a difficult job to step in and to represent the cause of the working man against the vested interests. I think you people could understand better than any group of people what it means to be fighting for the share of the economic dollar against the predatory interests who desire to control it.

"Now, this problem is one of balance. It is a constant fight for control. All that labor is entitled to, all that business is entitled to, is a fair opportunity and an opportunity to be heard and to have their cause determined fairly and squarely by an impartial trier of the facts.

"That is not the situation now. In 1946

there was an election, and in California we heard the cry, 'a mandate of the people.' As the result of that alleged mandate, we had a pattern of legislation. That pattern in California was no different from what it was any place else. The techniques were a little different. In other words, instead of having a Taft-Hartley bill in which all of the anti-labor legislation was done up in one package, we had several anti-labor bills which, if passed, would have accomplished the same purpose as the Taft-Hartley bill.

"It is now history as to what has happened to that legislation. I cannot pass this opportunity without paying tribute to one of the finest legislative representatives it has ever been my opportunity to know. I really had the opportunity to work with Neil Haggerty this session of the legislature. I saw him in action when we had the tide running against us, when it was a question of battling a rear-guard action, almost, because the forces against labor were on a rampage. And I want to say to you gentleman that the masterful manner, the undying and the absolutely unquestionable spirit that Neil expressed for the American Federation of Labor had a great deal of influence upon the fact that a lot of anti-labor legislation which was proposed was not passed. (Loud applause.)

"And I want to say further, because I want to be specific about it and I am saying it because I have seen the other end of the thing in the legislature, that great credit must be paid to his staff, the fellows that work for him in the office. Because that is what I consider to be one of the most important things that organized labor can do to assist the members of the legislature: to have representation in Sacramento during the legislature with adequate staff to advise the members of the legislature as to facts.

"Now, I make up my own mind as to philosophy, I make up my own mind as to what I think is proper procedure, but I don't care who he is, what kind of man he is, he just simply cannot have the facts because there are so many items that come before a legislator that he is just swamped. I think that the work that was done by Mr. Haggerty and his staff in assembling the facts and seeing that they were represented is the thing that saved the day.

"As to this anti-labor legislation that we faced at the last session of the legislature, as I said before, you had all the types of anti-labor legislation that you had in the Taft-Hartley bill, and two of them were passed and they are now the law of the state.

"Now, I would like for a few moments to go into some of the background and the reasons for the adoption of such legislation, the pressures that were present and the interests that were involved. Again I think we should be specific and not general. In other words, a friend of mine described some of these orations that you hear about, 'I am against this,' or 'I am for that,' and they end up by being for the American home and against earthquakes. Now, I don't think that should be the situation here.

"You have in the Taft-Hartley Act a specific piece of legislation, which if enforced, and which if carried to its logical conclusion, will affect the lives and the well being of every working man and woman in America. You have in the 'Hot Cargo' Act which was passed by the California legislature, or was made permanent by the California legislature this session, and in the anti-jurisdictional strike bill, which, in my opinion, goes farther than anti-jurisdictional strikes—you have specific pieces of legislation which will affect each and every one of you and the people you represent.

"Now, this is a battle for bread and meat and the right to live in happiness and peace. In other words, what the forces who espouse measures like the Taft-Hartley Act want is to economically control the working man. Now, that, when it is translated into what one speaker I heard say—in other words, when that is translated into pork chops, that means something. And that is what I hope that you people will carry back to the constituents you represent, that this is a battle of pork chops. It is not a battle of a lot of legal words. It means, Does the working man have a better way of life? Is his organization going to maintain a consistent representation, articulately and forcefully, so that his cause will be represented, or is his organization going to be emasculated and mean nothing when you get up to count the votes?

"Now, there is one thing a politician recognizes, there is one thing that a legislator recognizes, and that is votes. Whenever you get sidetracked into anything else, you are losing sight of the point at issue. When the American Federation of Labor, when the CIO, when the Railroad Brotherhoods or when the independent unions—or, more than that, when the working man—will talk in terms of votes, you won't have any Taft-Hartley Act. (Loud applause.) You won't have the legislation that you have had passed at the last session of the California legislature.

"I voted against the 'Hot Cargo' law in

1941 when I was a freshman Senator. I was one of five. I didn't participate too much in the debate, because I was sort of a green hand, and you don't talk too much when you are the youngest in years and the youngest in seniority. I was one of five votes, as I recollect it. This time, having some seniority, I talked a lot and voted the same way; and we had six votes.

"Now, in six years we haven't come very far. I had hoped that maybe by this time, that is, in 1947, that I would pick up at least three or four votes over the six years that had passed. But 1946 had just happened, and we were almost as bad off as we were off in 1941.

"Now, what can you do about it? Again being specific, I have heard some talk about reappointing the Senate; that might be a good idea, I don't know, although I happened to look around and looked for some support among the metropolitan Senators and, outside of the Senator from San Francisco, the metropolitan areas don't seem to be represented by very strong labor representatives in the Senate of California. (Applause.)

"Now, it is said that the rural Senators are narrow and they are bigoted and they are influenced by their constituents, so that they are anti-labor by nature. I don't think that that is so. I think that the problem is one of getting the laboring man—and I don't care what labor organization he belongs to or whether he belongs to none—is to get the laboring man to vote as a unit, so that his rights will be represented. And I say that in the country or in the city, the politician, the legislator will listen to that kind of talk! (Applause.)

"I have also been informed that after the first five minutes of any speech it was useless to talk any longer; if you hadn't made your point in that time, you didn't have any point to make. (Laughter.) Now, I think that I have made myself pretty plain. I tried to do that. I hope that the working man in the 1948 election, if he does nothing else, will traipse to that ballot box and cast his ballot; that he will take his brethren and his sisters with him, so that there will be no arguments about it. And the response? I have no fear of it, ladies and gentlemen, and I don't think you have.

"I want to wish you Godspeed in your work, because you have work to do. I want to compliment the officials and the officers of the State Federation of Labor. I have been here since yesterday and, having seen a few conventions, I can say that this is one of the outstanding conventions I have ever attended.

"I assure you it is a pleasure to be here. I thank you for your very kind attention and again wish you Godspeed in your work. Thank you." (Loud and sustained standing applause.)

Next speaker in the afternoon session, Assemblyman George Miller, Contra Costa County, was presented to the convention by the President.

Assemblyman George Miller

"Mr. Chairman, officers, delegates and other ladies and gentlemen:

"Last evening I, along with two or three other members of the legislature who had perfect labor records, were guests of the four operating locals of the Railroad Brotherhoods in Richmond, at a dinner. The opening remark of the toastmaster, the presiding officer, was that he wasn't going to bore the ladies and gentlemen with a long speech; he would leave that to the legislators. (Laughter.)

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am not going to bore you with a long speech. There are a few things that I would like to mention that were most important to me, and I think of great importance to you who are directly in the labor movement.

"I don't think it would be gilding the lily to explain to you how much we in Sacramento appreciate the help that we get from Neil Haggerty and his staff. There wasn't a time when, as a freshman who badly needed information, I couldn't call upon Neil or some member of his staff and get it immediately. As a matter of fact, one of the first SB bills that came over from the Senate side—every one of those bills has on 'SB' in front of it, and I think it is quite obvious what the 'SB' stands for—(Laughter.) the first one of those that came over, I got up and ranted and raved for some 17 minutes. I rained the shot and shell at them. When it was all over, people came up to me and said, 'George, that is one of the finest speeches I have ever heard,' and 'George, you were marvelous.' My only answer was, 'Yes, that is one of the finest speeches that Neil Haggerty ever wrote!' (Laughter.)

"We deeply appreciate that kind of help, and without it we couldn't even do the job that we did, as ineffective in some respects as it may have been. As the good Senator who preceded me here on the platform explained, we don't have enough help, and we don't have help from the metropolitan areas where we should expect it. We don't have help in every case from the industrial areas where the large percentage of the voters are working people, where we trade union people could muster enough votes to

defeat those reactionaries who send those little Taft-Hartleys over from the Senate to our side, who keep us busy ducking, so busy ducking and using our shoulders and elbows and sidestepping and backtracking that we don't have any time, we don't have an opportunity to put in good legislation for the majority of the people.

"Now, I don't know muth about this business of sleeping with the CIO or the Railroad Brotherhoods or the independents or anybody else, but I do know this: that without exception there wasn't an anti-labor bill presented in either the Assembly or the Senate that said, 'This only applies to the A. F. of L.,' or 'It only applies to the CIO,' or some other organization. I know this: that what hurts any one part of labor hurts all parts of labor. (Applause.) And just as an injury to one is an injury to all, anything that benefits any one part of labor strengthens every other segment. Whatever unity can be reached, whatever cooperative effort may be used to give us some help, is going to be appreciated; not just so it will make it easier for us in Sacramento, but so that we can give you good legislation, legislation designed to help the people that you represent and designed to help you and me. Without that kind of help, without more than six votes in the Senate, we can do nothing.

"On the Assembly side, we can start good legislation on its way. When it gets to the Senate, a small bloc of Senators, who were elected by less than three per cent of the electorate of the State of California, can stop any good legislation we send over; and the only reason for that is that we have been asleep. We were asleep during the time when they reapportioned the Senate, when they put us into that kind of a position, so that people who received five per cent of the vote that some of our metropolitan Senators received could stop anything good and, correlatively, could push bad legislation over to us.

"On the other hand, it wasn't all milk and honey on our side. On the Assembly side, we have some bills known as the AB bills. They are all entitled 'AB' and that means another kind of bill that came over from the Senate, another one. (Laughter.) Those were initiated by some of the representatives who come from metropolitan and industrial areas. That is a shame, but that is something we can do something about. We can't rely on the leadership that we had under the Roosevelt administration, when a lot of good politicians climbed aboard, hanging on to his coattails, and moved into office. We have got to go out and bring the issues to the people, as the good Sen-

ator suggested; we have got to again start talking pork chops.

"I thank you for the very kind attention you have given me. It has been a pleasure to work with your representatives, and I want to continue that sort of relationship as long as you make it possible.

"Thank you very, very much." (Loud applause.)

The President then introduced the President of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, J. D. McDonald, who addressed the delegates on the activities of the Oregon Federation and anti-labor legislation.

J. D. McDonald

"Brother President, officers, delegates and guests of this convention: I bring to you the fraternal greetings and the best wishes of the Oregon State Federation of Labor and its 504 affiliated local unions.

"I want to touch briefly on a couple of matters that Brother Weston has spoken to you about. About our Western Conference held in Salt Lake City, I want you to know that the subject matter of the eleven western states office in Washington, D. C., was adopted by our recent convention.

"Also, the setting up of a National Labor Week, to be held presumably during Labor Day Week, was adopted. The conference also recommended to the various State Federations of Labor an educational program, which is a very deep subject, but it includes radios, use of the press, speakers' bureaus and setting up speakers' bureaus, especially, who can talk on different subjects and do not wait for an invitation to come out and talk to some group, but get busy and hunt up the invitations to speak to fraternal groups, civic groups, religious organizations, and be regular politicians: any time they can get two people together, start making a speech.

"They are also recommending to the various Federations the consideration of scholarships for high school students. I am very happy to say that Oregon this past year gave two \$500 scholarships to high school students, with no strings attached. We set up our scholarships based upon examinations, written examinations, and naturally the appearance and ability to speak of the ones chosen. They do not have to be from labor. They do not have to go to any particular school; they can choose their own school. They get the \$500 and spend it for the education that they want and where they want to receive that education.

"I want to say to you that this is a grand thing, for more than just what it does for a couple of pupils. It compelled our instructors and our high schools to dash down to

the libraries, to the State Federation office, to the various central labor councils, to learn something of the background of organized labor as represented by the American Federation of Labor, with the result that we are now working on a plan to get the history and background of the American Federation of Labor placed in the textbooks in the State of Oregon. (Applause.)

"You see, you have an in there, because social science is a compulsory study in almost every state. We from labor have not been taking advantage of that opportunity to get our story taught in the schools.

"I am very happy that Brother Westor reported to you that another meeting of the eleven western State Federations will be held in San Francisco just prior to the AFL convention. We regretted at Salt Lake that Brother Haggerty was not present, but you were very ably represented by Vice-Presidents Reed and Swanson.

"I heard a lot of talk this morning around the convention about anti-labor bills. You know, we have some in Oregon; we have a phony election law which provides that after a strike is called and you are out on the bricks, any one person, be it employee or employer, may ask for an election to be held by the State Labor Commissioner, the election to be held upon the premises or near the premises of the employer. Now, that is about every word that is in the law. We just had a restaurant that has been picketed for some two months and involved in some lawsuits. We took the opportunity to use that law. The vote was 14 that there was no labor dispute existing and three votes that there was a labor dispute. However, the employer is scared to use the law, and asked for an injunction. He thought the Labor Commissioner was going to get the injunction.

"We also have the secondary boycott and 'hot cargo' law up there, and of course we have the Taft-Hartley Act just like you do. I want to say to you seriously that we in Oregon are not too disturbed about the anti-labor laws. We are not too disturbed because these laws were composed and passed by the same people whom we have been fighting since 1881, some of the same people who just allowed 31,000 cases of crab meat to be brought into the West Coast—purchased in Japan, if you please, and dumped on the West Coast market and ruined the crab industry. Some of them are the same people who just recently sent seventeen shiploads of oil out of your good State of California to Russia, and the very next day put our midwestern states on gas rationing. Some of them are the same people who are loaning money to the for-

eign countries at the present time, who come over here and buy our meats, our grains, at a price which the local buyers cannot afford to pay, and ruin our markets here. They use our money to pay for it with no intention of paying us back.

"So I say to you, we are not too disturbed about the bills, whether they be state bills or whether they be national bills, provided labor wakes up and works as a unit rather than a bunch of individual units. In Oregon we have adopted the program of living up to the letter of our Constitutions, abiding by the rules of the Central Labor Council, supporting our State Federation, abiding by the laws laid down by our International Unions as supporting the American Federation of Labor to the fullest extent; not as individual unions, but as one solid coordinated group. (Applause.)

"We have adopted a slogan—and if there is any doubt in anybody's mind, I am a butcher by trade. (Applause.) I see I have a few friends down here on the lefthand side; they must be some meat cutters from California. We have adopted a slogan, and it was recently adopted by the International Union of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. We have taken that slogan for Oregon, and that slogan is: 'Business as Usual.'

"Now then, we have found so far that the employers in Oregon, the large majority of them, are willing to go along with us, carry on like we have been in the past. I say to you that for those few who may not want to go along, who may want to hide behind some of these bills, we are prepared to give them one of the damndest fights they have ever seen!

"In closing, I say to you that through the years we have caught up to where we are now, and after all the damn fool things that labor has done to itself and yet we haven't destroyed ourselves, I have no fear of any law destroying us! (Applause.)

"But it means work, it means work for everybody. It means work for everyone of you delegates sitting out there; it means work for every member of your union. And I say again that we have been working since 1881. Let us continue to do the job that we have been doing, and maybe we will do it a little better.

"I wish you a most successful convention, and I want to pledge to you the fullest cooperation from the Oregon State Federation of Labor in mutual matters.

"Thank you very much." (Applause.)

President Real introduced Ray C. Kirkpatrick, Director of Labor Relations, Federal Works Agency.

Ray C. Kirkpatrick

"A year ago I had the honor of addressing the California State Federation of Labor in San Francisco.

"Some of you may remember that at that time I spoke about the work being done by the Federal Works Agency to prepare jobs for construction trades workers against a time of need that may be coming.

"Just at present building and construction trades workers are pretty busy on houses for war veterans, commercial buildings and buildings for industrial expansion. But if history teaches anything it is that this high level of private demand for construction will not continue forever. We need to look ahead to a time when the private demand begins to taper off.

"In general, there are two sources of demand, and only two, for the products of construction. One is the private demand, the other is the public demand—the public demand for new schools, hospitals, water and sewer systems, bridges, public buildings and other things of that character. On the average, about a third of all construction is for just such public facilities.

"In the past, public and private demand rose and fell together. This led to brief spurts of feverish activity followed by periods lasting many months or years during which construction was slack and unemployment increased.

"Suppose we could just reverse that process so that public agencies would do their building after the temporary private demand fell off? In that event there would be work to do all the time, with no vast and growing pool of jobless construction workers. A scheme of that sort would go far toward stabilizing the construction industry.

"Well, that is exactly what the United States Government, through the Federal Works Agency, has been trying to do. We were trying to get the plans for the public works projects completed in advance so that they would be all ready to use when they would do the most good.

"To help the states and local communities prepare their plans, the Congress appropriated 65 million dollars. California state's share of that sum is \$3,271,036. The money isn't given away. It is 'advanced' to the states, counties and cities without interest, to be repaid without interest, when the planned construction work starts.

"As of June 30, \$3,270,924 had been advanced to local governments here in the State of California to assist in planning 461 public works projects. These advances will suffice, according to our estimates, to plan construction of 461 projects to cost \$90,-

680,863. Plans for 72 of these projects already have been completed. Applications for 74 more advances are under review.

"Now, I'd like to show you where most of this money is going. Ordinarily, when we think of public works, we may have in mind express highways, or vast development projects in the great cities, but actually a good deal of the money for advances is going to the small towns and cities which need it most.

"For example, there was an advance of \$12,000 to Martinez to plan a sewer system to cost \$226,000; an advance to Pomona of \$7,700 to plan a school to cost \$937,000; an advance to Los Gatos of \$4,200 to plan streets to cost \$84,000; \$4,310 to Tuolumne to plan sewer work to cost \$92,200; \$4,300 to Santa Maria to plan waterworks to cost \$81,000; \$4,378 to Paso Robles to plan a hospital to cost \$157,650; \$4,431 to Oroville to plan a school to cost \$220,000; \$4,490 to Redding to plan a city hall to cost \$172,500; \$4,541 to Alum Rock to plan a school to cost \$55,000; and an advance of \$4,548 to Homestead Valley to plan sewer work to cost \$23,100.

"So I could go on through a long list of small towns in the State of California that are participating in this program.

"I said a moment ago that it is the small towns that need this planning assistance most. That is because very few of them are able to maintain engineering and architectural staffs of their own. We are assured that they will have the money necessary to pay for the construction, but in most cases they lack money that can legally be used for planning, and many of them don't know how to go about getting the planning under way. The great contribution of the Federal Government has been to stimulate the planning now—planning which otherwise would have been deferred until too late to have any particular effect in stabilizing the construction industry.

"However, there is a rather sad part to my story too. The planning program was made possible under the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944. That act expired on June 30, and with it our authority to receive applications and make further planning advances. I had personally hoped, as had a good many economists, engineers and labor leaders, that this type of planning could be made a permanent feature of governmental operations. For, no matter how large our public work reserve shelf may appear to be at this moment, we must remember that it will be constantly depleted as planned projects are completed. No provision was made for keeping the shelf replenished so that we would be prepared

at all times to go ahead with our public works according to the dictates of the economic climate.

"No provision for this replenishment has yet been made, although Representative Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill that would authorize a continuation of the program and provide up to 50 million dollars a year for it. No conclusive action on Mr. Muhlenberg's bill has been taken yet. At a time when economy in government is being stressed, it would seem that this advance planning would be decidedly attractive. Since all the money advanced for plans must be repaid to the Govern-

ment when the construction of the planned projects is begun, the ultimate cost to the Treasury is only for the relatively small amount needed for administration of the program.

"In any event, building and construction trades workers are coming to realize more and more that the best hope of stabilizing their industry, and their jobs, rests with the careful advance planning of necessary projects." (Applause.)

Adjournment

The convention thereupon adjourned at 4:35 p.m. until Tuesday, August 5, at 9:30 a.m.

ORGANIZATION OF POLITICAL CAMPAIGN FOR 1948

Submitted by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor

The sponsors of the campaign against labor have shown themselves to be determined, by means of legislation, to deprive labor of its rights, and thereby reverse the whole democratic process that has been the traditional policy of our country. This campaign expressed itself in concerted drives in practically every state of this country to enact legislation against trade unions. These measures sought to abuse every form of union security, from the closed shop to preference of employment. Numerous other obnoxious restrictions were proposed.

In thirteen states the enemies of labor were successful in enacting this type of legislation, while, nationally, this campaign reached its culmination with the enactment of the Taft-Hartley law. Such an offensive against labor is unprecedented in this nation, because of the strategy deliberately used to inject the government as an unwanted dictator into the field of labor-management relations.

In California, despite terrific pressure exerted during the last session of the state legislature, we were lucky in staving off practically all of the obnoxious measures that were proposed, with the exception of the "Hot Cargo" Act, which was made permanent, and the so-called jurisdictional strike bill, SB 1493. Nevertheless, although the Federation was successful in obtaining the enactment of beneficial legislation insofar as workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance were concerned, we were placed in a defensive position and had to spend most of our energy fighting off inimical legislation.

In view of this, and the legislative results

already obtained, nationally and in this state, by the anti-labor campaign, it is absolutely necessary for the organized labor movement in California to lay plans immediately that will bring this campaign to a decisive end and undo the damage to labor it has accomplished in the past year.

Our main tasks will be as follows:

1. To defeat every congressman who voted for the Taft-Hartley Act.
2. To defeat every state assemblyman and state senator who supported the many vicious anti-labor bills submitted at the last session of the legislature.
3. To organize our full resources in behalf of the initiative petition to re-apportion the State Senate.

Under the first objective, it will be necessary for the labor movement to organize itself on a Congressional District basis so that agreement can be reached on candidates to be supported in opposition to incumbents who voted for the Taft-Hartley Bill. This will also make it possible to coordinate the efforts of the union movement in the respective Congressional Districts in the furtherance of this objective. Wherever it is humanly possible, the United AFL Political Organizations should try to parallel in structure the geographical area covered by the Congressional District.

Under the second point, it is necessary to stress the fact that to elect progressive legislators to the State Assembly and the State Senate will be a very important job. A number of representatives who opposed labor measures and who supported anti-labor measures came from districts where there was a preponderance of workers.

The mere fact that these men were elected indicates the sad apathy on the part of our people; otherwise they would not have become the representatives of those districts in the State Legislature. To remedy this, our United Political Organizations will have to concentrate the same amount of attention upon electing state assemblymen and senators as they will on electing U. S. congressmen.

Under the third point, it is necessary to mention that one of the primary obstacles to getting labor-sponsored legislation passed in the State Legislature has been the State Senate. The composition of this chamber is based solely upon geographical representation; as a result, the vast majority of the citizens of California do not have a voice in the decisions of the State Senate.

The injustice of the composition of the State Senate is disclosed when comparison is made between Senatorial District No. 9, consisting of Alpine, Amador and El Dorado counties, with a combined population of less than 23,000, and District No. 38, consisting of Los Angeles County, with a population estimated at 3,611,000. Both districts have identical representation in the State Senate.

Because of this inequitable representation, it has been possible for the senators who come from the sparsely populated areas and represent agricultural interests to effectuate programs which have been injurious to labor as well as to the urban communities themselves. On the other hand, the senators who represent the overwhelming majority of the citizens of this state have been unable actually to represent this greater population, since they have been outvoted by the senators from the agricultural communities.

Time and again the Federation has encountered the opposition of the State Senate when attempting to secure the enactment of legislation which would have benefited not only the wage earners of this state, but all of the communities as well. Time and again it has been the State Senate which has been responsible for the passage of legislation that has done untold harm to the labor movement, the most notable example being the "Hot Cargo" law.

In recognition of this problem, the last convention of the Federation went on record in favor of an initiative measure proposing the reapportionment of the State Senate. Since the campaign to accomplish this will require a number of initial preparatory efforts, the Federation will have to get its forces in action as quickly as possible. Furthermore, in view of the fact that the national elections will take place

in 1948—at which time the initiative proposal to reapportion the State Senate will be placed on the ballot, if we succeed in obtaining a sufficient number of signatures to qualify the petition—the Federation will have to mobilize its full strength to meet the national as well as the state problem.

Nationally, the labor movement is going to make a concerted effort to defeat the members of Congress who voted for the Taft-Hartley Act, and to work for the repeal of this measure by the next Congress. This will require the organization of the entire membership of the Federation so that it will be able to exert its fullest influence in the 1948 elections. For this purpose, it will be necessary to set up the following machinery:

I.

- A. Appropriate Area United AFL Political Committees should be established throughout the state, suitable to the needs of the various Central Labor Councils in the respective areas.
- B. These committees should be established to parallel the Congressional Districts in the State of California in order to effectively mobilize the voters in these districts.
- C. These committees should organize themselves by establishing the following subcommittees:
 1. Public Relations Committee.
 2. Publicity Committee.
 3. Education Committee.
 4. Speakers Committee.
 - a. Labor.
 - b. General public.
 - c. Republican organizations.
 - d. Democratic organizations.
- D. The area committees should seek to have the local organizations establish precinct committees.
- E. State Assembly District committees should be established, as well as State Senatorial District committees.

II.

- A. All local organizations should be organized on the same basis as the area political committees, as stated above.
- B. Regular meetings of various committees from local organizations should be arranged for each Congressional District, Assembly District and State Senatorial District.

III.

The State Federation will seek to coordinate the various area committees by exchanging material and directives, and by holding conferences in the

course of the development of the campaign.

IV.

In order that the membership of the unions may have a complete opportunity to vote in the national elections, Election Day should be set aside as a holiday, in line with the declaration of the American Federation of Labor, so that it can be devoted solely to election purposes. /

With the establishment of these area-wide political organizations, to be comprised of AFL unions, it will be possible to coordinate the program on a statewide basis and direct the affiliated local organizations.

The main objectives will be, first, to campaign to have every member of every union become a registered voter. Second,

when the initiative petitions for reappointing the State Senate are printed, it will be necessary to obtain signatures to qualify this measure for the ballot. This will be a task that the counties must fulfil by activating the membership in their respective territories. Third, when the campaign gets fully underway, the Federation will be in a position to work out and direct these counties in the issuance of necessary material, the organizing of propaganda media, and the distribution of all matter in connection with our political campaign.

The Executive Council of the Federation recommends that the Convention endorse this statement so that no time will be lost in organizing for the 1948 elections.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 328-329.

STATEMENT ON TAFT-HARTLEY ACT

By the Executive Council

California State Federation of Labor

Coincidental with and immediately following the liquidation of the 1930 economic crisis, the trade union movement of this country, and especially of California, made tremendous strides forward in organization. This campaign was motivated by the determination on the part of wage earners to achieve social and economic security.

The growth of the labor movement has been reflected in the various communities within the State of California by a general improvement in their social conditions. A strong labor movement has been one of the principal factors in the promotion of prosperity. The wage earners of America are entitled to the high standard of living which the productive forces of this country are capable of affording them, and which in turn establishes the foundation for an economy of full employment. Without this, the whole American concept of job security, high wages and real, functioning democracy is not only threatened but becomes a deceitful snare.

Ignoring this objective, the authors of the Taft-Hartley Act are seeking to undermine the labor movement and thereby destroy the foundation of the system of free enterprise which they loudly profess to advocate.

With the enactment of this law, a fundamental change has taken place in labor-management relations in this country. It is a challenge which the trade union movement does not dare to ignore if it is to survive. Not only is the labor movement itself involved, but the nation as a whole.

The National Labor Relations Board, as it has been known, has been changed so fundamentally that it is no longer an agency representing the interests of the workers. Instead, the government has been reestablished as an unwanted and arbitrary dictator in the field of industrial relations.

With the recognition that the Taft-Hartley Act not only abounds with confusions and contradictions, but contains many unconstitutional provisions, it becomes the duty of the labor movement to fight for its repeal. The validity of the unconstitutional sections of this bill must be, and will be challenged in the courts. Every legal resource at the command of the California State Federation of Labor, together with the American Federation of Labor, will be utilized to test the validity of this Act.

Labor cannot become reconciled to accepting this type of legislation. We must oppose it and fight it at every step and at every opportunity. The Taft-Hartley Act must be regarded as a slave measure, un-American, vicious and destructive of labor's constitutional rights.

Labor must organize in California so that it can concentrate its efforts upon defeating for reelection every member of Congress who voted in favor of the final enactment of the Taft-Hartley Bill. In order to initiate this campaign and prepare our unions to defend their interests under the new law, the Executive Council proposes the following steps:

1. The unions should exercise their constitutional rights by ignoring that section of the Act which prohibits political contributions or expenditures in behalf of a candidate for any federal office. In other words, the unions should continue to support and publicize their choice of political candidate for office just as they have been doing.
2. In the negotiating of contracts, the unions should exclude from contracts any "no strike" clause.
3. The unions should resist filing loyalty affidavits. This section of the Act provides for unions to file affidavits to the effect that their officials are not members of the Communist Party, etc.
4. The unions should negotiate contracts immediately, before August 22, to obtain for those contracts all of the

union security provisions possible. If there are any doubts or uncertainties regarding such provisions, they should consult with their respective Central Labor Councils or with the Federation.

5. The unions should comply with the provisions of their contracts with their respective employers in order to protect themselves against any suits and/or other action.

The Executive Council recommends that this program be adopted immediately by this Convention, and that the Federation will notify the unions of whatever supplementary steps will have to be taken.

The American Federation of Labor Convention, which will take place in October, will undoubtedly establish a concrete national policy, to which the Federation's program will be adapted.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 328-329.

STATEMENT ON HOUSING

Submitted by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor

The mid-year report of the President's Council of Economic Advisors stressed its contention that one of the most important problems facing this country is the housing shortage and the high price of housing. In view of the fact that a large part of our population has been conscious of the housing problem in a very personal manner, the report of the President's Council does not present a startling conclusion. Rather, it states in concrete terms a summation of the experiences of many of our citizens.

Organized labor has taken a prominent part in the campaign to bring an end to the housing impasse. Its interest is due not only to a concern for the welfare of the American people, but also because a large portion of its membership includes veterans and others sorely in need of housing.

The so-called housing problem is not a new one. It did not arise from the war, but has only been aggravated by wartime conditions. The late President Roosevelt once remarked that one-third of our nation was poorly clothed, poorly fed and poorly housed. He was then referring to the vast slums found both in our large cities and rural areas. Although in the pre-war days many communities had high vacancy rates, large portions of the community lacked adequate housing.

The housing conditions in 1940 were succinctly summarized by the United States Census of Housing, which showed the need for repair or construction of many of our dwelling units.

	Total*	Urban (In Millions)	Rural Non-farm Farm	
Total Dwelling Units	37.3	21.6	8.1	7.6
No Private Bath.....	16.8	5.0	4.9	6.8
Needing Major				
Repairs	6.8	2.5	1.7	2.6
No Gas or Electricity	8.2	1.3	1.7	5.2
No Refrigeration				
Equipment	10.9	2.7	3.1	5.1
No Central Heating				
or Stoves	4.3	1.4	.9	1.9

The war years, which brought about a cessation of residential construction and a diversion of both building materials and building labor to construction processes essential to the war effort, has complicated the housing problem and present-day conditions differ in many ways from the pre-war problem.

An obvious factor that has accounted for the increased severity of the housing shortage is the increased population of the United States. The 1940 census reported a continental United States Population of 131,669,275. A check on July 1, 1946, showed a population of 141,228,693. The United States Census Bureau estimates that on July 1, 1947, there were 142,186,000 persons in the United States. Thus, since 1940 there has been an increase of over 10,000,000 in our population for whom housing accommodations are being sought.

* Totals not always exact sum of parts due to use of round figures.
Source: Miles L. Colean, "American Housing," New York, 1944, The Twentieth Century Fund, p. 5.

The returning veterans have added to this problem. Many left civilian life as immature youths and returned as grown up, married men, or married upon their release from the service. They have contributed to the increased number of families or family units which are seeking housing. The census reports that in 1940 there were 34,948,667 family units, and estimates that on June 1, 1946, there were 38,183,000 family units, an increase of 3,800,000 family units. Almost each one of these additional family units now either are inhabiting dwelling units or are seeking dwelling units.

Still another factor contributing to the present-day status of housing is the fact that during the war years repairs were neglected because of the diversion of materials and labor to the war effort, and that therefore there are undoubtedly many dwelling units that were habitable in 1940 which are now either uninhabitable or else have so deteriorated as to be nothing more than slum or submarginal accommodations and hence are undesirable.

Finally, the war caused great shifts in our population. Newly established centers of industry devoted to the war attracted immigration of many war workers and older established industrial communities increased their population as well. In many of these communities the new immigrants preferred to remain. California is a striking example of the receiving end of this migration. It is superfluous to mention the new shipbuilding and aircraft industries which, together with many of their subsidiary industries, sprang up in this state in the course of supplying materials of war and drew to California millions of migrants. It is also too commonplace to mention that many of these immigrants have remained here and have contributed to the problems of housing which we now face.

Of necessity, solutions to this problem **must take two forms, a short-term solution and a long-term or permanent solution.** We need the short-term or immediate solution because there are people in actual need of housing, people who must find a roof over their heads. The long-term program is essential to solve the problem which faced us in the pre-war years and which is still facing us.

The housing shortage became intensified in the days following V-J day, as each day saw thousands of our veterans released from the armed forces and seeking homes in which to establish themselves and their families. Immediate action became necessary, and in response to this need, Representative Patman, in November, 1945, introduced a bill into Congress which sought at least to alleviate the immediate need. As introduced, it provided for maximum prices on both newly built homes and on the resale of existing homes. It made provisions for allocation of scarce materials, veterans' pref-

erence, and a subsidy for the construction of low cost housing.

Enacted several months later as the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act, many of its important features were eliminated, especially those pertaining to maximum prices on both new and used homes. It did extend the emergency powers of FHA in the issuance of insurance, authorized the payment of premiums or subsidies to building material manufacturers to stimulate production, and gave authority to the RFC to guarantee markets for new type building materials and prefabricated houses.

Overall authority for the execution of this program was placed in the hands of a Housing Expediter. Although, even under the emasculated Patman Act, construction of over a million homes was begun, the vicious combination of a few builders and suppliers of building materials, making up a huge black market in building materials, and abetted by selfish interests desirous of concentrating on the construction of commercial property at the expense of the home-hungry veteran, successfully sabotaged this program and brought it to a close long before its ends were achieved.

Here in California, a temporary program, insofar as it relates to veterans, has been put into effect. Funds were appropriated by the state legislature for the acquisition and operation of federal housing projects that were constructed for the housing of war workers, and for the completion of housing projects started by the federal government but upon which construction ceased with the end of the war. Monies were appropriated to acquire surplus federal housing for resale to veterans. Similarly, money has been appropriated to build both temporary and permanent structures for housing students at various state colleges. Since a large part of the present student bodies at these institutions are made up of veterans, studying under the GI Bill of Rights, it is obvious that the veterans will be the immediate beneficiaries of this legislation.

This is a step in the right direction, but more must be done in the construction of permanent homes. There is already legislation in effect from pre-war days which authorizes construction of permanent low-cost housing, and it is necessary to implement this legislation now so that the low-cost housing program can be intensified. This is an emergency condition and should be taken care of at the next session of the legislature.

On the long-range side of the problem, the State Redevelopment Agency was established, with the purpose of ridding communities of slum areas. The last session of the legislature appropriated \$77,000 to study matters of housing and community redevelopment and to assist and advise local communities and agencies in planning for community redevelopment.

On the national scene, action on a long-range program has lagged for several years, despite the fact that concrete proposals have been put before Congress. In February, 1945, a concrete proposal for an integrated housing act was submitted to Senator Wagner by the American Federation of Labor Housing Committee. Seeking to make this program a non-partisan one, cooperation was sought from Senator Taft. A bill was finally drawn up, embodying the major AFL proposals and introduced as the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, S. 1592, on November 14, 1945.

This bill, reintroduced in substantially the same form in March, 1947, as S. 866, establishes a permanent National Housing Agency to coordinate all of the housing activities of the federal government and gives local communities the major responsibility in carrying out the program. The emphasis is on a decent home for every American, at a price he can afford to pay. Local communities are encouraged to survey housing needs and make plans to satisfy these needs, with half the cost of the surveys being supplied by the federal government.

The bill is designed to encourage private enterprise to do the major part in fulfilling the housing needs of the country, leaving to government only that which private industry cannot undertake, by providing a system of yield insurance to private investors in rental housing. Liberal terms are provided for non-profit corporations building mutual cooperative housing developments.

For the American middle income group, the FHA system of mortgages is revised, providing lower interest rates and longer periods of amortization. Provisions are also made for low cost housing and for slum clearance.

The Senate passed this measure on April 15, 1946, including an amendment that not less than prevailing wages be paid on all FHA insured construction. By the time the 79th Congress ended, however, the House of Representatives had failed to take action and the bill died. As far as S. 866, the present Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, is concerned, Congress adjourned at the end of last month with no action whatsoever being taken on the bill. The lack of action in the just concluded session of the 80th Congress does not mean, however, that the fight for this important piece of legislation is ended, for it is essential to the housing needs of this country.

There is still another impelling factor calling for action on this bill. It must be remembered that the construction industry is one of the country's important industries, employing in 1940 over two million workers, and an important user of the country's major basic commodities. The present so-called prosperity of the country is not on a firm foundation and will not last over any great sustained period of time. When the decline in industrial activity sets in, revival will be dependent upon an industry which is both a large employer of labor and a large user of materials. The construction industry fits this bill in every respect. The passage of S. 866 will provide the wherewithal for the construction industry to continue its operations during any such depression, stimulated by the need of the American people for adequate housing.

The long-range needs of the American people for housing must be satisfied. A step in this direction is the passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, and no effort must be foregone to secure its passage.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 328-329.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

The following Resolutions were submitted for the consideration of the Convention.

Unemployment Insurance to Cover Employees of Housing Authorities

Resolution No. 1—Presented by Al Clem and Howard Reed of Contra Costa Building and Construction Trades Council of Martinez.

Whereas, The Contra Costa Building and Construction Trades Council is in receipt of information that the employees of housing authorities in California, organized under the Housing Authorities Law of California (Chapter 4, Statutes, Extra Session of 1938, and Acts Amendatory thereto) desire to be entitled to the benefits of the provisions of the California Unemployment Insurance Act; and

Whereas, Said Council is further informed that most, if not all, of the housing authorities in the State of California desire to be subject to the provisions of

the California Unemployment Insurance Act, in order that their employees may share in the benefits thereof; and

Whereas, The Attorney General of the State of California rendered an opinion dated June 10, 1947, which provides that while the Legislature might properly either require compulsory coverage of employees of housing authorities or authorize such bodies to elect coverage under the Unemployment Insurance Act, under the existing statutes a housing authority is not subject to the Unemployment Insurance Act, and may not elect coverage thereunder; and

Whereas, Said Council desires to be of assistance to the employees of housing authorities throughout the State of California to the end that they may receive the benefits of the provisions of the

California Unemployment Insurance Act. and deems it advisable and expedient that the California State Federation of Labor respectfully request the California Legislature to amend said Act in order that said benefits may be made available to said employees; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor request its Legislative Representative to petition the Legislature of the State of California to amend the California Unemployment Insurance Act at the next regular or special session of said Legislature, to provide that housing authorities in California, organized under the provisions of the Housing Authorities Law (Chapter 4, Statutes, Extra Session of 1938, and Acts Amendatory thereto) shall be subject to the provisions of said act in order that employees of said authorities may receive the benefits available to all employees under the provisions thereof.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 339.

Condemnation of Labor Officials

Resolution No. 2—Presented by J. C. Dial and D. Moss of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Union No. 36, Oakland.

Whereas, Certain reactionary politicians have been hurriedly scuttling labor's hard-won gains through passage of repressive anti-labor legislation; and

Whereas, The victory of these reactionary congressmen, senators, assemblymen, and the Governor at the polls in 1946 could have been prevented had labor pursued a policy of vigorous support of progressive candidates friendly to labor; and

Whereas, Certain officials of the State Federation of Labor not only failed in their responsibility to develop a vigorous campaign program for labor in past years but actually sabotaged all honest efforts in this direction and even gave their personal endorsements to these reactionary politicians; and

Whereas, These officials now bear the responsibility for labor's present precarious position; and

Whereas, These same officials give no apology for their past mistakes and misleadership, but, on the contrary, are busy pursuing the same bankrupt policies, as witness their actions in the recent Oakland city elections and other recent actions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor defeat all officials of the California State Federation of Labor who

supported the candidates for government office who are now working for the destruction of the labor movement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 372.

Adequate Rural Housing in California

Resolution No. 3—Presented by Dan MacDonald of California Pipe Trades Council of San Jose.

Whereas, Rural housing in California has reached disgraceful conditions due to years of neglect, disrepair and lack of elementary sanitary facilities; and

Whereas, These substandard dwellings for farmers and farm workers are, in addition to shack towns, trailer and tent camps and overcrowded quarters, pressed into service to give emergency shelter to millions of returning veterans, displaced war workers and unemployed out-of-state migrants seeking jobs in rural California; and

Whereas, Even the meager facilities established by the federal government for housing migrants will be closed by act of Congress by the end of 1947, along with all rural housing acquired by the government and used as part of its war labor program, aggravating an already intolerable situation; and

Whereas, Construction of low-cost and low-rent rural housing will create jobs for building trades workers, stimulate business in rural areas, and rectify a grave injustice to the men and women engaged in an occupation which creates billions of dollars of wealth in this leading agricultural state, a program requiring close cooperation and financial assistance between federal, state and community agencies; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the prompt enactment of S. 1592, the Wagner-Ellender-Taft federal housing bill, in addition to the establishment of state and county housing authorities with the necessary financial support, to replace all substandard rural dwellings and camps with low-cost, low-rental, sanitary structures; and be it further

Resolved, That organized labor take the initiative in our communities to establish committees representing farm, business and civic organizations along with labor, to put this program into immediate effect; and be it finally

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor do everything possible for the enactment of necessary federal and state legislation to put this program into effect.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 345.

Oppose Governmental Support of Turkey and Greece

Resolution No. 4—Presented by Cleties Dunham of Butte County Central Labor Council, Oroville.

Whereas, During the last year there has been a deterioration of relations among the nations of the world; and

Whereas, One of the major reasons for this is the complete abandonment of the Roosevelt policies of Big Three unity; and

Whereas, This drive against Big Three unity is being pushed and developed by the same reactionary forces who are spearheading the drive against organized labor; and

Whereas, The drive against organized labor is necessary for Big Business if it is to succeed in its program of intervention in the affairs of other countries in its drive for greater profit and power; and

Whereas, Organized labor has time and again reaffirmed its position as that of fighting for peace throughout the world; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as demanding that the United States return to the policy of Big Three unity as laid down by President Roosevelt, and urge that President Truman and Secretary of State Marshall return to this policy; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention demand an end to the policy of aiding reactionary governments which do not permit the existence of labor movements such as in Turkey and Greece; and be it finally

Resolved, That this Convention declare that it is opposed to the foreign policy of Big Business as much as it is opposed to its domestic policy based on smashing organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 371.

Closer Farmer-Labor Relations

Resolution No. 5—Presented by James P. McLoughlin et al of Retail Clerks Union No. 428 of San Jose.

Whereas, The attacks sustained by organized labor at the hands of a national Congress demonstrating its control by monopoly interests are being paralleled by equally disastrous attacks on working farmers, while corporation farms receive preferential consideration and are constantly increasing their hold on agricultural acreage, tonnage and profits; and

Whereas, Farm organizations representing corporation interests, a large portion of the rural press and radio are using these instruments to encourage anti-labor sentiments and support anti-labor legisla-

tion, thus making it more difficult for organized labor to win protective measures while individual farmers are kept at the mercy of processors, shippers and commission houses; and

Whereas, Retail clerks, through unionized stores in the United States, are handling billions of dollars of farm products each month and are in position to see how farmers are deprived of a fair price for their produce, while consumers are made to curtail purchases of necessary food because of unnecessarily high retail prices; and

Whereas, It is essential for the producers of food and organized workers to understand one another's problems so that they may help each other attain the high standard of living and security which modern science and technical skill affords, and which can never be attained as long as working farmers and organized workers blame one another for conditions caused by the growing monopoly and financial empires which exploit them both; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the Central Labor Councils in the various rural areas to set up committees to work with the various farm organizations in California to assist them in establishing their just program.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 330.

Anti-Labor Legislation

Resolution No. 6—Presented by James P. McLoughlin et al of Retail Clerks Union No. 428, San Jose.

Whereas, The Republicans, along with the Southern Poll Tax Democrats in the Congress of the United States, have intensified their drive to adopt vicious anti-labor legislation; and

Whereas, This drive is supposedly designed to give the worker his "bill of rights" or to "equalize the responsibility of both labor and management," but its true aim is to destroy the organized movement and establish the open shop; and

Whereas, These bills are being developed and pushed by the National Association of Manufacturers at the cost of millions of dollars which should rightfully be given to their employees in the form of wage increases; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge every affiliated union to mobilize with other members of organized labor to resist with all their might this onslaught against the working people in our country, and that we go on record as

determined to fight every anti-labor law already passed, to eliminate these laws from the statute books; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the American Federation of Labor Convention, asking their concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 363.

State Political Action Committee

Resolution No. 7—Presented by James P. McLoughlin et al of Retail Clerks Union No. 428 of San Jose.

Whereas, Laboring people in the past few months have found that their very existence is being threatened by congressional action in each state, county and city in the United States, as well as nationally, and that their democratic right to belong to a union may be taken away from them; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has found that the old slogan of "rewarding their friends and defeating their enemies" has become a joke in political circles and that only by active participation in political activity can we overcome the disastrous position we today find ourselves in; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to start a State Political Action Committee and that each Central and Building Trades Body be urged to set up their own committee with delegates assigned to attend state meetings to coordinate their action; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the AFL Convention asking them to concur in the establishment of such political organizations throughout the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 362.

Visual Education

Resolution No. 8—Presented by James P. McLoughlin et al of Retail Clerks Union No. 428 of San Jose.

Whereas, Big Business for years has used the newspapers for dissemination of their program and, more recently, the radio, and have established a monopoly in both fields; and

Whereas, By the creation of these monopolies the rates for labor information and education are usually computed at the political charge rate, which is higher than business has to pay, and while it is desirous to use the newspapers and radio, labor cannot afford the exorbitant rates; and

Whereas, There is a medium of motion

pictures which hasn't been used as fully as it might be by labor, and while the cost of making the original short picture may cost several thousand dollars, by having prints made they could be sold and rented for distribution into the various channels of labor and other interested groups at a fairly normal cost, thereby replacing the initial cost of such a venture; and

Whereas, Visual education methods were used by the War Department for many problems confronting them; defense industry used films to teach welding, etc.; the Treasury Department used them to sell war bonds, and thousands of other organizations have utilized them for greater benefits to their groups as they reach the people you want to reach; and

Whereas, Any one who has seen the short film "Deadline for Action" which shows the necessity of backing up economic action with political action, or "Redwood Story" which shows the Redwood Strike and labor conditions in lumber camps, or "Conspiracy" which shows the Hollywood Strike and the use of the labor injunction in labor disputes, or "Brotherhood of Man" which is a technicolor cartoon on racial discrimination, based on the pamphlet "Races of Mankind," will realize what can be done in fifteen minutes that would take officers and organizers years to accomplish; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor direct the Secretary to have the Research Department look into this matter and attempt to utilize this medium of visual education, particularly with the view towards organizing and the necessity of political action. Many issues have come up in the past year that could well make a likely educational and timely picture; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the American Federation of Labor Convention, asking their concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 354.

Endorse Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill

Resolution No. 9—Presented by James P. McLoughlin et al of Retail Clerks Union No. 428 of San Jose.

Whereas, Millions of people in the United States are without adequate housing, thousands of them being veterans of World Wars I and II; and

Whereas, Despite all the promises made that government control would be such that building materials would be avail-

able for homes, but instead non-essential building construction is springing up all around us; and

Whereas, The Government seems to have enough control over the Congress to send 400 million dollars to such anti-labor governments as Greece and Turkey, but no money or adequate controls of building materials for housing of the American people; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has long supported the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill, which provides for construction of low-cost housing; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill and send copies of this resolution to all our U. S. Congressmen asking them to support this bill, and to the American Federation of Labor Convention asking their concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 364.

Labor Unity

Resolution No. 10—Presented by James P. McLoughlin et al of Retail Clerks Union No. 428 of San Jose.

Whereas, Recently we have witnessed the activities of the National Manufacturers Association in the field of lobbying throughout the country; and

Whereas, The anti-labor forces have been active in the Federal, State and City governments; and

Whereas, Many bills were presented with the view of weakening, and to some degree destroying the strength of the labor movement; and

Whereas, Certain anti-labor elements are making good use of the split in the labor movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor petition the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations to make every effort to resolve their differences and become one labor movement, thereby eliminating the so-called inter-family feud of the two labor organizations.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 345.

Minimum Wage for Farm Workers

Resolution No. 11—Presented by James P. McLoughlin et al of Retail Clerks Union No. 428 of San Jose.

Whereas, Many unions have difficult organizational jobs in rural areas and, after organization, the securing of wage

increases is almost impossible because of poor business conditions; and

Whereas, Those unions that come from industrial areas where workers receive half decent wages their purchasing power is greater and their standard of living raised; and

Whereas, By comparison of the low-paid farm workers with other workers in rural areas, means low wages for our people, while higher wages for industrial workers means higher pay for our people, which comparison proves that farm labor throughout the United States is notoriously underpaid; and

Whereas, Organized labor has been lax in exerting its strength to get farm labor included under minimum wage standards, thereby setting a floor under farm wages which would help both the farm and non-farm worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to work for the establishment of an adequate minimum wage for farm workers; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the various farm organizations, offering our support to obtain a minimum farm labor wage; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all our U. S. congressmen and to the AFL Convention, asking their concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 343.

Social Security Coverage for Farmers and Farm Laborers

Resolution No. 12—Presented by James P. McLoughlin et al of Retail Clerks' Union No. 428 of San Jose.

Whereas, Most of the working people in our country are protected by the Social Security Act and proposals have been made that would include the self-employed into the Act; and

Whereas, Reactionary congressmen have agreed with the big landowners by refusing to include farmers and farm laborers under the Social Security Act; and

Whereas, This is discrimination against a large section of our population which has no real basis for continuing; the average age for farmers today is 52 years with one-fifth of them over 65 years of age, who are forced to continue their work, often with serious illness, because they have no economic basis for retirement; and

Whereas, The extension of the provisions of the Social Security Act to include retirement benefits for farmers and farm laborers is a major step in the direction of

the needs of our rural citizens; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to work for the establishment of old-age security for farmers and farm laborers; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the various farm organizations, offering our support to obtain old-age security for farmers and farm laborers; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all our U. S. congressmen and to the AFL Convention, asking their concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 370.

Support of Consumer Cooperative Movement

Resolution No. 13—Presented by James P. McLoughlin et al of Retail Clerks' Union No. 428 of San Jose.

Whereas, Wage increases to meet unregulated increases in everything workers and their families need cannot keep up with threatened inflation; and

Whereas, Organized labor is being further discriminated against by legislation, state and national, making effective action to win better wages and working conditions more and more difficult; and

Whereas, The spread between the cost of producing food and other items of living and the prices charged at the retail level have been shown by monopoly investigations to include huge annual salaries, price rigging and other unjustified charges which limit the amount of goods consumers are able to buy, and beat down the price paid to farmers to the point of putting many thousands of them off their farms; and

Whereas, The consumers' cooperative movements have demonstrated that it is possible for consumers to organize themselves cooperatively to reduce this spread between producer and consumer, while maintaining quality products and returning to members in savings on purchases a considerable amount of money each year, thus increasing the living standards of members; and

Whereas, Members of labor unions are in position to take advantage of such savings by pooling their buying power which, at the same time increases the understanding of labor's organized needs among the growing number of members of consumer cooperatives; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the consumer cooperative movement, urging its

members to join such cooperatives where they already exist and assisting in forming them wherever possible; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention urge the American Federation of Labor to do its utmost to strengthen labor participation in the consumer cooperative movement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 342.

Support of Anti-Poll Tax Legislation

Resolution No. 14—Presented by James P. McLoughlin et al of Retail Clerks' Union No. 428 of San Jose.

Whereas, Most of the anti-labor and anti-social legislation is endorsed, initiated and pushed through Congress by poll-tax representatives and senators elected in many cases by less than 10% of their constituents; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of the passage of an anti-poll tax bill and send letters to all U. S. Congressmen urging their support; and be it further

Resolved That copies of this resolution be sent to the American Federation of Labor Convention asking for their concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 342.

Oppose Race Discrimination

Resolution No. 15—Presented by James P. McLoughlin et al of Retail Clerks' Union No. 428 of San Jose.

Whereas, Most unions have a good record in opposing discrimination against members because of race, creed, color, or national origin; and

Whereas, Many unions in the American Federation of Labor still refuse membership to Negroes and other minority groups in the United States, a policy which is detrimental to organized labor and allows employers to utilize the divide-and-conquer method, pitting one group of working people against another; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its position in opposing discrimination against any person because of his race, creed, color or national origin; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the American Federation of Labor Convention, asking for their concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 355.

Support State F.E.P.A.

Resolution No. 16—Presented by James

P. McLoughlin et al of Retail Clerks' Union No. 428 of San Jose.

Whereas, It becomes necessary that all persons be protected and have the right of equal opportunity to secure employment; and

Whereas, It becomes necessary that a policy be effected making it unlawful to refuse to hire, discharge, or discriminate in conditions of employment against any person because of race, color, national origin or ancestry; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as in favor of making every effort to adopt and promote nationally and in our State a fair employment practices act; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to U. S. congressmen, assemblymen and our senators and the American Federation of Labor Convention, asking their concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 353.

Separation of Wage Adjustments from Cost-of-Living Index

Resolution No. 17—Presented by James P. McLoughlin, et al of Retail Clerks' Union No. 428 of San Jose.

Whereas, It is becoming increasingly evident that our country is heading for an economic crisis, and overtime work is being eliminated in addition to the wage-cutting offense which Big Business is launching; and

Whereas, Some unions have used the Cost of Living Index as a basis for securing additional wage increases and some agreements have cost of living indexes tied into them; and

Whereas, The AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and CIO economists have shown beyond any doubt that the Cost of Living Index put out by the Department of Labor does not reflect the true cost of living; and

Whereas, Big Business has promoted the slogan that wage increases mean price increases, and do not take into consideration the increase in productivity, and that the true cause for the increase in prices is to secure more profits for themselves; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as in favor of keeping our wage standards at their highest possible level and improving them if possible, and that all locals be cautioned about adjusting their wage scales with the Price Index, but base their wage demands upon the needs of their members, and that

they be instructed to resist wage cutting from any source; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the American Federation of Labor Convention, asking their concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 370.

Establishment of Public Works Programs

Resolution No. 18—Presented by James P. McLoughlin, et al of Retail Clerks' Union No. 428 of San Jose.

Whereas, There is growing unemployment in the United States and statistics indicate our country is moving forward to an economic crash; and

Whereas, Past experience shows us that we must keep down unemployment thereby preventing employers from using the unemployed to break down our hard-won conditions; and

Whereas, There are two ways in which we can help prevent such a disastrous situation from occurring; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the immediate establishment of public works programs; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention support a shorter work week, which will make possible employment for a great number of people, and enforce overtime penalties so overtime work will be eliminated; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to our U. S. congressmen and the American Federation of Labor Convention, asking their concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 343.

Disposal of Interest Component in Power Rates

Resolution No. 19—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor is opposed to the practice of diverting interest component in rates for energy in multiple-purpose reclamation projects to subsidize irrigation, as set up in the Lemke Bill, H.R. 1977; and

Whereas, The practice of charging power users with interest on money allocated to power development be approved, but the interest component in the power rate should not be applied as though it were repayment of principal on investment allotted to irrigation. The practice of so diverting interest is believed to be against the best interest of reclamation in the West, and against the interest of

public development of power; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor approve legislation requiring the return of the interest component in power rates to the Treasury or to the Reclamation Fund, as provided in the Rockwell Bill, H.R. 2873, and prohibiting the application of such interest to the retirement of the principal allotted to irrigation, except as specifically appropriated therefor by Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the chairmen of the Public Lands Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives in Washington, and to the members of the Congress from California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 367.

Forty-Eight Hour Week For Fire Fighters

Resolution No. 20—Presented by D. D. Dean et al of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Local 1 of Oakland.

Whereas, Employees in private industry have for years enjoyed the pleasure of working less than forty-eight hours a week; and

Whereas, It is the aim of the California State Federation of Labor to bring about a gradual reduction in hours of work for all classes of working people; and

Whereas, There are many fire fighters in the State of California who are working in excess of seventy-two hours a week; and

Whereas, This practice of permitting one type of employee to work longer hours is a detriment to the efforts of others who are trying to reduce their hours to that recommended by the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby endorse the idea of amending the Constitution of the State of California to bring about a forty-eight hour week for fire fighters; and be it further

Resolved, That all locals and councils affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor be requested to lend every aid to this end.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 339.

Oppose Race Discrimination

Resolution No. 21—Presented by Clarence J. Larsen and Floyd W. Lokke of Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses Union No. 180 of San Jose.

Whereas, With the passage of the Taft-Hartley Bill, which outlaws the closed shop, the employers once more will use every means to keep their enterprises unorganized; and

Whereas, One of the most effective methods of accomplishing this and of destroying unions is to divide the workers; and

Whereas, With unemployment looming, it is possible for the employers to discriminate more than ever against the Negroes and minority groups; and

Whereas, The employers will make use of the unemployed workers to help break unions; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has, by affirming fair employment practices, expressed its realization of the necessity for organizing all workers regardless of race, color, or creed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor state the position the American Federation of Labor has taken against racial discrimination and call upon every affiliate to carry out this program; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as opposing indiscriminate firing of minority groups; and be it finally

Resolved, That this Convention urge all unions to actively oppose discrimination in all its forms.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 355.

Endorse Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill

Resolution No. 22—Presented by William Anderson, Carl Fortenbury and Jack Welch of Carpenters Union No. 1913 of Van Nuys.

Whereas, The housing situation is getting worse, with over 307,000 veterans and their families in desperate need of housing; and

Whereas, The government housing program has been sabotaged; and

Whereas, Private industry with all its shortcuts, rationalization of labor, buying in quantity, etc., cannot produce houses quickly or cheaply enough; and

Whereas, Thousands of building trades workers depend for their livelihood on a continued and increased building program; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill, which would give the housing program the shot in the arm it badly needs; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the govern-

ment to start an immediate low-cost housing program that will continue until the housing problem is solved; and be it finally

Resolved, That 100% financing for veterans be reestablished.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For Convention action, see page 343.

United Campaign To Repeal The Taft-Hartley Act

Resolution No. 23—Presented by William Anderson, Carl Fortenbury and Jack Welch of Carpenters Union No. 1913 of Van Nuys.

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley Act is the most serious setback the labor movement in this country has ever suffered; and

Whereas, This Act now puts the United States Government in the union-busting, strike-breaking business; and

Whereas, This attack on labor can only result in decreased wages and a lower standard of living for all Americans, and hasten the oncoming depression; and

Whereas, Many top AFL officials have endorsed many congressmen who voted for this bill; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the American Federation of Labor to start an immediate campaign, together with the Railroad Brotherhoods and the CIO and all other members of organized labor, for the repeal of this law; and be it further

Resolved, That a campaign for the defeat of all congressmen who voted for this bill be started at once; and be it finally

Resolved, That we condemn the action of labor leaders who endorsed Warren, Knowland and the rest of their NAM ilk.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For Convention action, see page 343.

Organic Unity With CIO

Resolution No. 24—Presented by William Anderson, Carl Fortenbury and Jack Welch of Carpenters Union No. 1913 of Van Nuys.

Whereas, The Executive Officers of the American Federation of Labor have held meetings with the leaders of other labor groups to promote labor unity; and

Whereas, Labor unity is necessary to halt the increase of anti-labor legislation that is being passed frequently both in Congress and the State Legislature; and

Whereas, The labor movement will steadily be forced to lower working standards and wages if the present trend continues; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the A. F. of L. to immediately

take steps to form organic unity with the United Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the CIO and all other labor; and be it further

Resolved, That joint action be immediately taken on the political front to combat anti-labor legislation and to carry out any other joint activities that will further the cause of labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For Convention action, see page 345.

Unemployment Program

Resolution No. 25—Presented by William Anderson, Carl Fortenbury and Jack Welch of Carpenters Union No. 1913 of Van Nuys.

Whereas, There are many signs to indicate that we are heading for a depression and unemployment, since the inflated prices make it impossible for the wage earners to buy the inflated merchandise with their depreciated dollars and this will inevitably lead to an economic crash; and

Whereas, According to the testimony of leading economists, such as Leon Henderson, formerly head of the OPA, the coming crash will exceed the disaster caused by the last one, when about fifteen million were unemployed; and

Whereas, It is clear that the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and leading industrialists in general, will do nothing to try and prevent this tragedy to the working people of our country; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor put itself on record that the organized labor movement, led by the American Federation of Labor, take immediate action to prepare a program to soften the blow when the depression hits us full blast; and be it further

Resolved, That the six-hour day for labor would be a step toward taking up the slack and putting more people to work, without sacrificing take-home pay; and be it finally

Resolved, That the political pressure necessary be exerted to put over a government program for full employment, where private industry is either unwilling or unable to do so.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For Convention action, see pages 356, 369.

Third Political Party

Resolution No. 26—Presented by William Anderson, Carl Fortenbury and Jack Welch of Carpenters Union No. 1913 of Van Nuys.

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley Anti-labor

Bill was passed by a coalition of Democrats and Republicans; and

Whereas, It is becoming increasingly difficult to tell the difference between a Democrat and a Republican insofar as their attitude toward the organized labor movement is concerned; and

Whereas, It is clear as crystal that the majority of the leaders of both parties and their members in the United States Congress and Senate, as well as in the State Legislature, represent the vested interests of our country and are antagonistic toward the interests of the organized labor movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being in favor of a third political party that will represent the interests of the working people of this country, the farmers, the small businessmen, and in general, the great majority of the population of these United States; and be it further

Resolved, That steps in this direction be taken up and acted on by this Convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 363.

Daily Labor Newspaper

Resolution No. 27—Presented by William Anderson, Carl Fortenbury and Jack Welch of Carpenters Union No. 1913 of Van Nuys.

Whereas, None of the regular daily newspapers fully support labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor take steps to establish a daily labor newspaper, with service comparable to those now in existence; and be it further

Resolved, That this paper be published at a standard capable of competing with those now in circulation; and be it finally

Resolved, That other bona fide labor or farmer organizations be solicited and encouraged to join in this undertaking.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 349.

Unfair Political List

Resolution No. 28—Presented by C. T. Lehmann et al of Carpenters Union No. 25 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The passage of the Taft-Hartley Bill, over the President's veto, is an act so eminently unfair to union people of all crafts and trades; and

Whereas, This measure, inspired and brought to fruition by minds warped and

controlled by the financial interests, with which they are so closely associated; and

Whereas, The drafters and supporters of this vicious measure have shown by their action their utter disregard of the rights of organized labor and their desire for the return of those black days of the not too distant past—the return to slave labor, the sweat shop and “yellow dog” contract; and

Whereas, The lawmakers of our State have gone on record, in their passage of the Rich Jurisdictional Disputes Bill, which Governor Warren has just signed into law, and the “Hot Cargo” Bill, thereby placing themselves in the same category as the anti-labor group in Congress; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as repudiating, one and all, the sponsors and supporters of these various anti-labor acts, both in Washington and Sacramento; and be it further

Resolved, That we do everything within our power to circumvent these men and see to it that they do return to private life; and be it finally

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor furnish a full list of these enemies of labor to each affiliated local union, so that every bulletin board in every local union may have a copy posted thereon, a full and complete list of these traitors to American democracy, that none may forget Samuel Gompers' admonition, “Reward our friends and smite our enemies.”

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 373.

Oppose Racial Bigotry

Resolution No. 29—Presented by Lauren Amell et al of Office Employees International Union No. 174 of Hollywood.

Whereas, Unity of the working people is necessary to our continued peaceful existence, and it is obvious that race or religious hatred of any kind can only divide us; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor state again that the promotion of anti-semitism, race, or religious hatred of any kind is opposed to the interests of all working people; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention support the passage of the Buckley Bill, H.R. 2848, which provides suitable penalties for sending hate literature through the mails or via interstate commerce.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 355.

Organic Unity With CIO

Resolution No. 30—Presented by Lauren Amell et al of Office Employees International Union No. 174 of Hollywood.

Whereas, Labor's hard-won gains are being destroyed by acts of this Congress (Taft-Hartley Act), and the State Legislature, and the united effort of every working man and woman is imperative for the continued fight to preserve and improve our standard of living; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor fight all anti-labor legislation by:

1. Going on record for immediate organic unity with all organized labor, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods and independent unions.

2. Requesting Departmental Councils to organize public demonstrations on this coming Labor Day.

3. Requesting the Executive Council to support the above two points.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 345.

Improving Status of Teachers

Resolution No. 31—Presented by Paul L. Reeves and Charles Robinson, Building Trades Council; C. H. Cary, Central Labor Council of Fresno.

Whereas, There exists in California peculiar and undemocratic practices, used by many city and county boards of education, to the detriment of the teaching profession; and

Whereas, These practices result in:

1. A total lack of job security in some cases because of the restrictions placed on gaining tenure.

2. A loss of pension rights to the surviving family member, although these rights have been purchased at exorbitant cost.

3. Low salary schedules in many city and county school districts because of school boards which are unwilling to pay a living wage.

4. Flagrant disregard as to the health and nutritional needs of school children. therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record as instructing the Secretary to have its legislative representative prepare and urge the passage of laws that will guarantee:

1. Job security, by causing tenure to be transferrable from one school to another within the State of California, at the request of the teacher.

2. That a right of survivorship clause be added to present pension laws guar-

anteeing the surviving family member continuance of pension payments, and in the case of minor children, payments to be continued until they become of legal age.

3. The adoption of a single salary schedule that would guarantee the payment of the same wage, regardless of the geographical location of employment.

4. A health and nutritional program, providing lunches for all children, supplying nursing service for all schools at all times, periodic physical examinations (eyes, teeth and general health).

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 339.

Place of International Affairs On Agenda

Resolution No. 32—Presented by D. D. Dean et al of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Local 1 of Oakland.

Whereas, The great majority of the delegates are sent to the California State Federation of Labor convention at considerable expense to their locals for the purpose of securing the adoption of a program beneficial to the working men and women of California; and

Whereas, In practically every convention, a large number of resolutions dealing with provisions to improve working conditions are never presented to the convention delegates for disposition; and

Whereas, The cause of this inability to vote on these resolutions is that hours and hours of the convention time is used up in acrimonious arguments concerning foreign political philosophies and policies that the proposers want labor or the United States Government to adopt; and

Whereas, While it might be conceded that these matters should be the concern of our members, it is on the other hand far more important that we should adopt a policy concerning the working conditions of our members here in California; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor place last on the agenda all resolutions dealing with foreign political philosophies or foreign policies to be adopted by labor or the United States Government.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 372.

Vice-President to Represent Civil Service Employees

Resolution No. 33—Presented by D. D. Dean et al of International Association of Fire Fighters, Local 1, Oakland.

Whereas, the California State Federation of Labor has adopted an all-out plan for

assisting in every way practical the organizing of city, county, state and federal employees; and

Whereas, It is important that the machinery of the California State Federation of Labor be arranged so as to give as much attention as practical to these employees; and

Whereas, The problems of city, county, state and federal employees are in many ways entirely different from those of employees in private industry; and

Whereas, Vice-Presidents who have represented employees in private industry all of their adult lives are in most cases not familiar with the conditions that employees of political subdivisions have to contend with; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor determine that, in order to carry out the above purposes, the Federation Constitution shall be amended so as to provide for a vice-president at large who shall represent the various civil service and semi-civil service groups who are affiliated with the State Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the above-mentioned vice-president need not be a civil service employee or a retired civil service employee, provided, however, that he must be placed in nomination by one or more locals representing the civil service groups.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
For Convention action, see page 325.

Labelling the Political Enemies of Labor

Resolution No. 34—Presented by Hilton Porter and Fred S. Sweet of Culinary Workers and Bartenders Union No. 531, Pasadena.

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley anti-labor bill has now become a law, for the purpose of destroying organized labor; and

Whereas, Such anti-American legislation is a gross insult to our intelligence, and all benefits we asked for have been rejected; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor designate as "yellow dog" all elected public officers who supported the Taft-Hartley slave bill, such as governors, senators, congressmen and representatives, so that they shall all be known and recognized as such.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 374.

Labor Radio Station

Resolution No. 35—Presented by Hilton Porter and Fred S. Sweet of Culinary Workers and Bartenders Union No. 531, Pasadena.

Whereas, All of our best commentators who spoke in favor of organized labor, disclosing the injustice of the present-day rabble-rousers, are not on the air because their enlightenment was contrary to the newspapers who own control of the press; and

Whereas, We now have the best and greatest government on earth, let's keep it that way. If you injure the governmental capacity of the people you strike at the foundations of government and at the ability of the people to protect their rights against private oppression; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to secure by purchase, lease, rental or other means, a ship with a powerful broadcasting radio station, to be operated out of the twelve-mile limit under some other flag so that our operation will not be interfered with; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this Convention to consider this resolution and try to work out a means of putting it in operation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 342.

Labor Party

Resolution No. 36—Presented by H. C. Bollman of Painters Union, Local 1026, Santa Cruz.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor is continually growing in size and influence in the affairs of the nation; and

Whereas, The A. F. of L., nationally and locally, finds itself entering into politics in an ever greater measure; and

Whereas, The A. F. of L. in the past has entered into politics only insofar as it has voted for its "friends" and punished its "enemies" in both Republican and Democratic Parties and in lobbying for and against bills in Congress and in the legislatures; and

Whereas, Most of the "friends of labor" end up going down-the-line in supporting anti-labor measures, indicating the need for an organization responsible to labor, to advance labor's needs, which are the needs of the majority of the people of the country; and

Whereas, The national constitution of the A. F. of L. and the state constitution both forbid party politics; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to call on the coming National Convention of the A. F. of L. to

amend Article 3, Section 9, of the National Constitution to read:

"The A. F. of L., both nationally and locally, shall enter into the building of a party of labor based upon a program of labor's needs and interests."

and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention endorse the formation of labor's own party, nationally and locally; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Executive Board be instructed to properly prepare this resolution for presentation to the coming National Convention; and be it finally

Resolved, That the State Executive Board be instructed to send copies of this resolution to every State Federation Executive Board in the United States, and request all their affiliated bodies to support this resolution at the coming National Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 363.

Labor Unity

Resolution No. 37—Presented by H. C. Bollman of Painters Union, Local 1026, Santa Cruz.

Whereas, A tragic situation has developed in the ranks of labor whereby the A. F. of L. and CIO are divided against each other in the same industries; and

Whereas, Labor is faced with tremendous battles and problems in the coming period, such as unemployment, reconversion, seniority for veterans, wage reductions, anti-labor bills and elections; and

Whereas, Industry is powerfully organized and presents a solid front against a divided labor movement, using every opportunity to turn one against the other, thus weakening both; and

Whereas, We are faced with a total war declared by one organization against the other. The stage of legal technicalities and court actions has been passed, and the fight is developing into a war of attrition. One union raids another; existing collective bargaining agreements are being challenged; brother is pitted against brother; and there is no common front against our mutual enemy; and

Whereas, The rank and file membership of both groups favor unity for their mutual benefit and protection against the onslaughts of the owning group and their political satellites; and

Whereas, This deplorable situation must come to an end if the labor movement is to survive; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for genuine unity by

calling on all affiliated Councils to comply with the following:

1. There be immediate elections of committees in all Central Labor Councils in the State of California to meet with similar committees from the respective CIO Councils, Railroad Brotherhood Councils and any other bona fide labor organizations desiring unity.
2. That this first joint meeting shall set up under its supervision subcommittees as broad and representative as possible, no committee having more than 10% of paid officials.
3. That the first order of business be to call a conference to iron out all jurisdictional disputes in progress today.
4. That the conference immediately draw up a program to end intra-union warfare within both AFL and CIO, and inter-union warfare between both labor bodies.
5. That this Convention call on the National AFL Convention to effect unity through National Committees, which shall consist of not more than 10% paid officials.
6. That these committees never disband until unity is established.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 345.

Office Employees' Organizing Campaign

Resolution No. 38—Presented by Eleanor D. Murphy, Edwin J. McCall and Michael Elkins of Office Employees International Union No. 36, San Francisco.

Whereas, Organization of production workers in American industry has proceeded more rapidly than organization of office and clerical workers; and

Whereas, The failure to organize office and clerical workers as extensively as production workers results in depressing the wages and conditions of both groups; and

Whereas, Organized office workers acting cooperatively with organized production workers in the same firms can bring added benefits to both groups; therefore be it.

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the organizing drive of Office Employees International Union and its affiliated local unions in this state; and be it further

Resolved, That unions representing production employees, recognizing the importance of unionization among office and clerical workers in the same firms, give all possible assistance to the Office Employees

International Union and its affiliated local unions in accomplishing this objective.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 342.

Oppose Truman Policy

Resolution No. 39—Presented by David Fishman, Aaron Latker, Sol Zelesnick of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Big business has forced our government to completely abandon the Roosevelt policy of Big Three Unity; and

Whereas, Big business, in order to carry through a reactionary foreign policy, can only do it through a drive against organized labor, as in the case of the Taft-Hartley law; and

Whereas, This policy is endangering the peace of the world; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to urge our President to return to the Roosevelt policy of Big Three unity and demand that our government stop aiding Greece and Turkey, where labor is not permitted to organize.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 371.

Oppose Race Discrimination by Employers

Resolution No. 40—Presented by David Fishman, Aaron Latker, and Sol Zelesnick of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Employers have used the policy of divide and rule to keep workers from organizing; and

Whereas, This policy has always been expressed in the form of discrimination against Negro and other minority workers; and

Whereas, If organized labor permits this discrimination by employers, it will react against the unions; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as protesting indiscriminate firing of minority workers by employers and governmental bodies; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention urge all unions to take similar action; and be it finally

Resolved, That all union agreements have a clause against discrimination in hiring.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 355.

Establishment of Department of Consumers' Cooperation

Resolution No. 41—Presented by Avis L. Ethridge et al of Winery, Distillery & Rectifiers Union No. 45, Fresno.

Whereas, The cost of living has risen and is continuing to rise faster than increases in wages, and labor so far has done little

to get the most purchasing power out of the dollars we earn; and

Whereas, One of the demonstrated tools which can be used by labor to control prices and quality of things they must buy is through the medium of consumer co-operatives; and

Whereas, The growth of consumer co-operatives in this country has proven successful in numerous lines of economic activity in lessening the spread between basic costs and the price consumers must pay; and

Whereas, Cooperatives, when organized and controlled by consumers, including members of organized labor, establish yardsticks of higher wages and better working conditions for other employers to follow; and

Whereas, The consumers' cooperative movement is one of the most vital steps in bringing full production and jobs for all in the United States; and

Whereas, The 1944 Convention of the American Federation of Labor unanimously adopted a recommendation of the Executive Committee to establish a Department of Consumers' Cooperation within the Federation in order to collect information and provide it to central bodies and local unions interested in learning how to set up study clubs and buying clubs, and how to manage consumer cooperatives; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor give serious consideration to the establishment of a Department of Consumers' Cooperation within the State Federation, with a full-time executive and necessary staff to parallel the work of the National Federation in assisting central bodies, local unions and union members to learn about cooperatives, or organize them, and to manage them; and that all publications of organized labor study and report to their members the nature and development of consumer cooperatives.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 349.

Organic Unity

Resolution No. 42—Presented by Toby Pechner of Central Labor Council of Marin County, San Rafael.

Whereas, We have witnessed the activities of the National Association of Manufacturers and other anti-labor forces, which, coupled with the lack of organic and working unity of labor, have resulted in the passage of many bills detrimental to the strength of the labor movement; and

Whereas, Labor in America is divided into many groups with no co-operative effort,

either politically or financially, to support legislation or candidates favorable to an American Labor Program; and

Whereas, It is only too apparent that if labor is to achieve its goal of promoting the interests of the working people of America, it is of immediate necessity that unification of all labor groups in the country be immediately accomplished; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor petition and demand that the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, with their International Unions; the Railroad Brotherhoods; and all Independent Unions, accomplish organic unity forthwith; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention implement these resolutions, and that the favorable action of the Convention be transmitted to the American Federation of Labor Convention in San Francisco during October, 1947.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 345.

Increased Participation in Federal Retirement Plan

Resolution No. 43—Presented by Toby Pechner of Central Labor Council of Marin County, San Rafael.

Whereas, The cost of living has practically doubled since the establishment of the National Social Security Program, which at that time was, by most people, deemed inadequate; and

Whereas, It eliminated many working people from receiving the benefits of the Social Security Program; and

Whereas, It is apparent that employment, particularly for older people, will become less as they attain the age of 60; and

Whereas, We believe that the Federal Retirement Plan is the only retirement plan that affords the average worker full protection from the first to the last day that he labors; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor take definite steps to the end that every person employed by private employers and employees of municipalities, who should desire to do so, shall be allowed to participate in the Federal Retirement Plan; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as favoring at least the retirement age of 60, and that the benefits be at least doubled; and be it further

Resolved, That the action of this Convention be transmitted to American Federation of Labor's officers for their approval and assistance; and be it finally

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor place this resolution as a

first order of business on their agenda for the coming year and through their Weekly News Letter enlighten their membership as to the action they are taking.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 371.

Wage Policy

Resolution No. 44—Presented by Walter Bidwell, Harrold Bowie and Frank Smith of State, County and Municipal Employees Union No. 14, Sonoma.

Whereas, It is becoming clear that this country is headed for an economic crisis, and this is the opinion of every responsible labor body in this country; and

Whereas, It has been the experience of organized labor in the past that a wage-cutting offensive is launched by Big Business even before a crisis unfolds; and

Whereas, During the past years labor has made the cost of living indexes the basis for additional wage increases, and in many cases has actually tied wage reviews to the movement of these indexes; and

Whereas, It is clear from the experience of the labor movement that wage increases have not been the reason for the rise in prices, such rises being based mainly on the demand for greater profit by Big Business; and

Whereas, Just as the rise in prices came before any wage increases, so there is a danger of wage-cuts coming as the first step in a general offensive by Big Business against the conditions of the working people; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor declare it to be the determination of labor to keep wage standards at their highest levels, regardless of the so-called movement of price indexes, and that it call upon labor to resist any wage-cutting offensive no matter from what source; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention call upon affiliates to negotiate wage conditions based upon the needs of the workers, and to avoid tying wages to the price indexes; and be it finally

Resolved, That this Convention serve notice upon Big Business that labor does not intend to shoulder the burdens of an economic crash which is being brought on by the headlong drive of Big Business for more and more profits.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 370.

Adequate Housing for Vets

Resolution No. 45—Presented by Walter Bidwell, Harrold Bowie and Frank Smith of State, County and Municipal Employees Union No. 14 of Sonoma.

Whereas, Despite all the promises made

to the veterans, the housing situation has become worse for them. According to a report by the California Senate Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy, only 16% of all permits issued for construction in the first quarter of 1947 were for housing and only 2.5% were for dwellings renting for \$50.00 per month or under; and

Whereas, The same committee has found that 307,000 veterans and their families are in immediate need of housing; and

Whereas, More and more priorities, set asides and subsidies are being withdrawn, thus making it harder for veterans to obtain housing; and

Whereas, The Government seems to have enough funds to make million dollar loans to such anti-labor governments as Greece and Turkey; and

Whereas, Practically every measure introduced to ease the housing situation for the vets in California has been pigeon-holed by the legislature despite all the pretty promises made by Governor Warren; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record demanding the immediate enactment of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill; and be it further

Resolved, That we go on record for the principle of the O'Gara Bills, defeated in the legislature, which called for appropriations based on revenue bonds which money would be loaned to local housing authorities for the erection of multiple dwellings with a rent ceiling of \$50.00; and be it further

Resolved, That we go on record for any and all necessary government construction of low-cost housing until the veterans' situation is alleviated; and be it finally

Resolved, That in order to guarantee action we will join with all organizations to sponsor an initiative petition for the above-mentioned purposes.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 364.

Anti-Labor Legislation Campaign

Resolution No. 46—Presented by Allan McNeil of Screen Story Analysts' Guild Union No. 1488, Hollywood.

Whereas, The drive against the labor movement has been intensified in the Congress and in the State Legislature in the form of vicious anti-labor legislation, and

Whereas, The drive has as its aim the complete destruction of organized labor, thus laying the groundwork for the return of the open shop of the past, and

Whereas, Such a drive can only be successfully challenged by the mobilization of every resource of the labor movement and

the full mobilization of the rank and file of all organized labor behind its representatives in this fight; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor pledge every financial and organizational resource of every affiliate in the fight against the anti-labor drive, and that it call upon every affiliate, every AFL organization and all other labor organizations to mobilize the full participation of every rank and file member to carry on this fight; and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention instruct the Executive Council and every Departmental Council of the AFL to undertake both legal and organizational challenges to every single anti-labor law already passed to the end of eliminating these laws from the statute books, and that it call upon the AFL to organize suitable national demonstrations of all organized labor against this anti-labor drive, particularly utilizing Labor Day for this purpose; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention establish a Liaison Committee, similar to that set up by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, for the purpose of planning joint activity with all other Labor organizations against the Taft-Hartley law and other state and national anti-labor legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention establish an Educational Committee to launch an extensive educational program on a community basis to acquaint the public with the threat to the civil liberties of all persons contained in the present anti-labor legislation; and be it finally

Resolved, That this Convention endorse the Political Action program of the Emergency Committee of the National AFL, as adopted July 9, 1947.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 363.

Unemployment

Resolution No. 47—Presented by Walter Bidwell, Harrold Bowie and Frank Smith of State, County and Municipal Employees Union No. 14, Sonoma.

Whereas, There is growing unemployment in the state, particularly among veterans, and the figures indicate that this problem is becoming serious; and

Whereas, It can be expected that unemployment will grow, especially if this country moves towards an economic crash; and

Whereas, Past experience of the labor movement dictates the need for action and organization by the labor movement to keep the unemployed close to labor and prevent a condition where the unemployed are used

to drive down high trade union standards; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon all affiliates to adopt practices to permit full membership for the unemployed members, and to set up some organization to unite the unemployed under their jurisdiction; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to study the unemployment problem and work out a public works program to give employment to the unemployed; and be it finally

Resolved, That this Convention declare that a shorter work week will make possible employment for a greater number of people, and urge all affiliates to take such a position in negotiations together with strong penalties against overtime practices.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 369.

Special Session of Legislature on Rent Control

Resolution No. 48—Presented by Maurice Howard of Screen Cartoonists Union No. 852, Hollywood.

Whereas, The recent changes in the rent control law leaves open the possibilities of abuses in the protection of renters against evictions and in the lifting of all ceilings in certain types of rentals; and

Whereas, The cost of living since the removal of OPA makes it impossible for the average family to stand any further drain on the family budget for increased rents; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor petition Governor Warren to call a special session of the State Legislature to establish effective rent control for the people of the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 364.

Establishment of Political Organization

Resolution No. 49—Presented by Maurice Howard of Screen Cartoonists Union No. 852, Hollywood.

Whereas, The fact that the recent vicious anti-labor legislation was passed by a selfish minority; and

Whereas, The purpose of said legislation is the destruction of the labor movement; and

Whereas, Said anti-labor legislation is indicative of the active organized participation of the enemies of labor in politics; and

Whereas, The failure to block said legislation is indicative of the lack of effective

political organization on the part of labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor petition the American Federation of Labor at its convention in October to set up an active political organization in the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That said political organization shall have its grass roots based in the local unions of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 363.

Elimination of Racial Discrimination in Housing

Resolution No. 50—Presented by Maurice Howard of Screen Cartoonists Union No. 852, Hollywood.

Whereas, The difficulty in getting housing is an obvious fact; and

Whereas, The practice of denying housing to citizens, because of race or color is un-American, undemocratic and against the principles of our Bill of Rights; and

Whereas, Such practices create segregation and slums, which are detrimental to the health and welfare of the citizens in our country; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record recommending that no Federal or State funds for housing be appropriated for any town, city or county in the State of California if discrimination is used against any citizen because of race, color or creed in obtaining housing; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor Convention go on record demanding that all restrictive covenants be outlawed by all state and federal agencies.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 355, 358.

Equal Rights for Women

Resolution No. 51—Presented by Maurice Howard of Screen Cartoonists Union No. 852, Hollywood.

Whereas, Many employers are taking advantage of the post-war unemployment to discriminate against minorities; and

Whereas, Many women are being increasingly laid off in favor of men or downgraded to less remunerative jobs; and

Whereas, This discrimination is not based on ability but solely because of sex; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposing any discrimination against women either as to

their right to jobs, their right to equal pay and their right to promotion to higher classifications on the basis of seniority and ability; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention recommend that all Central Labor bodies set up committees to carry out the policy of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 349.

Examination for Clerk-Carrier

Resolution No. 52—Presented by John I. Condon, Sam Landis, and Robert C. Ryan of National Federation of Post Office Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, The efficient, economical and equitable operation of the San Francisco Post Office requires the employment of classified civil service personnel to the greatest possible extent; and

Whereas, The emergency that existed during the recent war which did necessitate the employment of thousands of Indefinite War Service employees has long since ended; and

Whereas, Conditions in the San Francisco Post Office have now reached a degree of normalcy comparable to that of many other offices throughout the country where civil service examinations have been held and appointments made from the resulting eligible list to replace Indefinite War Service employees with permanent classified employees; and

Whereas, The holding of a civil service examination for positions in the San Francisco Post Office would provide permanent employment for several hundred deserving veterans of the recent war and bolster the morale of the personnel by affording all employees substantial security of tenure; and

Whereas, There has been no civil service examination for the positions of clerk or carrier held in San Francisco in the past twelve (12) years (or since 1935); and

Whereas, The holding of such an examination to fill existing vacancies in the San Francisco Post Office has been unjustifiably postponed or delayed for alleged reasons which are difficult to understand and which do not appear valid; and

Whereas, Local 2, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, San Francisco, California, in conjunction with interested veterans' organizations and with Golden Gate Branch 214, National Association of Letter Carriers, San Francisco, has made every effort to obtain the holding of a civil service examination for positions in the San Francisco Post Office, and personally met

or communicated with the following gentlemen, all to no avail:

Honorable William H. McCarthy, Postmaster, San Francisco

Honorable Jesse M. Donaldson, First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

Honorable Harry B. Mitchell, President, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Honorable Leo E. George, President, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sheridan Downey, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

Honorable William F. Knowland, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.

Honorable Richard J. Welch, Representative in Congress, Washington, D. C.

Honorable Franck R. Havenner, Representative in Congress, Washington, D. C.

San Francisco Labor Council of A. F. of L. Unions;

and so, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to take the necessary steps to impress the governmental officials concerned with the desirability of immediately holding civil service examinations for Clerk-Carrier in San Francisco; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to all California Congressmen and Senators, to Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan, to First Assistant Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson, and to President Harry B. Mitchell of the United States Civil Service Commission, urging each and all of the above to exert every legitimate means within their power to bring about the immediate holding of a civil service examination to fill the hundreds of vacant classified positions now existing in the San Francisco Post Office; and be it finally

Resolved, That each recipient of a copy of this Resolution be respectfully requested to advise Local 2, National Federation of Post Office Clerks of San Francisco, California, of whatever action it may have been pleased to take with respect to the requests hereinabove contained.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 365.

Support of Central Valley Project 160-Acre Limitation

Resolution No. 53—Presented by Cleties Dunham of Butte County Central Labor Council, Oroville.

Whereas, The State AFL and many local unions have supported the Central Valley Project, including the 160-acre limitation, to

protect small farmers and homesteaders from the rapacious land companies; and

Whereas, The 160-acre limitation is still in danger because of the manipulations of the banks and land offices, whose influence extends into Sacramento as well as Washington; and

Whereas, The prosperity and well-being of California depend greatly on an adequate water supply not only for the farmers but for all communities; and

Whereas, The farmers need the wholehearted support of labor to obtain a good water supply system, at low rates, maintenance of the 160-acre limit, and to defeat the various laws which strike at their well-being; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for the 160-acre limitation for Central Valley Project; and be it further

Resolved, That we back and encourage all water conservation districts; and be it further

Resolved, That we vigorously call for the defeat of the bills introduced in the Legislature in Sacramento which would in effect abolish the 160-acre limit; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the State and National Government to appropriate sufficient funds to carry out a real water conservation program that would provide water at low rates to all the farmers; and be it finally

Resolved, That we direct the Secretary to have the legislative department take the necessary steps to accomplish the above program.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 366.

Recall of Senator Knowland

Resolution No. 54—Presented by J. P. Malone et al of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

Whereas, The trade union workers of California have been victimized by an avalanche of unprecedented restrictive and punitive labor legislation, conceived in hysteria, and designed to destroy their free trade unions; and

Whereas, The overall economy and democratic fabric of the nation is seriously threatened by virtue of the many unconstitutional provisions of these acts; and

Whereas, The incumbent United States Senator from California, William F. Knowland, has rendered great disservice to the people of this state by his advocacy of such class legislation; and

Whereas, Senator Knowland, while campaigning throughout the state for election, hypocritically posed as a friend of organ-

ized labor in order to gain this high office of trust which he has so shamelessly dishonored; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor invoke the procedure of recall as provided in Article XXIII of the Constitution of the State of California (as amended) adopted October 10, 1911, and urge its many affiliated local unions to work towards the application of this democratic process.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 374.

Union Athletic Program

Resolution No. 55—Presented by J. P. Malone et al of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

Whereas, Public opinion of labor has been grossly injured by a vicious campaign of propaganda and villification inspired by a small but economically powerful group of industrial bigots; and

Whereas, Organized labor realizes the unfair and unjust position they presently occupy and must design a course of action to efface the distorted picture built up in the public mind; and

Whereas, Amateur sports, which are so typically American, have always created good will and favorable publicity for industries where these "off the job" activities have been encouraged; and

Whereas, Organized labor is a mighty group which has within its ranks the potentials requisite to building and sustaining the champions in all fields of amateur sports and whose prowess and good sportsmanship would redound creditably to the A. F. of L. trade union movement in California; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor encourage the promotion of amateur athletic activities by the many affiliated local unions and that the Executive Council of this Federation prepare plans to most effectively co-ordinate this endeavor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 342.

Ban Individual Political Endorsements By Federation Officials

Resolution No. 56—Presented by J. P. Malone et al of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor at its convention held in San Francisco, June 17 to 21, 1946, unanimously endorsed the candidacy of Will Rogers, Jr., for United States Senator; and

Whereas, The thousands of trade union workers throughout this state were exhorted to work for the election of the candidate

whom their delegates had chosen as best fitted to represent the trade union workers of California; and

Whereas, Subsequent to the unopposed endorsement of Will Rogers by this Federation, the principal officer of this Federation, unwilling to compromise his political activities and keep in harmony with the preponderant majority of the organization which had so highly honored him, publicly endorsed the incumbent William F. Knowland, and employed the prestige of his office to further his personal desires; and

Whereas, The confusion created in the minds of the workers by this indiscreet action resulted in the election of Senator Knowland, whose anti-labor record was well known to every responsible leader of labor throughout the state and whose record as a member of the 80th Congress of the United States stamps him as one of labor's most bitter and implacable antagonists; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor subscribe to the proposition that Article XV of the Federation Constitution be amended to provide that no officer of this Federation shall be permitted to use his official title in connection with his endorsement of any candidate for public office who has not received the endorsement of this Federation.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
For Convention action, see page 325.

Referendum on SB 1493

Resolution No. 57—Presented by R. J. Picard et al of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Southgate.

Whereas, The so-called jurisdictional strike bill SB 1493 is now a law in the State of California; and

Whereas, SB 1493 is just as vicious a law as the Taft-Hartley (Slave Bill); and

Whereas, We believe labor unions cannot function or exist under this law; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor sponsor and promote through its affiliated organizations a petition to repeal this law; and be it further

Resolved, That this petition be submitted to the voters of California for consideration, and that the Law and Legislative Committee go into action at once for the purpose of carrying this to a successful conclusion.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 358.

6-Hour Day and 30-Hour Week

Resolution No. 58—Presented by R. J. Picard et al of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Southgate.

Whereas, Experience has shown that only during a war have our members been fully employed; and

Whereas, It is generally conceded by economists and authorities that unemployment may be upon us in the not too distant future, and that due to technological improvements more work is accomplished with fewer men, thus causing fewer jobs; and

Whereas, At the last American Federation of Labor Convention held at Chicago, Illinois, and the previous one held in New Orleans, Louisiana, due cognizance and recognition were given to the problem of employment in the affiliated A. F. of L. Unions, and the delegates to those conventions recorded themselves in favor of working toward the goal of a six-hour day and thirty-hour week; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge all of its affiliated organizations to work towards the goal of a six-hour day and thirty-hour work week, establishing same wherever it is practical and feasible.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 342.

Double Time for Overtime

Resolution No. 59—Presented by R. J. Picard et al of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Southgate.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has recorded themselves as working toward the goal of a thirty-hour week; and

Whereas, It has always been the policy of the California State Federation of Labor to maintain a high standard of conditions; and

Whereas, Some of the local unions are advocating the continuing of time and one-half for overtime; and

Whereas, In order to discourage the working of overtime, as it was a wartime measure only; and

Whereas, Some local unions recently have consummated agreements containing provisions for time and one-half for overtime, thereby setting a precedent whereby other local unions find it difficult, if not impossible, to maintain the condition of double time for overtime they have so steadfastly fought for and maintained in the past; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as advocating that all overtime be at the rate of double time.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 342.

Reduction of Minimum Retiring Age

Resolution No. 60—Presented by R. J.

Picard et al of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Southgate.

Whereas, Under the Federal Social Security plan the minimum retiring age is sixty-five; and

Whereas, Due to the strenuous nature of our work and the fast pace set by industry in general in this industrial age, very few members even live long enough to participate in this federal old age benefit; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the reducing of the minimum age to fifty-five years, and that the California State Federation of Labor work toward this end.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 329.

Repeal of Taft-Hartley Law

Resolution No. 61—Presented by R. J. Picard et al of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Southgate.

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley (Slave Bill) now enacted into law is an act of persecution; and

Whereas, It takes away the rights of the working people to organize into democratic trade unions; and

Whereas, It will not serve the interests of collective bargaining; and

Whereas, This law takes away the right of unions to function properly; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to use all of its resources to have this Taft-Hartley (Slave Bill) repealed.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 363.

Oppose Truman Doctrine

Resolution No. 62—Presented by W. J. Hill et al of Carpenters Union No. 634 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The present so-called bi-partisan policy of the United States Government is a complete repudiation of the United Nations as conceived and launched by our late great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt; and

Whereas, This policy was hatched in the same nest as was the Taft-Hartley bill, and formulated and sponsored by Standard Oil, Du Pont, U. S. Steel and other monopoly capital groups; and

Whereas, This policy of by-passing the United Nations is sending billions of American dollars to bolster kings, dictators and other anti-democratic elements in Greece, Turkey, China, and, apparently, wherever a vestige of fascism remains; and

Whereas, This policy cannot fail to lead

to war, a war which all experts concede will be the most ghastly in all history; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor demand that the U. S. Government reshape its foreign policy to conform to the spirit of the United Nations.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 371.

Permanente Health Plan Coverage

Resolution No. 63—Presented by Harry Akers et al of Milk Wagon Drivers Union No. 302, Oakland.

Whereas, Labor's legislative program includes support of compulsory prepaid hospital and medical care on a state or national level; and

Whereas, While working for the passage of such legislation, many of us deem it advisable to protect ourselves and our families in cases of sickness through voluntary prepaid hospital and medical plans; and

Whereas, Our local union has found that the reimbursement plans offered by insurance and other organizations are not adequate to meet the medical and hospital needs of our members; and

Whereas, As a result of thorough investigation, a large number of our members enrolled in the Permanente Health Plan; and

Whereas, Our experience with this plan in the past two years has proven to us that this plan offers better and more progressive medical care than our members could secure otherwise and that the rates of the plan are reasonable; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend to the affiliated locals in the areas where the Permanente Health Plan is in operation, to acquaint themselves with the benefits of the Permanente Health Plan with the view of working out the necessary organization plans for covering their members with the plan.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 347.

Resolution No. 64—(Withdrawn by sponsors.)

Ban Individual Use of Federation Endorsement of Political Candidates

Resolution No. 65—Presented by Albert L. King et al of Painters Union No. 127, Oakland.

Whereas, In recent local, state and federal elections many districts have been greatly embarrassed by actions of certain officers of the California State Federation of Labor in using the name of the Federa-

tion to further their own personal ambitions; and

Whereas, The use of such office for said personal gains is not to the best interests of organized labor; and

Whereas, We feel that each and every individual has the given rights to follow the dictates of his own conscience insofar as political ambition is concerned; and

Whereas, We feel that using the name of the California State Federation of Labor without due regard to the wishes of those members who are per capita tax members of the Federation is not consistent with the high ideals of organized labor as a whole; and

Whereas, Such action tends to confuse and bewilder the rank and file member, thereby causing confusion and consternation resulting in the defeat of candidates favorable to labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor determine that no officer of the California State Federation of Labor in any of his own personal aggrandizements be allowed to use the name of the Federation without first securing permission of the majority members of the Executive Board of the Federation; and be it further

Resolved, That any Central Labor Council or Building Trades Council affiliated with the State Federation of Labor may file charges against such officers; and be it further

Resolved, That upon the receipt of such charges, the Secretary shall immediately call a special meeting of the Executive Board of the Federation to hear said charges; and be it further

Resolved, That upon a majority of the Board at said special called meeting finding that the said officer of the Federation has used the name of the Federation wrongly, the Board shall have the power to remove said officer from office; and be it further

Resolved, That upon removal the Executive shall be empowered to appoint any member of any affiliated local union to serve the balance of the unexpired term.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
For Convention action, see page 325.

Pensions for Public Utility Employees

Resolution No. 66—Presented by George Harris of National Organization of Masters, Mates & Pilots Union No. 40, San Francisco.

Whereas, There are some public utilities subject to rate adjustments by the Public Utilities Commission of California which have established pension systems for employees which were or are not subject to

payroll deductions from employees' pay checks; and

Whereas, The cost of such pension systems have been for many years considered by the Commission as a part of the necessary expense in the conduct of the service rendered by the utilities having such pension systems; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby authorize and instruct its Legislative Representative to use his best endeavor to secure legislation requiring all public utilities subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission which do not have pension system for their employees to establish such systems without payroll deductions.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 339.

Funeral Expenses in Disability Cases

Resolution No. 67—Presented by George Harris of National Organization of Masters, Mates & Pilots Union No. 40 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The laws governing the California Department of Employment, Disability Section, provide for payment of twenty (\$20.00) dollars per week to sick or disabled employees entitled to its benefits up to a total of four hundred and twenty (\$420.00) dollars; and

Whereas, If an employee entitled to such benefit is sick or disabled until the entire amount is paid there is no question about his or her right to the entire amount; and

Whereas, If an employee dies while the payments are being made, such payments cease after death, when in many cases the heavy burden of funeral expenses must be met; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby authorize and instruct its Legislative Representative to use his best endeavor to secure legislation that will authorize payment of the balance of the full amount payable, in case of sickness or disability, to defray funeral expenses, in the event of the death of employee while disability payments are being made.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 339.

Support Public Power Development

Resolution No. 68—Presented by George Mitchell of Electrical Workers Union No. 332 of San Jose.

Whereas, Power in cheap and abundant amounts is available wherever reservoirs of sufficient height are constructed and is a basic part of all western reclamation projects planned by the Department of the In-

terior: the Central Valleys Project in California; the Colorado River Basin serving southern California; the Columbia River development expanding the Bonneville Power Administration facilities; and

Whereas, In the Central Valleys Project and its auxiliary reservoirs, power is needed first to complete the projects themselves, second to enable farmers to pump water from canals to their lands, third for cities, irrigation and utility districts to distribute at low cost for business and community growth; and

Whereas, Appropriations for public construction of power plants and transmission lines are vital to wide and cheap distribution of public power at the same time providing revenues to lower irrigation costs and apply to liquidating the cost of the entire reclamation project; and

Whereas, It has been successfully shown that Municipal Utility Districts save farmers, industrial, commercial and domestic power and light consumers substantial sums in comparison with individual arrangements with private utilities; and

Whereas, Private power monopolies have succeeded in obtaining cuts in Congressional appropriations for western reclamation projects, preventing construction of power generating reservoirs, obstructing public power installations and transmission lines, and thereby impeding western agricultural and industrial expansion such as the mining and manufacturing of western phosphate fertilizer deposits, 60 per cent of the nation's supply; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record

1. To give all possible support for full power development of all western Reclamation Projects including public installations, stand-by plants, and transmission lines
2. To protest Congressional cuts to prevent such development
3. To give full cooperation to communities desiring to form municipal utility districts
4. To join with other labor, farm, veteran, cooperative and business groups in giving financial and organizational support to the Central Valley Project . . . including its program for public power production and distribution at low cost.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 342.

United AFL-CIO Political Committees

Resolution No. 69—Presented by S. E. Rockwell et al of Electrical Workers Union No. B-595, Oakland.

Whereas, One of the major tasks with which organized labor is confronted is the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Slave Labor Act; and

Whereas, To achieve the repeal of this act will require the united effort of all sections of organized labor and its friends in electing representatives to Congress who will vote to repeal this act; therefore be it

Whereas, At the last municipal election in Oakland, a united front of all labor, A. F. of L., CIO, and the Railroad Unions, won a splendid victory; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to communicate with all Central Labor Unions in California, asking them to organize united committees of A. F. of L., CIO, and independent unions and prepare a program of political action for the next Congressional election.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 366, 363.

Support of Union-Made Goods

Resolution No. 70—Presented by W. J. Hill et al of Carpenters Union No. 634 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The purchase of union-made goods increases the use of union labor, its membership and solidarity; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to urge its affiliated organizations to use all possible means to have their members purchase union-made goods and labor; and be it further

Resolved, That a campaign be launched to spread information as to where and how to purchase union-made goods and labor, and that a facsimile of all union labels be published in all union publications, and that a list, in bold type, of all business firms who sell union-made goods be placed in all meeting places and halls of affiliated organizations.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 342.

Abolish Racial Discrimination

Resolution No. 71—Presented by W. J. Hill et al of Carpenters Union No. 634 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has reaffirmed again and again that equal membership in organized labor shall be open to all without regard to color or nationality; and

Whereas, Many employers now find it possible to discriminate against Negroes and other minorities, both in private and governmental employment; and

Whereas, Such practices tend to create a reservoir of labor, rapidly becoming a

weapon in the hands of the employer to destroy all the gains achieved by labor over many years of struggle; and

Whereas, We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that all affiliates of this Federation live up to the avowed policy of non-discrimination, and that a struggle be put into effect for the right to work for all, irrespective of race, creed or color.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 355.

Oppose Military Conscription

Resolution No. 72—Presented by W. J. Hill et al of Carpenters Union No. 634 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has in the past opposed military conscription in peacetime; and

Whereas, A bill preparing this nation for the compulsory conscription of American youth for military training has been reported out of Congressional Committee without a dissenting vote; and

Whereas, Conscription is unilateral action, and thus threatens the United Nations and all efforts towards world co-operation; and

Whereas, Conscription is no protection as it is based on obsolete notions of warfare and has little relevance to the atomic age; and

Whereas, Conscription follows the disastrous pattern of European militarism; and

Whereas, Conscription would regiment our youth and expose them to the dangers of barracks life at a most crucial and impressionable period in their lives; and

Whereas, Conscription would establish an undemocratic system aimed at unquestioning obedience to military authority and constitute a totalitarian threat to religion, education, labor and business; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being opposed to all bills aiming at the conscription of American youth in peacetime.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 373.

6-Hour Day, 5-Day Week

Resolution No. 73—Presented by W. J. Hill et al of Carpenters Union No. 634 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, There is a marked national increase in unemployment, heralding a new

economic disaster worse than our last depression; and

Whereas, Shorter hours of work contribute to greater employment and higher wage standards and the pursuit of happiness of the workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for the six-hour day and a five-day week; and be it further

Resolved, That machinery be established to put the objects of this resolution into practice and effect as soon as possible, and that a copy of this resolution be sent for concurrence to every affiliate of the State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 342.

Uniform Political Program

Resolution No. 74—Presented by W. J. Hill et al of Carpenters and Joiners of America Union No. 634, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley slave bill was passed to a great extent as a result of organized labor lacking in political forms for unified expression at the polls; and

Whereas, The above was responsible in great measure for the passivity of labor in the last and previous election campaigns; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record calling upon the National Convention of the A. F. of L. to institute a uniform national political organization for the membership of the A. F. of L. in order to make use of the full potential of the A. F. of L. at the ballot box.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 363.

Unity of Labor Organizations

Resolution No. 75—Presented by W. J. Hill et al of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 634, Los Angeles, and Rene Battaglini et al of Cooks Union No. 44 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The first meeting to discuss organic unity by William Green of the A. F. of L. and Philip Murray of the CIO was looked upon by millions of people as the first step in the direction of having a united powerful trade union movement to help labor's rights and make its contributions to the well-being of the country; and

Whereas, It would have been practically impossible for the National Manufacturers Association and the Chamber of Commerce to have put through the Taft-Hartley bill, had there been a united labor movement; and

Whereas, Unless there is a united labor movement established, we can look for

further defeats and even complete destruction of all unions in America; and

Whereas, Now more than ever must organic unity be attained, not only on the basis of individual unions re-affiliating to the A. F. of L., but on the basis of calling together the heads of the A. F. of L., the CIO, the Railroad Brotherhoods and all other labor, regardless of affiliation, based on representation in proportion to its membership; and

Whereas, At such a convention there could be the broadest discussion of the numerous methods and details necessary to have organic unity of labor in America; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record calling for the convening of a meeting of the representatives of the A. F. of L., CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods for the purpose of issuing a call for a national convention of labor unions, and that delegates or representatives be chosen on a fair and equal basis.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 373.

Housing Program Initiative

Resolution No. 76—Presented by W. J. Hill et al of Carpenters Union No. 634 of Los Angeles; Earle E. Thomas and William H. Knight, Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California Senate Committee on Governmental Efficiency has found that 307,000 veterans and their families are in immediate need of housing in this state; and

Whereas, Hundreds of thousands of other families are in need of housing in the State of California; and

Whereas, Unemployment in the building trades, always a dangerous indication of economic crash to come, is on the up-trend, bringing with it an ever-widening wave of unemployment in other trades and industries; and

Whereas, The 80th Congress has emasculated the legislation and agencies concerned with housing; and

Whereas, The California Legislature has pigeon-holed or vetoed almost all measures intended to ease the housing situation in this state; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as supporting the principles of the O'Gara Bills defeated by the state legislature in Sacramento, calling for appropriations based on revenue bonds to raise money to loan the local housing authorities for the building of multiple housing; and be it further

Resolved, That to guarantee action we

will join with other organizations to sponsor an initiative petition to place such measure on the ballot.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 344.

Grading State Employees

Resolution No. 77—Presented by A. E. Pierson and Ronald Seed of State, County and Municipal Employees Union No. 375, Sacramento.

Whereas, At the present time, state workers are rated on a "performance record" made up annually by the supervising foreman, which is the so-called "Merit System"; and

Whereas, We find this system to be unfair, unjust and subject to the personal disposition of the bosses, and therefore directly in opposition to the fundamental principle of civil service; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to do all possible to abolish this unfair law and to make simple seniority the basis for grading state workers.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 339

Organization of Agricultural Labor

Resolution No. 78—Presented by Hank Hasiwar and Venus Lewis, National Farm Labor Union No. 213, Fresno; Paul Olivette, National Farm Labor Union No. 208, Salinas, and H. A. Rahim, National Farm Labor Union Local 209, Marysville.

Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, approximately one year ago, chartered a new national union known as the National Farm Labor Union, A. F. of L.; and

Whereas, The last convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Chicago in October, 1946, unanimously endorsed the National Farm Labor Union's organizing program for the workers on the ranches and the plantations; and

Whereas, Past conventions of the California State Federation of Labor have assisted in the organization of agricultural workers both morally and financially, and have long ago established a tradition in favor of agricultural organization; and

Whereas, The National Farm Labor Union is conducting a vigorous program of organization in the State of California and has established functioning and active local unions in such areas as Northern California around Marysville and Gridley, in the San Joaquin Valley throughout the major part of Fresno County, in Kern County with particular emphasis on the 22,000 acre

Di Giorgio Fruit Ranch and throughout the entire Salinas Valley; and

Whereas, The State Federation of Labor and various Central Labor Councils located in Salinas, Bakersfield, Marysville and Fresno have given the National Farm Labor Union's organizing program substantial moral and financial assistance such that it has made all present organization possible; and

Whereas, The National Farm Labor Union, A. F. of L., in the State of California is bending every possible effort to bring trade unionism to the agricultural workers with the purpose of not only benefiting the economic conditions of the agricultural workers but also strengthening the entire California labor movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to support and endorse the endeavor to organize the 250,000 agricultural workers within the State of California; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Councils affiliated with the American Federation of Labor continue and extend their financial and moral aid to the program of the National Farm Union, A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 344

Disposal of Farm Labor Camps

Resolution No. 79—Presented by Hank Hasiwar and Venus Lewis, National Farm Labor Union No. 213, Fresno; Paul Olivette, National Farm Labor Union No. 208, Salinas, and H. A. Rahim, National Farm Labor Union Local 209, Marysville.

Whereas, The federal government has ordered 20,000 farm laborers and their families to leave the government farm labor camps by September 30, 1947, of this year; and

Whereas, This condition will force many people to live once again in the ditch banks and under the trees, bringing about another "Grapes of Wrath" and thus blackening once again in the nation's eyes the reputation of every decent and well-meaning resident of the State of California; and

Whereas, The removal of these thousands of people will mean the loss of homes to people who have been establishing themselves as permanent residents of the various California communities and will also mean the impairment of health to all these people concerned as well as to many Californians; and

Whereas, The loss of homes will force thousands of children from schools and subject them to a life with a future even more

dismal than their parents; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary of Agriculture that the sale of these camps should be immediately available at a fair and reasonable price to the families who live within them; and be it further

Resolved, That where the purchase of these camps on the part of the workers is financially impossible, arrangements are to be made within the community where they are located for the purchase of these camps by a tripartite relationship of the farmer, the trade unions, and the public.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 342.

Increase Income Tax Exemptions

Resolution No. 80—Presented by Robert H. Judson and George Smoot, Santa Clara County Building and Construction Trades Council, and Anthony Agrillo and LeRoy Pette, Santa Clara County Central Labor Council, San Jose.

Whereas, The take-home pay of the average American workman in the lower pay brackets is affected by the present tax structure to such an extent that he is unable to maintain a decent standard of living; and

Whereas, The sound principle of taxation that levies should be on the basis of ability to pay requires, under these circumstances, raising the amount of the basic exemptions set forth in the Federal Income Tax Law; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for the procuring of exemptions under said law as follows:

\$1,000 for a single person,

\$2,000 for a man and wife, and

\$750 for each additional dependent.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 347.

Social Security Liberalization

Resolution No. 81—Presented by Robert H. Judson and George Smoot, Santa Clara County Building and Construction Trades Council, and Anthony Agrillo and LeRoy Pette, Santa Clara County Central Labor Council, San Jose.

Whereas, The trend of economic conditions is such that a greater number of men and women are being compelled to retire at the age of 60 than heretofore; and

Whereas, The ever-increasing cost of living and the diminishing value of the dollar require an adjustment in the minimum and maximum benefits of the Social Security Act, as well as in the amount an annuitant

may earn in covered employment; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor favor the reduction of the retirement age under the Social Security Act from 65 to 60 years;; that the minimum benefits under said Act be increased from \$10 to \$30, that the maximum benefits be increased from \$85 to \$120 per month, and that an annuitant be allowed to earn the sum of \$60 per month in covered employment to supplement such annuity; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as endorsing legislation to accomplish these objectives and pledging an active campaign to secure the enactment of such legislation into law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 330.

Request for Immediate Enactment of Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill

Resolution No. 82—Presented by Thelma Bearman, Nina Indman and Lillian Gross Young of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 558, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The housing situation is deplorable; and

Whereas, Neither the state nor the federal government has enacted legislation to alleviate this situation; and

Whereas, Veterans and their families, as a result of the war's end, now find themselves homeless; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record demanding the immediate enactment of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill; and be it further

Resolved, That we go on record demanding that the government construct emergency low cost housing; and be it finally

Resolved, That we actively join other organizations to see that immediate action be taken.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 364.

Planning Projects for Unemployed

Resolution No. 83—Presented by Thelma Bearman, Nina Indman and Lillian Gross Young of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 558, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The unemployment in this state is increasing; and

Whereas, This situation is expected to get worse instead of better; and

Whereas, The unemployed, in order to survive, may bring down the high union standards for which the unions have fought many hard battles; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of

Labor elect a special committee at this convention to study the serious problem and to prepare projects whereby the unemployed may gain employment.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 369.

Condemnation of Federation Officials

Resolution No. 84—Presented by Thelma Bearman, Nina Indman and Lillian Gross Young of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 558, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Leaders of the AFL such as Haggerty and Real backed Warren, Knowland, Tenney and Poulson, all of whom have confused vital issues of the day and have been instrumental in enacting anti-labor measures; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does not consider these union leaders to be trustworthy, and that we consider Knowland, Warren, Tenney and Poulson and those of their ilk as enemies of labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 372.

End Racial Discrimination

Resolution No. 85—Presented by Thelma Bearman, Nina Indman and Lillian Gross Young of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 558, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The lynchings in the south are continuing; and

Whereas, The FEPC was killed both on a federal and state basis; and

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley Bill has also implemented this attack on minority peoples; and

Whereas, Any attack on minority groups is an attack on labor as a whole; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to support all efforts to end discrimination, and to engage in activities to pass an anti-lynching bill and FEPC.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 353.

Political Action by Labor

Resolution No. 86—Presented by Thelma Bearman, Nina Indman and Lillian Gross Young of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 558, Los Angeles.

Whereas, We must now reconsider our policies in the field of political action; and

Whereas, Many Democratic Party candidates have supported anti-labor measures, such as the Taft-Hartley Act and the "Hot Cargo" Act; and

Whereas, The reactionaries have embarked upon an offensive against labor; and

Whereas, In order to combat this, labor

must unite with and take the lead in fighting for veterans' demands, rights of the Negro people, the farmers, youth, and all sections of the population with whom we have a common interest; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor inform Jack Tenney, with his disruptive committee, and Governor Warren for permitting the "Hot Cargo" Bill to become law without leading an effective fight against it, that we, the AFL membership, realize the anti-labor role they are playing; and be it finally

Resolved, That we go on record for the calling of some meeting of all labor, not only to defend and strengthen the position of organized labor, but to prepare ourselves and the country for the 1948 elections.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 363.

United Political Activity by Labor

Resolution No. 87—Presented by Thelma Bearman, Nina Indman and Lillian Gross Young of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 558, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Democratic and Republican parties have enacted restrictive and vicious policies and legislation against labor (i.e., Taft-Hartley Bill, "Hot Cargo" Bill); and

Whereas, These policies will inevitably lead to discrimination, lower wages, longer working hours, and attack the rights of labor which have been established in the American democratic tradition; and

Whereas, These enactments have shown that labor has very little influence and representation in the political life of our country; and

Whereas, It is inevitable that these policies will result in control of our political economy by Big Business; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that the AFL must join with farmers, white collar workers and small business men, to promote and engage in independent political action to elect candidates to office in the 1948 campaign who will enact legislation which will promote the interests and welfare of the people.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 363.

Support of Veterans' Organizations

Resolution No. 88—Presented by Thelma Bearman, Nina Indman and Lillian Gross Young of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 558, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Some of labor's strongest supporters are veterans; and

Whereas, These veterans who are asso-

ciated with veterans' organizations are also union members; and

Whereas, Many veterans' organizations, such as the American Veterans Committee, opposed the Taft-Hartley Bill, which was designed to smash labor unions; and

Whereas, Veterans' organizations are in need of support from allied groups to help them obtain increased subsistence allowances for married and single ex-service men, bonuses and cash terminal leave payments; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in support of the demands of those veterans' organizations who are labor's allies; and be it finally

Resolved, That a special veterans' committee be set up to further unite veterans' organizations with our unions in our fight to benefit the majority of people.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 365.

Resist Wage Cuts

Resolution No. 89—Presented by Thelma Bearman, Nina Indman and Lillian Gross Young of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 558, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The cost of living has increased; and

Whereas, Wages are not commensurate with prices; and

Whereas, Labor experts predict a depression in the near future; and

Whereas, During such a depression, the employers attempt to lower wages below the cost of living; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record resisting all wage cuts and maintaining the highest wage standards; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention call upon all affiliates to negotiate for wages which will be based upon the workers' needs and not upon the price indices.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 370.

Prohibition of Personal Political Endorsements by Federation Officials

Resolution No. 90—Presented by Robert S. Ash, Central Labor Council of Alameda County; Eddie Maney, Laundry Workers Local 2; Robert A. Franklin, Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 823, Hayward; Joe W. Chaudet, Central Labor Council of Alameda County; Herbert Hewitt, Printing Specialties No. 382; Charles A. Omstead, Retail Food Clerks No. 870; Don M. Witt, Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141; John P. Peregoy, Construction and General Labor-

ers Local No. 304; J. C. Reynolds, Alameda County Building Trades Council.

Whereas, In the past years the California State Federation of Labor has on occasions, either in convention, in political conference, or by action of the Federation's Executive Council, made political endorsements of candidates for State and National political offices; and

Whereas, These endorsements have been made by a majority vote of those present at said convention, conference, or Executive Council meeting; and

Whereas, On several occasions elected officers of the California State Federation of Labor have endorsed and actively supported political candidates contrary to the decision of the Federation and by their actions have brought no end of embarrassment to the Federation; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor amend the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor by adding a new Article to be titled, "Political Activities of Federation Officers" as follows:

"No officer elected or appointed of this Federation shall endorse or support any candidate for political office who is running for office in opposition to a political candidate endorsed by the Federation in convention or conference or by the Executive Council except under the following condition: Any Federation officer who is opposed to the endorsement of a candidate by the Federation, shall so inform the convention, conference, or Executive Council, at the time of the Federation's endorsement. Any officer of the Federation endorsing a candidate for political office contrary to the Federation's endorsement shall not be permitted to use his official title as an officer of the Federation in making such an endorsement. If his title as an officer of the Federation is used without his consent, he will then issue a signed statement to the press, radio, political committee, or any other organization denying the endorsement as an officer of the Federation and shall furnish a notarized copy of his denial statement to the Secretary of the Federation along with his written permission for the use of such statement by anyone for any purpose. The Secretary shall then forward a copy of the statement to all Central Labor bodies in the State who shall if they wish release said statement in the press or radio or purchase advertising space in the press or radio time for the purpose of getting such denial before the public. Any officer of the Federation violating this sec-

tion shall be subject to removal upon filing of charges with the Federation in accordance with the provisions of this constitution."

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
For Convention action, see page 325.

Compensation from Date of Injury

Resolution No. 91—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The present provisions of the California Workmen's Compensation Law provides that an injured worker is not entitled to compensation until the eighth day after the injury; and

Whereas, This delay in payment of compensation until the eighth day after the injury works a definite hardship on the worker and his family who depend upon the weekly pay check for their subsistence; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor pledge the renewed efforts of the Federation to obtain the necessary changes in the Workmen's Compensation Law so that all workers will receive compensation from the date of the industrial injury.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 340.

Organization of Legislative League

Resolution No. 92—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The actions of the California State Legislature and the National Congress vitally affect the welfare of the members of organized labor; and

Whereas, The mixture of political endorsements and dissemination of political information along with the regular trade union activities of the Federation has not been too satisfactory and has caused considerable friction within the Federation; and

Whereas, The need for the organization of a separate state A. F. of L. body for the purpose of making political endorsements, disseminating political information and the investigation of political candidates is here; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as instructing the Executive Council to organize a California A. F. of L. Legislative League for the purpose of investigating political candidates, making political endorsements and disseminating political information; and be it further

Resolved, That the afore-mentioned League operate on a strictly non-partisan basis in conformity with the policy of the

American Federation of Labor; and be it finally

Resolved, That the Executive Council call an organizational meeting as soon as possible after the adjournment of the Convention to carry out the purposes and intent of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 363.

Support of Redwood Lumber Strike

Resolution No. 93—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The striking A. F. of L. Lumber Workers of Northwestern California have now entered the eighteenth month of their struggle against the open shop interests of the Redwood Lumber Industry; and

Whereas, It behooves all trade unionists affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor to continue their support of the A. F. of L. Lumber Workers in their unprecedented effort to establish a minimum of union security for themselves and their organizations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as pledging its continued full support to the striking A. F. of L. Lumber Workers in the continuance of their unprecedented struggle against the open shop Redwood Lumber Companies namely the Pacific Lumber Company, Union Lumber Company, Rockport Lumber Company, Casper Lumber Company, Arcata Redwood Lumber Company, Dolbeer Carson Lumber Company, Holmes Eureka Lumber Company, Northern Redwood Lumber Company and the Bear River Lumber Company; and be it finally

Resolved, That all A. F. of L. members be urged to purchase and use only redwood lumber products which bear the A. F. of L. 8 stamp.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 329.

Repeal SB 1493 By Referendum

Resolution No. 94—Presented by Lloyd A. Mashburn and Ralph A. McMullen of Los Angeles Building & Construction Trades Council.

Whereas, The last session of the legislature of the State of California enacted into law SB 1493; and

Whereas, SB 1493, more commonly known as the "Jurisdictional Disputes Bill" is mistitled, misleading, a detriment and a hindrance to organized labor in the State of California; and

Whereas, If SB 1493 is to become ef-

fective September 18, 1947, a chaotic condition beyond imagination will exist; and

Whereas, The Governor of the State of California did sign SB 1493; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor invoke a referendum petition against this law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 358.

Ban Use of Certain Types of Heating Gas In Places of Business

Resolution No. 95—Presented by Charles Futoran of Motion Picture Studio Electrical Technicians Union No. 728, Hollywood.

Whereas, It has been contended in many instances that certain types of heating gas, where not properly vented, and also smokes of various types used in places of business, are harmful to the health of human beings employed in such places of business; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the State of California Department of Industrial Safety to prohibit the use of gas, or smoke, or gas heaters, gas radiators, or gas for heating purposes, or any substance used to create gas or smoke, used in any place or places of amusement, any factory, shop, office or place of business, unless approved as safe and healthful by such Department; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to the head of the Department of Industrial Safety, Mr. Paul Scharrenberg.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 342, 347.

Helping to Check Juvenile Delinquency

Resolution No. 96—Presented by W. P. Sutherland, Theatrical Employees No. B-18, San Francisco, and Alvin F. Maass, Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 784, San Francisco.

Whereas, The juvenile delinquency problem in the State of California has reached alarming proportions; and

Whereas, The greatest proportion of juvenile delinquency is centered in the metropolitan areas; and

Whereas, The recognized law enforcement agencies in our large cities have a great task in coping with juvenile delinquency; and

Whereas, Many places of amusement in the metropolitan areas are refusing admission to minors unaccompanied by parents or guardians, in order that they might

assist the law enforcement agencies in curbing juvenile delinquency; and

Whereas, A great deal of delinquency stems from the employment of minors in places of amusement; and

Whereas, There is now sufficient unemployment of adults to make the employment of minors unnecessary; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to prepare and have introduced at the next regular session of the state legislature a bill amending the Labor Code so as to prohibit the employment of persons under the age of eighteen (18) years, excepting those already provided for in the statutes covering performers, in places of amusement in cities of over one hundred thousand (100,000) population in the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 340.

Support of U. S. Savings Bond Program

Resolution No. 97—Presented by Al Erickson, Motion Picture Studio Laborers No. 727, Hollywood; Thomas V. Hughes, State Employees No. 33, Los Angeles; and William A. Ring, Film Exchange Employees No. B-61, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The consistent purchase of United States Savings Bonds has proven most beneficial to members of organized labor; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has endorsed the sale of government bonds to its members through the payroll savings plan; and

Whereas, It is most important that the program be continued for the benefit of our members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the payroll savings plan for the purchase of United States Savings Bonds as a means of insuring the financial security of members of the organized labor movement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 348.

Establishment of Labor Schools

Resolution No. 98—Presented by William P. Sutherland, Theatrical Employees No. B-18, San Francisco, and Alvin F. Maass, Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 784, San Francisco.

Whereas, Legislation concerning and involving the working people of the country has assumed tremendous proportions in recent years; and

Whereas, In recent years much legislation

has been passed which is of immediate concern to organized labor; and

Whereas, It has become necessary for business agents, in the normal course of their work, to become familiar with such legislation and its effect upon both the working people of this country and their trade unions; and

Whereas, There are many new trade unions and new trade union members whose officials are unfamiliar with trade union history and methods and are in need of instructions in these matters in order to perform their duties in accord with the needs of the membership; and

Whereas, There are no legitimate labor sources, devoted to the principles of the AFL, where business agents and officers of local unions can familiarize themselves with labor history and problems as well as current labor legislation and its effect upon the trade union organizations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor establish labor schools in two or three of the important centers of organized labor in the State of California where AFL business agents can obtain the necessary instruction in the history of trade union organizations and their problems and in current legislation affecting the trade union movement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 352.

Extension of Kindergartens

Resolution No. 99—Presented by Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, It has been established that the extension of kindergarten classes is an effective means of reducing retardation and its attendant discouragements, which so often lead to delinquency; and

Whereas, Only one child in six is now receiving this educational advantage; and

Whereas, S. 259 has been introduced into the Congress of the United States, providing an appropriation of federal funds to assist the States and Territories in establishing more effective programs of public kindergarten or kindergarten and nursery-school education, to be administered by the several states without federal control; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the provisions of the above-mentioned bill, continue to promote the extension of kindergartens and advise its respective school authorities to provide this

educational advantage for the children of their communities.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 342.

Defense of Displaced Persons

Resolution No. 100—Presented by Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Two years after the war there are still some 850,000 displaced persons in European detention camps, 89% of whom are Christians and 20% are Jews, whom the Nazis sought to exterminate as people; and

Whereas, These survivors of Nazi concentration camps and of slave labor battalions cannot go back to their homes of origin because they fear oppression for religious, racial or political reasons; and

Whereas, The governments of the United States, Great Britain and France have officially declared that no people would be forced to return to their homelands against their will, and the United Nations has endorsed the same principle; and

Whereas, It is the responsibility of the democratic countries to see that these persecuted people of Europe be given an opportunity to begin life again under circumstances which would permit them to become members of a civilized community and once more endeavor to establish a residence; and

Whereas, During the war it was virtually impossible for immigrants to come to this country and, as a result, the United States was deprived of 914,762 quota immigrants who could have legally entered this country under immigration laws that Congress passed in the 1920s; and

Whereas, The plight of the displaced persons is a humanitarian problem of the greatest magnitude, challenging every fair-minded person; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has always led in the work of human rights; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in line with the declaration on displaced persons unanimously adopted by the 65th Convention of the American Federation of Labor approving the "immediate entry of immigrants composed of displaced persons in Europe which will permit the unfilled quota of the war period to be completed," go on record as favoring the Stratton Bill, H.R. 2910, which would admit 100,000 displaced persons annually for a period of four years; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of the California State Federation of Labor write their representatives in Congress to vote

in favor of the Stratton Bill; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the congressmen of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 371.

Reapportionment of State Senate

Resolution No. 101—Presented by Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor went on record to work for the reapportionment of the State Senate; and

Whereas, As this branch of the state legislature is now organized, the vast majority of the population of the State of California is denied representation; and

Whereas, It has been possible for the majority of representatives in the State Senate, representing a minority of the population, to defeat progressive measures which would greatly benefit the mass of our citizenry; and

Whereas, Measures favorable to labor and the community as a whole met with little consideration and defeat at continued sessions of the legislature; and

Whereas, It is imperative for labor to join with the rest of the population in working for a reapportionment of the State Senatorial Districts; and

Whereas, To accomplish this it will be necessary to place an initiative petition on the ballot in the 1948 general elections; and

Whereas, To accomplish this will require the obtaining of several hundred thousand signatures and the waging of a campaign to obtain the voters' approval for such a measure; and

Whereas, In order to wage such a campaign successfully it will be necessary to raise sufficient finances so that all the media of publicity and advertisements, as well as the numerous other kindred activities which are indispensable to the prosecution of an effective campaign, be utilized; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing the need of raising an adequate campaign fund to assure maximum effectiveness of labor in this campaign; and be it further

Resolved, That every local union affiliated with this Federation be notified that it is expected to contribute a minimum of \$1.00 per member to this fund to be raised, in any manner most suitable to the local, either voluntary or by assessment; and be it further

Resolved, That the unions be asked in advance to subscribe to a quota commensurate with their membership.

surate with the size of their respective memberships, and that they guarantee this sum by the adoption of a resolution or in any other equivalent form; and be it further

Resolved, That this fund be kept in a special account by the Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, and an accounting be made and audited by a certified public accountant, and published as well as distributed directly to the local unions upon the completion of the campaign; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor be authorized, if circumstances make it necessary, in order to prevent a delay, to transfer from the funds of the Federation as an advance to the campaign committee a sum sufficient to create an apparatus and initiate other activities for the starting of this campaign; and be it further

Resolved, That in the event it becomes necessary, the campaign committee of the California State Federation of Labor have the power and authority to call for further funds from the local unions, not provided for in this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 362.

Support of Community Chest and Similar Groups

Resolution No. 102—Presented by Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The membership of the American Federation of Labor has traditionally supported health and welfare projects in the entire nation and brought relief to the needy wherever they may be; and

Whereas, The impressive program of overseas relief maintained by American organized labor during the war years is unparalleled in the history of the modern labor movement in any part of the world; and

Whereas, During the war years A. F. of L. members were invited and took active positions on committees and boards of directors of Community and War Chests; and

Whereas, It is desirable and advisable that the membership of the A. F. of L. take their rightful place in all plans and programs to improve the health and social well-being of the community; and

Whereas, Organized labor is taking greater interest in the voluntary health and welfare agencies and in so doing has made millions of our fellow citizens acquainted with our traditional interest and leadership in all health and welfare activities; and

Whereas, It is imperative that we engage

in all civic activities that will win us friends and bring about good public relations; and

Whereas, Because of the urgency to acquaint all fair-minded Americans with the general ideals of trade unionism, we cannot sit idly by and shirk our responsibilities to all civic programs for human betterment; and

Whereas, Most local Community Chests and Councils, recognizing the need of maintaining and increasing in peacetime the participation of organized labor's membership in the activities, plans and programs of the voluntary health and welfare agencies, have promoted programs to bring about such cooperation through representation from organized labor on the boards and committees of such agencies; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon our affiliated local unions and their membership in all communities where the policy of the local Community Chest and Council is to sincerely foster and promote the education and participation of organized labor in their activities, to loyally, actively and generously support the local Community Chest and Council campaigns in their communities.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 375.

In Memoriam

Resolution No. 103—Presented by Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Brother Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor, died aboard ship on the way back to the United States after participating in the recent International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland; and

Whereas, Robert J. Watt was one of the best known and most highly respected figures in the labor movement; and

Whereas, Frank Krasnesky, Vice-President of the Fourth District of the California State Federation of Labor, passed away on February 21, 1947, after having spent the greater part of his life as a pioneer in the labor movement; and

Whereas, Ray E. Gelston, Vice-President of the California State Federation of Labor from 1931 to 1933, died on May 13, 1947, after having been a life-long staunch supporter of the principles of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Charles J. Janigian, Legal Advisor of the California State Federation of Labor, and long one of the California labor movement's truest and most devoted

friends, passed away on October 16, 1946; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That when this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor adjourns, it does so in sincere memory of these four outstanding Brothers who have served so faithfully and conscientiously in the cause of labor, as well as in behalf of all the deceased Brothers and Sisters who have given generously and devotedly to the labor movement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 350.

Rent Control

Resolution No. 104—Presented by Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Despite the continued critical housing shortage, Congress, at the behest of the real estate lobby, emasculated rent control and enacted into law a very unsatisfactory rent control law which President Truman signed only because it was the lesser of two evils; and

Whereas, Effective administration of rent controls will depend upon every community in the existing 600 defense rental areas throughout the country through local rent control boards appointed by the Housing Expediter upon the recommendation of the Governors of the various states; and

Whereas, These local rent control boards will have tremendous responsibility and authority by being empowered to make recommendations to the Housing Expediter in regard to rent control policy and administration in the locality which will become binding on the Housing Expediter, if substantiated by evidence; and

Whereas, These boards will be able to make recommendations concerning complete rent decontrol, adjustments of the general rent level, relief of hardship cases, and other such matters; and

Whereas, Governor Warren has sent letters to the chairmen of the boards of supervisors of various counties and mayors of various cities within these counties, requesting their assistance in the selection of persons to serve on local rent advisory boards and suggesting that local representatives of statewide organizations whose representatives met with him on July 9 to discuss the operation of the new rent control law be invited to participate in the selection of the board members; and

Whereas, Labor throughout the State of California was represented at the Governor's meeting through the California State Federation of Labor and is therefore entitled to participate in the selection of the

members of the local rent control boards; and

Whereas, It is of extreme importance that labor be adequately represented both at the meetings selecting the members of the boards and on the boards themselves; therefore be it

Resolved, That every Central Labor Council in a local rent control area contact its Board of Supervisors and its Mayor and insist that labor be represented both in the selection of the members of the local rent control boards and on the local rent control boards themselves.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 342.

Payroll Savings Plan

Resolution No. 105—Presented by Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has from time to time endorsed the United States Savings Bond Program under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department; and

Whereas, The continued purchase of United States Savings Bonds has proven itself to be beneficial to members of the American Federation of Labor in times of disaster and need; and

Whereas, This program is still made available to workers of the American Federation of Labor by payroll savings plans still in effect in many companies for the benefit of their workers; and

Whereas, The thrift habits established under this program have been of inestimable value to our membership; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing the United States Savings Bond program, urging all members of the California State Federation of Labor to participate and urge employers to establish payroll savings plans where they do not now exist; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation request all members to hold their bonds as their stake in our country's future, thus defeating the inflationary trends that are so apparent in the domestic market.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 348.

Endorsing Adequate Folsom Dam

Resolution No. 106—Presented by James T. Harvey, Building & Construction Trades Council Sacramento-Yolo Counties, Sacramento.

Whereas, The need for water for irrigation purposes in the Bay area and the San

Joaquin Valley has increased so tremendously that the greatest possible storage of water is necessary; and

Whereas, The need for power is so great in the development of the State of California; and

Whereas, Economical analysis shows that it would cost less to build one large dam than two smaller dams; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing and favoring the Folsom Dam to be of such size that it shall impound at least 1,000,000 acre feet of water; and be it further

Resolved, That the Governor of California and his staff, the Engineer Corps of the War Department, and the Bureau of Reclamation be notified of the action of this convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 366.

To Increase Benefits Under Social Security Act

Resolution No. 107—Presented by Chas. Robinson of Fresno Building Trades Council, Fresno.

Whereas, The present age limit of the Social Security Act is too high and the benefits allowed are too low; and

Whereas, The present Act exempts many thousands of workers who are rightfully entitled to old age security; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record and request all affiliated organizations, both local and national, to instruct officers to work for legislation to change the act by lowering the age limit from 65 years to 60 years for retirement and raising the minimum benefits to \$60.00 per month; and be it further

Resolved, That we work to the end that all working people shall be covered by the Act.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 371.

Remove Screen Extras from Disqualification Under Unemployment Insurance Act

Resolution No. 108—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles, and by Frank Joseph and Lowell Nelson, Central Labor Council of Solano County, Vallejo.

Whereas, The California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board originally had held that motion picture extras customarily employed at the higher wage scales in the union agreement need not accept work at the lowest wage scale and classification in the union agreement to be "available for work" and eligible for benefits under

Section 57 (c) of the California Unemployment Insurance Act; and

Whereas, The District Court of Appeals strictly interpreted Section 57 (c) of the Act and set aside the decisions of the Appeals Board so as to disqualify any extra who is not willing to be "down-graded" with a substantial reduction in his customary wage rate and with serious jeopardy to his opportunity for reemployment at his usual occupation; and

Whereas, In most instances the Department of Employment is now following this legalistic and inequitable interpretation of the law by denying benefits to extras who fail to apply for lower-paying work; and

Whereas, The Department of Employment is carrying out this "down-grading" doctrine without regard to specific provisions in the collective bargaining agreement between the Screen Extras Guild and the Motion Picture Producers, prohibiting the film studios from offering such lower-paid work to extras who do not voluntarily request the same; and

Whereas, The Department of Employment has made it obligatory for the screen extra in the higher wage classification to agree to accept employment in the lowest wage scale and classification prior to the time the extra applies for unemployment insurance; and

Whereas, These practices of the Department affecting extras threaten to set a precedent for "down-grading" other crafts in the same industry, and in other industries, and thereby defeat the purposes of the Unemployment Insurance Act; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary of the Federation to take up with the California Department of Employment the necessity of requiring its agents to cease compelling or coercing any worker employed under a Union Agreement, including screen extras, into registering for lower-paying work below their regular and customary wage scale as a condition of receiving unemployment insurance benefits; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation's Legislative Representative also be instructed to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the California State Legislature appropriate legislation amending Section 57 (c) of the Unemployment Insurance Act so that employees who are willing to accept their regular or customary class of work will no longer be disqualified as "unavailable for work."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 340.

Outlawing Subversive Activities

Resolution No. 109—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles, and by Frank Joseph and Lowell Nelson of Central Labor Council of Solano County, Vallejo.

Whereas, The Merchants and Manufacturers Association in a July 1947 publication threatens another initiative proposition to outlaw the closed shop; and

Whereas, Associated Farmers, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and similar anti-social organizations are in fact conspiracies to restrain and obstruct free collective bargaining; and

Whereas, Such combinations have a notorious history of activity against the public interest, particularly in the field of social legislation; and

Whereas, The behavior of such organizations has become more and more outrageous in recent years, poisoning the wells of public expression, especially through subversion of radio and the press; and

Whereas, It is time, while we can still act as free men, to take measures to protect and advance our remaining liberties in order that our children may not have to form in resistance movements to win back freedom; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to prepare and promote an initiative proposition to outlaw by popular vote the following subversive activities:

1. Interference by another employer or combination of employers in the collective bargaining relations between an employer and a labor union.

2. Expenditure by any employer, employers' association, corporation, bank or financial institution of more than \$50.00 in any election in this state or any political subdivision thereof.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 373.

Repeal of Taft-Hartley Act

Resolution No. 110—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, commonly known as the Taft-Hartley Labor Control Act, was passed for the avowed purpose of interfering with the legitimate activities of labor unions; and

Whereas, Several of its provisions destroy long-established constitutional rights that are also in accordance with historical American traditions; and

Whereas, This Act, Section 304, forbids

political activity on the part of unions and abolishes their constitutional rights of free speech and free press; and

Whereas, This Act, Section 9(h), implies that union officials are subversive persons and so must file affidavits swearing that they are not Communists and do not seek to overthrow or change the United States Government by force and violence; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as fighting for the repeal of this notorious anti-labor bill; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor be requested to have its legal department furnish from time to time such legal advice as may be appropriate, and to be prepared to help defend any labor paper against which court action may result because of the publication of the anti Taft-Hartley Act releases submitted to the California AFL papers by the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 363.

Settle Controversy Over Colorado River Waters

Resolution No. 111—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The development of the Southwest is being impeded by longstanding and continued controversy with respect to the use of the waters of the Colorado River in the States of Arizona and California; and

Whereas, All possibility of settling the controversy by negotiation or arbitration has been exhausted, and the only method by which the dispute can be settled is by determination of the issues in the Federal Supreme Court; and

Whereas, There has been introduced Senate Resolution No. 145 and House Resolutions Nos. 225 and 226 authorizing and directing the Attorney General to institute a proceeding in the Supreme Court interpleading the contending parties in order that their respective claims may be settled; and

Whereas, It is to the interests of the development of the Southwest, and particularly to persons seeking profitable employment that the controversy be expeditiously determined; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the Congress of the United States to adopt the pending resolutions hereinabove referred to, and that copies of this resolution be transmitted to the members of the Judiciary Committee of the

Senate and to the Congressional Delegation of the State of California in Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 373.

Labor Publicity Campaign vs. Taft-Hartley Act

Resolution No. 112—Presented by Joe W. Chaudet of Central Labor Council of Alameda County, Oakland.

Whereas, The AFL labor papers of California are willing and anxious to publish weekly suitable articles exposing the Taft-Hartley Act for what it really is, as well as making clear why those members in Congress who voted for it should be defeated in the 1948 election; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the American Federation of Labor to take immediate steps to send the California AFL papers weekly releases for such papers to publish in the campaign against the Taft-Hartley Labor Act; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor be requested to have its legal department furnish from time to time such legal advice as may be appropriate and to be prepared to help defend any labor paper against which court action may result because of the publication of the anti-Taft-Hartley Act releases submitted to the California AFL papers by the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 363.

Endorsement of Payroll Savings Plan

Resolution No. 113—Presented by L. C. Helm et al of Studio Utility Employees Union No. 724, Hollywood.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has endorsed and strongly supported the Payroll Savings Plan as a permanent postwar activity for Labor-Mangement and the Treasury Department; and

Whereas, The various organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, such as the Los Angeles County Central Labor Council, the Federated Trades and Labor Council of San Diego, and the West Virginia Federation of Labor, have adopted Security Thrift Programs for the above purpose; and

Whereas, Favorable interest is being manifested in a large number of other states and cities; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor heartily endorse such plans and instruct the Executive Council to take steps

to put a plan, adapted to statewide action, in effect throughout the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 348.

Endorsement of Permanente Health Plan

Resolution No. 114—Presented by Joe W. Chaudet of Typographical Union No. 36, Oakland.

Whereas, A committee of our union investigated the various hospital and medical programs operating in this area; and

Whereas, As a result of this investigation, we found that the Permanente Health Plan offers better medical care and greater benefits for the money charged than any of the other plans; and

Whereas, A large number of our members have belonged to this Plan over a long period of time and have found the services of the Plan very satisfactory; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the Permanente Health Plan; and be it further

Resolved, That local unions in the areas where Permanente operates be urged to investigate this Health Plan with the view of enrolling their members in it.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 347.

Fair Labor Standards Initiative Proposition

Resolution No. 115—Presented by W. J. Bassett of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles, and by Frank Joseph and Lowell Nelson of Central Labor Council of Solano County, Vallejo.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States and the Legislature of the State of California seem determined to destroy our free economy by progressive encroachment upon laws protecting labor standards and free collective bargaining; and

Whereas, Organized labor now recognizes that only by direct popular vote can we hope to enact into law the minimum standards of labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its officers and executive council to support and advance an initiative proposition for a Fair Labor Standards Law incorporating the following provisions:

1. A minimum wage of \$1.00 per hour.
2. A maximum 8-hour day, 40-hour week with overtime thereafter.
3. Full protection of the rights of labor to organize, strike, picket and bargain collectively.
4. Adequate sanitary and safety standards.

5. Repeal laws in conflict with the purposes of the proposition.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 350.

Reapportionment of State Senate

Resolution No. 116—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles, and by Frank Joseph and Lowell Nelson of Central Labor Council of Solano County, Vallejo.

Whereas, The Senate of the State of California is politically unrepresentative and therefore readily susceptible to corrupt manipulation; and

Whereas, In many rural and mountainous senatorial districts, a handful of voters are represented by a state senator, and have thus the same voting strength in the legislature as the hundreds of thousands of voters in a populous urban community; and

Whereas, We must not permit the Senate of California to remain a House of Lords representing, not the people of the state, but the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the Associated Farmers, the Chambers of Commerce and the liquor, oil, gambling, banking and other monopoly interests who have stolen from us our birthright of representative government; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to assist other responsible civic groups and individuals in the planning and forwarding of a reapportionment of the State Senate of California in such manner as to give just and adequate representation to the people of the urban communities of the state; and be it further

Resolved, That said proposition be carefully framed to safeguard against any possibility of upsetting the will of the electorate by legislative action to nullify or alter, in any respect, the intent of the proposition; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the officers and Executive Council of the Federation to expend up to a maximum of \$100,000.00 to assist in the enactment into law by popular vote of such a reapportionment proposition.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 362.

State United A. F. of L. Political Organization

Resolution No. 117—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles, and by Frank Joseph and Lowell Nelson of Central Labor Council of Solano County, Vallejo.

Whereas, The welfare of the entire world and that of America demands, not reaction,

not totalitarianism from the right or from the left, but rather an enlightened fulfillment of the promises of political, religious and economic democracy so happily expressed in the charter of the four freedoms; and

Whereas, The history of reaction in totalitarian nations and unmistakable evidence in America during the past several years have taught us that a free labor movement is the strongest fighter for political freedom and economic progress and the strongest defense against the tyranny of totalitarianism; and

Whereas, We are convinced that the entrenched powers of monopoly and great wealth, always the enemies of freedom and social progress, are now engaged in a movement on all fronts to destroy the free labor movement in America; and

Whereas, Bitter experience has taught us that we cannot rely upon the platform promises of either major party or upon the pledges of representatives who wantonly disregard the interests of the people; and

Whereas, Organized labor must possess effective independent political machinery to educate, mobilize and make felt the will of the working men and women in order to preserve the blessings of freedom and economic security; and

Whereas, The United A. F. of L proved in the 1944 election that labor can organize a united non-partisan association which can defeat iniquitous legislation and can replace reactionary lawmakers with officials responsive to the social requirements of democracy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the United A. F. of L. type of independent non-partisan political organization and recommend that similar organizations be perfected for all districts of the state; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention in recommending such organization endorse the principle of local autonomy in all issues of local effect and all elections for representatives of local constituencies, and the parallel principle that action on all statewide issues and elections be effectively coordinated; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the Executive Board to begin immediately preparation for quarterly conferences with representatives of all Central Labor Councils in the state for the purpose of planning and coordinating action on political developments; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the Executive Board to begin arrangements at once for the convoking of a statewide

meeting of the representatives of all American Federation of Labor Councils in advance of the 1948 primary for the purpose of coordinating independent, non-partisan political program and strategy.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 363.

Abolish Merit Rating

Resolution No. 118—Presented by George W. Johns, Retail Clerks No. 1089, San Francisco; Joseph T. De Silva, Retail Clerks No. 770, Los Angeles; Charles A. Omstead, Retail Food Clerks No. 870, Oakland; M. A. Hildebrant, Department and Specialty Store Employees Union No. 1265, Oakland.

Whereas, Merit rating provisions in unemployment insurance laws encourage employers to obstruct the rightful claims of workers to unemployment benefits by providing a system of tax abatements if the record shows relatively few claims against employers' tax contribution accounts; and

Whereas, The A. F. of L. and the California State Federation of Labor have consistently opposed the principle of merit rating under the California Unemployment Insurance Act, an opposition exemplified by passage in earlier conventions of resolutions presented by H. B. McMurray and by John E. Shelley; and

Whereas, The 1946 California State Federation of Labor Convention reiterated in Resolution No. 65, presented by the Executive Council, its denunciation of the merit rating principle, and instructed the Federation's legislative representative to act in the direction of the repeal of all merit rating provisions in the California Unemployment Insurance Act; and

Whereas, The recent session of the California Legislature enacted an amendment making the merit rating law still more drastic in curtailing the benefit rights of workers under the Act; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the legislative representative to reintroduce at the next session of the California Legislature appropriate legislation for the repeal of all merit rating provisions in the California Unemployment Insurance Act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 340.

Sick Leave for Veterans

Resolution No. 119—Presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of Local 64, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Members of the Post Office Department who served in the Armed Forces of the United States during World

War II, either because of the functioning of the Selective Service laws or enlistment, forfeited their sick leave; and

Whereas, These employees were at an age in life when sick leave would not be used readily and would thereby be accumulated for use at a later date; therefore, be it

Resolved; That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon Congress to support S. 685 now in Congress which gives credit for sick leave accumulated had they remained in the postal service.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 365.

Urging Passage of Anti-Lynching Bill

Resolution No. 120—Presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of Local No. 64, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The recent freeing of 28 self-confessed lynchers of Willie Earle, 21-year-old Negro, by a South Carolina jury makes it evident that only the Federal Government can and must protect the lives, property and security of the Negro people in the South; and

Whereas, The U. S. Department of Justice after rounding up the lynchers and gathering evidence were unable to assume immediate and full responsibility for the prosecution and punishment of all lynchers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon Congress to remedy this gross injustice by passage of S. 1352 (Robert Wagner, D., N. Y.) and H. R. 3488 (Rep. Clifford Case, R., N. J.).

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 374.

Favoring Return to Strict Civil Service Status

Resolution No. 121—Presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of Local No. 64, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The war emergency creating a manpower shortage is over; and

Whereas, Civil Service eligibility rosters are now in existence in practically all first- and second-class post offices throughout the country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring a return to a strict Civil Service status in the employment of postoffice personnel as soon as possible; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor introduce this resolution

at the 1947 convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Francisco, Calif.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 365.

Opposing Civil Service Commission's Regulations Governing "Reduction in Force"

Resolution No. 122—Presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of Local No. 64, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Civil Service Commission's regulations governing reduction in force as embodied in Circular Form 1285 (Rev.), December, 1946, are definitely discriminatory to the regular Civil Service Post Office employee of many years' seniority, because all such employees are placed on the same competitive level; and

Whereas, This discrimination in regard to seniority rights of employees is in direct opposition to established civil service rules and procedure; and

Whereas, It is felt that the framers of Sec. 12 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 did not intend to work undue hardship on the regular Civil Service Post Office employee; and

Whereas, The efficiency rating system in the hands of a biased rating official can work such undue hardship on the regular Civil Service employee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposing the system of reduction in force and computation of retention credits as set forth in Civil Service Commission Circular Form 1285 (Rev.), December, 1946, namely, that of using the efficiency rating as the deciding factor; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor support a revision of the present law of computing retention credits, said change in computation to be based on seniority only; and whenever two or more employees are tied, the ties shall be broken first by considering half years of service in excess of total years, and that the National Officers of the A. F. of L. be instructed to act immediately and vigorously to seek revision of "Reduction in Force" orders for regular Civil Service Post Office employees; to respect primarily the seniority of all employees; and to resist with equal vigor any attempt on the part of the Department or the Congress to enact any law contrary to the above.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 366.

Providing for Democratic Elections for Corporations

Resolution No. 123—Presented by War-

ren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of Local No. 64, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Labor has been severely criticized publicly for the supposed lack of democratic elections in the selection of their officers; and

Whereas, The source of this criticism usually can be traced to individuals or groups who are stockholders and hold control, by dictatorial tactics and through the use of proxy votes, of corporations; and

Whereas, The use of proxy votes is undemocratic in that it deprives the average stockholder of a voice in the selection or the election of membership on boards of directors, or as officers of corporations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as instructing its legal department to prepare a proposed law prohibiting such undemocratic practice and calling for a referendum election by all stockholders in the selection of officers or members of boards of directors; and be it further

Resolved, That this proposed law be prepared for circulatory petitions for presentation to the general public, to gain a place on the ballot for the next general election.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 373.

Establishing Labor Scholarships

Resolution No. 124—Presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of Local No. 64, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It would be beneficial to organized labor and to worthy students; and

Whereas, The minds of young students would be greatly impressed favorably toward the cause of organized labor; and

Whereas, This impression would be of lasting value; and

Whereas, The most efficient manner of extending the influence of organized labor is through education; and

Whereas, This influence would permeate into the homes of these students, and thereby enlarge the sphere of influence of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the establishment of ten four-year scholarships to any accredited university in the State of California in the amount of \$500.00 per scholarship per year; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to study ways and means of financing this

project and establishing a method for awarding scholarships to worthy students.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 352.

**Favoring Increased Immigration and
Opposing Discrimination in Tests
for Admission and Citizenship**

Resolution No. 125—Presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of Local No. 64, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Los Angeles.

Whereas, This country was built by immigrants who have tilled our fields and labored in our factories to make this the greatest producing country in the world; and

Whereas, Immigrants have joined with native Americans to establish our institutions of liberty and freedom, and have fought, bled and died for the land of their adoption in every war in which America has engaged; and

Whereas, America can easily absorb a larger volume of immigration than the mere trickle provided for under existing conditions; and

Whereas, During the war the immigration quotas provided for in existing statutes were not used; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge:

1. That the measure now pending in Congress for the appointment of a Commission of experts to study the entire subject of immigration should be adopted.

2. That in establishing tests of citizenship or for admission to this country there should be no discrimination because of race, creed or national origin.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 371.

\$600 Pay Raise for Postal Employees

Resolution No. 126—Presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of Local No. 64, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The cost of living has risen at least 25% since the last pay raise of postal employees; and

Whereas, By all competent authorities the cost of living is still rising; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the aims of post office employees to have their pay increased \$600; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send a letter to each of the Senators and Congressmen from California to propose legislation to that effect.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 348.

Correcting Injustices in the McCormack Bill

Resolution No. 127—Presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of Local No. 64, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The McCormack Bill provides one day's credit of eight hours in the postal service for each day served in the armed forces; and

Whereas, Those coming under the provision are limited to June, 1942; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon Congress to enact H. R. 2985 (Congressman Teague) which would grant postal employees or substitute employees who entered the postal service subsequent to service in the military or naval forces of the United States during World War II who have not reached the maximum grade of salary nor received credit for such military service in determining their salary grade, credit for such military or naval service on the basis of one day's credit of eight hours in the postal service for each day served in the armed forces and be promoted to the grade to which such postal employee or substitute postal employee would have progressed had his original appointment as substitute been to grade 1.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 366.

**Unemployment Compensation for Veterans
in a Labor Dispute**

Resolution No. 128—Presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of Local No. 64, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act or G. I. Bill of Rights, veterans are denied readjustment allowances if they are participating in a strike, or belong to a grade or class of workers involved in a strike, or directly interested in a strike, or have last worked in a plant or premises which is now on strike; and

Whereas, This is not only an unfair abridgement of the readjustment allowances promised the G. I. upon his return from the service, but is also discriminatory to the ex-servicemen in that five of the states, Louisiana, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New York and Rhode Island now grant unemployment compensation to workers in a labor dispute after a waiting period of from three to eight weeks. Veterans, at the present, for the most part are ineligible for such benefits because they have not been out of the armed forces long enough to have built up sufficient work credit in order to qualify.

Two of the states have amended their unemployment compensation laws to provide frozen benefits for veterans who have had a record of employment before induction; but make no provision for veterans who had no job prior to induction, and a veteran working side by side with non-veterans in these five states would be denied unemployment compensation in labor disputes while his fellow workmen would begin to draw benefits after a waiting period of a few weeks; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon Congress to remedy the gross discrimination against the veteran by amending the Servicemen's Readjustment Act to provide unemployment compensation to former servicemen in a labor dispute in all states on the same basis as the most liberal state law now provides unemployment compensation to non-veterans in a labor dispute, that is, after a waiting period of three weeks.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 365.

Endorsing 26 Days' Annual Leave and 15 Days' Sick leave for All Post Office Employees

Resolution No. 129—Presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of Local No. 64, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Many of the returning veterans will be attracted to the Post Office because of the veteran preferences to be obtained and because of the future security of such employment; and

Whereas, The Federal Government in Civil Service does in most of its branches grant the provision of an annual leave of twenty-six (26) days and fifteen (15) days' sick leave; and

Whereas, The national adoption of that policy throughout the various political subdivisions of government would tend to create extra employment and to attract to the service of the public a greater number of persons who have served this nation so magnificently in the war effort; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse S. 205 and H. R. 3222 which provide for 26 days' annual leave and 15 days' sick leave for all postoffice employees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 366.

Abolish Poll Tax

Resolution No. 130—Presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of Local No. 64, National Federation of Post Office Clerks' Los Angeles.

Whereas, The poll tax is undemocratic and contrary to the fundamental principles of Americanism; and

Whereas, As a result of the poll tax the Senators and Congressmen from the poll tax states represent only a small fraction of their constituencies; and

Whereas, The evils of the poll tax are, therefore, inflicted not merely on the poll tax states, but on the country as a whole; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the immediate abolition of the poll tax as requisite for voting in elections for Federal officers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 347.

Endorsing Passage of Pepper Minimum Wage Bill

Resolution No. 131—Presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of Local No. 64, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Our returning veterans must have jobs at wages which will enable them to enjoy a decent American standard of living; that is, a "take-home" pay that will furnish them with food, clothing, housing, etc., that is in line with their worth as fighting men; and

Whereas, It is the function of Congress to protect the veteran, as well as all other American citizens; and

Whereas, The only fair way to figure the pay is in its relation to purchasing power, and commodity prices are all up to new high levels; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the passage of the pending Pepper Minimum Wage Bill.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 370.

Initiative Proposition to Establish State Housing Authority

Resolution No. 132—Presented by Ralph A. McMullen of Los Angeles Building Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Since the removal of OPA restrictions and rent control, the cost of living has increased to the point that it takes practically the entire earnings of a worker to support his family; and

Whereas, The failure of the Federal Congress and the State Legislature to pass the necessary legislation to provide public housing at a reasonable rent for people in the low income and middle income brackets has left this group of our citizens, which includes many GI's, to the tender mercies

of the real estate interests, gouging landlords and the speculative builders; and

Whereas, It is impossible for the worker to pay the exorbitant rentals, or to purchase a home at the exorbitant prices asked on the realty market; and

Whereas, Reports of the State Legislature and Congress indicate that the possibility of securing necessary housing legislation in the near future is very remote, if not impossible; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor approve the placing on the ballot at the next state election an initiative to refer this question to the people of the State of California to provide a State Housing Authority and the necessary funds for a statewide housing program—this program to be carried on and administered by the local housing authorities; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming officers of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to do everything humanly possible to have it adopted.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 344.

Plans to Check Unemployment

Resolution No. 133—Presented by Rene Battaglini et al of Cooks, Pastry Cooks & Assistants Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, There is growing unemployment in the State, particularly among veterans, and the figures indicate that this problem is becoming serious; and

Whereas, It can be expected that unemployment will grow, especially if this country moves towards an economic crash; and

Whereas, Unemployment and especially large groups of unorganized unemployed workers is one of the strongest weapons in the hand of the union-hater to use to wreck the labor movement; and

Whereas, Past experience of the labor movement dictates the need for action and organization by the labor movement to keep the unemployed close to labor, and prevent a condition where the unemployed are used to drive down high trade union standards; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon all affiliates to adopt practices to permit full membership for the unemployed members; and to set up some organization to unite the unemployed under their jurisdiction; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to study the unemployed problem and work out a public works program to give employment to the unemployed; and be it finally

Resolved, That this Convention declare

that a shorter work week will make possible employment for a greater number of people; and urge all affiliates to take such a position in negotiations together with strong penalties against overtime practices.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 369.

Endorsing Judge Padway's Legal Opinion on Taft-Hartley Law

Resolution No. 134—Presented by Rene Battaglini et al of Cooks Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, It has been the position of the American Federation of Labor to resist governmental interference in the internal affairs of the labor movement; and

Whereas, The recently enacted Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 makes it mandatory for local unions to file financial statements as well as personal affidavits by each union officer in order to receive any acknowledgment in collective bargaining; and

Whereas, This provision of the Act forces unions to subject themselves to outside interference from the government and the employers and constitutes a threat to the whole labor movement which has proven itself financially responsible and capable of determining its own leadership without such interference; and

Whereas, Judge Padway has recommended to the whole A. F. of L. organization a policy of refusal to abide by such a provision which is clearly opposed to the best interests of organized labor; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing the legal opinion of Judge Padway with regard to the unconstitutionality of the Labor-Management Relations Act; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to all affiliates and their officers that they follow the policy laid down by Judge Padway, refusing in any way to either file financial statements or personal affidavits of any sort, and further that they give their full support to any and all tests of the constitutionality of the law developed as a result of this policy.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 363.

Greeting Actions by Veterans' Organizations

Resolution No. 135—Presented by Rene Battaglini et al of Cooks Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, Recent actions by various units and conventions of veterans' organizations have shown that many veterans are favor-

able to labor despite the anti-labor animosity shown by some of the big brass of these organizations; and

Whereas, The American Veterans Committee has officially taken labor's side, the S. F. County of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and other units of the VFW have taken a stand against "any and all" anti-labor legislation, and most recently the Labor Legionnaires National Encampment called for a real pro-labor program; and

Whereas, The organized labor movement has thousands of vets in its ranks and owes it to these men who helped to defeat the Nazis and Japanese imperialists, the mortal enemies of labor, to fight for veterans' needs; and

Whereas, Big Business, like the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce, has been trying to woo the veterans over to an anti-labor program; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record greeting right-thinking veterans and their organizations for the stand they have taken; and be it further

Resolved, That veterans' committees be organized by the unions to help take care of their special problems and cement good relations with all veterans and their organizations; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention officially support the veterans in their demands for a cash terminal leave pay, support of a state and national bonus, raising of the \$200.00 limit of on-the-job training, and better control of said training, and raising of student allowances without discrimination as to race, creed, or political opinions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 365.

Support of Academic Freedom

Resolution No. 136—Presented by Rene Battaglini et al of Cooks Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, Abridgement of civil liberties in any sphere of our nation's activities is a direct threat to democratic trade unions; and

Whereas, The rights of students and professors are an integral part of the democratic procedures in our state; and

Whereas, The same rights of students and professors to speak freely and express themselves in behalf of their own needs and principles are not only threatened today, but denied on our state campuses; and

Whereas, The same rights have been abridged when students have openly supported labor's struggles on picket lines and have dared to speak out favorably toward labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Conven-

tion of the California State Federation of Labor support firmly the demands of students and professors for academic freedom on all our campuses, and oppose any means of stifling student expression on or off the campuses.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 375.

Independent Political Action by Labor

Resolution No. 137—Presented by Rene Battaglini et al of Cooks Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, The time is now here when organized labor must seriously consider its past policies on political action and its method of supporting candidates which at this date seem to be bearing strange results; and

Whereas, It appears numerous Democratic Party candidates have chosen to support Republican policies that have not only hurt labor, but threaten its very existence on the political field; and

Whereas, The passage of the Taft-Hartley Bill with the majority of Democrats voting for its passage as well as the Republicans, and in the case of the "Hot Cargo" Bill becoming law, shows labor has very little influence in the political field on a city, state or national scale; and

Whereas, It is now a question of labor either allowing this condition to continue or striking out for independent political action in order to put candidates in office that will support labor without being tied to either the Democratic or Republican control; and

Whereas, The reactionaries have made much headway by dividing the people and spreading the lie that labor is a monopoly and responsible for high prices; and

Whereas, Labor to combat these tactics must unite with all sections of the people and become the champion in fighting for veteran demands, protection for the farmers, the rights of the Negro people, and the welfare of the youth; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for the calling together of labor for the purpose of seeking some method for independent political action in order to not only maintain labor's present conditions, but to continue to be a force within the country on a political scale and get prepared for the 1948 elections; and be it finally

Resolved, That we join with all of labor's allies to accomplish the above purpose.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 356, 363.

End Racial Discrimination

Resolution No. 138—Presented by Rene Battaglini et al of Cooks Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor in national and state conventions has time and again reaffirmed its position calling for equal membership in organized labor for all, regardless of color or origin; and

Whereas, Although many organizations of the A. F. of L. have concurred in this position, there are still many organizations which have not carried this policy out in practice; and

Whereas, The refusal by some organizations to carry out this policy of the A. F. of L. is hurting the prestige of the A. F. of L. and embarrassing it, especially in the face of a reactionary attack against trade unionism and particularly the closed shop; and

Whereas, The maintenance of trade union standards depends on winning the full allegiance of every laboring person for the principles of trade unionism; and

Whereas, The enemies of labor have made quite a case for the obnoxious Taft-Hartley Bill among minority groups because of the failure of some organizations to carry out the non-discrimination policy of the A. F. of L.; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reiterate the historic position of the A. F. of L. against discrimination in union membership because of color or origin; and call upon every affiliate to carry this program out in practice; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention call upon the Negro and other minority workmen for their full support in the fight against anti-labor legislation; assuring them that any act of discrimination towards them is directly opposed to the policy of the American Federation of Labor; and be it finally

Resolved; That this Convention recommend that all Central Labor Bodies set up committees to carry out this policy and to serve as a liaison body in all matters affecting the labor movement and minority groups.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 353.

Urging Labor Representation on Board of Regents

Resolution No. 139—Presented by Rene Battaglini et al of Cooks, Pastry Cooks & Assistants Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, The AFL has always championed free universal education and has always recognized the importance of adequate and democratic educational facilities; and

Whereas, Such groups as the Merchants

and Manufacturers and the N. A. M. are spending vast sums of money on lectures, advertising, etc., in order to influence college students; and

Whereas, The present Boards of Regents and Trustees of our State University and colleges are composed solely of big business representatives, with no labor representation; and

Whereas, The Oregon State Federation of Labor has had outstanding success with their plan of attracting students to the study and understanding of labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor affirm its traditional stand for the expansion of educational facilities; and be it further

Resolved, That it instruct the Executive Council to study the Oregon State Plan and adopt it to the California situation; and be it finally

Resolved, That the Executive Committee recommend strongly to the Governor that the next vacancies on the Boards of Regents of the State University and colleges be filled with labor representatives.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 350.

Support Wallace

Resolution No. 140—Presented by Rene Battaglini et al of Cooks, Pastry Cooks & Assistants Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, Henry Wallace, in his years of service in the government of the United States, has shown straightforward understanding and support for the labor movement; and

Whereas, Henry Wallace has always shown himself to be a follower of Franklin Roosevelt and the Roosevelt policies; and

Whereas, Events have proven that the same people and forces who most violently attack Henry Wallace and his policies are the same people and forces who most violently attack organized labor, and also those same people and forces who have forsaken or betrayed the heritage of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and who, while paying lip service to labor fail by their action to prove their friendship and are responsible for labor being saddled with such obnoxious legislation as the Taft-Hartley Bill; and

Whereas, It has been the policy of the A. F. of L. to reward its friends no matter how difficult the fight might be; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor hail the courage and spirit shown by

Henry Wallace in his fight for the Roosevelt policies; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention invite Wallace to address it; and be it finally

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Federation be instructed to immediately notify Wallace of the action of this Convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For Convention action, see pages 356, 363.

Diversion of Water From Colorado River

Resolution No. 141—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The United States Department of the Interior has reported that there are 134 proposed new projects on the Colorado River which would cost \$3,640,497,000, and which, with the projects now operating or authorized, would call for the use of 25 per cent more water than actually is available in the river; and

Whereas, This report recommends that the several states of the Colorado River basin come to an agreement among themselves as to the quantity of water from the Colorado River that is to be diverted and used by each state prior to the further development of the river; and

Whereas, There is now pending in Congress two bills (**Senate Bill 1175** and **Senate Bill 483**) calling for the diversion from the Colorado River of an unspecified quantity of water for lands in Arizona, and for the construction of works by the Federal Government costing unspecified amounts of money from the Federal Treasury; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to oppose such bills and such projects pending (1) a determination as to the amount of water which would be diverted from the Colorado River by each of the projects proposed to be authorized by Senate Bills 1175 and 483, and whether under existing compacts, contracts, and the Mexican treaty, water for such projects is available, and (2) pending a determination binding upon the states of the lower Basin of the Colorado River as to the amount of water from the Colorado River available to each state, and (3) pending a determination as to the possibility of repayment of the cost of the proposed projects to the Federal Treasury; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Chairmen of the Committees on Public Lands of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and to the members of Congress from California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For Convention action, see pages 356, 373.

Changing Income Tax

Resolution No. 142—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles, and by Frank Joseph and Lowell Nelson of Central Labor Council of Solano County, Vallejo.

Whereas, Graduated income tax with heavier levies in the higher brackets in accordance with the ability to pay is a basic requirement of just tax policy; and

Whereas, The present Congress has twice devoted public time and money to an attempt to lower income tax on the bloated incomes of profiteers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor record its support of a federal income tax law incorporating the following provisions:

1. Exemption of \$1,000 for a single person.
2. Exemption of \$2,000 for a man and wife.
3. Exemption of \$750 for each additional dependent.
4. One hundred per cent (100%) tax on all incomes in excess of the \$75,000 less income tax paid the President of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For Convention action, see page 347.

Requesting Legislation to Ensure Honesty in Politics

Resolution No. 143—Presented by Geo. M. Swan, Meat Cutters No. 421, Los Angeles; R. S. Graham, Butchers No. 563, Huntington Park; J. A. Spitzer, Provision House Workers No. 274, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The record of the present Congress displays notable subservience to vested interests by the following actions or failures to act:

1. Destruction of price control and rent and eviction control.
2. Failure to provide housing, aid to education, mine safety, minimum wage or adequate social and health insurance legislation.
3. Failure to aid small business or to curb monopoly.
4. Senate passage of a bill exempting railroads from the anti-trust laws.
5. House passage of a bill exempting gas companies from various federal power commission regulations.
6. Passage of the Taft-Hartley Act destroying thereby the Wagner Labor Relations Act and much of the protection of the Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Act.
7. Abrogation of freedom of speech and of the press and political action for labor unions by the Taft-Hartley Act.

8. Refusal to act on the bill proposed by Senators Morse and Taylor requiring members of Congress to register "outside fees" with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
9. Wanton disregard of the subversive activities of lobbyists for monopoly and special interests including those lobbyists who are also members of Congress;

and

Whereas, The recent session of the California Legislature was likewise dominated by the desires of reactionary wealth as indicated by the following record of actions and failures to act:

1. Passage of so-called "Hot Cargo" Act which is intended to outlaw inter-union cooperation.
2. Passage of the Rich Act, fraudulently described as an anti-jurisdictional strike law, which is intended to revive company unionism and the yellow-dog contract, while outlawing strikes, picketing and boycotts directed against those employer practices.
3. Outrageous interference with the rights of lawful claimants for unemployment insurance by passage of a "zero - merit - rating" amendment to the California Unemployment Insurance Act.
4. Failure to protect tenants against rent increases and evictions or to pass housing or prepaid medical care, health legislation.
5. Attack by resolutions upon the 160-acre limitation in the Central Valley reclamation project.
6. Subservience to the petroleum combine in failing to pass an adequate highway program.
7. Wanton disregard of the notorious domination of the California Legislature by lobbyists for big business and the liquor and gambling interests, including lobbyists who are themselves members of the legislature; and

Whereas, Conscientious alarm for the future of democracy dictates that we take back our legislatures from the money changers, in and out of office, who are bartering away the commonwealth and our traditional liberty while refusing to provide for the basic needs of the people of America; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to prepare and present for enactment in the next California Legislature a bill to accomplish the following objectives:

1. Prohibition of the acceptance directly

or indirectly by any California Legislators of any fee, gratuity or income from any lobbyist or from the principals represented by such lobbyists.

2. Prohibition for any California Legislator to represent or be employed by any business operated or controlled by any bank, insurance company, chamber of commerce, or corporation.
3. Publication at state expense of the amounts and sources of all income of each state legislator, including the amounts and sources of income of any partnership law firm, insurance agency, business or trade from which he derives income.
4. Publication at state expense of the amounts and sources of all money or other contributions to the election campaigns of each state legislator.
5. Publication at state expense of the amounts and source of income and expenditure of all lobbyists before the California Legislature; and
6. Establishment by state law of a permanent commission for the investigation of the activities of lobbyists;

and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention instruct its delegate to the 1947 American Federation of Labor Convention to present a resolution to that body providing for the support of a similar law for enactment by the Federal Congress to protect the public against monopoly and vested interest lobbies; and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to all Central Bodies a campaign in the various communities of the state against the subversion of municipal and county governments by reactionary and monopolistic interests.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 340.

Advocating Consumers' Cooperation

Resolution No. 144—Presented by Aubrey Blair et al, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, and John L. Donovan et al, Advertising & Public Relations Employees No. 518, Los Angeles.

Whereas, In 1944 the American Federation of Labor Executive Council reported "the need of a strong consumer cooperative movement, closely allied to organized labor" as an effective means "to control quality and price of goods"; and

Whereas, That report recognized that workers and other consumers can, through cooperation, "prevent monopolies and powerful interests from exploiting them" and therefore recommended that "the two great democratic movements," the American Federation of Labor and the Cooperative

League of the U. S. A., go forward hand in hand to strengthen each other in this common effort; therefore be

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to establish a Committee on Consumers Cooperation whose duty it shall be to aid local and Central Labor Unions to educate union members regarding the benefits of consumer cooperation and the methods of developing union participation in the cooperative movement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 349.

Include Protective Clauses in Contracts

Resolution No. 145—Presented by Norman L. Entler and Robert S. Williams of Chauffeurs Union No. 923, Oakland.

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend to all participating and member locals that in and including all hereinafter negotiated contracts with employers, clauses shall be included protecting the locals from any and all penalties as provided in the Taft-Hartley Bill.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 348.

Urging Legislation to Relieve Housing Shortage

Resolution No. 146—Presented by Walter Anderson et al of Plumbers and Pipefitters Union No. 38, San Francisco.

Whereas, The housing situation for over 300,000 veterans and families in California has become worse instead of better, according to the California State Senate Committee on Governmental Efficiency; and

Whereas, Neither the state nor national government has given any material aid to veterans for housing; and

Whereas, The enormous expenditures for armaments, foreign loans, etc., make it clear that the government nationally has no interest in the plight of veterans today; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring the passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill; and be it further

Resolved, That we go on record for the passage of housing legislation by the state legislature of the type proposed by State Senator Gerald O'Gara, which called for appropriations which could be loaned to local housing authorities for continuation of low rental multiple dwellings to be financed by revenue bonds; and be it further

Resolved, That we go on record favoring

any and all government construction of low cost housing that is necessary for veterans; and be it finally

Resolved, That we join in support of all organizations that sponsor an initiative in California to ease the housing shortage.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 364.

Favoring State Bonus for Veterans

Resolution No. 147—Presented by Walter Anderson et al of Plumbers and Pipefitters Union No. 38, San Francisco.

Whereas, Many states have already granted bonuses to their veterans; and

Whereas, The veterans of World War II are increasingly unemployed; and

Whereas, These men and women gave the maximum to this state as well as our nation; and

Whereas, A bonus in their hands will aid labor, business and conditions generally; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring the granting of a California state bonus to be given to veterans who were residents of this state at the time they were inducted into the armed forces.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 365.

Increasing Aid to Veterans

Resolution No. 148—Presented by Walter Anderson et al of Plumbers and Pipefitters Union No. 38, San Francisco.

Whereas, The House Committee of the United States Congress has seen fit to ignore the plight of student G. I. veterans who are single; and

Whereas, The married veterans' allowance is only \$105.00 per month; and

Whereas, Provisions have been enacted in that any G. I. student suspected of being subversive can receive no aid; and

Whereas, Every honorably discharged veteran proved his loyalty to the United States and under our Constitution has a right to his own opinions in any political, religious or other matter; and

Whereas, This system of discrimination in allowances to veterans is an insult to the defenders of our country; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring a \$20.00 a month increase in the government subsistence to G. I. veteran students, both single and married; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand the removal of any and all resolutions against veterans because of political opinion.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 364.

**Creation of Federation Commission of
Inquiry Into Economic Problems
of the West**

Resolution No. 149—Presented by W. J. Bassett of Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Economic development of the west is obstructed by domination of the national Congress and various Federal bureaus on the part of entrenched eastern finance and industry and by the control over western legislatures exercised by near-sighted selfish financial, industrial and commercial interests in this region; and

Whereas, Steel production at Fontana is throttled by discriminatory financing through the RFC; and

Whereas, Flood control and the public production and distribution of power along our river valleys is held up by a Congress responsive to the pleadings of power lobbyists; and

Whereas, Freight rate discrimination and unfair distribution of freight cars create bottlenecks that impede the growth of western industry; and

Whereas, Public transportation, highways and freeways and a whole array of associated economic problems, which must be solved if free enterprise is to flourish in the west, are not finding any rational solution because our national and state legislatures and the administrative officers responsible are controlled or unduly influenced by economic vested interests opposed to an honest solution for the benefit of the people as a whole; and

Whereas, The general public cannot expect economic leadership from politicians who are the tools of special privilege, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to initiate within three months a commission for inquiry into the economic needs of the west, said commission to be appointed by the Secretary and to include competent economists and civic leaders as well as union representatives; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention propose, as initial tasks for said commission, inquiry into the following matters:

1. The problem of sound public financing for western enterprise, including small business.
2. The problems of transportation, including highways and freeways, freight rate and car discrimination, and municipal and intercity motor and electric public transport.
3. The problem of conservation of natural resources, including flood control,

public power, forest conservation and irrigation; and be it further

Resolved, That said commission submit reports on specific findings from time to time to the Executive Council, and an annual report to the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 375.

**Establish Federation Committee to
Combat Intolerance**

Resolution No. 150—Presented by James H. Anderson et al, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles; Louis Levy et al, Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; J. H. Blackburn et al, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; W. J. Bassett, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Hank Hasiwar et al, National Farm Labor Union No. 213, Fresno; Richard Minihan et al, Sugar Workers No. 20875, Oxnard; Wallace D. Henderson et al, Winery & Distillery Workers No. 45, Fresno; Roy M. Brewer et al, Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44, Hollywood; Dorothy Whitmarsh et al, Cannery Workers No. 750, Oakland; John F. Shelley, Central Labor Council, San Francisco; Carl Lara, Central Labor Council, Salinas.

Whereas, Enemies of organized labor have united for the purpose of destroying the free trade union movement in the United States through propaganda and the passage of anti-labor legislation; and

Whereas, History proves that one of the most effective ways in which this could be accomplished is through a division of the working people in racial and religious lines; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor and its affiliated International and Local Unions are on record against intolerance and in favor of a National Act Against Discrimination in Employment; and

Whereas, There now exists within the American Federation of Labor unions in California the lack of proper machinery to deal with this problem; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of the establishment of a Committee to Combat Intolerance within the State Federation, with full-time paid personnel under the direction of the Secretary of the Federation, whose duty it will be to assist American Federation of Labor Unions and Central Labor Councils in the setting up of Committees to Combat Intolerance and to develop and disseminate educational material to American Federation of Labor Unions under the direction of the Secretary of the State Federation to work for the

passage of federal, state and municipal legislation against discrimination in employment because of race, creed or religion.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 354.

Commending Labor Education in Los Angeles

Resolution No. 151—Presented by Thomas Ranford, Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Cora Track, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles; James C. Meeks, Painters No. 116, Los Angeles; Harry Lea, Blacksmiths No. 212, Huntington Park; Wm. H. Cole, Plasterers No. 2, Los Angeles; David J. Malloy, Musicians No. 47, Los Angeles; Thos. J. Cogley and H. L. Beckman, Plumbers & Pipefitters No. 250, Southgate.

Whereas, A unique and significant experiment in labor education is being carried on at the Central Labor Council in Los Angeles under the joint sponsorship of the Los Angeles public school system and the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California, Los Angeles; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor commend the Los Angeles public school system and the University of California for their efforts in behalf of labor education; and be it further

Resolved, That all school systems in California be urged to cooperate with the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University in establishing similar educational courses for labor unions in their communities.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 352.

Requesting Teachers' Organizing Funds

Resolution No. 152—Presented by Alice Drehmel, Teachers No. 869, Fresno.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Teachers affiliated with the labor movement is attempting to organize the 50,000 teachers in the State of California; and

Whereas, The teachers of California are generally ignorant of the great part the AFL has played in the establishing of free tax-supported public schools in these United States, and the comprehensive educational program of the AFL Permanent Committee on Education, and the continued support of labor in the interests of the schools and the children of the country and the state; and

Whereas, The teachers, if organized and affiliated with labor, can present labor's point of view and history with more intelligence and understanding to the children in the public schools, thereby strengthening the labor movement; and

Whereas, The financial resources of the

teacher organizations affiliated with labor are not such at the present time as to permit them to carry on a proper campaign to inform the teachers of the state on the important work done by the labor movement and to organize them into affiliates of the labor movement; and

Whereas, The president of the National Education Association, the largest national company union, said that teachers should not affiliate with labor unions; and

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley Law and the state anti-jurisdictional strike law were supported by some teachers through their ignorance of the labor movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend that its Executive Council appropriate funds for the organization and education of teachers on the labor movement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 353.

Campaign vs. Taft-Hartley Law

Resolution No. 153—Presented by Harold Orr, Teachers No. 430, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The economic, political and social status of teachers is affected by the caliber of candidates elected to public office; and

Whereas, The full civic and constitutional rights of teachers, as well as all other public employees, are abrogated by such restrictive legislation; and

Whereas, This law attempts to separate teachers from other labor groups; and

Whereas, The majority of students come from homes of labor union members; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge its affiliated unions to exert their civil and political rights in all school board, city, state and national elections; and be it further.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor go on record to assist all labor in fighting the Taft-Hartley Law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 363.

Federation Research Department to Assist Teachers

Resolution No. 154—Presented by Anga Bjornson, Teachers No. 771, Oakland.

Whereas, Since the California State Federation of Teachers has no research bureau of its own; and

Whereas, It is important to the growth of the Federation of Teachers that it have material and statistics on educational matters; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Conven-

tion of the California State Federation of Labor determine that its Research Department shall include in its activities the gathering of information and statistics for the use of the California Federation of Teachers and all affiliated unions of the State Federation of Labor concerned in appropriations of public money.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 353.

Requesting Legislation to Establish Maximum School Day

Resolution No. 155—Presented by Anga Bjornson, Teachers No. 771, Oakland.

Whereas, The reduction of the working week by twenty hours since 1900 has not included the teachers; and

Whereas, Teaching has become more arduous because of universal education and deteriorating school conditions; and

Whereas, A legal maximum school day must be established to protect the health of teachers and to permit teachers to live normal lives; and

Whereas, Governing boards of school districts can now legally require teachers to be on duty at the discretion of such boards; and

Whereas, In order that duty beyond the requirement of such a six-hour day shall receive separate remuneration; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the legislature a bill establishing a maximum working day of six hours on duty in the school for all public school teachers in the regular day schools of the state.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 340.

Requesting Union Support of AFT

Resolution No. 156—Presented by Harold Orr, Federation of Teachers of Los Angeles, Local 430, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Teachers is the only state teachers' organization affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The California Federation of Teachers' locals are the only teacher organizations affiliated with local Central Labor Councils; and

Whereas, Recently certain non-union teachers' organizations have recognized the need for support of the labor movement in enacting educational legislation in national, state and local areas and while opposing affiliation; have attempted to secure the backing of labor organizations; and

Whereas, Teachers must come to realize

that the only practical and honorable means of securing functional support of organized labor is through fraternal affiliation; and

Whereas, It is an anomaly for teachers to ask the support of organized labor and, at the same time, maintain an attitude of "holier than thou" toward other workers; and

Whereas, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has sent out directives to all AFL bodies asking them to consult with the local teacher union wherever one is in existence, and not with the company unions; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Secretary to prepare and send out to all affiliated bodies a request that they clearly distinguish between union teacher organizations and non-union teacher organizations and that they support only those teacher organizations which have affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 353.

Study of Unemployment Problem

Resolution No. 157—Presented by Perry Hill et al, Hodcarriers & Construction Laborers Union No. 294, Fresno.

Whereas, There is growing unemployment in the state, particularly among veterans, and the figures indicate that this problem is becoming serious; and

Whereas, It can be expected that unemployment will grow, especially if this country moves towards an economic crash; and

Whereas, Past experience of the labor movement dictates the need for action and organization by the labor movement to keep the unemployed close to labor, and prevent a condition where the unemployed are used to drive down high trade union standards; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to study the unemployed problem and work out a public works program to give employment to the unemployed; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention declare that a shorter work week will make possible employment for a greater number of people; and urge all affiliates to take such a position in negotiations together with strong penalties against overtime practices.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 370.

Campaign vs. Anti-Labor Legislation

Resolution No. 158—Presented by Perry Hill et al, Hodcarriers & Construction Laborers Union No. 294, Fresno.

Whereas, The drive against the labor movement has been intensified in the Congress and the state legislature in the form of vicious anti-labor legislation; and

Whereas, The drive has as its aim the complete emasculation of organized labor, thus laying the groundwork for the return of the open shop of the past; and

Whereas, Such a drive is being pushed and developed by reactionary forces headed by the National Association of Manufacturers, and all the representatives of Big Business; and

Whereas, Such a drive can only be successfully challenged by the mobilization of every resource of the labor movement, and the full mobilization of the rank and file of organized labor to back up its representatives in this fight; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon every affiliate and every AFL organization to organize the full participation of every rank and file member to carry on this fight; and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention instruct the Executive Council and every Departmental Council to undertake both legal and organizational challenges to every single anti-labor law already passed to the end of eliminating these laws from the statute books; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention call upon the American Federation of Labor to organize suitable national demonstrations of labor against this anti-labor drive, particularly utilizing Labor Day for this purpose.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 363.

To Increase Pensions for Widows and Disabled Vets

Resolution No. 159—Presented by Perry Hill et al, Hodcarriers & Construction Laborers Union No. 294, Fresno.

Whereas, Pensions for disabled veterans range from \$11.50 to \$115.00 per month, depending on the degree of disability; and

Whereas, Widows of servicemen receive a top of \$50.00 per month, while dependent parents of deceased servicemen receive a top of \$35.00 single and \$55.00 for both; and

Whereas, It is obvious that no one can get along on the above pensions with such a high cost of living; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that disabled veterans' pensions should be increased by 20 per cent; pensions to widows increased to \$75.00 per month with \$10.00 for each child; and

parents' pensions increased by \$25.00 per month.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 365.

Protesting Discrimination By Employers

Resolution No. 160—Presented by Perry Hill et al, Hodcarriers & Construction Laborers Union No. 294, Fresno.

Whereas, With the growing unemployment, employers find it once more possible to use their old trick of dividing the workers and are beginning to discriminate against Negroes and other minority workers; and

Whereas, This discrimination, if permitted by organized labor, will only operate to weaken our unions, particularly because the employers are at the same time conducting a campaign against the closed and union shop; and

Whereas, The real objective is to use the unemployed workers to help break our unions; and

Whereas, We find a number of city, county and state governments as well as the national government also discriminating against minority workers; and

Whereas, Organized labor has learned through these years the necessity for organizing and keeping in the union all the workers regardless of race, color or creed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record protesting the indiscriminate firing of minority workers by employers and governmental bodies; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby serve notice that we will use our organized strength to protect all the workers in their jobs; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge all unions to take a similar stand and work out ways and means of stopping discrimination in their localities.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 353.

Readjustment Allowances (Unemployment Benefits) For Vets During Labor Disputes

Resolution No. 161—Presented by Perry Hill et al, Hodcarriers & Construction Laborers Union No. 294, Fresno.

Whereas, The GI Bill of Rights included unemployment benefits for veterans at a certain rate and amount, regardless of what the provisions were for other unemployed; and

Whereas, Contrary to the original intent of this provision certain reactionaries have been whittling away at the right of vets to

receive unemployment insurance to the extent that in California veterans are denied the right to receive unemployed benefits during labor disputes; and

Whereas, This is just another method of trying to force labor to accept whatever the employers want to offer during negotiations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Legislative Representative to introduce a bill eliminating the disqualification of veterans for unemployment insurance during labor disputes.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 365.

Repudiation of Governor Warren

Resolution No. 162—Presented by Perry Hill et al, Hodcarriers & Construction Laborers Union No. 294, Fresno.

Whereas, Governor Warren publicly supported the anti-labor U. S. Senator Wm. F. Knowland, in the 1946 election; and

Whereas, During the current legislative session, Governor Warren allowed the "Hot Cargo" Bill to become law and signed another violently anti-labor bill that prohibits jurisdictional strikes; and

Whereas, This bill makes no attempt to define a jurisdictional strike as a dispute between two bona fide labor organizations, thereby encouraging company unions; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation repudiate Governor Warren for his unfriendly anti-labor acts and endorse the public statement of Secretary C. J. Haggerty that Governor Warren can not be considered a friend to organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 374.

Opposing Racial Discrimination

Resolution No. 163—Presented by Perry Hill et al, Hodcarriers & Construction Laborers Union No. 294, Fresno.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor in national and state conventions has time and again reaffirmed its position calling for equal membership in organized labor for all, regardless of color or origin; and

Whereas, Although many organizations of the AFL have concurred in this position, there are still many organizations which have not carried this policy out in practice; and

Whereas, The refusal of some organizations to carry out this policy of the AFL is hurting the prestige of the AFL, and embarrassing it especially in the face of a

reactionary attack against trade unionism and particularly the closed shop; and

Whereas, The maintenance of trade union standards depends on winning the full allegiance of every laboring person for the principles of trade unionism; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reiterate the historic position of the AFL against discrimination in union membership because of color or origin, and call upon every affiliate to carry this program out in practice; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the Executive Council to use its good offices to secure complete support for this policy; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention call upon the Negro and other minority workmen for their full support in the fight against anti-labor legislation, assuring them that any act of discrimination towards them is directly opposed to the policy of the American Federation of Labor; and be it finally

Resolved, That this Convention recommend that all Central Labor Bodies set up committees to carry out this policy and to serve as a liaison body in all matters affecting the labor movement and minority groups.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 353.

Program to Provide Adequate Housing For Vets

Resolution No. 164—Presented by Perry Hill et al, Hodcarriers & Construction Laborers Union No. 294, Fresno.

Whereas, Despite all the promises made to the veterans the housing situation has become worse for them. According to reports of the California Senate Committee on Governmental Efficiency, only 16 per cent of all permits issued for construction in the first quarter of 1947 were for housing and only 2.5 per cent were for dwellings renting for \$50.00 or under per month; and

Whereas, The same committee has found that 307,000 veterans and their families are in immediate need of housing; and

Whereas, More and more priorities, set asides and subsidies are being withdrawn thus making it harder for veterans to obtain housing; and

Whereas, Practically every measure introduced to ease the housing situation for vets in California has been pigeon-holed by the legislature despite all the pretty promises made by Gov. Warren; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record demanding the im-

mediate enactment of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill; and be it further

Resolved, That we go on record for the principle of the O'Gara Bills defeated in the legislature which called for appropriations based on revenue bonds, which money would be loaned to local housing authorities for erection of multiple dwellings with a rent ceiling of \$50.00; and be it further

Resolved, That we go on record for any and all necessary government construction of low cost housing until the veterans' situation is alleviated; and be it finally

Resolved, That in order to guarantee action we will join with all organizations to sponsor an initiative petition for the above-mentioned purposes.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 364.

Sponsorship of a Federal Safety Program

Resolution No. 165—Presented by A. F. Bartholomew of Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers' Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, There are about three million employees working directly for the U. S. Government and another two million working for Government contractors, all of whom are covered by one of several federal workmen's compensation laws; and

Whereas, There are no federal safety laws, but five federal agencies attempt to handle safety supervision on a voluntary basis, without any formulated rules or powers of enforcement; and

Whereas, One of the federal compensation laws, the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act, had one safety inspector for the whole Pacific Coast, with no formulated safety rules nor any power of enforcement; and

Whereas, Ninety per cent of the Pacific Coast Metal Tradesmen are under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act, without any adequate safety protection; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor sponsor a federal safety program:

a. By urging the adoption by Congress of a safety law as an adjunct to the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act, setting up minimum safety standards and delegating to the commission which administers that law, authority to adopt and enforce supplemental safety standards, pursuant to notice and hearings;

b. By giving study to the problem of unifying the safety activities of all federal agencies in one department;

c. By urging the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress to provide in the budget of the Commission administering the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act, an al-

lowance for three safety inspectors for California—one for ship repair, one for stevedoring, and one to inspect other work covered by the Act;

d. By soliciting the assistance and advice of our Congressional delegation from California in supporting these objectives; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming officers, Executive Council and legislative representative do all in their power to secure the enactment of suitable legislation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 347.

Support New Industries and Federal Projects for Pacific Coast

Resolution No. 166—Presented by A. F. Bartholomew et al of Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers' Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, Many members of organized labor are now unemployed in the State of California and the outlook for employment does not seem to be too good in the immediate future; and

Whereas, Many industries could be enticed to locate on the Pacific Coast, and many Federal Works Projects could be undertaken in the State of California, such as federal highways, flood control, irrigation projects, and power plants; and

Whereas, The more manufacturing plants and various industries we are able to get to locate on the Coast and the federal projects that we have, the more employment we will have for the members of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary and the incoming Executive Council to do everything within their power to get industries and manufacturing plants to locate on the Pacific Coast and to support all public works projects proposed that would create employment and further improve our State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 375.

Statewide AFL Political Organization

Resolution No. 167—Presented by John C. Lyons of Plasterers Union No. 2, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Over a substantial number of years, labor has succeeded, through its established organizations, in obtaining substantial betterment in wages, hours and working conditions; and

Whereas, In order to ensure the continuance and expansion of such attainments, the continued existence of such organizations, together with their usual means of organizing, is mandatory; and

Whereas, The foes and enemies of labor,

unable to defeat the rightful operations of organizations, have resorted to political activity, whereby they have succeeded in placing in the legislative halls in the state legislatures and the national Congress, representatives subject to their every whim and desire; and

Whereas, Labor, on the other hand, has not resorted to full use of its political rights and opportunities; and

Whereas, It is necessary and desirable that all members of labor be activated and contribute not only their individual support but also their financial backing, to ensure that representatives hostile to the interests of labor are defeated and individuals friendly to the interests of labor elected in their stead; and

Whereas, This can best be obtained by the establishment of a statewide organization to which is contributed by every member affiliated with the American Federation of Labor the sum of \$1.00 per annum, to be used not only in defeating foes of labor presently holding office in the state legislature and the Congress of the United States, but also in selecting and supporting individuals friendly to labor; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend to the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor the establishment of such statewide political committee to which such contributions shall be made, if such can legally and lawfully be done under the existing laws of the state and the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, asking its concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 362.

Protesting Sale of U. S. Ships to Foreign Purchasers

Resolution No. 168—Presented by A. F. Bartholomew et al of Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers' Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, Organized labor has striven for years to maintain the wage rates and working conditions of its members, thereby raising the standards of all the working people of the United States of America; and

Whereas, Since the end of World War II, the United States Government has on its hands a surplus of ships, to the extent that sales are negotiated to many foreign lands, in most instances, sales being made under lend-lease agreements; and

Whereas, It being the practice of some foreign purchasers to import foreign labor

to the port of San Francisco and other areas on the Pacific Coast to perform the necessary repair work to enable the ship to make the voyage to their home ports; and

Whereas, The members of organized labor are being deprived of the work of repairing these ships by foreign labor at a sub-standard wage scale; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record protesting vigorously to the various government agencies, who have jurisdiction over the sale of these ships, the fact that wages are being cut by foreign labor being imported to do the repair work in our home ports, and further, this situation is creating much more unemployment among the workers of America.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 369.

Abolition of Taft-Hartley Law

Resolution No. 169—Presented by Ralph H. Elliott of Cement Workers Union No. 49, Victorville.

Whereas, The results of the November election show that there was an overwhelming number of men placed in positions of trust in both the House and Senate, whose first acts of any importance were to betray that sacred trust, and stab in the back the laboring men and women of the nation who elected them, by the enactment of the vicious, rancorous anti-labor law known as the Taft-Hartley Law; and

Whereas, This vicious law threatens to wreck the very foundation of our democracy and destroy not only the labor movement, but also the rights and privileges of all our citizens by wilfully violating the Constitution of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor pledge itself to go all out not only for the abolition of said law but also for the displacement of all those responsible for its passage.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 363.

Prevailing Wages for All Employees in Government-Operated Industries

Resolution No. 170—Presented by R. J. Brennan of Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The government, through its War Assets Administration, has taken over many war industries and plants; and

Whereas, These industries and plants, in many cases, are continued in operation doing the same work as previously done under private operation; and

Whereas, The government agencies so

interpret the Civil Service Act of 1926 as amended, to give mechanics the same wage rates as paid by private industry, but to cut the men employed in classifications coming under the Laborers' jurisdiction at wage rates as much as 23 cents per hour below the prevailing rate in private industries; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the incoming Executive Council to do everything in its power to procure further amendment to the Civil Service Act of 1926 to provide the same wages and working conditions for industries taken over by the Government as prevailed under private operation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 370.

Increase Unemployment and Disability Insurance Benefits

Resolution No. 171—Presented by H. J. LaLonde of Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The cost of living has spiraled to a point where it is almost impossible for the workingman to make expenses, even though he may be steadily employed at a good rate per hour; and

Whereas, The unemployed certainly cannot exist to any degree of satisfaction on the \$20.00 per week drawn from the funds of the Department of Employment as Unemployment Insurance or Disability Benefits; and

Whereas, The Fund created by law and paid in to by the workers has grown to almost a billion dollars with no increased payments to the workers themselves; and

Whereas, Private insurance carriers are offering to carry the risk of disability insurance of the workers for the 1% salary deduction, and in the event of disability agree to pay as high as \$30.00 per week in some cases; and

Whereas, If the private insurance carrier can afford to make such commitments, certainly the State Fund can afford to do likewise; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the legislature appropriate legislation to increase the amount of benefits payable on both Disability and Unemployment Insurance to \$25.00 per week for a uniform maximum duration of twenty-six weeks.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 341.

San Individual Political Endorsements By Federation Officials

Resolution No. 172—Presented by R. J. Brennan of Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers' Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, Officials of the California State Federation of Labor, using their titles of office in the Federation, have made political endorsements in national, state and local elections; and

Whereas, Many union people, influenced by the endorsements of men so highly placed within the Federation, have followed their political leadership; and

Whereas, A number of politicians so sponsored and elected subsequently revealed themselves as enemies of labor in passing the Taft-Hartley Act over the veto of the President of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor declare that no official of the Federation, using his title of office, may endorse anyone in a national, state, or local election, except as provided below; and be it further

Resolved, That the endorsement of candidates shall rest exclusively with the Executive Council.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
For Convention action, see page 325.

Defeat Supporters of Taft-Hartley Law

Resolution No. 173—Presented by Harry Miller of Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers' Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The policy of the American Federation of Labor, as so ably enunciated by our late lamented President, Samuel Gompers, is to elect our friends and defeat our enemies; and

Whereas, The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America did enact into law the so-called Taft-Hartley Bill, properly referred to by labor as the "Slave Labor Law," which is the most vicious attack on organized labor and the working people as a whole that has been enacted in the last one hundred years; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor determine that all the resources and influence and power of the American Federation of Labor in California be brought to bear to the end that the policy of the American Federation of Labor be carried out to the fullest measure against all proponents of this law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 363.

Opposing Compulsory Military Training In Peacetime

Resolution No. 174—Presented by W. J. Bassett, Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Margaret Morgan, Printing Specialties and Paper Converters Union No. 388, Los Angeles; Susan D. Adams, Ladies' Garment Workers No. 384, Los Angeles; Aubrey Blair, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood; H. N. Sweet and Nick Cordil, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles; George Hardy, Building Service Employees No. 99, Los Angeles.

Whereas, We believe the atomic bomb makes universal military training completely ineffective as a means of national security; and

Whereas, We know that peacetime conscription in practice has eventually destroyed the free labor movement in every country where it has existed; in Italy and Germany the unions were forcibly disbanded; in France and Switzerland the "citizen army" has been used to break labor disputes; and

Whereas, We feel that having armies, weapons and techniques for war at hand predisposes toward the likelihood of war, rather than preventing it; and

Whereas, We join with other groups in advocating the strengthening of effective international machinery to deal with international issues in advance of their reaching a crisis; and

Whereas, We advocate the strengthening of democracy at home through seeking solutions to the problems of full employment and economic security, and through the development of a comprehensive program of improved education and health service for the youth of the nation; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record supporting the stand of the 65th National Convention of the American Federation of Labor in opposition to compulsory military training in peacetime; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be sent to the President of the United States and to the United States Senators and Representatives from California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 373.

Support Improvements in Public Education

Resolution No. 175 — Presented by Teachers Union No. 430, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Public education is one of the chief institutions and bulwarks of American democracy; and

Whereas, Under conditions of the present dire teacher shortage it is especially neces-

sary to hold and to attract into the schools the highest quality of teaching personnel; and

Whereas, Education suffers from the present overcrowding in classes and consequent lack of individual attention to student needs; and

Whereas, The schools can only educate free, unafraid men and women, American citizens of the highest type, if teachers are allowed to live and work in an atmosphere of freedom and respect; and

Whereas, Organized labor always has been the foremost defender of democratic public education; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor support adequate budgets for public education, increases in teachers' salaries, and reduction in the size of classes, and condemn and oppose the attacks by the Tenney Bills on school curriculum, textbooks, and on educators.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 353.

Support Passage of Anti-Poll Tax Law

Resolution No. 176—Presented by Harry Lumsden of Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers' Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The paying of poll taxes as a prerequisite to the exercise of the right to vote, as is required in some of our states, is in fact disfranchisement of a large number of citizens and an abrogation of their constitutional right; and

Whereas, During the last session of Congress an anti-poll tax law was passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate to be acted upon at the next session of Congress; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record supporting the passage of the anti-poll tax law, and that all unions communicate with Senators Downey and Knowland requesting their support of this bill.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 347.

Requesting Labor Extension Service Act

Resolution No. 177—Presented by Thomas Ranford, Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Cora Track, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles; James C. Meeks, Painters No. 116, Los Angeles; Harry Lea, Blacksmiths No. 212, Huntington Park; Wm. H. Cole, Plasterers No. 2, Los Angeles, David J. Malley, Musicians No. 47, Los Angeles; Tho. J. Cogley & H. L. Beckman, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters No. 250, Southgate.

Whereas, Relations between Labor and Management are becoming increasingly

complex and the country has a great stake in the development of an informed union membership; and

1. The growing labor movement has a need for, and a right to, greater educational opportunities;

2. The Government has long recognized the principle of free extension education by the establishment of an agricultural extension service for farmers in the Department of Agriculture;

3. American colleges and universities have long provided extension services to business and industry; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the principle of federal aid for labor education and call upon President Truman and Congress to establish a labor extension service in the U. S. Department of Labor to act as an authoritative clearing house in the field of labor education and to administer a program of grants-in-aid for the development of a labor education program on a state and local level.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 348.

Urging Unions to Accept All Workers Into Membership

Resolution No. 178—Presented by Harry Lumsden of Shipyard and Marine Shop Labor Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, World War II has caused many changes in the economic and industrial life of this nation; and

Whereas, Some of those changes have materially affected the California State Federation of Labor, in that many of the unions affiliated with the Federation were of necessity forced to admit into membership members of minority groups, who were not so admitted in the past; and

Whereas, This democratic change of policy should be continued in peacetime to insure harmony and stability in the economic and industrial life of this state and nation as a whole; and

Whereas, A reversion to the old way will cause a wave of discontent and create a pool of non-union labor, which will be utilized by the enemies of organized labor to undermine, and probably destroy it; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record advocating the acceptance of all working people, regardless of race or creed, into membership by all its constituent and affiliated unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 353.

Initiative Proposition for Prepaid Health Insurance

Resolution No. 179—Presented by Edwin M. Balz, Newspaper Pressmen No. 18, Los Angeles; Harry C. Stark, Printing Pressmen No. 78, Los Angeles; H. J. de la Rosa, Printing Pressmen No. 24, San Francisco; O. A. Krepp, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.

Whereas, The efforts of the American Federation of Labor and of the California State Federation of Labor to bring about the passage of national and state prepaid health insurance legislation have been consistently stymied by hostile committees in Congress and the state legislature; and

Whereas, There is no real argument about the crying need for such legislation, and the practicality of such plans for universal health insurance as the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bills and the Governor's proposals here in California; and

Whereas, The people of this state would vote for such legislation if given an opportunity to do so; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm the Federation's long-standing policy in favor of prepaid medical benefits legislation, and hereby instruct the Executive Board to initiate and promote an initiative measure embodying such legislation for submission to the electorate at the 1948 election.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 348.

Urging Enactment of Minimum Wage Legislation

Resolution No. 180—Presented by Thomas Ranford, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; George McCaughey, Plasterers No. 2, Los Angeles; F. W. Bartholomew, Window Cleaners No. 101, Los Angeles; James H. Anderson et al, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles; Phil Lawrence, Hod Carriers & Construction Laborers No. 300, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The first session of the 80th Congress has recessed without taking action necessary to raise the minimum wage beyond the inadequate level of 40 cents an hour now contained in the Fair Labor Standards Act; and

Whereas, The majority leadership has rendered lip-service to the cause of increasing the minimum hourly wage rate provided by the Fair Labor Standards Act, but has utterly failed to fulfill even those meager commitments; and

Whereas, Numerous bills have been introduced calling for a minimum wage of 65 cents an hour immediately and 75 cents an hour within a reasonable time interval, but

these bills were buried in committee, expressions of the majority leadership favoring an increased minimum wage notwithstanding; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the prompt consideration and adoption of measures to raise the minimum hourly wage provided by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 immediately after Congress reconvenes; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all California congressmen and to the President of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 370.

Endorsing Federal Anti-Lynch Law

Resolution No. 181—Presented by Harry Lumsden of Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, Lynching as is practiced in some of our states is, in fact, a circumvention of organized municipal law and a crime against humanity; and

Whereas, Such crimes when committed within the borders of other countries are loudly denounced by our government; and

Whereas, There is an anti-lynching law now pending before the Congress of the United States, the passage of which will assure the rest of the world that our denunciation of "crimes against humanity" is not mere lip service; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record denouncing lynching as inhuman and wrong, and endorsing the passage of a federal anti-lynching statute at the next session of Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That all unions affiliated with the Federation communicate with their Representatives and Senators urging support of that bill.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 375.

Creation of Federation Committee on Entertainment Union Cooperation

Resolution No. 182—Presented by Patrick J. Morgan, Printing Specialties No. 388, Los Angeles, and Larry Vail, Retail Department Store Clerks, No. 1100, San Francisco.

Whereas, The public relations program of the American Federation of Labor should do a really effective job of public education in order to overcome the lies that have inoculated public opinion even among our union members; and

Whereas, Organized labor should be not less wise than business in exploiting the talents and public attraction of men and

women in the entertainment profession, especially since such individuals are usually A. F. of L. members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to appoint a committee on entertainment union cooperation; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council develop a public relations program, including radio broadcasts, which will utilize to the fullest for the common good the great resources of talent in the entertainment profession.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 372.

Requesting Anti-Monopoly Legislation

Resolution No. 183—Presented by W. J. Bassett of Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, At the outbreak of World War II, according to the figures of the U. S. Senate Small Business Committees, concentration of economic power in this nation had proceeded to the point where one-tenth of 1% of all the corporations owned 52% of the total corporate assets and obtained 50% of the total corporate net income; and

Whereas, The 45 largest transportation companies owned 92% of all transportation facilities in the country; 40 largest public utility corporations held 80% of the public utility system; 17 largest life insurance companies accounted for over 81.5% of all life insurance company assets; and less than 4% of all the manufacturing corporations earned 84% of all the net profits of all manufacturing corporations; and

Whereas, During World War II, 100 top corporations secured 75% of the prime contracts, between 45% and 81% of basic materials, 51% of private plant facilities and 75% of publicly-built plant facilities, and 66 top corporations corralled 66% of the scientific research facilities, so that, in the words of President Truman himself, "the Government was forced to submit to the terms and conditions of large manufacturers who obtained a monopoly on defense business"; and

Whereas, Wendell Berge, former head of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, has reported that corporate mergers and purchases and the resulting march of monopoly has proceeded at a higher rate since the end of World War II than at any time in the preceding 15 years; and

Whereas, The 80th Congress has seen fit to scuttle the investigations of monopoly conditions by the Senate and House Small Business Committees, and has lent support to the top monopolists' corporations by

favorably reporting on bills to exempt railroads, press associations, and other powerful interests from the existing weak-kneed anti-trust laws; and

Whereas, As long ago as March 21, 1939, before a joint session of the Missouri legislature, Harry S. Truman declared that "if you read history, you'll find that concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few was the fundamental cause of the downfall of the greatest nations of the past," and further that "monopoly cannot exist in a republic, and a republic cannot exist when its resources are in the hands of a few"; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record condemning the action of the 80th Congress of the United States in aiding the march of monopoly both directly and by the passage of the anti-labor legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as supporting only those Senators and Representatives in Congress who will fight for strengthening the anti-trust laws of the nation and providing adequate funds for their enforcement; and be it finally

Resolved, That this Convention hereby petition the President of the United States to appoint an independent commission to investigate the concentration of economic power in this country; and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the White House, to all California Senators and Representatives in the 80th Congress, and to the American Federation of Labor Convention for consideration and action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 373.

Requesting Special Session of Legislature On Housing

Resolution No. 184—Presented by Robert J. Beattie and George L. Hill, Redwood District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, Eureka; Nick Cordil, Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles; Susan D. Adams, Ladies' Garment Workers No. 384, Los Angeles; P. W. Anderson, District Council of Carpenters, San Diego; George I. Rollins, Central Labor Council, Redding.

Whereas, The Fifty-Seventh Session of the California Legislature has adjourned without passing any remedial legislation to alleviate the extreme housing shortage which faces the people of California; and

Whereas, The State Legislature has utterly ignored the recommendations of the joint Senate-Assembly Committee to Investigate the Housing Emergency, both

with respect to emergency housing and "standby" rent regulation laws; and

Whereas, The 80th Congress has demonstrated its unwillingness to clear the way for passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing Bill, co-sponsored by the Chairman of the majority party's Policy Committee in the Senate; and

Whereas, The Housing and Rent Act of 1947 has opened the door to rent-gouging and mass eviction by decontrolling a substantial portion of existing habitation, and even the limited and ineffective rent control which this federal Act now provides will expire in February 1948 unless further legislation is passed; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as requesting Governor Warren to call a special session of the State Legislature to consider housing and rent control legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to cooperate with civic, welfare and veterans' organizations in working for the holding of such a special legislative session.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 344.

War Against and Exposure of Communists and Fellow-Travelers

Resolution No. 185—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavay of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The Communists and their fellow-travelers are a constant threat to any sound and constructive program proposed by the American Federation of Labor for the welfare of the workers; and

Whereas, The Communists and their fellow-travelers place the party line, as handed down by Moscow, above their loyalty to the American Federation of Labor and the United States Government; and

Whereas, The deceit and treachery of the Communists and their fellow-travelers is typical of their atheistic principles and foreign to those basic principles and beliefs which have motivated the actions of the American Federation of Labor and our country since their inception; and

Whereas, The well-established objective of the Communists and their fellow-travelers is to use the trade union movement as a vehicle to put over their totalitarian plan; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor renew the Federation's declared policy of all out war against and exposure of the Communists and their fellow-travel-

ers who use the free trade union movement as a vehicle to destroy it.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 330.

Expressing Appreciation to President Truman and Senators and Congressmen

Who Opposed Taft-Hartley Law

Resolution No. 186—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The actions of President Harry S. Truman and certain Senators and Congressmen in opposing the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Law is worthy of the commendation of all members of organized labor and fair thinking employers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as expressing its appreciation to President Truman and these Senators and Congressmen for their opposition to this vicious piece of class legislation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 342.

Appreciation of Federation Assistance to Public Employees

Resolution No. 187—Presented by George Bronner of Ventura Central Labor Council, Ventura.

Whereas, The California Council of the State Employees' Union affiliated with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and with the California State Federation of Labor met in regular session in the City of Fresno on Sunday, August 3, 1947; and

Whereas, A complete review of the legislative program affecting the welfare of public employees was made; and

Whereas, A complete report was also made relative to the defeat of legislation adversely affecting public employees; and

Whereas, The International Representatives of our Federation reported to us that the California State Federation of Labor gave us conscientious and diligent support; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor acknowledge the expression by the public employees of this state of their deepest and most sincere appreciation to the Federation and its officers for their actions in bringing into law the actual realization of enjoyment to our members of a lesser work week and a higher standard of wages; and of their deepest feelings and utmost thanks to Secretary Haggerty.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 349.

Policy Toward Taft-Hartley Law

Resolution No. 188—Presented by Samuel H. Leach of Carpenters Union No. 2170, Sacramento.

Whereas, Labor has been struck a severe blow by the Taft-Hartley Law; and

Whereas, Many Congressmen and Senators, most of them elected by the laboring class, ardently supported the passage of this crippling measure; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor declare the attitude and policy of the California State Federation of Labor toward the Taft-Hartley law to be as follows:

As always, we affirm our allegiance to the United States and its laws. However, we protest this unjustifiably cruel and heartless slave labor bill.

Consequently, we shall utilize all lawful and legal means in dealing with this measure, and whenever occasion arises, we shall test the constitutionality of any provisions contained therein.

And to those who so ardently supported the passage of this infamous law we say "you shall not be forgotten."

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 363.

Repeal of State Sales Tax

Resolution No. 189—Presented by H. C. Baker, H. S. Hunt, Kirby Stilwell of Painters Union No. 333, San Diego.

Whereas, As a result of the combined pressure of the high income groups and emergency requirements following the first World War to obtain higher revenue which was claimed to be needed, the indirect tax was resorted to as a means of reaching the low income groups; and

Whereas, While formerly the direct taxes supplied all the revenue, the income from the indirect tax, which in 1934 supplied 59 per cent of all the revenue to our Federal Government, rose to 65 per cent in 1937, and a year later reached the impressive figure of 70 per cent; and

Whereas, While the introduction of the sales tax in California was based on the needs resulting from the depression, it soon became the main source of revenue to the state, as exemplified in the following figures; the sales tax in 1934 brought in \$56,471,540; in 1940-41 the figure had practically doubled to the sum of \$109,233,972; and

Whereas, At the present time there are 4,689 active taxing units in California, in addition to the many inactive ones; and

Whereas, The State of California is not suffering from any deficit, which was the original excuse for the sales tax, but is, on

the contrary, enjoying one of its most prosperous periods; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to reaffirm its opposition to the state sales tax and to use the full power it commands to urge the Governor and our state legislature to immediately bring about the repeal of the state 2½% sales tax.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 341.

Increase in Compensation Insurance

Resolution No. 190—H. C. Baker, H. S. Hunt, Kirby Stilwell, Painters No. 333, San Diego.

Whereas, The cost of living has increased to such proportions that the present payments for disability are inadequate; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have prepared and introduced a bill asking for an increase in disability payments.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 341.

Full-time Representative on San Diego Industrial Accident Commission Staff

Resolution No. 191—H. C. Baker, H. S. Hunt, Kirby Stilwell, Painters No. 333, San Diego.

Whereas, The California State Industrial Accident Commission by not having a full time representative in San Diego County, allows for the continuation of many accidents which are caused by the violation of our State and Federal safety laws; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge that the State Industrial Accident Commission assign a full-time representative to San Diego County.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 349.

Eliminate 7-Day Waiting Period Under Workmen's Compensation Act

Resolution No. 192—H. C. Baker, H. S. Hunt, Kirby Stilwell Painters No. 333, San Diego.

Whereas, Under the existing provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, an injured employee is not paid compensation for the first seven days of his disability; and

Whereas, This provision unjustly deprives a worker of compensation to which he is entitled during the period of his disability; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of

Labor instruct its legislative representative to prepare and introduce at the coming session of the State Legislature, an amendment to the appropriate section of the Labor Code to read:

"Irrespective of the length of the period of disability, disability payments shall be paid for any day after the employee leaves work as a result of the injury and shall continue for the full period of disability."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 340.

Public School Educational Program

Resolution No. 193—H. C. Baker, H. S. Hunt, Kirby Stilwell, Painters No. 333, San Diego.

Whereas, The youth of our country today will be the future citizens and leaders of tomorrow; and

Whereas, The state educational program in our public schools should include the important part organized labor has played in raising our standard of living; and

Whereas, Labor has little voice in the direction of our educational program; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Board to request that representatives of labor be placed on the State Board of Education and Board of Regents, so that our public school system will teach the true history of organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 350.

Right of Injured Workers to Choose Doctor

Resolution No. 194—H. S. Baker, H. S. Hunt, Kirby Stilwell, Painters No. 333, San Diego.

Whereas, Workers suffering injury in the course of their employment find it difficult to obtain the services of doctors qualified to practice industrial medicine who are not under the influence of powerful insurance companies; and

Whereas, Many of these injured workers have been deprived of their full accident compensation benefits because of unfair testimony submitted by doctors who may have taken care of them; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to prepare for introduction at the next session of the state legislature a bill that will provide that the injured party shall be allowed to use the services of any doctor he or she may desire to in order to determine the full extent of the injury and ob-

tain the full benefits to which he is rightfully entitled.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 341.

Educational Programs for the Public

Resolution No. 195—Presented by H. C. Baker, H. S. Hunt, Kirby Stilwell, Painters No. 333, San Diego.

Whereas, The public over a long period of time has been influenced by anti-labor propaganda in the capitalist controlled press and radio; and

Whereas, The newspapers and radio friendly to labor have had little success in combating the distorted anti-labor propaganda; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Board to carry on an intensified educational program in the State of California to combat this anti-labor propaganda.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 350.

\$600 Pay Increase for Post Office Employees

Resolution No. 196—Presented by John I. Condon, Sam Landis, Robert C. Ryan of Post Office Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Congress is the agent of the citizens of these United States who are the employers of their post office employees; and

Whereas, All through its first session the 80th Congress has ignored HR 3338, the proposal of Representative Butler of New York to increase post office salaries; and

Whereas, Post Office employees' living standards drop daily with price increases; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the Congress of the United States upon reconvening to promptly enact a measure providing for a \$600 annual wage increase for all post office employees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 348.

Endorsing Standards for Deputy Probation Officer

Resolution No. 197—Presented by Harry Wolf of Industrial Workshop for the Blind Union No. 936, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The field of probation has assumed professional status; and

Whereas, Los Angeles County Probation Officers, AFL Local 685, has formulated and adopted the Standards for the Deputy Probation Officer (attached); therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of

Labor endorse the Standards for the Deputy Probation Officer and urge their adoption in the counties throughout the State.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 370.

Pay Increase for Deputy Probation Officers

Resolution No. 198—Presented by Harry Wolf of Industrial Workshop for the Blind Union No. 936, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The services rendered by the deputy probation officer are as indispensable to the proper functioning of the courts under law as those rendered by other court officers, to wit: deputy district attorneys and deputy public defenders; be it therefore

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse and urge the adoption of salaries for deputy probation officers comparable to those paid deputy district attorneys and deputy public defenders.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 370.

Improving Old Age Pensions

Resolution No. 199—Presented by James Dimakes, et al, of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The senior citizens of our State have earned the right to security in their old age; and

Whereas, Increasing unemployment is a reality, meaning that jobs will be fewer and fewer for people over 60; and

Whereas, Pensions should be made a matter of right and not of need; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby go on record in favor of state legislation making pensions a matter of right and not of need, by eliminating relatives' responsibility, granting \$60.00 at 60; allowing greater property evaluations, etc.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 371.

Opposing Discrimination vs. Minorities In Union Membership

Resolution No. 200—Presented by James Dimakes, et al, of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor in national and state conventions has time and again re-affirmed its position calling for equal membership in organized labor for all regardless of color or origin; and

Whereas, Although many organizations of the AFL have concurred in this position, there are still many bodies which have not carried this policy out; and

Whereas, The refusal by some organizations to carry out this policy of the A. F. of

unworthy of the support of a single A. F. of L. trade unionist; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be given the greatest amount of publicity possible so that all members and friends of organized labor be made aware of the action of this Convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 342.

Abolish Poll Tax

Resolution No. 202—Presented by James Dimakes of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The poll tax in a number of states is the means of denying citizens their democratic right to vote; and

Whereas, The poll tax guarantees political privileges to the wealthy while denying these privileges to those without wealth; and

Whereas, The poll tax is an abridgement of the Constitution of our land which guarantees that all citizens shall have the free and untrammelled right to the ballot; therefore be it

Resolved, That (1) Federal legislation be enacted to abolish the poll tax; (2) that our representatives in Congress be advised of our demands and urged to support such democratic legislation; and (3) that state and city bodies be advised of our resolution and urged to memorialize Congress to pass such legislation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 347.

Independent Political Action by Labor

Resolution No. 203—Presented by James Dimakes, et al, of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The time is now here when organized labor must seriously consider its past policies on political action and its methods of supporting political candidates which at this date seem to be bearing strange fruit; and

Whereas, It appears numerous Democratic Party candidates have chosen to support Republican policies that have not only hurt labor, but threaten its very existence on the political field; and

Whereas, The passage of the Taft-Hartley Bill with the majority of Democrats voting for its passage as well as the Republicans, and in the case of the "Hot Cargo" Bill becoming law, shows labor has very little influence in the political field on a city, state or national scale; and

Whereas, It is now a question of labor either allowing this condition to continue or striking out for independent political action in order to put candidates in office who will support labor without being tied

L. is lowering the prestige of the A. F. of L. and embarrassing it, especially in the face of the reactionary attack against trade unionism and particularly the closed shop; and

Whereas, The maintenance of trade union standards depends on organizing the unorganized and winning the full support of every laboring person to the principles of trade unionism; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

1. Reiterate the historic and worthy position of the A. F. of L. against discrimination in union membership, because of color or origin; and calls upon every affiliate to carry this program out in practice;
2. Instruct the Executive Council to use its good offices to secure complete support for this policy;
3. Call upon the Negro and other minority workmen for their full support in the fight against anti-labor legislation; assuring them that any act of discrimination towards them is directly opposed to the policy of the American Federation of Labor; and
4. Recommend that all Central Labor bodies set up committees to carry out this policy and to serve as a liaison body in all matters affecting the labor movement and minority groups.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 353.

Condemning "Peoples World"

Resolution No. 201—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavay of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, A drive is now being conducted throughout the State to obtain subscribers to the "Daily Peoples World"; and

Whereas, The "Daily Peoples World" masquerading as a progressive peoples' daily paper, is actually the mouth-piece of the Communists and their fellow-travelers whose objectives are to dupe the unsuspecting trade unionist and liberal business man into a state of mental submission to the party line; and

Whereas, The "Daily Peoples World" is a past master at the art of distorting the facts so that the interests of the party are protected and so that those who oppose it are subjected to intolerable attacks; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as declaring the "Daily Peoples World" as a publication that is

to either the Democratic or Republican control; and

Whereas, The reactionaries have made much headway by dividing the people and spreading the lie that labor is a monopoly and responsible for high prices; and

Whereas, To combat these tactics labor must unite its forces and secure the support of all sections of the people by becoming the outstanding champion in fighting for veterans' demands, protection of the farmers, the rights of the Negro people, and the welfare of the youth; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor favor independent political action by labor in support of candidates for public office who will support labor and be independent of either Democratic or Republican control; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Committee, immediately following the convention, initiate a joint meeting with the State Executive Council of the CIO, the Railroad Brotherhoods Unions, and any other independent unions in the state, for the purpose of working out the necessary program and methods for independent political action by labor in order to not only maintain labor's present condition, but to continue to be a force within the country on a political scale and get prepared for the 1948 elections.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 363.

Special Session of Legislature to Enact State Rent Control

Resolution No. 204—Presented by James Dimakes, et al, of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The pseudo rent control law recently passed by the United States Congress leaves countless thousands of our citizens at the mercy of ruthless landlords; and

Whereas, The state legislature under the leadership of Governor Earl Warren has the authority and the duty to prevent wide scale evictions, undercover increases in rents, etc., by the passage of legislation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record requesting that Governor Earl Warren call a special session of the legislature for the purpose of passing legislation for effective rent control in California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 364.

Favoring Reapportionment of the State Senate

Resolution No. 205—Presented by James Dimakes, et al, of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Our state senators are elected by counties in California, without regard to representatives on the basis of population; and

Whereas, This method of electing our state senators often leads to the failure of efforts to pass social and labor legislation which would benefit the vast majority of the citizens of our state; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of the reapportionment of our state senate on the basis of representation and that we pledge our full support to a campaign to realize this objective; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor take whatever steps are necessary to realize this objective.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 362.

Formation of a People's Party

Resolution No. 206—Presented by Bob Burnside of Ladies' Garment Workers Union No. 84, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The present condition of industrial unrest and economic insecurity can be traced directly to an unplanned free enterprise system, elevating profit rights above human rights, which must necessarily be orientated toward an economy of scarcity, depression and lower working standards; and

Whereas, The reactionary anti-labor offensive has been equally supported by both major parties, demonstrating their responsiveness to business pressures and vested interests; and

Whereas, Even so-called "friendly Congressmen" have manifested their lack of understanding of the nature of the crisis facing America by supporting remedies in terms of "moderate" action against the labor movement; and

Whereas, A policy of dependence on "good men" in the Democratic and Republican Parties has been proven futile as a long-range approach to defend the interest of the working masses; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor record its conviction that the Democratic and Republican Parties are hopelessly bankrupt as instruments of progress, and emphasize that the only solution lies

in the formation of a People's Party functioning as an independent political entity and espousing a vigorous democratic program for an economy of plenty and security; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor take steps to lay the basic groundwork for such a People's Party by lending our efforts to the convening of a broad conference of labor, liberal and progressive organizations and individuals to consider plans for effectuating this political perspective.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 363.

Formation of Committee for Action in Politics

Resolution No. 207—Presented by Bob Burnside of Ladies' Garment Workers Union No. 84, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The attacks upon labor by government, aggravated by the press and radio, are aimed at weakening of the trade unions; and

Whereas, These attacks, if unopposed, will succeed in destroying trade unions and will foster reaction in this country; and

Whereas, Political action is vital to the defeat of anti-labor legislation; and

Whereas, Any political action, to involve the great majority of A. F. L. workers, must be democratic in order that effective unity can be achieved; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the formation of a Committee for Action in Politics by the A. F. L.; and be it further

Resolved, That such Committees be formed on a national A. F. L., state A. F. L., Central Labor Council, and local union basis; and be it further

Resolved, That each level of political action, federal, state and municipal, be democratically developed so that the greatest unity can be achieved; and be it further

Resolved, That this structure of A. F. L. Political Organization be immediately begun so that labor may participate in the 1948 elections; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Convention of the A. F. L. for its consideration.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 363.

Commending United Nation's Action on Indonesia

Resolution No. 208—Presented by James Dimakes, et al, of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Dutch armed forces, in violation of agreements, have been undertaking

a campaign of conquest against the Republic of Indonesia; and

Whereas, The Indonesian Republic has maintained its sovereign right as a nation to resist this armed attack against its independence with all the forces at its command; and

Whereas, The Dutch government has abrogated the spirit and letter of the United Nations' Charter which was created to maintain peace in the world; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record approving the United Nations' action in issuing its "cease fire" order so that peace may be restored in this troubled spot of the world.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 371.

Oppose Proposed Wool Bill

Resolution No. 209—Presented by Bob Burnside of Ladies' Garment Workers Union No. 84, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The proposed Wool Bill, S. 814, now before a Senate-House Conference Committee, will have the effect of raising the price of wool in the United States by authorizing the imposition of import fees above existing tariff schedules whenever foreign wools decline in price; and

Whereas, Such a measure would nullify the goals embodied in the charter of the International Trade Organization seeking to minimize all barriers to trade between the nations of the world; and

Whereas, The effect of this legislation would be to increase the prices of wool fibers to domestic manufacturers, with the result that the prices of wool fibers would continue to remain at their present high levels or rise to even higher levels, thus defeating the fight against the high cost of living; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as voicing its opposition to the proposed bill; and be it further

Resolved, That President Truman be asked to veto this bill in case of its passage by Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 349.

Defeat Anti-Labor Legislation

Resolution No. 210—Presented by Bob Burnside of Ladies' Garment Workers' Union No. 84, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The National Association of Manufacturers is spearheading a drive of reactionary elements to fasten shackles on the labor movement; and

Whereas, This anti-labor offensive seeks

to enact legislation which jeopardizes the social gains made under the New Deal; and

Whereas, If these reactionary forces are successful, it will undermine the very fabric of our democracy inasmuch as a free labor movement is the strongest bulwark against totalitarianism; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon all liberal and labor organizations in America to mobilize their strength and resources to defeat this anti-labor offensive; and be it further

Resolved, That we endorse the public relations program undertaken by the American Federation of Labor to enlighten the American people on the dangers of this anti-trade union program; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor take the lead in securing the cooperation of the AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods, other organized labor groups and all progressive forces in combatting restrictions against trade unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 363.

Urging Labor Unity

Resolution No. 211—Presented by Bob Burnside of Ladies' Garment Workers Union No. 84, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The National Association of Manufacturers, the Chambers of Commerce and all reactionary anti-labor forces have initiated a "get-tough-with-labor" campaign; and

Whereas, There has never been a time when peace, democracy, employment and security are so much at stake as today; and

Whereas, The heart of any successful political or economic struggle of labor is unity of all labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor Convention go on record as calling for the unification of all sections of organized labor of this country into a body that can successfully combat the attacks of the government and the employers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 345.

Supporting Administration's Foreign Policy.

Resolution No. 212—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The Government of the United States has been hard pressed in its effort to establish a foreign policy which will bring peace and a stable economy out of the shambles and chaos that exists in Europe; and

Whereas, The Government of the United States has been continually hampered in

these efforts by the attitude and actions of the Soviet Government, whose ideologies and concepts of Government are widely at variance with ours; and

Whereas, Certain influences in the United States are loyally following the party line as laid down by Moscow and as a result have continually attacked the foreign policy of our Government and by their lack of attack of any phase of the Soviet foreign policy must be considered in full accord therewith; and

Whereas, It behooves every citizen of this country to support our Government's foreign policy generally even though certain phases of it may be subject to individual criticism; and

Whereas, Such support is necessary to strengthen our Government's position in meeting the opposition of Soviet Russia to certain fundamental principles and concepts of Government which are dear to every citizen of the nation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as supporting our Government's foreign policy which tends to promote and safeguard the fundamental concepts of our democratic institutions against any and all forces of totalitarianism whether they be from the left or right.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 330.

National Holiday Honoring F. D. R.

Resolution No. 213—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, It has been the practice of our country, over the many years, to honor outstanding leaders by setting aside national holidays in memory of their great services and achievements; and

Whereas, January 30 is the birth date of our late beloved and humanitarian president, Franklin D. Roosevelt; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the Congress of the United States to take immediate steps to set aside January 30 as a national holiday in honor of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 349.

Increase Salaries of State Legislators

Resolution No. 214—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The present salary of \$1,200 per year, allowed to the Senators and Assemblymen of the State, is grossly inadequate for the services rendered; and

Whereas, The present salary schedule for

the aforementioned legislative officers greatly restricts the possibility of having a more suitable and representative type of individual as a law maker in this state; and

Whereas, The increasing of the salary schedule for the state's law-makers to a more adequate figure will aid in bringing about a closer allegiance of the law-maker to the people he represents rather than to his own personal interests; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as recommending that the salaries of State Senators and Assemblymen be raised to \$5,000 per year.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 349.

Minimum Wage Law for Corporations

Resolution No. 215—Presented by George McCaughey of Plasterers Union No. 2, Los Angeles.

Whereas, A corporation is a creation of government and should be regulated in the control of wages and salaries for the protection of those who made it possible to exist through labor in the creation of its wealth, and for protection to the buying public in the price of goods through fair competition between large and small corporations; and

Whereas, This is made possible because small corporation organization is less costly, and through good management they could compete with large corporations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend to Congress the establishment of a minimum wage in all corporations doing interstate business, or whose stock is sold on the stock exchange doing an interstate business, the proposed minimum wage to be at least 5 per cent of the highest compensation for the same hours of service.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 349.

Urging State and Federal Anti-Lynch Laws

Resolution No. 216—Presented by T. W. Anderson, Eugene Blandin and Elmer Romine, Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 456, Oakland, and Claude McGuinn, Dining Car Employees No. 582, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Because justice is a keynote of organized labor, it is only fitting and proper for labor to voice protest in condemnation against any law that denies itself adequate enforcement; and

Whereas, The Federation Government in review of facts where flagrant misconduct by law enforcement agencies are concerned finds itself unable to prosecute or convict

the actions of groups, organizations and individuals taking lawless mass action; and

Whereas, We as trade unionists, cognizant of this situation, desire enactment of an anti-lynch law to correct these obvious betrayals of justice; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to support both a state and federal anti-lynch bill, and initiate the necessary legislative action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 375.

Disposal of Interest Component in Power Rates

(Proposed as substitute for Resolution No. 19)

Resolution No. 217—Presented by Bruce Anderson et al of Pile Drivers Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, The true purpose of HR 2873, the Rockwell Bill, recommended in Resolution No. 19, is to prevent the further development of public power and the further extension of irrigation in the power-and-water hungry West by making it more difficult to build up funds and secure authorization for such great multiple-purpose installations as Shasta, Boulder and Grand Coulee; and

Whereas, The Lemke Bill, HR 1977, is an unnecessary compromise with the sinister power-trust and land-monopoly forces who have been pushing the Rockwell Bill, which forces are using the National Reclamation Association and certain officials of the California Farm Bureau Federation as a front for their activities against the public interest; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor disapprove wholeheartedly both the Rockwell and Lemke bills (while commending Congressman Lemke for his sincere attempt to save reclamation and public power); and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention condemn the activities in favor of the Rockwell Bill by the unrepresentative, power-trust-dominated high officials of the National Reclamation Association and the California Farm Bureau Federation; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to Congress continuing the present wise and beneficial system of determining the feasibility and paying off the cost of multiple-purpose reclamation projects, whereby farmers get water at a price they can afford to pay and the public gets reasonably-priced power; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be

transmitted to the Chairmen of the Public Lands Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives in Washington, to the members of Congress from California, and to the press of the great Central Valley.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 367.

Opposition to Sale of American Ships To Non-Citizens

Resolution No. 218—Presented by Capt. C. F. May of Masters, Mates & Pilots Union No. 90, San Francisco.

Whereas, A serious threat to the American Merchant Marine, and one which will seriously aggravate the growing unemployment of American seamen, is embodied in S 1619, introduced, upon request, by Senator Gurney in the United States Senate; and

Whereas, This bill would authorize the President to charter government-owned, war-built ships to "any foreign operator"; and

Whereas, The chartering of these American ships to non-citizens would not constitute any saving, and would not, in any manner, improve the efficiency in the providing of relief cargoes to the countries in Europe in need of them; and

Whereas, A number of countries which have bought many of our ships, such as Norway, for example, supposedly for its own transportation and economic requirements, are now owned and manned by Norwegian personnel and are in competition in non-Norway trades with our ships from the Pacific Coast to the East Coast of South America and the Pacific Coast to the Far East; and

Whereas, Norwegian interests have offered to charter ships to American operators in New York, at rates below which they could be operated by Americans, establishing that Norway was not in need of these ships as badly as it was claimed; and

Whereas, Should this bill be enacted, the American Merchant seamen will be forced to compete with foreign seamen whose wages are incomparably lower, while American shipyard and metal trades workers will be deprived of employment, thereby placing in jeopardy the whole concept of maintaining the American standard of living; and

Whereas, This does not in any way involve the question of helping the relief needs of the world, in which objective Maritime Unions are second to none in their support; and

Whereas, Should this measure be adopted, it would be in flat contradiction

to the declaration of policy in the Merchant Ships Sales Act of 1946, which provides that the United States have an efficient and adequate American-owned Merchant Marine, sufficient to carry its water-borne commerce; capable of serving as a naval and military auxiliary; owned and operated under the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being opposed to the Gurney Bill, S 1619; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the American Federation of Labor Convention requesting similar action from it, and that copies also be sent to the Congressmen and Senators from California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 369.

Continue Support of Redwood Lumber Strike

Resolution No. 219—Presented by Nick Cordil, Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles; R. J. Beattie, Redwood District Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers, Eureka; George L. Hill, Redwood District Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers, Eureka; William H. Knight, State Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers, San Francisco; Earl Miller, State Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers, San Francisco; R. Giesick, Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2647, Greenville; James L. Sanders, Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 3074, Chester; Harry N. Sweet, Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles; George I. Rollins, Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2608, Redding.

Whereas, The Redwood District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, chartered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, have been and are still on strike against the eight (8) remaining members of the California Redwood Association for nineteen (19) months; and

Whereas, The International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America affiliated with American Federation of Labor have made this strike against the most powerful and stubborn lumber producers in the United States their No. 1 objective to be won; and

Whereas, The California State Council of Carpenters in convention at Redding, California, unanimously adopted a resolution to support this strike financially, morally, and in all ways possible, to the best of their ability; and

Whereas, The outcome of this strike, undoubtedly being forced to the fullest extent

by the N.A.M., will have a direct reflection on all organized labor, especially in the State of California; and

Whereas, Many local unions, affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor, have given support to this battle, financial and otherwise; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has, from their treasury, contributed heavily to the support of said Lumber and Sawmill Workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor not only go on record as continuing their full support, but also ask all affiliates of said California State Federation of Labor to add their all-out support to this worthy cause, financially and otherwise, and see that only lumber products from this area bearing the union brand or stamp AFL 8, be purchased or used.

Referred to Committee on Labels & Boycotts. For Convention action, see page 354.

Support Community Chest and Council Campaigns

Resolution No. 220—Presented by Aubrey Blair, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood; James H. Anderson, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles; Joe Mitchell, Shipwrights, Joiners & Boatbuilders No. 1149, San Francisco; Frank S. Fitzgerald, Hotel Service Workers No. 238, San Francisco; Robert Franklin, Culinary Workers No. 823, Hayward; Robert S. Ash, Alameda County Central Labor Council, Oakland; George W. Johns, Retail Clerks No. 1089, San Francisco; Phyllis Mitchell, Office Employees No. 3, San Francisco; F. T. Bregante, Packers & Preserve Workers No. 20989, San Francisco.

Whereas, The membership of the American Federation of Labor has traditionally supported health and welfare projects in the entire nation and brought relief to the needy wherever they may be; and

Whereas, The impressive program of overseas relief maintained by American organized labor during the war years is unparalleled in the history of the modern labor movement in any part of the world; and

Whereas, During the war years A. F. of L. members were invited and took active positions on committees and boards of directors of Community and War Chests; and

Whereas, It is desirable and advisable that the membership of the A. F. L. take their rightful place in all plans and programs to improve the health and social well-being of the community; and

Whereas, Organized labor is taking

greater interest in the voluntary health and welfare agencies and in so doing has made millions of our fellow citizens acquainted with our traditional interest and leadership in all health and welfare activities; and

Whereas, It is imperative that we engage in all civic activities that will win us friends and bring about good public relations; and

Whereas, Because of the urgency to acquaint all fair-minded Americans with the general ideals of trade unionism we cannot sit idly by and shirk our responsibilities to all civic programs for human betterment; and

Whereas, Most local Community Chests and Councils, recognizing the need of maintaining and increasing in peacetime the participation of organized labor's membership in the activities, plans and programs of the voluntary health and welfare agencies, have promoted programs to bring about such cooperation through representation from organized labor on the boards and committees of such agencies; therefore be it

Resolved, That we of the California State Federation of Labor call upon our affiliated local unions and their membership in all communities where the policy of the local Community Chest and Council is to sincerely foster and promote the education and participation of organized labor in their activities, to loyally, actively and generously support the local Community Chest and Council campaigns in their communities.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions. For Convention action, see pages 357, 375.

Supporting International Rescue and Relief Committee

Resolution No. 221—Presented by Aubrey Blair, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood; Anthony L. Noriega, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162, San Francisco; W. J. Bassett, Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Harry Lea, Blacksmiths No. 212, Huntington Park; Louis Levey, Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Roy M. Brewer, Affiliated Property Craftsmen, I. A. T. C. & M. P. M. O., Hollywood; B. C. "Cappy" DuVal, Affiliated Property Craftsmen, I. A. T. A. C. & M. P. M. O., Hollywood; Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood; Tudor Williams, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood; Floyd M. Billingsley, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162, San Francisco; Charles Constable, Studio Transportation Driver No. 399, Hollywood; William O. Lee, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood.

Whereas, The International Rescue and

Relief Committee has for many years devoted itself to the relief and rehabilitation of members of the European Labor Movement who were the victims of totalitarian persecution; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, through its officers and many affiliated Internationals, has consistently supported this organization; and

Whereas, The International Rescue and Relief Committee has established a California division of its organization, with extensive trade union support of its activities in this state; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 45th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor declare itself in support of the objectives and mission of the International Rescue and Relief Committee; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention urge all affiliated locals and central bodies to extend to this Committee fullest aid to further its work in behalf of labor's martyrs in the devastated areas of the world.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 371.

Calling for Independent Political Action By Labor

Resolution No. 222—Presented by William Chamberlain and Charles Weigman, Carpenters Union No. 1040, Eureka.

Whereas, The time is now here when organized labor must seriously consider its past policies on political action and its methods of supporting political candidates which at this date seem to be bearing strange results; and

Whereas, It appears that numerous Democratic Party candidates have chosen to support Republican policies that have not only hurt labor, but threaten its very existence on the political field; and

Whereas, The passage of the Taft-Hartley Bill with the majority of the Democrats voting for its passage as well as the Republicans, and in the case of the "Hot Cargo" Bill becoming law, shows labor has very little influence in the political field on a city, state or national scale; and

Whereas, It is now a question of labor either allowing this condition to continue or striking out for independent political action in order to put candidates in office who will support labor without being tied to either the Democratic or Republican control; and

Whereas, President William Green has clearly stated the need for labor getting into politics as never before and removing those Congressmen who voted for the Taft-Hartley Bill; and

Whereas, The reactionaries have made much headway by dividing the people and

spreading the lie that labor is a monopoly and responsible for high prices; and

Whereas, Labor, to combat these tactics, must unite with all sections of the people and become the champion in fighting for veterans' demands, protection for the farmers, the rights of the Negro people, and the welfare of the youth; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for the calling together of labor for the purpose of seeking some method for independent political action in order not only to maintain labor's present conditions, but to continue to be a force within the country on a political scale and get prepared for the 1948 elections; and be it further

Resolved, That we join with all of labor's allies to accomplish the above purpose; and be it further

Resolved, That a conference be convened immediately that will result in the setting up of the necessary apparatus, including precinct organization, that will guarantee a successful political campaign; this conference also to set up ways and means of securing sufficient funds.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 363.

Reaffirming AFL Policy of Non-Discrimination

Resolution No. 223—Presented by Earl E. Thomas and William H. Knight of Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has reaffirmed again and again that equal membership in organized labor shall be open to all without regard to color or nationality; and

Whereas, Many employers now find it possible to discriminate against Negroes and other minorities, both in private industry and in governmental employment; and

Whereas, Such practices tend to create a reservoir of labor, rapidly becoming a weapon in the hands of the employers to destroy all the gains achieved by labor over many years of struggle; and

Whereas, We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for all affiliates of this Federation to live up to the avowed policy of non-discrimination and a struggle be

put into effect for the right to work for all, irrespective of race, creed or color.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 353.

Condemning Governor Warren

Resolution No. 224—Presented by Joseph A. Spitzer, Provision House Workers No. 274, Los Angeles; George M. Swan, Meat Cutters No. 421, Los Angeles; R. S. Graham, Butchers No. 563, Huntington Park.

Whereas, Governor Earl Warren in 1946 received the almost unanimous support of the American Federation of Labor, because of his promises to deal fairly with labor; and

Whereas, Governor Warren in the 1946 primary election won the nomination of both the Republican and Democratic parties; and

Whereas, That extraordinary political achievement was recognized to be the result in large measure of labor's support; and

Whereas, The failure of Governor Warren to veto the "Hot Cargo" Bill, despite his public statement doubting its constitutionality in many respects, brands him as a political coward; and

Whereas, The approval of the Governor of SB 1493, the Rich Act, betrayed the laboring citizens of this state to every reactionary employer; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor express to the voters of the state its profound regret for having formerly supported Earl Warren; and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention solemnly pronounce Governor Warren an enemy of organized labor, to be opposed with all our strength whenever he seeks an office of public trust.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 374.

Dismissal of Conspiracy Charges vs. Carl Head, Lou Whitman, et al

Resolution No. 225—Presented by Earl E. Thomas and William H. Knight of Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles.

Whereas, For many years before the enactment of the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act in 1932, the infamous criminal conspiracy charge was one of the major weapons which reactionary employers and some politicians used to smash labor; and

Whereas, The prosecuting officials of Los Angeles County revived this conspiracy weapon in 1947 by indicting nine labor leaders; and

Whereas, The passage of the Taft-Hartley Bill is likely to bring about a flood of such

conspiracy charges unless a united labor movement acts immediately to halt it; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon District Attorney W. E. Simpson of Los Angeles to take immediate steps to dismiss all the conspiracy charges against Carl Head, Lou Whitman, et al, Case No. 110,200.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 358.

Privileges for Children of Religious Schools

Resolution No. 226—Presented by Edward L. McFadden of Culinary Workers and Bartenders Union No. 314, Indio.

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as approving and endorsing the state law allowing children of private schools to ride on our public school busses to their schools; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention also go on record as favoring Released Time for religious education for the children of the public schools.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 351.

Opposing Legislation Permitting Evacuated Japanese to File Claims for Losses

Resolution No. 227—Presented by J. E. MacDonald of Electrical Workers Union No. B-11, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The House of Representatives has passed a bill permitting persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from their homes during the war to file claims against the government for financial losses; and

Whereas, This bill is now in the Senate for action, and upon passage there and signature of the President, the Attorney General would be required to adjudicate and pay such claims within eighteen months; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in opposition to this legislation, and request the President of the United States to veto it, if passed by the Senate, as such legislation would be unfair to many Americans who had to leave their homes and who thereby suffered financial loss without demanding that legislation be passed to provide redress for them.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 348.

Sponsoring National AFL Political and Legislative Organization

Resolution No. 228—Presented by J. E. MacDonald of Electrical Workers Union No. B-11, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The National Association of Manufacturers and their cohorts and satellites have gained decisive control of our Congress and of our state legislature; and

Whereas, The domination of our government by a well-organized group of reactionary monopolists has resulted in the enactment of the iniquitous Taft-Hartley Bill, the so-called Jurisdictional Strike Bill, and many other measures intended to weaken our unions and to deprive us of our hardwon democratic gains; and

Whereas, Liberal legislative measures which would have benefited the vast majority of the people have been defeated or sidetracked to gather dust or to die in committee; and

Whereas, The apathy, the negligence, the lack of effective political organization of labor and our failure to cooperate with our friends have contributed to the seizure of our government by the avowed enemies of labor; and

Whereas, The determined and ruthless onslaught of our enemies can only be defeated, the winning of our just rights can only be fulfilled, by the mobilization of every member of organized labor and by our winning the support of the public generally; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor memorialize the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to sponsor the formation of a National A. F. of L. Political and Legislative Organization; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor immediately sponsor and vigorously assist in the formation of a statewide A. F. of L. Political and Legislative Organization; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor similarly participate in the formation of such organizations on a community level; and be it further

Resolved, That these organizations cooperate with the Railroad Unions, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, all genuine independent labor organizations and with all other organizations friendly to labor, and whose members are willing to help us in our fight against reaction and in our struggle for democratic progress; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor endorse and send a full delegation to the meeting of the Statewide Legislative Conference to be held in Los Angeles on August 23 and 24, 1947; also, that all affiliates of the California State Federation of Labor be urged to endorse

this meeting and to send their full quota of delegates.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 363.

Condemnation of Governor Warren

Resolution No. 229—Presented by J. E. MacDonald of Electrical Workers Union No. B-11, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Governor Warren has acted against labor and the people by the signing of the "Hot Cargo" Bill and SB 1493; and

Whereas, Governor Warren has neglected to carry out a progressive program on housing, health, insurance, rent control and public works; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record condemning Governor Warren for his action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 374.

Labor Unity

Resolution No. 230—Presented by J. E. MacDonald of Electrical Workers Union No. B-11, Los Angeles.

Whereas, All employers are organized in their Chamber of Commerce groups, united nationally through National Association of Manufacturers, etc.; and

Whereas, They have united together and successfully passed the anti-labor Taft-Hartley Act; and

Whereas, This Act as it stands can be used to endanger the life of our labor unions and their financial resources; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing the unity moves of Green and other A. F. of L. leaders to bring together all A. F. of L., CIO, Railroad Brotherhood and independent labor unions in unification for the mutual support and protection of all involved; and be it further

Resolved, That an injury to one is an injury to all, and that by protecting and nourishing our other fellow union-men, we insure the future stability of ourselves.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 345.

Plan to End Housing Shortage

Resolution No. 231—Presented by J. E. MacDonald of Electrical Workers Union No. B-11, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There has been a sharp drop in the number of housing permits granted in 1947 as compared to those granted in 1946, and of these only 2.5% rent for \$50.00 or under; and

Whereas, There are thousands of fam-

ilies in California still critically in need of housing and of these needy, 307,000 are veterans; and

Whereas, There is practically no Federal or State program for low rent housing projects; and

Whereas, The immediate building of adequate low cost housing in California would provide employment for thousands of building trades workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor demand the immediate enactment of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill; and be it further

Resolved, That we go on record in support of government construction of low cost housing until critical veterans' needs are alleviated; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand of the present state legislature enactment of a state rent control law to return rents to the June 30th level.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 364.

Raise Ceiling for Veteran Apprentices Under G. I. Bill of Rights

Resolution No. 232—Presented by J. E. MacDonald of Electrical Workers Union No. B-11, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The government through the G. I. Bill of Rights has acknowledged its obligation to help veterans through the apprenticeship and on-the-job training program; and

Whereas, In the light of present day living costs, the \$170.00 per month ceiling imposed on apprentices has seriously hampered the fulfillment of this obligation; therefore be it

Resolved. That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor demand that the ceiling on veteran apprentices be raised to \$250.00 as the minimum required for a decent standard of living for an American veteran.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 364.

Condemning Discrimination In Public Places

Resolution No. 233—Presented by T. W. Anderson, Eugene Blandin and Elmer Romine, Dining Car Cooks and Waiters, No. 456, Oakland; and Claude McGuinn, Dining Car Employees No. 582, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Discrimination against persons because of religion or color or nationality has served the purposes of the enemies of labor, has been used as an excuse to keep the ranks of all labor divided against themselves; and

Whereas, As long as any section of the

people are subject to discrimination in any form whatsoever, particularly the right to job opportunities, the right to live wherever one chooses and the right to service in public places such as rail and other forms of transportation, restaurants, hospitals, schools and other public buildings; and

Whereas, Trade unions are institutions of fraternal and brotherly love created for the purpose of securing to working people and their families the fulfillment of the terms and provisions of the Constitution of our great country; namely, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and

Whereas, Trade unions will never accomplish this purpose so long as they permit discrimination in any form whatsoever to exist in union houses, public buildings and the like, and refuse service to union brothers in furtherance of the discriminatory practices and policies of the enemies of labor; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record condemning discrimination against any person on account of color, nationality or religion, and recommends to its affiliated local unions that they instruct their memberships to refrain from participating in such acts of discrimination as may be motivated by any employer under contract with their respective local unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 353.

Support Anti-Poll Tax Law

Resolution No. 234—Presented by T. W. Anderson, Eugene Blandin and Elmer Romine, Dining Car Cooks and Waiters, No. 456, Oakland; and Claude McGuinn, Dining Car Employees No. 582, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Organized labor has not, nor could not, be a part nor a party to any idea or law that would disfranchise any adult American citizen; and

Whereas, At the the present time citizens are being denied the right to vote because of the poll tax laws in seven states which is contrary to our constitutional guarantees; and

Whereas, The House of Representatives in its last session of the 80th Congress before closing passed the anti-poll tax bill and sent this bill to the Senate; therefore be it

Resolved that the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor support this bill by urging the

Senate to concur in this important legislation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 347.

Opposing Use of Dining Cars as Dormitories

Resolution No. 235—Presented by T. W. Anderson, Eugene Blandin and Elmer Romine, Dining Car Cooks and Waiters, No. 456, Oakland; and Claude McGuinn, Dining Car Employees No. 582, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Conditions surrounding the preparation and service of food upon diners must be maintained in a clean, wholesome manner; and

Whereas, Fixtures, for example, tables and chairs constitute a part of beds used by dining car personnel and in turn are used for serving food and beverages to the public, a practice which in itself constitutes a sanitary hazard; and

Whereas, The use of dining cars as dormitories creates a dual sanitation problem to the employees and public; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor introduce adequate state and federal legislation to prohibit this unhealthy practice.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 347.

Federal Aid for Education

Resolution No. 236—Presented by T. W. Anderson, Eugene Blandin and Elmer Romine, Dining Car Cooks and Waiters, No. 456, Oakland; and Claude McGuinn, Dining Car Employees No. 582, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Education is one of labor's most important assets, as well as the nation's, for continued democracy, and is the principle of all progress; and

Whereas, The military statistics indicate that thousands of our draftees were disqualified from military service because of total illiteracy which caused the army to set up educational classes to teach these deprived citizens; and

Whereas, Sectionally, educational standards vary, creating economic substandards contrary to the aims and purposes of organized labor; and

Whereas, It is labor's sworn duty to attempt to remove barriers to national progress; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor be requested to use their legislative facilities to secure final passage of this principle into law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 375.

Support Jewish National Home in Palestine

Resolution No. 237—Presented by Ida Patigali, Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Benjamin Surasky, Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Harry Bergman and Charles Gladstone, Cloak Makers No. 65, Los Angeles; Bessie Bayer and Ethel Engle, Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 226, Los Angeles; Jack Taub, Cloak Makers No. 8, San Francisco; Robert Dedeaux, Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213, San Francisco.

Whereas, In the last world war six million defenseless Jews, men, women and children, were exterminated by the Hitler regime. Now, two years after the war, the surviving remnants of the martyred Jews in Europe are not allowed, by the British Government, to enter Palestine, but are still kept in displaced persons camps, where they are a burden to themselves and to the outside world; and

Whereas, The Palestine Jewish community is carrying on a relentless struggle against the unjust and illegal policy of the British government. In the forefront of this struggle is the organized Jewish labor movement in Palestine, the Histadrut. In addition to its regular trade union activities, the Histadrut is also responsible for bringing in Jewish refugees, for retraining them, for colonization work and industry; and

Whereas, The United Nations have undertaken to seek a solution to the Palestine question. It is our fervent hope that the representatives of the democratic nations of the world will do justice to the Jewish people by granting them the opportunity to continue the work of establishing a national home in Palestine as has been promised by 52 nations a generation ago; and

Whereas, The democratic world has recognized that the Jewish people have revived a long-neglected land, have made it productive and capable of sustaining millions of present and future inhabitants on a high level. The democratic world has recognized that the Jewish people have succeeded in developing a model society based on the principles of individual freedom and social justice, where all sections of the population may enjoy the full rights, political, economic, religious and cultural; and

Whereas, The fate of Palestine and that of the Jewish people is one and inseparable. The homeless survivors of the Hitler wrath demand and are entitled to the right to enter their homeland where they may become free men and women. The Jewish

community of Palestine is eagerly awaiting the opportunity to receive their brothers and sisters and together with them advance to a state of equality among the nations of the earth. This moral and practical necessity must not be denied by men of good-will; and

Whereas, We call especial attention to the pledges made by many countries, and particularly by our own, to aid in the establishment of the Jewish national home. President Truman has voiced the official sentiment of the United States in favor of the immediate admission of 100,000 European Jews to Palestine, and the Congress has repeated its support of the Jewish endeavors; and

Whereas, Many progressive civic bodies of the United States have likewise taken a positive stand in favor of a Jewish homeland. The American labor movement, through representative spokesmen, and at conventions of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. have endorsed this cause; therefore be it

Resolved That in view of the inherent justice of their cause and the urgent needs of the homeless Jewish people two years after the end of the war against Nazism, the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor unanimously declare our support of the Jewish endeavor to establish a national home in Palestine, and urge that the gates of Palestine be opened to free Jewish immigration, that the land be made available to unrestricted colonization. We further declare our support of the Histadrut, the Jewish Labor Federation of Palestine, which is the vanguard and chief creator of the Jewish national home.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 371.

Condemning Federation Officers Who Supported Government Officials Now Opposing Labor

Resolution No. 238—Presented by J. C. Dial and D. Moss, Carpenters No. 36, Oakland.

Whereas, Certain reactionary politicians have been hurriedly scuttling labor's hard-won gains through passage of repressive anti-labor legislation; and

Whereas, The victory of these reactionary congressmen, senators, assemblymen, and the Governor at the polls in 1946 could have been prevented had labor pursued a policy of vigorous support of progressive candidates friendly to labor; and

Whereas, Certain officials of the State Federation of Labor not only failed in their responsibility to develop a vigorous campaign program for labor in past years, but actually sabotaged all honest efforts

in this direction and even gave their personal endorsements to these reactionary politicians; and

Whereas, These officials now bear the responsibility for labor's precarious position; and

Whereas, These same officials give no apology for their past mistakes and misleadership but, on the contrary, are busy pursuing the same bankrupt policies, as witness their actions in the recent Oakland city elections and other recent actions; now therefore be it,

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for the defeat of all officials of the Federation who supported the candidates for government office who are now working for the destruction of the labor movement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 372.

Support Industrial Accident Commission's Efforts to Establish High Protection Standards

Resolution No. 239—Presented by Charles J. Foehn et al, of Electrical Workers Union No. 6, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California is presently engaged in holding hearings preliminary to the establishment of safety orders and regulations governing the electrical industry in the State of California; and

Whereas, The Industrial Accident Commission, with all proper and due regard to the vital problems of protection to life and property has, in the past, and is now endeavoring to establish a standard of protection that is effective in safeguarding life and property; and

Whereas, The standards are considerably higher, and consequently offer much greater protection to life and property, than does the National Electrical Code; and

Whereas, Certain interests in the state are endeavoring to have the Industrial Accident Commission set its standards at a minimum, namely the National Electrical Code, to the detriment of those higher standards vitally necessary to the adequate protection of life and property; and

Whereas, The members of the California State Federation of Labor are desirous of furthering and maintaining such standards as will furnish real and adequate protection to life and property; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor commend the efforts of the State Industrial Accident Commission in endeavoring to establish standards that will fur-

nish real and adequate protection to life and property; and be it further

Resolved, That we shall support and uphold, by every means at our command, these efforts of the State Industrial Accident Commission to establish sufficiently high standards of protection; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the State Industrial Accident Commission, and to its individual members and executive employees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 375.

**Requesting Sufficient Number of
Electrical Inspectors to Give
Complete Coverage**

Resolution No. 240—Presented by Charles J. Foehn et al of Electrical Workers Union No. 6, San Francisco.

Whereas, The necessity of proper protection to life and property is self-evident insofar as the building and construction industry is concerned; and

Whereas, The State of California, through the State Industrial Accident Commission, has promulgated necessary regulations and orders to provide such protection; and

Whereas, Effective enforcement of these regulations and orders is dependent upon the Inspectors of the Industrial Accident Commission; and

Whereas, Such effective enforcement by these Inspectors is wholly dependent upon the maintenance of a sufficient number of qualified Inspectors; and

Whereas, There is an insufficient coverage by qualified Electrical Inspectors in areas outside the larger cities, where such coverage is sorely needed; and

Whereas, The policy of the State Association of Electrical Workers, in the interests of the public, is to encourage and promote the protection of life and property; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California Federation of Labor petition the State Industrial Accident Commission to take immediately any and all necessary steps to insure complete coverage of all areas in the state not now being given sufficient coverage; and be it further

Resolved, That the Industrial Accident Commission immediately employ a sufficient number of qualified Electrical Inspectors, in order to accomplish this extended coverage; and be it finally

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor support fully all efforts

of the Commission in putting this policy into effect.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 375.

**Prevailing Wages for State-Employed
Electrical Workers**

Resolution No. 241—Presented by Charles J. Foehn et al, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco.

Whereas, The State of California and the State Division of Highways particularly, employ electrical workers under pay schedules and classifications established by the State Personnel Board; and

Whereas, These pay schedules ranging from \$225.00 to \$325.00 per month are sub-standard compared to an electrical worker's pay in private employment; and

Whereas, The State of California through its various agencies has in the past and now does require these electrical workers to do not only maintenance but new construction and installation work; and

Whereas, The State, by virtue of these facts, is now in competition with private individuals and firms in performing this new electrical construction and installation work; and

Whereas, This new electrical construction and installation work should be done by private firms at all times under fair and equitable conditions under public expressions of policy by various agencies of the State government; and

Whereas, Competent electrical workers cannot be obtained at these sub-standard wage schedules; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor request that the State of California immediately cease all competition with private firms and individuals in doing electrical construction and installation work; and be it further

Resolved, That a public announcement of and strict adherence to this policy be made immediately and all agencies of state government be so instructed; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be directed to the State Personnel Board; Purcell, Chief Engineer, State Division of Highway; Mr. Kenzey, Engineer, District VI, State Division of Highways, requesting their favorable action upon this pressing matter.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 370.

**Distribution of Basic Text Books in
California Schools**

Resolution No. 242—Presented by Herbert J. de la Rosa, Printing Pressmen No.

24, San Francisco, and Robert L. Ennis, Bookbinders No. 35, Sacramento.

Whereas, The people of the State of California have always been in favor of supplying to the pupils of the elementary school of this State, a sufficient number of school text books to cover all subjects taught; and

Whereas, It has always been to the advantage of the taxpayers that such books be published in this State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor request its legislative department to prepare legislation to be submitted to the next session of the legislature of this State covering the following:

That the State Board of Education shall provide for the distribution of basic textbooks in such manner as to provide for each pupil enrolled in each grade of the elementary schools of the State one copy of each basic textbook adopted for use in such grade; except that school districts may order, in lieu thereof, basic textbooks adopted for lower grades or higher grades for use by those pupils for whom such textbooks would be more appropriate. The board shall provide for the distribution of other textbooks, supplementary textbooks, and teachers' manuals in such manners as it may determine. No supplementary textbooks shall be adopted by the State Board of Education in any subject unless and until a basic textbook shall have been adopted by said board in that subject. No supplementary textbooks shall be distributed by the Department of Education in any subject unless and until a basic textbook in that subject shall have been distributed on the basis of one book per pupil.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 341.

Appointment by Federation of State Director of Veterans' Services

Resolution No. 243—Presented by Dr. Robert Ziegler, et al, Musicians Union No. 47, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The returned servicemen and women, commonly referred to as veterans, are faced with many problems incident to their re-assimilation into civilian society; and

Whereas, Many veterans who seek admission into the various trade unions are skilled, unskilled or inadequately trained workers, and are desirous of apprentice or other training; and

Whereas, There will be at least four years and more, if needed, in which the rehabilitation of veterans under the G.I.

Bill of Rights and other veterans' legislation is to be expected; and

Whereas, Through no fault of the unions it is frequently impossible to accede to the often legitimate requests of veterans for membership in unions; and

Whereas, Legitimate refusal on the part of the unions either leave the veteran bewildered or antagonistic; and

Whereas, Frequently veterans have been involved in labor disputes and in union-busting tactics; and

Whereas, There are more than 200,000 veterans, members of the A. F. of L. in this state and many thousands of veterans possible prospective A. F. of L. members; and

Whereas, The A. F. of L. veteran may constitute a powerful block, if organized in a Veteran Committee in combatting anti-labor legislation and in furthering the political program of the A. F. L.; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Board to immediately appoint a full-time State Director of Veterans Service for the purpose of working with the councils, districts and local unions in organizing veterans' groups, combatting all attempts at using the veterans against labor and carrying out any duties that may properly come within the meaning of veterans' service.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 365.

Call Emergency Legislative Session for Rent Control

Resolution No. 244—Presented by Dr. Robert Ziegler et al of Musicians Union No. 47, Los Angeles.

Whereas, In nearly every part of America there exists serious, most deplorable housing problems; and

Whereas, Due to conditions, caused by a distorted economy, the majority of people, especially veterans, desirous of buying homes, cannot do so because of prohibitive costs; and

Whereas, Due to the confusion in the Congress and the laxness on the part of local authorities no adequate protection against owners of rental units, who desire to arbitrarily raise rents and demand immediate evictions since the discontinuance of the O.P.A. Rent Control, has been created; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the Governor of this state to immediately call an Emergency Session of the Legislature for the purpose of declaring a moratorium on evictions for civilians

of 90 days, for veterans of 120 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the emergency legislation include the appointment of a special committee to pass on fair and equitable increases in rents, whenever such increases are deemed to be justified.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 344.

Repeal of Public Law 679

Resolution No. 245—Presented by Dr. Robert Ziegler et al of Musicians Union No. 47, Los Angeles.

Whereas, On August 8, 1946, President Truman signed a bill, known as P. L. 679, which placed a ceiling of \$175.00 per month for single and \$200.00 for married veterans, on incomes, and a limit of two years on training; and

Whereas, The enactment of the law has proven to be most detrimental and discriminatory against veterans availing themselves of apprentice training and OJT (on the job training) under the G. I. Bill of Rights; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as condemning P. L. 679; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor request the American Federation of Labor to instruct its Legislative Committee to effect the rescission of the unfair bill by causing to be introduced a bill in which the period of training be in conformity with apprenticeship standards, and the ceiling on incomes for single veterans be \$250.00, and for married veterans \$325.00 per month.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 364.

Full Allowance of Wage Credits to Veterans Under Workmen's Compensation

Resolution No. 246—Presented by W. J. Bassett of Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Veterans participating in the veterans' on-the-job training program who are injured while so employed have wage credits for Workmen's Compensation purposes based only on the wages paid to them by their employers, and not including the amounts received as grants-in-aid under the veterans' program; and

Whereas, In many instances the result of such condition has been that veterans, when injured, have earnings under the Workmen's Compensation Act so small as to allow them to receive only the minimum amount of compensation payable; and

Whereas, It is equitable and just that

they should receive Workmen's Compensation benefits based upon all amounts received from all sources for their employment; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor direct that the Executive Council of the Federation consider the desirability and necessity of introducing such legislation at the next session of the legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 341.

Payment of Loss of Wages for Out-of-Town Medical Examinations

Resolution No. 247—Presented by W. J. Bassett of Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The insurance companies and employers in the State of California contract for medical service rendered injured workmen in the various cities; and

Whereas, In many cases, after medical attention in the workman's home community, it is necessary for him to present himself for examination by the insurance carrier's or employer's doctors in other cities; and

Whereas, Although the expense of travel is generally paid for by the insurance company or the employer, the workman by his absence from his employment suffers a direct salary loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Legislative Representative to prepare and have introduced at the next regular session of the state legislature legislation to the effect that when an injured workman has to travel in excess of 50 miles for medical treatment and/or medical examination, the insurance carrier or the employer reimburse the injured workman for any loss in wages.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 341.

Establishment of Medical Panels in Remote Areas

Resolution No. 248—Presented by W. J. Bassett, Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Industrial Accident Commission conducts hearings for the adjustment of Workmen's Compensation claims in the various communities outside of the established offices of the Commission at San Francisco and Los Angeles; and

Whereas, As a result of such hearings it is sometimes necessary to request the applicant to present himself at the offices of the Medical Bureau of the Commission in Los Angeles or San Francisco to be

examined in regard to factors of disability; and

Whereas, Generally the expense of such travel is borne by the insurance carrier or the employer, but undue hardship is imposed upon the worker in that in some cases he has to absent himself from gainful employment to undergo such physical examination, thereby suffering a direct wage loss; and

Whereas, As a result of such examination, it is sometimes necessary to set the applicant's case for additional hearings, either in San Francisco or Los Angeles, for the purpose of cross-examining the medical examiners of the Commission; and in such cases it is necessary for the applicant, if he is not represented by an attorney, to be present at such hearing; and if he is represented by an attorney, additional expense is involved by the necessity of the attorney's being present to properly represent the applicant; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Legislative Representative to prepare and have introduced at the next regular session of the state legislature legislation which will make monies available to the Industrial Accident Commission in order that it may employ medical examiners in the various communities in California where the Industrial Accident Commission conducts hearings, it being understood that such examiners shall be selected from a panel of outstanding men in their profession in the community where the applicant resides. Such examination is to be paid for on the basis of the Medical Fee Schedule as adopted by the Industrial Accident Commission.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 341.

Means to be Found to Ensure Secrecy In Convention Voting

Resolution No. 249—Presented by Harry Lea, Blacksmiths No. 212, Huntington Park; W. J. Bassett, Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; John Donovan, Advertising & Public Relations Employees No. 518, Los Angeles; Margaret Morgan, Printing Spec. & Paper Converters No. 388, Los Angeles; Walter J. Turner, Printing Spec. & Paper Converters No. 388, Los Angeles; Edward Karl, Carpenters No. 1323, Monterey; Dr. Robert Ziegler, Musicians No. 47, Los Angeles; Fred Dettmering, Bookbinders & Binderwomen No. 31-125, San Francisco; Walter Cowan, Culinary Alliance No. 814, Santa Monica; Joseph A. Spitzer, Provision House Workers No. 274, Los Angeles; Lee Johnson,

Meat Cutters No. 439, Pasadena; Harold V. Pavay, Central Labor Council, Eureka; James Cantando, Butchers No. 120, Oakland; George Hardy, Building Service Employees No. 99, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The change introduced in this Convention simplifies the method of voting and adds efficiency to the conduct of elections; and

Whereas, This improvement does not, however, provide for a secret ballot; and

Whereas, Each year delegates to the California State Federation Convention complain that the practice of recording the vote cast, local by local, tends to obstruct the democratic rights of delegates and local unions by subjecting them to pressure and the threat of reprisal; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to perfect means by which the voting for officers of this Convention may proceed in order and secrecy.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 372.

Joint Political Action vs. Anti-Labor Laws

Resolution No. 250—Presented by J. Vernon Burke, et al, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.

Whereas, The passage of the Taft-Hartley Bill in Congress and the enactment of the "Hot Cargo" and the Jurisdictional Disputes Bill in California clearly indicate the necessity for political action by the labor movement; and

Whereas, All of the forces of the organized labor movement must be united to effectively apply political strength; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the incoming officers to take the necessary steps to immediately organize all of labor for joint political action; and be it further

Resolved, That all constituent organizations be advised of this action with the recommendation that they take similar action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 363. •

Urging That Convention Discussions Be Confined to Trade Union Issues

Resolution No. 251—Presented by Maurice Skates et al Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles; F. A. Lawrence, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco; Newell J. Carman, C. C. Fitch and Kevin A. Walsh, Operating Engineers No. 39, San Francisco; George D. Alford and F.

W. Bierig, Operating Engineers No. 256, San Diego.

Whereas, The living standards of all working people, regardless of union affiliation, are now subject to being effectively attacked by the employers of labor in these United States of America, as a result of the passage of legislation favorable to employers and unfavorable to employees, which legislation so drastically restricts the rights of workers that they dare not even draw a deep breath in concert, if it will in any way cause damage to the vested property rights of the employer; and

Whereas, Anti-labor legislation recently passed, in Washington, D. C., in California and in several other states, is a costly and fearful monument to the blind stupidity of some people in labor, to the abuses practices against others in the labor movement and the general public, in the name of "God only knows what," and these acts are contrary to, and in violation of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The greatest strength of organized workers in their efforts to gain a fair share of the wealth created by their toil, and decent human working conditions, is the absolute righteousness of their cause which has been deeply rooted in the philosophy and traditions of a freedom loving people, and when labor loses this precious moral initiative or it becomes diluted by malpractice, then the way is paved for labor to start losing some of its hard-won gains; and

Whereas, The cause of organized labor and its most precious asset, labor's moral initiative in the fight to establish, for all who labor, a decent and secure future in a free society, is endangered by (1) a noisy minority within the ranks of labor who seem willing to substitute disruptive controversial tactics of the class war philosophy for the legitimate processes of free trade unionism under our American form of government; (2) the practice of an irresponsible few in riding rough-shod over the rights of others to the end that they achieve personal gain and prestige at the expense of the men and women of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor refrain from making this convention an ideological battle ground between opposing forces of legitimate trade union objectives and the philosophy of class war, and that in the furtherance of this end that the authors of controversial resolutions and measures of this type be urged to withdraw them in the interest of a united A. F. of L. program, and that delegates refuse to par-

ticipate in disruptive time-consuming debate on issues that have been denounced, time and time again by previous State Federation Conventions and the various Central Labor Councils, up and down the State of California; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates here assembled take stock of themselves and of the problems faced by their unions, in view of recent legislative events, and immediately pledge themselves to a program of doing what's right for labor rather than arguing as to who is right.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 348.

Resolution No. 252 — (Withdrawn by Sponsor.)

Condemning Gurney Bill

Resolution No. 253—Presented by Harry Lundeberg et al of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Whereas, A bill known as the "Gurney Bill," S 1619, is now pending before the Senate; and

Whereas, This bill, if enacted, would allow foreign steamship operators to charter American Government-owned vessels at rates far lower than those demanded of American operators; and

Whereas, Such a bill, if passed, would in effect make the United States a partner of foreign ship operators in direct competition with American shipowners; and

Whereas, Such a bill would enable foreign operators to drive American Merchant ships from the sea, and be subsidized by the United States Government in this drive; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor notify all Congressmen, Senators, and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of its opposition to this proposed legislation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 369.

Support of Sailors' Union In Renewing Contracts

Resolution No. 254—Presented by Harry Lundeberg et al of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Whereas, The National Maritime Union, the Marine Engineers, and the Radio Operators of the C.I.O. and the Marine Firemen, Independent, have recently renewed their agreements until June 1948; and

Whereas, Due to the fact that the agreement of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific expires September 30 of this year, for the first time in ten years we will be

able to negotiate for ourselves alone, without being handicapped by these other outfits demanding the same benefits we have been able to gain through our economic strength; and

Whereas, Although we could now renew our agreements for one year with a 5% increase in wages, we would only be postponing the matter of retaining our hiring halls for 12 months; and

Whereas, If any serious attempt is made to enforce the Taft-Hartley act in the Maritime industry the question of union control of hiring is sure to be a major issue; and

Whereas, If we renewed our agreements at this time, it would leave it up to the C.I.O. maritime unions to fight out this issue in June of next year; and

Whereas, We know through past experience, when these outfits deserted us and attempted to crash our picket lines in our fight against the Copeland "fink book", the W.S.A. medical program, and regimentation of the Merchant Marine by the Coast Guard, that we cannot trust these reactionary political organizations to carry the battle in a struggle that may mean the life or death of trade unionism in the maritime field; and

Whereas, Due to our nation's heavy foreign relief commitments, we know shipping will still be at its peak in September, while we have no way of knowing how it will be a year from now; and

Whereas, If we must face a fight over retention of our conditions, we are in a better position to do our own battling than to depend on anyone else; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor pledge full support to the Sailors' Union of the Pacific in their rejection, once and for all, of any proposals to evade this issue by renewing our contract before its regular expiration date, and of their determination to conduct their negotiations with the shipowners on the same basis they have in the past.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 369.

United Action by A. F. L. Unions Against Taft-Hartley Law

Resolution No. 255—Presented by Harry Lundeborg, et al, of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley Bill has been enacted over the President's veto; and

Whereas, Enforcement of certain portions of this Act would deprive our mem-

bers of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to pledge ourselves to conduct our labor relations in the same manner as we have in the past; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge our full physical, moral, and financial support to any of our affiliated unions who may be forced into a fight to defend the rights granted to them by the Constitution of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That this action be given widest possible publicity; and be it further

Resolved, That we request all affiliated Councils and affiliated unions to take the same action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 363.

Special Legislative Session for Rent Control

Resolution No. 256—Presented by Jack Taub, Cloak Makers No. 8, San Francisco; Bob Burnside, Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Harry Bergman and Charles Gladstone, Cloak Makers No. 65, Los Angeles; Ida Patigalia, Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Benjamin Surasky, Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Robert Dedeaux, Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213, San Francisco; Bessie Bayer et al, Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 236, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Recent action by Congress decontrolled an extensive part of residential accommodations from any control whatsoever and seriously weakened remaining rent control features by permitting rent increases; and

Whereas, This places a terrific burden on the cost of living of most American families, thus lending sharp impetus to the already dangerous spiral of inflation; and

Whereas, The bill also eliminated federal restraints on evictions and opened the door to wholesale evictions of tenants, adding dangerous strain to the already precarious housing shortage; and

Whereas, It now becomes the responsibility of individual states and communities to remedy this intolerable situation by enacting proper legislation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record urging Governor Warren to call a special session of the Legislature to enact legislation restoring full rent control on the basis of June 30, 1947,

provisions, including all provisions and limitations on evictions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 344.

Program for Displaced Persons

Resolution No. 257—Presented by Jack Taub, Cloak Makers No. 8, San Francisco; Bob Burnside, Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Harry Bergman and Charles Gladstone, Cloak Makers No. 65, Los Angeles; Ida Patigalia, Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Benjamin Surasky, Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Robert Dedeaux, Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213, San Francisco; Bessie Bayer et al, Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles.

Whereas, 1,000,000 displaced persons, survivors of the Hitler terror, find themselves scattered in camps throughout Europe; and

Whereas, Many of these displaced people, who are the pitiful remnants of the millions of people subjected to the cruelest torture and massacre in the history of mankind, are desperately seeking the opportunity to reestablish themselves in a manner worthy of human beings; and

Whereas, One of the avowed purposes of the Second World War was to free minority groups from oppression; and

Whereas, Common decency and humanity demand the rescue of these victims of Nazi barbarism and hatred; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the following program: (1) opening the doors of all lands to the victims of Nazi persecution; (2) American leadership in solving this problem by easing immigration restrictions so that unused quotas are utilized; (3) enactment of special measures to facilitate the rehabilitation of displaced persons who desire to return to their former homes; (4) return of all property looted by the Nazis; (5) cancellation of the "White Paper" and all civil restrictions decreed by the British government to clear the way for the Jews desiring to go to Palestine.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 371.

Immediate Enactment of Wagner- Ellender-Taft Housing Bill

Resolution No. 258—Presented by Jack Taub, Cloak Makers No. 8, San Francisco; Bob Burnside, Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Harry Bergman and Charles Gladstone, Cloak Makers No. 65, Los Angeles; Ida Patigalia, Ladies Gar-

ment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Benjamin Surasky, Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Robert Dedeaux, Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213, San Francisco; Bessie Bayer et al, Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The shortage of housing has become one of the most crucial and urgent problems facing the nation; and

Whereas, The lack of proper housing has far-reaching consequences in terms of the economic, social and moral welfare of the American people; and

Whereas, It is clear that private enterprise cannot be relied on to produce adequate housing for the masses of people; and

Whereas, Government stimulus and financing are urgently needed to erect low-cost housing and set in motion the machinery for vast building projects; and

Whereas, The Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill would make possible immediate construction of housing for low-income families and otherwise stimulate the production of adequate housing; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record urging immediate enactment of this bill by Congress as a first order of business when it reconvenes in January, 1948.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 364.

Supporting a Permanent F.E.P.C.

Resolution No. 259—Presented by Jack Taub, Cloak Makers No. 8, San Francisco; Bob Burnside, Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Harry Bergman and Charles Gladstone, Cloak Makers No. 65, Los Angeles; Ida Patigalia, Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Benjamin Surasky, Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Robert Dedeaux, Ladies Garment Cutters, No. 213, San Francisco; Bessie Bayer et al, Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers, No. 266, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor in several conventions has gone on record supporting federal legislation for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission to eliminate discrimination in industry and labor organizations based upon color, creed, country and ancestry; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as reaffirming its position of supporting federal legislation for the establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission because

it represents and expresses the basic democratic spirit of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 353.

Establishment of Committee to Combat Intolerance

Resolution No. 260—Presented by Jack Taub, Cloak Makers No. 8, San Francisco; Bob Burnside, Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Harry Bergman and Charles Gladstone, Cloak Makers No. 65, Los Angeles; Ida Patiglia, Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Benjamin Surasky, Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Robert Dedeaux, Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213, San Francisco; Bessie Bayer et al, Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Enemies of organized labor have united for the purpose of destroying the free trade union movement in the United States through propaganda and the passage of anti-labor legislation; and

Whereas, History proves that one of the most effective ways in which this could be accomplished is through a division of the working people on racial and religious lines; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor and its affiliated International and local unions are on record against intolerance and in favor of a National Act Against Discrimination in Employment; and

Whereas, There now exists within the American Federation of Labor unions in California the lack of proper machinery to deal with this problem; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of the establishment of a Committee to Combat Intolerance within the State Federation, with full-time paid personnel under the direction of the Secretary of the Federation, whose duty it will be to assist American Federation of Labor unions, and Central Labor Councils in the setting up of Committees to Combat Intolerance, and to develop and disseminate educational material to American Federation of Labor unions under the direction of the Secretary of the State Federation to work for the passage of federal, state and municipal legislation against discrimination in employment because of race, creed or religion.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 353.

Opposing Racial Discrimination in Trade Unions

Resolution No. 261—Presented by Jack Taub, Cloak Makers No. 8, San Francisco; Bob Burnside, Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Harry Bergman and Charles Gladstone, Cloak Makers No. 65, Los Angeles; Ida Patiglia, Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Benjamin Surasky, Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Robert Dedeaux, Ladies Garment Cutters, No. 213, San Francisco; Bessie Bayer et al, Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Discrimination on account of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry in the trade union movement makes for division and division makes for weakness which robs the workers of the power to protect and defend their interests and rights against the ruthless attacks of organized business; and

Whereas, Discrimination based on race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry has been used by Hitler in Nazi Germany to create scapegoatism for the victimization of the Jews which helped to lead to the Second World War, resulting in the destruction of millions of human beings, and billions of dollars of property; and

Whereas, The American Labor movement must stand as the bulwark of democracy and freedom in the United States and give to America the spiritual and moral leadership of the democratic forces of the world; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor condemn discrimination in all trade unions, international and local unions, central and state bodies, as a disruptive and destructive evil which gnaws at the heart of organized labor, and go on record calling upon the Internationals, locals and federal bodies to set up anti-discrimination committees for the purpose of teaching the membership, through discussion and the dissemination of literature, the dangers of discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin and ancestry to our American democratic system and world peace.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 353.

Abolition of Poll Tax

Resolution No. 262—Presented by Jack Taub, Cloak Makers No. 8, San Francisco; Bob Burnside, Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Harry Bergman and Charles Gladstone, Cloak Makers No. 65, Los Angeles; Ida Patiglia, Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Benjamin Surasky, Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Robert Dedeaux, Ladies Gar-

ment Cutters, No. 213, San Francisco; Bessie Bayer et al, Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The previous conventions of the American Federation of Labor have gone on record condemning the poll tax as undemocratic, un-American and unjust; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as reaffirming its opposition to the poll tax and supporting federal legislation for its abolition.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 347.

Outlawing The K.K.K.

Resolution No. 263—Presented by Jack Taub, Cloak Makers No. 8, San Francisco; Bob Burnside, Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Harry Bergman and Charles Gladstone, Cloak Makers No. 65, Los Angeles; Ida Patigalia, Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Benjamin Surasky, Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Robert Dedeaux, Ladies Garment Cutters, No. 213, San Francisco; Bessie Bayer et al, Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Reliable reports in various parts of the country and especially the South show that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan which rose in the Reconstruction period to nullify the Amendments to the Federal Constitution giving citizenship to former slaves is reviving and re-establishing its organization in different parts of the country for the avowed purpose of fomenting, engendering and inculcating hatred and carrying on persecution of Negroes, Catholics, Jews and foreigners in the United States of America; and

Whereas, This sinister program of hate is in conflict with the basic principles of our American constitutional government and Christian ideals; and

Whereas, It will sow the seeds of whirlwinds of racial riots and color wars of devastating and destructive effect upon our country; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as condemning the Ku Klux Klan and calling upon the United States Department of Justice to take necessary action toward outlawing this nefarious movement in the interest of justice and peace for our country.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 349.

Condemning White Primaries

Resolution No. 264—Presented by Jack Taub, Cloak Makers No. 8, San Francisco;

Bob Burnside, Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Harry Bergman and Charles Gladstone, Cloak Makers No. 65, Los Angeles; Ida Patigalia, Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Benjamin Surasky, Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Robert Dedeaux, Ladies Garment Cutters, No. 213, San Francisco; Bessie Bayer et al, Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The United States Supreme Court went on record in the Texas Primaries case outlawing white primaries as an invasion of the constitutional rights of citizens set forth in the 15th Amendment of the Constitution; and

Whereas, This decision of the United States Supreme Court has been defied by Bilbo, Rankin and other southern political leaders; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as condemning the practice of certain southern states designed to invalidate the constitutional rights of Negro citizens by intimidating them at the polls and by the employment of other deceptive and terroristic practices to prevent these citizens from exercising their right to vote as being un-American, undemocratic and unconstitutional and to support the fight now being waged by civic, religious and labor organizations, to uphold the decision of the United States Supreme Court against white primaries.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 355.

Supporting Anti-Lynch Bill

Resolution No. 265—Presented by Jack Taub, Cloak Makers No. 8, San Francisco; Bob Burnside, Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Harry Bergman and Charles Gladstone, Cloak Makers No. 65, Los Angeles; Ida Patigalia, Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Benjamin Surasky, Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Robert Dedeaux, Ladies Garment Cutters, No. 213, San Francisco; Bessie Bayer et al, Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Lynching stands as a grave disgrace and a blot upon the life and record of the United States of America because it is a shocking violation of human decency, justice and civilized society; and

Whereas, Lynchings have gripped the southern section of this country, placing the United States in an embarrassing and indefensible light before the nations of the world assembled in the United Nations Assembly; and

Whereas, The states have shown by the five thousand or more persons lynched in

them in the last fifty years, and without bringing many of the criminals to justice that they are wholly incapable of eliminating this assault upon humanity, Christianity and democracy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as condemning lynchings and mob law and supporting federal legislation for the abolition of this social evil.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 374.

Endorsing 160-Acre Limitation on Central Valley Project

Resolution No. 266—Presented by F. A. Lawrence, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco.

Whereas, Experience has shown that the reclamation laws have been designed for the greatest benefit to the greatest number of people; and

Whereas, The small family-size farm is a satisfactory economic unit for California agriculture, and homes for veterans and others who desire to locate in the Central Valley are more important than large scale farming; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record again as endorsing the 160-acre limitation as contained in the reclamation laws; and be it further

Resolved, That Congressional representatives from this state shall be notified of the action of this Convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 366.

Favoring High Level Dam at Folsom

Resolution No. 267—Presented by F. A. Lawrence, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco.

Whereas, There has been a survey made by several agencies of our government for the building of a high level dam at Folsom; and

Whereas, A high level dam at Folsom will work in with the Central Valley Project; and

Whereas, The only reason that construction of this dam is being held up, is because several agencies of our government are split on whether to build a high level dam or a low level dam; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record requesting Governor Warren to lend his good offices towards reaching an early agreement between the federal agencies involved, favoring a high level dam at Folsom, one that will impound

one million acre feet of water in the reservoir; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Governor Warren and to the United States Reclamation Department, Washington, D. C.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 367.

Organic Unity

Resolution No. 268—Presented by Sol Zalesnick, A. Latker and David Fishman of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The 80th Congress has so overwhelmingly disregarded the general welfare of the American people and the labor movement of the United States by the enactment into law of the un-American Taft-Hartley slave bill; and

Whereas, Following the lead of Congress, state after state legislatures are enacting laws to the detriment of the labor movement, such as the "Hot Cargo" Law of our own state; and

Whereas, This general and sustained attack upon labor was only possible because of the division in labor's ranks; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for organic unity of AFL, CIO, and Railroad Brotherhoods to form a united and solid front of labor to defend our trade unions; and be it further

Resolved, That until organic unity is achieved, united action be planned and executed by the California State Federation of Labor, CIO, and Railroad Brotherhoods for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, the "Hot Cargo" Law of California, and other repressive laws and measures; that joint political action be undertaken, including campaigns for candidates; and that this Convention urge all central bodies and local unions in its jurisdiction to do the same.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 345.

Endorsing Bureau of Reclamation Central Valley Plan

Resolution No. 269—Presented by Anne Sweet of Office Employees Union No. 30, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The future welfare of California depends upon the maintenance and growth of its industries and its agriculture; and

Whereas, The water supply of California is the scarcest of the resources necessary to maintain and promote that growth; and

Whereas, The working people of California and the new thousands who join their ranks each month have the most direct and

urgent interest in the development of the resources necessary for their productive employment; and

Whereas, Waste in the development of the water supply and monopolies of its benefits are injurious to the whole people of the state; and

Whereas, The water supply of the state should provide for the needs of industry and community growth as well as agriculture, irrigation and power as well as flood control; and

Whereas, All of these purposes can be served in the order of their merit only if they are subordinated to a single comprehensive plan and guided by the welfare of the whole people rather than by the interests of the special groups; and

Whereas, The comprehensive program of water use developed by the Bureau of Reclamation is the only plan which fulfills these wise economic and social aims; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the Central Valley comprehensive plan of the Bureau of Reclamation, and urge Congress to authorize and finance the immediate construction of a million-acre-foot dam at Folsom and those other multiple-purpose features of the Plan most urgently needed.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 366.

Full Support of Retail Clerks in Fight vs. Taft-Hartley Act

Resolution No. 270—Presented by A. B. Crossler, California State Council of Retail Clerks No. 2, San Francisco; Harris C. Wilkin, Retail Food Clerks Union No. 870, Oakland; Larry Vail, Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100, San Francisco; Victor J. Lazzaro, Retail Clerks Union No. 428, San Jose; Henry (Pat) Savin, Retail Fruit & Vegetable Clerks No. 1017, San Francisco; Albert West, Retail Clerks No. 1179, Richmond; Mervyn Klein, Retail Cigar & Liquor Clerks No. 1089, San Francisco; Richard L. Johnston, Retail Clerks Association No. 324, Long Beach; John J. Hill, Retail Cigar & Liquor Clerks No. 1089, San Francisco; Joseph T. De Silva, Retail Clerks No. 770, Los Angeles; C. C. Dartt, Retail Clerks Association No. 324, Long Beach; Claude Jinkerson, Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco; Wallace P. Pierce, Retail Shoe & Textile Salesmen No. 410, San Francisco; William Silverstein, Retail Shoe & Textile Salesmen No. 410, San Francisco; M. A. Hildebrant, Department & Specialty Shoe Employees No. 1265, Oakland.

Whereas, In all the years the Retail

Clerks Unions have been organized in California, federal legislation, such as the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage and Hour Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Act have never been extended to cover our local unions, and therefore we have been without most of the protective pro-labor legislation of a federal nature; and

Whereas, Some of our unions have attempted to secure the protection of federal legislation, so they could organize without interference from the employers; but they have not been able to afford themselves this protection, because the employers in the retail industry insisted that they were not engaged in interstate commerce, and therefore not subject to this legislation; and

Whereas, Since the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, the retail employers have reversed their position, claiming that they are now covered by the Taft-Hartley Act, giving them the opportunity to destroy our unions; and

Whereas, Retail Food Clerks Union Local 870, of Alameda County, is now under attack by the employers in that area, whereby the employers are demanding that:

- (1) The bargaining unit be set up, in accordance with the Management Relations Act of 1947;
- (2) Even though this portion of their industry has been under union shop conditions, organized over seven years, the employers are demanding an election to determine if the Union represents a majority of the employees;
- (3) The Union now enjoys a 40-hour week, and the employers are insisting on the re-establishment of a 48-hour week; and
- (4) In addition to lengthening the work week, the employers are proposing an actual cut in wages; and

Whereas, Labor's slogan, "The Concern of One is the Concern of All," comes into operation more today than ever before; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record offering full legal, moral, physical and financial support to any local union that the employers are trying to destroy, by attempting to bring unions wholly engaged in intrastate commerce under the coverage of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 363.

Supporting Legislation vs. Employment Discrimination

Resolution No. 271—Presented by Cliff Mayer, Sportswear & Cotton Garment

Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Thomas Ranford, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Edward M. Silvia, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco; James H. Anderson, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles; Aubrey Blair, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood; L. T. Bregante, Packers & Preserve Workers No. 20989, San Francisco; Frank S. Fitzgerald, Hotel Service Workers No. 283, San Francisco; Susan D. Adams, Ladies Garment Workers No. 384, Los Angeles; John L. Donovan, Advertising & Public Relations Employees No. 518, Los Angeles; George Hardy, Building Service Employees No. 99, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The 65th Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Chicago last October went on record as "endorsing, supporting and cooperating with the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee and its program," and called upon the various state federations to cooperate with this National Council in its efforts to secure sound and effective legislation for the application of the principles of fair employment practice; and

Whereas, The Ives-Chavez Anti-Discrimination Bill, S. 984, has been drafted and introduced at the instance of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, and President Green's stirring speech in support of S. 984 made a part of the Congressional Record; and

Whereas, President Green appeared before the Donnell Subcommittee of the U. S. Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in support of this measure, and the subcommittee has subsequently reported favorably on the principles of the bill; and

Whereas, The California organization of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC has launched a campaign for the passage of municipal ordinances patterned after the Ives-Chevez "National Act Against Discrimination in Employment"; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to cooperate with the California branches of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC in supporting S. 984 and work for passage of the bill when Congress reassembles; and to recommend that affiliated central labor councils and local unions assist in drafting and backing municipal FEPC ordinances in this state.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 353.

Denouncing Anti-Labor Legislators

Resolution No. 272—Presented by George M. Swan, Meat Cutters No. 421, Los An-

geles; R. S. Graham, Butchers No. 563, Huntington Park; J. A. Spitzer, Provision House Workers No. 274, Los Angeles; Max J. Osslo, Butchers No. 299, San Diego; John W. Quimby, Teamsters No. 542, San Diego; Edwin F. Michelson, Butchers No. 516, San Mateo; Lee Johnson, Meat Cutters No. 439, Pasadena; Vivian Smith, Butchers No. 498, Sacramento; Earl A. Moorhead, Butchers No. 506, San Jose; James V. Cantando, Butchers No. 120, Oakland; Kaspar Bauer, Butchers No. 266, Santa Cruz; Michael Elkins, Office Employees No. 36, San Francisco; Valmar A. Schaaf, Draftsmen's Union No. 11, San Francisco; J. D. Vanderlaan, Technical Engineers, Architects & Draftsmen No. 89, San Francisco; George Hardy, Building Service Employees, Los Angeles.

Whereas, No prudent person can review without grave concern the performance of the California State Legislature; and

Whereas, The voting record chart prepared by the State Federation will perpetuate in detail the anti-social acts and derelictions of the legislature; and

Whereas, Organized labor will not need further argument or persuasion than the voting record upon Senate Bill 1493, the Rich Act, to denominate its enemies in the state legislature; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor denounce as enemies of labor and enemies of the common welfare, the following individuals who voted for the passage of Senate Bill 1493:

State Assemblymen—Don Allen, Julian Beck, Philip L. Boyd, Ralph M. Brown, Montivel Burke, Michael J. Burns, George R. Butters, Thomas W. Caldecott, George A. Clarke, John L. E. Collier, Sam Collins, Charles Conrad, John B. Cooke, M. Philip Davis, Randal F. Dickey, Richard J. Dolwig, Thomas Erwin, C. Don Field, Chester F. Gannon, Ernest R. Geddes, William S. Grant, Donald L. Grunsky, Jonathan J. Hollibaugh, Gordon R. Hahn, S. L. Heisinger, L. Stewart Hinckley, Walter R. Hinton, Willard H. Huyck, W. E. James, Harry J. Johnson, Robert C. Kirkwood, T. Fenton Knight, Frank Luckel, Richard H. McCollister, R. Fred Price, Alfred W. Robertson, Marvin Sherwin, Albert Stewart, John F. Thompson, James E. Thorp, Allen G. Thurman, Laughlin E. Waters, Charles M. Weber, Albert C. Wollenberg.

State Senators—Arthur H. Breed, Jr., Charles Brown, Hugh M. Burns, Burt W. Busch, Randolph Collier, Bradford S. Crittenden, R. R. Cunningham, T. H. DeLap, Earl D. Desmond, Charles H. Deuel, H. E. Dillinger, Frank L. Gordon, George J. Hat-

field, Ben Hulse, Thomas F. Keating, Fred H. Kraft, Jesse M. Mayo, James J. McBride, Gerald J. O'Gara, Harry L. Parkman, Harold J. Powers, Irwin T. Quinn, W. P. Rich, Byrl R. Salsman, Herbert W. Slater, Louis G. Sutton, Clarence R. Ward, Clyde A. Watson, Fred Weybret and J. Howard Williams; and be it further

Resolved, That the persons named in the foregoing roster be adjudged forever unworthy of the support of organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 374.

Demanding Federal Legislation to End Discrimination vs. Minorities

Resolution No. 273—Presented by Cliff Mayer, Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Walter J. Turner, Printing Spec. & Paper Converters No. 388, Los Angeles; Norman W. Smith, Winery & Distillery Workers No. 45, Fresno; Cliff Gill, Advertising & Public Relations Employees No. 518, Los Angeles; R. C. Cassell, National Farm Labor Union No. 209, Marysville; Minnette Fitzgerald, Office Employees No. 3, San Francisco; Susan D. Adams, Ladies Garment Workers No. 384, Los Angeles; John L. Donovan, Advertising & Public Relations Employees No. 518, Los Angeles; George Hardy, Building Service Employees No. 99, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Racial and religious intolerance is used by reactionary elements to sow the seeds of dissension and mistrust as part of a calculated plan to destroy unity among all democratic forces and institutions, including the labor movement; and

Whereas, The spread of bigotry against so-called minority groups plays into the hands of the enemies of organized labor who seek to tear down the American standard of living by promoting disharmony among wage-earners; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor have consistently undertaken to combat intolerance as an enemy of the democratic principles which underlie our labor movement; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor implement its general policy against racial or religious discrimination by specifically demanding federal legislation for the abolition of the poll tax in those states where that anti-democratic practice still exists, for the swift and effective punishment of those who deprive fellow citizens of their constitutional rights by lynch mob violence, and for the establishment of a permanent national commission against dis-

crimination in employment with enforcement powers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 353.

Condemning Certain Private Trade Schools Training Plasterers

Resolution No. 274—Presented by Harry Lea, Blacksmiths No. 212, Huntington Park; William H. Cole, Plasterers No. 2, Los Angeles; Thomas Ranford, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Ralph A. McMullen, Building & Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles; George M. Swan, Meat Cutters, No. 421, Los Angeles; J. A. Spitzer, Provision House Workers No. 274, Los Angeles; Dan MacDonald, California Pipe Trades Council, San Francisco; R. J. Picard, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters No. 250, Southgate; E. E. Schell, Los Angeles Metal Trades Council, Los Angeles; Joseph W. Peeler, Painters No. 5, Hollywood; Edward M. Balsz, Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council, Los Angeles; Harry Finks, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; G. H. Weise, Carpenters No. 2046, Martinez; M. J. Bassett, Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; A. E. Kidwell, Lathers No. 42A, Los Angeles; E. A. Lawrence, Electrical Workers No. B-302, Richmond; Susan D. Adams, Ladies Garment Workers No. 384, Los Angeles; John Donovan, Advertising & Public Relations Employees No. 518, Los Angeles; Rex Crabtree, Santa Cruz Central Labor Council, Santa Cruz; E. E. Hansen and J. C. Johnson, Santa Rosa Central Labor Council, Santa Rosa; Wm. H. Knight and Harry N. Sweet, Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles; John C. Lyons, Plasterers No. 2, Los Angeles; Frank Randall, Office Employees International Union; Oakland; Anne Sweet, Office Employees No. 30, Los Angeles; Earl E. Thomas, District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles; Robert Leicester, Moving Picture Painters No. 644, Los Angeles; Paul L. Reeves, Plumbers & Steam Fitters No. 246, Fresno; P. W. Anderson, District Council of Carpenters, San Diego; Geo. M. Donnelly, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles; Lowell Nelson, Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 531, Vallejo; T. C. Canaday, District Council of Painters No. 36, Los Angeles; Harold Orr, Teachers No. 430, Los Angeles; Walter R. Stansberry, Bookbinders & Bindery Women No. 63, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The plastering industry of Los Angeles County is conducting a bona fide apprenticeship program under the requirements of the California Apprenticeship Law (Shelley-Maloney Act, 1939); and

Whereas, Under this plan there are now approximately 450 indentured apprentices

participating in a four-year program of full time work—experience and education which has for its objective the training of journeymen plasterers skilled in all branches of the trade; and

Whereas, At all times during the apprentices' work-experience on the job and technical training in a public school, both the welfare of the apprentice and the industry is safeguarded through supervision of the program by a Joint Apprenticeship Committee composed of employers and employees; and

Whereas, Several private trade schools have been established in Los Angeles purporting to train individuals to become plasterers in from eight weeks to five months; and

Whereas, It is not possible for an individual to become competent in even one branch of the plastering trade after such a limited period of training, and, in fact, it is not possible to train a competent plasterer in a school or in any environment other than on actual jobs working under real job conditions; and

Whereas, As the graduates of these schools cannot qualify as plasterers, and if they do obtain employment, they therefore must work as apprentices under the supervision of qualified journeymen; and

Whereas, The Los Angeles County Joint Apprenticeship Committee is having difficulty providing steady employment for all apprentices at present indentured, and placement in employment of new apprentices is practically impossible; and

Whereas, These schools are operated in total disregard of the future welfare of the trainee or the plastering industry; and

Whereas, The Hemphill School, 1601 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles, has approval to train veterans under Public Law No. 679 (G. I. Bill) from the division of Readjustment Education, California State Department of Education; and

Whereas, Because the veteran cannot become a competent plasterer as the result of such training and therefore such training is a disservice to the veteran and a waste of public funds; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the California State Department of Education, through its Superintendent, Roy Simpson, to withhold approval to train veterans under Public Law No. 679 from any of these alleged plastering schools and to revoke the approval now held by the Hemphill School at 1601 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 351.

Program To End Housing Shortage

Resolution No. 275—Presented by Pat Fogarty et al of Shipwrights, Joiners & Boatbuilders Union No. 1149, Oakland.

Whereas, 250,000 families in the State of California are desperately in need of homes—many of them living in tents, trailers, cars, chicken coops and other sub-standard dwellings, with 62,000 of these cases in Los Angeles County alone veterans' families; and

Whereas, The average weekly earnings of the industrial worker are less than \$50.00 a week, making it impossible for more than 90 per cent of the veterans' families to buy homes at present inflated prices, even with the limited aid of the G. I. Bill, while the non-veteran has not even this assistance; and

Whereas, In many parts of the country growing unemployment among building trades workers is becoming serious at a time when housing and building materials are becoming more available with housing still desperately needed by hundreds of thousands of families; and

Whereas, Private contractors, interested in making higher profits, have failed to meet the housing need, demonstrating the inability of private enterprise to provide homes for the people in need at prices equal to their wages; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor demand the passage of state rent controls, with no increase in ceilings; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing Bill to provide for government assistance in construction of low rental housing; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge a state appropriation of 100 million dollars to finance construction of low cost rental units; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge a 35 million dollar state appropriation for the continuation of emergency conversion of Army barracks and surplus units to temporary dwellings; and be it finally

Resolved, That we urge that no discrimination be practiced because of color, race or creed.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 364.

Urging Expansion of Better Education Facilities

Resolution No. 276—Presented by Pat Fogarty et al of Shipwrights, Joiners & Boatbuilders Union No. 1149, Oakland.

Whereas, The Federation has always stood for free education and has always

recognized the importance of adequate educational facilities; and

Whereas, Such groups as Employers' Associations and the N.A.A. are spending large sums of money on lectures, advertising, etc., in order to influence future citizens; and

Whereas, The present Board of Regents and Trustees of our State University and colleges have no labor representation; and

Whereas, The Oregon State Federation of Labor is experiencing great success with their plan of attracting students to the study and understanding of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor affirm its traditional stand for the expansion of better educational facilities; and be it further

Resolved, That it instruct the incoming Executive Committee to study the Oregon State Plan and attempt to adopt a similar plan for this state; and be it finally

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to demand of the Governor that the next vacancies on the Board of Regents of the State University and colleges be filled with AFL representatives.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 352.

Urging Federal Public Works Planning

Resolution No. 277—Presented by F. A. Lawrence, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco.

Whereas, The authority of the Federal Works Administrator to make advances to the states and their agencies and political subdivisions to aid in the planning of public works terminated under existing law on June 30, 1947; and

Whereas, H. R. 3490 and its companion bill, S. 1423, have been introduced in the Congress of the United States to extend the authority of the Federal Works Administrator to make loans or advances to states, their agencies, and political subdivisions; and

Whereas, Such bills have been referred to the respective Committees on Public Works but have not been reported out of such Committees; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as follows:

1. That the advances made by the Federal Works Administrator up to June 30, 1947, provided an essential service and was of benefit to the entire construction industry and to the American economy by reason of the preparation of plans for useful public works;

2. That it is in the public interest that

the authority of the Federal Works Administrator be extended to make additional advances for the additional preparation of plans in order that the construction of useful public works may be undertaken immediately in the event of an economic recession or as soon as the necessary funds or materials become available;

3. That there be enacted into law a bill similar to H. R. 3490 or S. 1423; and

4. That copies of this resolution be sent by the Secretary to the President of the United States, the Governor of the State of California, each member of Congress from the State of California, the Chairman of the House and Senate Committees on Public Works, and to the Federal Works Administrator.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 370.

Supporting Legislation for Water Pollution Control

Resolution No. 278—Presented by F. A. Lawrence, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco.

Whereas, There has been passed by the Senate and referred to the House Committee on Public Works, S. 418, entitled "An Act to Provide for Water Pollution Control Activities in the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency and in the Federal Works Agency, and for Other Purposes"; and

Whereas, Said S. 418 requires, among other things, that the Surgeon General shall prepare and adopt comprehensive programs for eliminating or reducing the pollution and improving the sanitary condition of the surface and underground waters in or adjacent to any state; and

Whereas, Said S. 418 authorizes the Federal Works Administrator to make loans to any state, municipality, or interstate agency for the construction of necessary treatment works to prevent the discharge by such state or municipality of untreated or inadequately treated sewage or other waste into the surface or underground waters in or adjacent to any state, and for the preparation of engineering reports, plans, and specifications in connection therewith; and

Whereas, The inauguration of the stream pollution control program as provided for by S. 418 would unquestionably result in a magnitude of benefits to the public health and welfare; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as follows:

1. That the policy of Congress as stated in S. 418 to recognize, preserve, and protect the primary responsibilities and rights

of the states in controlling water pollution and to provide federal technical services and financial aid to state and interstate agencies and to industries in the formulation and execution of their stream pollution abatement programs, be concurred in;

2. That S. 418, or a bill similar thereto, be enacted into law in order to effectuate such congressional policy; and

3. That copies of this resolution be sent by the Secretary to the President of the United States, the Governor of the State of California, each member of Congress from the State of California, the Chairman of the House Committee on Public Works, the Federal Security Administrator, and to the Federal Works Administrator.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 357, 367.

Demanding Strict Enforcement of Laws Concerning Sale and Processing Of Meat

Resolution No. 279—Presented by Max J. Osslo, of Butchers Union No. 229, San Diego.

Whereas, The processing and sale of meat under healthful and sanitary conditions is vital to the welfare of the public; and

Whereas, The state has established a Health and Sanitation Code; and

Whereas, Such uniform Health and Sanitation Code has not been strictly enforced

and has not applied to counties of less than 25,000 population; and

Whereas, The health of all the people is the concern of organized labor and should be the concern of the state; and

Whereas, The state has long had a meat inspection system covering meat processors and sellers which do not fall under a Federal Meat Inspection System; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor goes on record in support of the following program and principles:

1. That the State Health and Sanitation Code be rigidly enforced in all establishments processing or selling meat for human consumption in all communities regardless of population;

2. That no meat should be processed or sold for human consumption except under either Federal or State Meat Inspection and except during such times as either Federal or State Meat Inspection Agencies are available and open for the carrying out of their duties;

3. That the officers of the California State Federation of Labor be hereby instructed to cooperate with the Western Federation of Butchers of California, A. F. of L., in drawing up such legislation as may be necessary to effectuate this program and in submitting such legislation to the next session of the state legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 341.

SECOND DAY

Tuesday, August 5, 1947

MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Real at 9:55 a.m. President Real introduced the Rev. Clarence A. Kircher, Westminster Presbyterian Church, for the invocation.

Invocation

"Almighty God, giver of every good and perfect gift, we thank Thee for life and health, for human destiny and happiness, for the privileges of freedom, and for the joys that we have in Thee.

"We seek Thee as a guide and counselor for the deliberations of this convention, recognizing that Thou hast created men and women, boys and girls of all races and peoples, as one family in Thy sight, so that we have one Father and one Lord and one God.

"Teach us, we pray Thee, how level the ground may be found at the foot of the cross of Thy Son. We thank Thee, O Father, for the patient persistence Thou hast given the long struggle for human rights and freedom, and hold ever before our eyes the challenge of sympathy for the millions of those who are less fortunate than we, some of them starving and unclothed and dispossessed in other nations. Spare us from selfishness as we live in this land of plenty and enjoy the blessings which Thou hast provided. Bless, we pray Thee, therefore, those who rule over us in city and state and in nation, that they may be actuated with those noble and high purposes that shall bring about true brotherhood. Bless those who have the responsibility of this convention.

"Temper our zeal with justice, our enthusiasm with mercy, and help us that, as we labor, it might ever be in the spirit of Him who was known as the Carpenter's Son, Son of God, Son of Man, in whose name we pray. Amen."

The first speaker of the morning, Michael B. Kunz, member of the California Employment Stabilization Commission, was introduced by the President as "one of our own labor leaders, who has been outstanding in labor legislation."

Michael B. Kunz

"To the officers and members of this California State Federation convention assembled, may I bring the greetings of the members of the California Employment

Stabilization Commission and the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board.

"The message that I wish to present to you today involves a program which is administered by the California Employment Stabilization Commission through the Department of Employment, and affecting four million California workers. In our opinion, it is one of the most vital factors in the economy of our state. It enters into the daily lives of four million workers and more than 250,000 employers pay unemployment taxes.

"Ten years' experience with the unemployment insurance program has demonstrated the value of this program to the workers and to the maintenance of our economy and to the well-being of all communities of our great state.

"The Department of Employment administers four major programs and one temporary program. In addition to the unemployment insurance program, our department is responsible for the administration of the unique disability insurance program of our state; also the administration of the free public employment service program of our state, and is also the agent for the Federal Government in the administration of the readjustment allowance benefits, the so-called GI benefit program. We have also been designated to represent the Federal Government for the payment of a temporary program of unemployment insurance benefits to unemployed seamen.

"During the ten years there has been a consistent record of legislative liberalization and improvement in our law, and of administrative simplification designed to make the Act more efficiently operated. This record was not only maintained but was improved upon at the recently adjourned session of our California legislature.

"The changes made in the law, the most significant of which will go into effect January 1 of 1948, makes our program in California acknowledged as the best employment security program in the nation. In contrast to the bitter strife in other legislative areas, California labor and management demonstrated true statesmanship in working for the enlightened improvement of the Unemployment Insurance Act which will benefit both labor and management alike. Governor Warren and the Employ-

ment Stabilization Commission encouraged and actively participated in the development of this far-reaching program. Most fundamental of the legislative changes which were introduced and passed at the last session of the legislature increased the weekly benefit amounts which will be payable for both unemployment insurance and disability insurance after January 1, 1948.

"The present weekly maximum will at that time be increased from \$20 to \$25, and the duration will be increased from 23.4 weeks for some individuals, as it is under the present law, to a maximum of 26 weeks for all with few minor exceptions. Employers whose employment experience justified it will enjoy a lesser rate of tax, providing the Unemployment Insurance Fund justifies it.

"Starting January 1, disability insurance under the new legislative changes will be payable for days and not for full weeks as at present is the case, thus granting additional protection to unemployed workers who are disabled in a non-occupational way.

"Administration of the department will also be changed through the legislative changes, in allowing the Governor to appoint one member of the California Employment Stabilization Commission as director of the department. In our opinion, this will streamline our administration and put the authority for administration in one central location, which, in our opinion, is the best type of administration. Eight months of experience in operating the new disability insurance program has demonstrated its importance to California labor. In recommending this legislation to the 1946 special session of the legislature, Governor Warren quoted as follows:

"Unemployment resulting from illness or disability is a risk faced by all workers. Sickness or injury of a worker, when non-occupational in character and therefore not compensable under the Compensation Act, deprives the worker and his family of their primary source of income, the pay-check, at a time when income is most needed. When sickness strikes down the bread winner, living expenses continue just the same, and in addition, there is often additional expenses due to the sickness itself. Even those workers who are fortunate enough to be employed in stable occupations and who therefore rarely derive benefits under the present system of unemployment insurance, are constantly exposed to the risk of loss of income through sickness."

"My observation of the administration of the Disability Insurance Act to date leaves me with the firm conviction that the social and economic benefits accrued therefrom

overshadow to the extreme any other of our public functions of this character, with the exception of the Workmen's Compensation Act. My personal contact with claimants is more frequent, and the dire necessity for the relief in the cases leaves one with a pronounced feeling of satisfaction for a deed well done when a successful application for benefits is filed and the worker receives the assistance he is entitled to under the Act.

"Education is needed along the lines of proper filing for benefits, determining whether or not the claimant is entitled to benefits under the Disability Act and as to the rights of the claimant to file an appeal against a department determination with which the claimant disagrees. The Act is new, and the worker can not be expected to be familiar with the details connected with such complicated legislation. It behooves organized labor to see that proper steps are taken to insure its members full participation in the benefits of this most worthwhile social improvement.

"Our department will do everything possible, through its education and information unit, to properly inform the workers of their rights and responsibilities under the Act, but with labor's assistance along these lines a more thorough job will be done to the benefit of all concerned. This unique system of disability insurance is financed by the worker himself, by transferring to the disability insurance fund the one per cent tax that was formerly paid by the worker into the Unemployment Insurance Fund. And even the change to the daily payment basis and the increase in the weekly amount, as referred to above, will not affect the solvency of the Disability Fund. California's unemployment insurance reserve fund is now the second largest in the nation and totals more than \$704,000,000. Despite the heavy payment of benefits to workers forced out of employment at the end of the war and the transfer of worker contributions to the disability insurance fund, it has tended to stabilize at about this figure.

"Through June of this year employers have paid into the Unemployment Insurance Fund more than \$61,000,000, and total unemployment insurance payment benefits through this same period have amounted to more than \$76,000,000. However, the tax returns for the second quarter of the year will more than offset this difference.

"The Disability Insurance Fund is likewise in a very satisfactory position. At the end of June the fund stood at more than \$46 million and benefit payments had reached a total of \$1 million from the volun-

tary plans and \$9 million from the Disability Insurance Fund itself.

"The California employment security program was made more effective by the return of the Employment Service to state control in November of 1946. This return is of basic importance to the California worker because it enables the department to give the workers and communities of California the type of service in matching men and jobs that had not been available during the period of the war.

"The Employment Stabilization Commission recognizes the validity of many complaints from workers concerning delays in determinations on their unemployment insurance claims and the receipt of their checks when they are due. Everything possible is being done to insure prompt payment of benefits when due. Several factors contribute to these delays, however, and much needs to be done to insure improvement.

"For instance, like every other organization, the Department of Employment has been confronted with a high rate of turnover of employees and it has been necessary to devote much time to the training of these employees for their important tasks. Again, the department has been confronted with a series of budget crises which at times have made it almost impossible to function efficiently. And I feel it is important that California labor should realize that the entire cost of administration of the Department of Employment and the California unemployment insurance program is paid for by the Federal government from funds contributed by California employers to the United States Treasury. Not all of this money has been returned to the state to conduct its operations, however. Records reveal that California employers have contributed since the start of the program \$84 million to the Federal Treasury and of that \$84 million only \$50 million has been returned to the State of California for the conducting of the unemployment insurance program. Our Commission and the Governor hope that this situation can be corrected by Congressional legislation, and California workers and employers can secure the benefits of an improved unemployment insurance program.

"Under the Unemployment Insurance Act the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board is the final administrative authority set up by statute for appeals by claimants or employers in unemployment insurance, disability cases, or in tax matters. In unemployment benefit cases, if the claimant is denied benefits the law gives him the right to appeal to a referee within seven days. Before that referee the claim-

ant is given an impartial hearing in his own community, and where he can set forth the reasons that he believes constitute a just right that the determination of the department has been erroneous. The referee renders his decision and the claimant then again has the right within ten days to appeal to the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board. The Board reviews the facts. They order a new hearing if considered necessary, grant oral argument, and render their decision.

"Although a still further appeal to the courts is permissible, it has been our experience that of the eight thousand appeals coming before the former California Employment Commission and the present Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board, only some ten or twelve cases have been appealed to the courts. The law accords the employer the same right to appeal to the referee, the Board and the courts if a claimant is granted benefits and the employer desires to protest the payment of same. Appeals to the referee and appeals to the Board have increased tremendously over the past several years, and even with a greatly augmented staff the volume has been such that it has been impossible at times to dispose of them promptly.

"For example, in 1944 there were 4800 appeals to the referees and 267 to the Board. In 1945 that increased to 10,000 to the referees and 806 to the Board. In 1946 there were 25,000 to the referees and 2,560 to the Board. The estimate for 1947 is that there will be 30,000 appeals to the referees and 2900 to the Appeals Board.

"No small part of this increase in appeals is attributable to the cases involving the issue of payment of benefits to individuals who are out of work because of a trade dispute. There were recently filed and are now in the process of hearing and decision by the referee some 8000 appeals resulting from determinations of the department in the recent telephone strike. Some 1700 appeals are now being heard and decisions rendered in connection with the trade dispute in Hollywood in the motion picture industry. But the most difficult of all of the trade dispute issues heard by the referees or the Appeals Board concern the Machinists strike occurring in the latter part of April of 1945, and involving 250 different employers and numerous unions. The referees in this one particular instance heard 4500 appeals, and 700 of these appeals were appealed to the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board.

"It might be interesting to make some reference with respect to the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board's action concerning these appeals.

"In these 700 cases appealed to the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board, 8000 claimants were involved. Of these 8000 claimants the decisions of the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board were in favor of paying benefits to 2550 and denying benefits to 5450. It is estimated the amount of benefits paid to the workers who were out of work because of the Machinists strike amounted to nearly \$1,000,000, while the potential benefits denied in the other cases amounted to nearly \$2,000,000.

"The relatively large number of claimants who were paid and who were out of work because of the Machinists strike was due to two factors. In one shipyard in the Bay area the shipyard closed down shortly before the strike occurred, and as a result all of the crafts involved were paid benefits. It was found by the Board at another East Bay shipyard that there was an intimidating and hostile picket line and the great majority of workers in that particular yard were paid benefits.

"The Appeals Board is increasingly concerned about the extent of these appeals growing out of trade dispute disqualifications and feels that it is going to require the co-operation of labor and its representatives, the employers and their representatives, and the Appeals Board to the end that a better understanding can be arrived at in handling the appeals from trade dispute disqualifications. The trade dispute disqualification has been tested and interpreted in the District Courts and Supreme Court of the State in a more thorough fashion than any other section of the Act, and despite this judicial clarification hundreds of workers who are entitled to benefits or have their appeals heard, under other sections of the Act, are denied that right because of crowded calendars involving trade dispute appeals.

"Our study of the hundreds of these trade dispute appeals indicates that sufficient facts have not been carefully secured and the facts involved in the particular issue matched up against court decisions, for the reason that had the facts been known and the court decisions had been reviewed, it would have been clear to the appellant which one of the court decisions applied to the situation.

"It is therefore suggested that as one method of co-operation, if an appeal from a trade dispute disqualification is contemplated, let the facts concerning the worker's loss of employment be put down in writing and a study of these facts be made in the light of court decisions. If this discloses that the appeals should be filed, then the facts as found can be filed as the basis

of the appeal. On the other hand, if it becomes evident that there is a court decision denying benefits in a similar situation, the inadvisability of filing an appeal is apparent. Certainly no one who believes in a sound unemployment insurance program would deny the worker his right to appeal on a legitimate basis, but abuse of this right in filing futile appeals is something that must be guarded against at all costs. And may I point out that this problem is not peculiar to workers alone, as the employers or their representatives in some instances practice the filing of appeals without due regard to the issues involved and whether or not said issue has already been decided in a previous case. The decisions of the Appeals Board are final on all questions of fact and also on questions of law unless and until overruled by the courts. This means that the administrative agency is bound by the statutory interpretations embodied in Appeals Board and court decisions.

"In view of the effect of the Appeals Board decisions on the rights of the workers coming under the provisions of the Act, it is the desire of the Board to work more closely with labor and management to the end that a better understanding may be had as to the problems important to all concerned.

"A recent meeting was held by our Board with representatives of labor and management concerning the interpretation of certain sections of the Disability Act and it was most gratifying. We trust more of these round-table discussions will be held in the future. Consideration might well be given by our Board in important cases to inviting representatives of labor and management to act as friends of the court together with the representatives of the particular parties involved.

"In conclusion may I extend to this Convention, on behalf of the entire California Employment Stabilization Commission, our sincere appreciation for the splendid co-operation received during the past year from your most able officers, with particular emphasis (and I say this advisedly, as it has been said so often before during the first day of this convention) to the capable assistance of Secretary Haggerty and Attorney Charles Scully. I feel some pardonable pride in the fact that Charles Scully is now employed by your great State Federation of Labor. I saw the significance of having some representation of a legal type before our Board hearings to protect the rights of the worker. That has worked out well. There is no one who underestimates the ability of Charles Scully in this capacity, and also I wish to include in that category your very capable Secretary.

"I appreciate this opportunity of appearing before this convention as one of you with a message that I feel is important to all.

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

The second speaker of the morning, M. C. Hermann, Department Quartermaster, Adjutant, Veterans of Foreign Wars, was presented to the convention.

M. C. Hermann

"Mr. President and delegates to the State Federation of Labor Convention. I bring you greetings of the Department of California Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and the wish that you do have a harmonious and successful conclave.

"In accepting the invitation to appear here, I was cognizant of the fact that the problems of the veteran are typical with those of labor. In the various echelons, nationally, state and local, the veteran finds himself faced with the same problems that the working man is faced with, and rightfully so, because the veteran himself comes from the men who work with their hands.

"We of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States are very interested in what transpires here in Sacramento. In reading the papers we find that the American Federation of Labor is determined to do something politically about those Congressmen and Senators who by their legislation have harmed labor. We of the Veterans are interested because the very Congressmen and Senators who were instrumental in passing legislation such as the Taft-Hartley Bill are the ones who caused important veteran legislation in Washington to be procrastinated against and held in committee.

"I might tell you that for four solid months the veterans' organizations have been trying to get out of committee a bill which would have raised the emoluments to those boys who are benefitting by on-the-job training. We had circulated Petition No. 4 and we were unsuccessful in getting that bill out of the committee and up for action before the House or the Senate.

"Many other important veterans' bills were shelved in the same way, and we look upon the recently concluded legislative session in Washington as one of the black marks in American history.

"Now, we of the Veterans naturally are interested in what labor is doing, because, as I stated, most of our people are of the labor organization class. I venture to say that sitting in this room today among the men are hundreds of veterans. Consequent-

ly their problems are dual, they are tied up two ways.

"At our convention in Santa Cruz this year, by action we opposed the passage of the Taft-Hartley Bill. (Applause.) We have also passed a resolution that would put the Department of California Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States solidly behind a movement to reorganize the legislature of the State of California. We understand labor is interested in that movement, and so is the veteran.

"Now, I am going to make an appeal to labor. One of the most important problems that we have in the veterans' movement is the proper placement of the veteran in employment. There is nothing quite so discouraging to a veteran who has returned from the wars than to find himself shut out when it comes to making a living. We as an organization are cognizant of the problems of labor; we know that labor has to protect the industry; we know that labor must protect those people who are in industry and in the crafts by limitation of admittance into their unions. However, we appeal to you that when a veteran appears before you and is willing to meet every union requirement, that you have some compassion on his plea and you cause him to be able to join your ranks and earn a decent living. (Applause.)

"I predict that the strongest weapon to be used in defense of the Taft-Hartley Bill is that provision which would throw open your ranks to anybody, and they will use the veteran as the medium. The veterans don't want it that way. All the veteran wants is a fair shot, and we have full confidence in labor to give it him.

"We also want to bring to your attention the dire need for housing in California. It has been told to us—and we don't believe it—that labor is responsible for the high cost of housing in California. We have been told that where an ordinary house should be worked by the plumber in three days, labor wants three weeks. We have been told that labor will not give an honest day's work on a housing project. We don't believe it. We are going to try to prove in the very near future that labor will co-operate in a vast housing project, one that will produce homes, not hovels, for the veterans of California, and one which will be built by labor under labor conditions and sold for a price within reason and within equity to the veteran's pocketbook. When that time comes, we know that labor will not let us down.

"I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the privilege of coming here and saying these few words to you and I hope

that when you finish what you do will be for the benefit of labor generally and for the veteran of the state of California.

"Thank you very much." (Loud applause.)

President Real next introduced John F. Dalton, Labor Commissioner of the State of California, and Past President of the State Federation of Labor.

John F. Dalton, Labor Commissioner

"Mr. Chairman and delegates to the convention:

"Twenty years ago, in 1927, it was my good fortune to hold the office of President of the California State Federation of Labor, and the following year, in 1928, I had the honor of presiding at the convention held in this Capitol City of Sacramento.

"At that time the population of California was five and a half million people. Today the population is nine and a half million. The delegates attending the 1928 convention in this city numbered about 350, while the number attending this convention is estimated at 2000. The total membership affiliation of the Federation in 1928 was 96,200, while today it runs around 600,000.

"A comparison of these figures will show that during this period, while the population of our state increased about 80 per cent, the affiliated membership of the State Federation of Labor increased by 500 per cent. But that does not tell the whole story, since a number of local unions are not affiliated with the Federation, and many others do not report on their full membership. Were they all counted, the statistics would show that there are more than one million members of the American Federation of Labor employed in the State of California as of today.

"In addition to the more than one million men and women affiliated with the AFL in our state, there are very large numbers of other union workers, such as Railroad Brotherhoods, CIO and independent unions, which, together with the unorganized, brings our working forces well over the three million mark.

"Despite some recently adopted restrictive labor laws, which it is not within my province to discuss, we can safely say that there is no state in the Union which affords its wage earners greater protection under the law than does our own state of California.

"About three years ago, a conference was called by the Secretary of Labor in Washington, composed of the Labor Commissioners of the various states, for the purpose of recommending suitable legislation in each state concerning wage payment and wage collection laws. As a result of that conference, fourteen recommenda-

tions were made, which were approved by the American Federation of Labor. It is worthy of note that all of the points recommended were at that time, and still are, contained in the Labor Code of the State of California.

"The United States Department of Labor published these recommendations in Bulletin No. 58, and it looks as if they had just been taken bodily from the California Labor Code.

"The Division of Labor Law Enforcement, more generally referred to as the office of the Labor Commissioner, is charged with the enforcement of more than fifty labor laws as specified in the Labor Code, and maintains thirteen branch offices throughout the state. During the past twelve months our offices handled 20,000 complaints—17,000 of them being claims for unpaid wages.

"The manner in which changing economic conditions are almost immediately reflected in the work of the Division is illustrated by the sudden marked increase which has taken place in the number of wage claims during the past two years. During the war years our wage claims averaged around 12,000 a year and we recovered for claimants between \$400,000 and \$450,000 a year. From June 1, 1945, to May 31, 1946, we collected \$600,000 in unpaid wages for claimants, and from June 1, 1946, to May 31, 1947, the unpaid wages recovered jumped to \$832,000, covering 17,000 claims, an increase of almost 40 per cent over the previous year, and indications are that the total for this year will be about \$1,000,000.

"Most of the money which the Division collects is recovered without recourse to legal action, but when it is necessary to take a case to the courts, we do so. In the past year, we brought suit on behalf of about 1400 claimants who, without the assistance of the Division, would probably have had to drop their claims and lose the wages due them because they didn't have the funds to go through with the necessary litigation. Some of the suits which we filed were of real importance to organized labor because they were based on collective bargaining agreements and established certain fundamental principles beneficial to the workers.

"Besides the laws that have to do with wages, the Division enforces many other statutes that protect the workers of the state. For instance, there are laws prescribing penalties for misrepresentation of employment; laws prohibiting minors from being employed for long hours or in dangerous occupations or under conditions which interfere with their school work:

laws pertaining to sanitary and healthful working conditions; and laws regulating fee-charging private employment agencies. Some of these laws, which had been ineffective in certain situations because of loopholes and careless wording, were strengthened this year by the legislature so that they now will better serve the purpose for which they were intended.

"As an example, the law which specified that an employer who pays wages by check must have sufficient funds on deposit to cover the check at the time he writes it, has been amended to provide that these funds must remain on deposit for at least thirty days thereafter. We proposed this amendment because our experience has shown that under the former law it was possible for an employer to issue a check today and close out his account tomorrow, and still escape the penalties of the law because he did have sufficient funds on deposit at the time that he wrote the check. Now, under the law as amended, when he writes a pay check he must maintain sufficient funds in the bank to cover payment up to thirty days.

"Another change that will be of particular interest to the members of organized labor is the amendment to the law which provides that if workers are solicited while a strike or labor dispute is in progress they must be notified that there is such a dispute. In attempting to prosecute for violations of this law, the Division found that its language could be interpreted in ways which made it possible for an employer to escape liability under the law by using subterfuges of one kind or another. So amendments were proposed, and adopted, which tightened up the provisions of the law in such a way as to make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for anyone to evade its purpose.

"While this report, as is natural in our line of work, touches principally on the hardship side, the number of complaints and the amount of money collected on wage claims is comparatively small when we take into consideration the size of our working forces and the huge industrial payrolls, and I feel it only fair to say that business as a whole may well be proud of its record in this respect in California.

"I mentioned a moment ago that the Labor Commissioner was responsible for enforcement of laws regulating private employment agencies in this state.

"Members of organized labor are fortunate in that few of them ever have to 'buy' jobs, because most of them can get their jobs through their union. But last year 185,000 workers in California did pay fees

to private employment agencies for information as to where they could get employment. The fees they paid amounted to nearly three million dollars—and this doesn't include fees paid for employment in the entertainment and motion picture field, which would add another ten and one-half million dollars to the total. It should be made clear that notwithstanding the millions of dollars paid in fees to agencies, the law does not provide any authority to regulate the amount of the fee charged. The only condition is that charges shall be conspicuously posted in the agency so that applicants may read them.

"Before any person may engage in the employment agency business, he must be licensed by the Labor Commissioner, and must be bonded as well. When I addressed this convention a year ago I reported that 942 employment agencies of various kinds had been licensed during that year. This year, the figure stands at 1318. I assure you that careful investigation is made before any license is issued, and that no license is issued to any person who is found to be irresponsible or not of good character. The laws which employment agencies are required to observe not only protect the worker against misrepresentation and exploitation, but their enforcement likewise protects the legitimate and reputable agency from destructive competition by means of unscrupulous methods of operation. Deputy Labor Commissioners make frequent inspections and investigations of employment agency activities, so that workers will not be sent out on wild-goose chases after jobs which don't exist, nor pay fees which are not legitimately due.

"To attempt to review the many other activities of our Division, particularly the child labor laws, would be an imposition on your valuable time, but I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of the Division of Labor Law Enforcement, to express our appreciation for the cooperation and understanding shown us by labor representatives, and particularly for the unfailing courtesy and assistance of your Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. C. J. Haggerty, in helping us at Sacramento in securing amendments to the Labor Code which will be of great benefit to the working people of our state.

"In conclusion, may I express my appreciation for having been privileged to address this convention, and to have had the honor of attending the sessions for the past twenty-five years as a delegate from Los Angeles Typographical Union, as well as having been given a life honorary membership in the Culinary Alliance, Local 17 of Los Angeles; and thank you for your attention." (Loud applause.)

Delegate George J. Hill, Secretary, Redwood District Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers, Eureka, was introduced to the convention. He addressed the delegates on the situation in the Redwood area.

Delegate George J. Hill

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen and fellow delegates:

"I want to give you a brief summary of the situation that exists in the redwood area at the present time.

"When we went out on strike we had four union shop agreements in that area; we had eight maintenance of membership agreements. At the present time we have no maintenance of membership agreements; we have 139 union shop agreements in our area in spite of the fact that we are still fighting with the major companies.

"Now, these major companies have held out. We have one of them signed up now and we have eight more to go. It has been a tough battle, and the 14th of this month will make 19 months on the picket line. That is a long time to walk in one place. Some of our fellows have been in one spot for 19 months, but they are still there. (Applause.)

"Brothers, there is so much that went on in that strike, and so much of it that you haven't heard about, that it would take days to tell you everything that went on. But I am just going to try to hit some of the highlights of this strike.

"Now, from the human side of this strike, the redwood operators have dominated that area. They have controlled the livelihood of everybody who lived there. Even before, if you got in wrong with one of the major companies, although the redwood area consists of all the Northern California coastal counties, you couldn't even get another job with the redwood operators. I had an experience with that myself.

"Now, if you were in bad with one and went to another one, they told you they didn't need you but then turned right around and hired somebody else.

"A lot of the delegates have asked me and different people, about what happened in the strike, why the scabs have never been taken care of, or this, that or the other. Now, some of these companies have pretty close to a full crew of scabs that they have imported from all sections of the United States, like the Union Lumber Company, in particular—because that is where I work, and I know them better than any of the other operations. They have imported scabs from all states of the Union; they are just going all over and hiring them.

"If you could see the conditions that these scabs are living in—not that I regret it—but it is just pitiful. You see 14 or 15 people living in a two-room shack or anywhere, just to come in and scab. I don't know what is the matter with them. They just crowd them in, no housing, unsanitary conditions, but still they are getting them in to try to break the strike.

"Now, last year about this time when they first really tried to operate, we had a picket line at one of the operations. I was present at this picket line, and to show you how the company dominates the sheriffs and every department of the county, a truck drove up with 23 scabs; they were going to take them to the picket line. Now, these fellows, some of them didn't know that there was a strike existing at this time, so when we finally got the truck stopped and we were trying to get them out of the truck, the deputy sheriffs were there very strong. They pulled out their guns, forced the driver to the picket line and took the scabs in under armed guard. That has happened very often in the redwood area. When we first started out, they had police escorts for every truck that left the redwood operation and for the mills. All the scabs who went home were taken home with police escorts.

"It has been a pretty tough situation. We had a picket line at one of our mills that we have signed up at the present time, and there was a truck driver who made the remark that if anybody tried to stop this truck that he would kill them. Well, he was a scab truck driver—I beg your pardon—and he was a good scab truck driver, too. I am not kidding you; there are ladies here, so I will have to be polite in what I call him. When he came by this picket line, some of the fellows were congregated at this mill, and he stopped the truck with such force he shifted the load and the lumber came against the cab and broke the cab. He pulled out a gun and started to fire. Some fellow hit him in the nose with a rock, and that is all that saved the lives of these pickets. He fired three shots at them, and later on when we were on trial the District Attorney got up and praised the work of this scab trying to kill some of our men on the picket line; he praised them and said it was a good thing, it was a pity he didn't kill them.

"That is the condition in our area. Now, on the picket line on the 5th of February of this year there was a little skirmish; four scabs were injured, only slightly, and these union men were brought forward and the charges were that they were inciting a riot, assault with a deadly weapon, and there

were six of them that were charged and four of them got 180 days in the county jail and one to ten years in San Quentin, and the others were fined. One was fined \$1200 and the other \$850.

"The following day the scabs came out with armed guards and wrecked the union men's cars. Some of them cost \$250 to fix up. The deputy sheriff and the district attorney never even as much as arrested them. They were put under \$25 bail and later the charges were dropped.

"So that is some of the conditions in the redwood situation. It is very pitiful, if you came up there. If you came into Rockport and could see the conditions that those people are living in—I mean the union people—the streets are just shacks, with no pavements, mud knee-deep in the wintertime. The companies are worth millions. That is the kind of conditions we have been fighting in the redwood area.

"The operators control the livelihood of that community and everybody in it, and have been for the last 65 years. This present strike is the first time the Union Lumber Company has been shut down, they were shut down for six months. I think about 65 years ago they started the operation and this is the first time they have been shut down.

"Now, the negotiations, the last offer that was made, would make any red-blooded American or good union man wild. This is the offer they made, which they said was very generous and said they would gladly have their old employees back because they would have an awful time getting into production—this is the offer they made. I can't quote it in exact words, but they told us if we would come back to work they would give us a maintenance of membership with an annual escape clause and no force to join the union. And with respect to all the old employees who were on strike, if your job was open at the time the strike was settled, they would give you your job back; but if some scab was in your place, then you would be put on a preferred waiting list (and I don't know how long the preferred waiting list was), and then if they decided to hire you back, they would take you back. In other words, every union man would never have another job in the redwood area.

"So, of course, we turned that down last spring and there have never been any further negotiations. At the present time, if it had not been for the Taft-Hartley Bill, we are almost positive that with the boycott that our union brothers and sisters are supporting us with, we would have the company signed up.

"We know that the company is going to try to break us in the courts. We have already been told that we are going to be sued. But we have been sued before—in one place for a million dollars. We haven't that much money anyhow!

"That is the situation in the redwood area. We have a resolution that will be brought in by the Resolutions Committee.

"I think that that is about the situation. Most of you know through the regular channels what is going on, through letters from all over the state. I want to thank each and every member here and anyone who has helped in this strike, everybody who has ever even helped us a little bit, because that has helped us a whole lot. And we appreciate it. And I want to thank each and every one of you, especially Neil Haggerty, for helping us to pay the court costs. And I wish to thank you." (Loud applause.)

Report of Rules and Order Committee

President Real recognized Chairman Joseph P. Bailey, of the Rules and Order Committee for the purpose of making the committee report:

"Your Committee on Rules and Order of the 1947 convention submits the following report:

"1. The sessions of the convention shall be from 9:30 a.m. to 12 m. and 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. No night sessions shall be held unless ordered by a two-thirds vote of all delegates present.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"11. 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 name and number of the organization represented by said delegate; and no resolution shall be introduced later than the second day of the convention at 5:00 p.m., except by unanimous consent of the delegates present. The committees shall report on all resolutions submitted.

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

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

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

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

"Joseph P. Bailey, Chairman

"Alvin L. Holt

"Art Dougherty

"Harry N. Sweet

"Harold V. Pavey

"Joe King

"Committee on Rules and Order."

Chairman Bailey moved concurrence in the committee report. There were no objections and the Rules were adopted by the convention.

Greetings

Secretary Haggerty was recognized to read the following greetings to the convention:

"We have a wire from President William Green reading as follows:

"I extend to officers and delegates in attendance at convention California State Federation of Labor fraternal greetings and my best wishes for a successful convention. Regret my engagements and work are such

as to prevent me from meeting with you. The fight which labor made to prevent the passage of the notorious Taft-Hartley bill must now be continued until we secure its repeal and defeat of members of Congress who voted for it. I sincerely hope your convention will pledge itself to carry out this purpose and policy. Please rely upon continued support and co-operation of American Federation of Labor in all your work and in administration of affairs of your international union.

"William Green, President,

"American Federation of Labor."

"We have a wire from Richard J. Welch, Congressman from San Francisco, reading as follows:

"Kindly extend my best wishes to the officers and members of the California State Federation of Labor. May the work of your convention be helpful in solving the serious problems which confront our nation."

"We have a wire from E. M. Hogan, General Secretary-Treasurer of the United Garment Workers of America, reading as follows:

"Fraternal greetings and best wishes for a harmonious and successful convention."

"A wire from Joseph Marshall, First Vice-President, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America, reading as follows:

"Dear Sir and Brother: I very much regret that I will be unable to attend the convention of the California State Federation of Labor because of the meeting of our general executive board of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America. I appreciate the circumstances under which you are meeting, which call for a further display of wisdom and loyalty from all within the ranks of the organized labor movement. Recent developments place a great responsibility upon all union leaders and members alike. I wish to express my thanks to the officers of the Federation, as well as to the Research Department, for the co-operation and assistance I have received from them. Please accept my fraternal greetings and best wishes for a successful convention. Fraternalty yours,

"Joe Marshall."

"We have a letter from Dave Beck, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, reading as follows:

"It is with deep regret that I notify you of my inability to speak at the California State Federation of Labor Convention.

"I have tried very hard to arrange my schedule so that I could make it but, in my capacity as Chairman of the Convention Committee for our International Convention

and the tremendous amount of work it involves with meetings of our Executive Board and the Constitution Committee during the entire week, I find it impossible to be with you.

"May I convey my sincere hope that you have an outstanding meeting."

"We have a wire from Gerald J. O'Gara, State Senator for San Francisco, reading as follows:

"Best wishes to you and the State Federation for a harmonious and constructive meeting. May I take this opportunity to express my thanks to you and the Federation for its unwavering and strong support of my efforts to secure adequate state housing legislation. Kindest regards."

"We have a letter from the Workers Education Bureau of America, signed by Mr. John D. Connors, expressing best wishes for a harmonious and successful convention.

"We have a telegram from the Board of

Directors, Industrial Center and Home for the Aged, reading as follows:

"The Industrial Center and Home for the Aged of Los Angeles and Reseda, California, take this opportunity of greeting you and your delegates of the State Federation of Labor to your 45th Convention and extending to you the best wishes for a successful deliberation in your efforts to safeguard the rights of labor. The eyes of the democratic world are pointed upon you in your just fight against tyranny and unfairness to labor and for a better standard of life. The Industrial Center and Home for the Aged, a non-sectarian and non-profit home on the West Coast, makes it possible for destitute aged men and women to be admitted free of any charge to our home, and who depend on the wholehearted support of organized labor for its maintenance and enlargement facilities."

Adjournment

There being no further announcements, the convention stood adjourned at 11:25 a.m. until 9:30 a.m., August 6, 1947.

THIRD DAY

Wednesday, August 6, 1947

MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Real at 9:45 a.m. Rabbi Louis Kaufman, Mosaic Law Congregation, was introduced to give the invocation.

Invocation

"Our Father in Heaven, we call upon you this morning for Thy many full blessings. Give us understanding, give us courage, give us foresight so that our deliberations may be fruitful.

"We implore Thee, O God, to bless this land of ours with Thy many full blessings of the bounty of Thy hand. Bind the wounds from which we suffer. Give unto all the understanding that each man should have his just due for his labor. Give unto those who toil the just recompense for their sweat and their energy and their time.

"Return to all of those who serve Thee that understanding to know that it is Thee who gives us the strength to work, it is Thee that gives us the power to produce, it is Thee that gives us the know-how to become people who are productive both in the physical and in the spiritual sense.

"May we grow from strength to strength as children look to Thee for Thy blessings. From Thee comes all, to Thee we all give thanks and are grateful.

"Bless this land so that there may be peace within its borders and all problems that confront us so that our land may be the beacon light for all nations, for all groups and for all denominations of thought, so that our land may be strong in the men and women who compose it and so that our land may give its shedding light to all the world in Thy service for the welfare of all mankind. Amen."

President Real introduced the first speaker of the session, former Congressman Jerry Voorhis, Executive Secretary of the National Co-operative League of the United States.

Ex-Congressman Jerry Voorhis

"On the first day of May of this year I was invited to address the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor under similar circumstances to those that exist this morning, and after this speech was over I was talking to some of the delegates and they told me that they had the biggest Federation in the United States. I asked them if they meant that it was bigger than the Califor-

nia Federation, and they told me that they supposed that everything in California was bigger than anywhere else. I agreed with them, and I believe that today I have the honor to address the biggest state labor organization in the United States and, I would add, the best! (Applause.)

"Most of the things that I have to say this morning have already been said, better than I can say them, in Labor's Monthly Survey for the month of July, which I have in my hand and which, as you all know, of course, comes straight out of AFL headquarters in Washington. I want to read briefly from it.

"It says: 'Cheerfulness from the business front today obscures what is actually happening. For workers who care about their future jobs and incomes, it is not enough to know that employment in the United States of America is now at an all-time peak and our country is still riding the crest of a prosperity wave. Underneath there are signs of trouble ahead, because consumer buying power cannot support the present high level of production. As a well-known Washington observer puts it, the boom is being carried along by huge exports and fed by expanding use of consumer credit. A boom of that kind burns out. The higher it goes, the harder it falls.'

"And reading still from Labor's Monthly Survey: 'Recent downturns in manufacturing production and employment are a danger signal. Consumers are being priced out of the market; demand is falling off.'

"And then it points out how, for example, 3,000 men have lost their jobs in the shoe industry recently, despite the fact that people need shoes, purely because of the high prices that exist. From June 1946 to May 1947 the average factory wage went up from \$43.41 to \$48.88 per week, not quite 13 per cent, but consumer prices rose 17 per cent in that same time. The shortage of buying power caused by high prices is nationwide in its effect and reaches throughout industry.

"It points out that due to the high price of building materials, 300,000 families that are in need of homes won't get them under present circumstances. And it says: 'Every time consumer buying power falls short of the necessary amount by 1 per cent, it means that some 230,000 jobs will be lost.'

"And so there is the story of what is

happening and what has happened before in our country's history. The people's buying power falls behind their power to produce.

"Another way to put it is this: In one year the AFL states that its seven and a half million members will spend about \$6,000,000,000 on the necessities of life, on the basic necessities. But today profits, after taxes, are running at a rate of \$15,000,000,000 a year, or two and a half times the total amount of money spent by all the consumers in the AFL for the necessities of life for their families.

"This is exactly the kind of a situation which we had in the 1920s, and we know what happened in '29. We are determined not to let it happen again if we can help it, and we have got to help it; not only for our own sake but for the sake of the whole world.

"If America, standing as she does today in a great world-wide contest for all the the principles of freedom, for all the principles of the opportunity of individual people to call their souls their own, against hostile forces—if America suffers a bad depression, everybody in this hall knows what Russia and Russia's agents will make of it if they can. If people are going to go on being free, it is up to us to see that no depression comes to America. All the world outside the Russian sphere of control is looking to us this minute to see whether we can make our free system work. We can; we have to!

"The only way we can do it, however, is to keep the people's buying power up to the same level as their production. The two ought always to balance, and if they do we will not have a depression.

"It doesn't matter so much how many dollars in wages a worker receives or how many dollars a farmer gets for his crop. What really matters is what the worker or the farmer's dollar can buy with that money. This business of the people's buying power is the one thing that I had more to say about when I was in Congress than anything else. One of the things I tried to get done was a change in the money system of the country so it would take back into the hands of Congress the function of issuing the nation's money, as the Constitution tells us we ought to do. I believed it then and I believe today that it is wrong for the United States, when buying power drops off and you need more money in circulation, to pay interest to private banks on the people's own credit. I believe, instead in letting banks create the new money and lend it out at interest to the nation, that when we need to expand buying power it

should be done the other way around; the nation should capitalize our increased power to produce to aid its own credit without paying interest on it to anybody, and thus keep enough money in circulation to keep up the demand for goods. (Applause.)

"Well, I didn't get my bill passed, and everybody in this room knows that the present Congress isn't one that is going to pass it.

"But there is another way we can get at this problem, and the AFL Monthly Survey which I just read from told us all exactly what that is. It is co-operation, the application of the co-operative method of doing business and organizing business to the problems of the people.

"Now, I know what is in the minds of a lot of you. You are going to say, 'Well, that has been tried in California and there have been failures,' and I know that quite as well as you do, because I tried pretty hard at it myself. I am going to tell you why those failures existed. They existed partly because the co-operatives that were organized were politically motivated. They existed very largely because there wasn't any national or state or regional organization to support the little local groups.

"Today there is that organization, today we have got fine wholesale and associated co-operatives over in Oakland that are in a position to give the advantage to co-operatives not only on the savings that they can make at the local level, but the savings they can make at the wholesale level as well. And we have both got the national co-operative, which is in a position, as soon as the consumer demands and the co-operative are big enough, to go into production on an absolutely safe basis, if you have got the loyalty of the local co-operator to be sure that that market is going to stick.

"Here is what the Monthly Survey said: 'We have seen that competition by producers is not enough to bring down prices of workers' living necessities. We have seen that an orderly downward adjustment of prices and an increase of consumer buying power are essential if full production and full employment are to be maintained. By organizing as consumers and co-operatives, we can mobilize our buying power to achieve these goals. When we own our own co-operative stores, credit unions, wholesales and factories, we can use whenever necessary the only effective means of reducing prices: that is the competition in the free market with other business of our own business. Consumers' co-operation means co-operative ownership of the business. Every member is a part owner; ownership means responsibility. Jointly

the members are responsible for good management and right business practices. It will take a long time of sound growth and good management before American workers can accomplish through co-operatives what the farmers have already achieved. We must start at once to organize as consumers, if we are to play our part in making full production and full employment a lasting reality in the United States. We cannot afford to wait. Almost every AFL member spends at least \$800 a year on living necessities. These dollars spent in co-operative stores, will fight for fair prices and good quality. Our seven and a half million members, buying in consumer co-operatives and saving in credit unions, can be an immense power for good. Write your business agent for information on co-operatives and credit unions and for the names of official representatives of these two movements to advise you.

"Note: The Federation expects all the affiliated unions to work closely with authorized representatives of the Co-operative League, U.S.A., and the Credit Unions National Association."

"Well, I am here this morning, Mr. President, to tell you that the Co-operative League and our members here in California like Associated Co-operatives are ready to work closely with you, and I know exactly the same thing is true of the Credit Union National Association, which, I am proud to say, is a fraternal member of the Co-operative League.

"The point is that through the years monopoly power has grown and grown and business has become more and more concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. Today 250 joint corporations control two-thirds of all the manufacturing facilities of the whole of the United States. Whenever any real competition, especially price competition begins to appear they haul the fellow who is trying to compete before a Congressional Committee or try to discredit him in the press. That's what they are trying to do to the co-operatives right today. At this moment I understand oil companies are finding it almost impossible to continue in business because there is a sudden shortage of transportation for crude oil unless they agree to sell it to the majors, and if they want to buy crude oil for their independent refineries they can only get it if they agree to resell to the majors the refined products.

"Recently the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas decided a very important case in favor of Consumers Co-operative Association, and in the decision the Court said, 'We are taking judicial notice of the

fact that the attack on this Co-operative was not made until it dared to go into the oil business and enable a bunch of farmers and other people to own their own oil wells and refineries on which they depended for necessary supplies.'

"Radio, movies, tobacco, paper, aspirin, oil, chemical products, matches, glass bottles—these are only a few of the things we use every day which, as a matter of fact, are highly controlled by monopoly. If it were not for co-operatives the same thing would be true in many other fields. The effect of monopoly on prices and, hence, on real wages can be told in a few words.

"Between 1929 and 1932, when the depression hit, the prices of farm products where there wasn't a monopoly fell more than 50 per cent, whereas the prices of farm machinery where there was monopoly fell only 15 per cent.

"Now, the way we can give back to the people the control over their own economic destinies which they have lost and let monopoly take away from them is by means of co-operatives.

"Let me ask you one question, and if you don't remember anything else I say, please bear this in mind. Just suppose that 20 per cent of the people of the United States, including, I hope, the membership of the AFL in large percentage, were organized as consumers into co-operatives. That would mean that you would have such a big assured market for goods that if you were not being treated fairly pricewise by any monopolistic corporation, you could tell them—and they would know that you meant business—that you were in a position not only to retail but to wholesale and to produce that product until the price came down to where it belonged.

"The most important fact about a co-op is that it gives ownership and control back to the people. A co-op is simply a group of people voluntarily joined together to furnish some needed goods and services to themselves at cost. Don't think just about grocery stores. Grocery stores are basic, but in some respects they are the toughest kind of a co-op to make very successful at the present time from the point of view of big savings. The reason that we need them is as a core to the co-operative movement. Credit unions are a means of enabling you to fill your needs for credit by pooling your savings with your fellow workers and borrowing from yourself when you have to and, more than that, paying interest to yourself. Credit unions are a basic kind of a co-operative.

"Then there is co-operative insurance, already a highly successful business, where

you pay premiums to the company that you own and where you control the investments of your own insurance money. And there are co-op gas and oil stations, co-op hospitals and health insurance plans, co-op housing, co-op recreation. Yes, we do 'cover the waterfront' with co-ops of one kind or another. But the basic co-op is the co-op that furnishes the people the necessities of life in their own community. And right now it is not alone the savings that can be made so much as this business of gaining back a degree of economic power of the people, giving the people a chance to work out their own problems.

"The Monthly Survey is right when it says it will take a long period of sound growth and good management before American workers can accomplish through co-operatives what the farmers have achieved. The thing is to start that long period of sound growth and start it right now.

"The facts about co-ops are the answer to the danger of the depression, and I want to give you two reasons why. Taking two basic principles of co-operation, the first one is this: that you have a limited return on capital investment. Four per cent—no more, usually not much less. People can't get rich by just putting up money into a co-operative and, hence, you couldn't have so far as the co-operative business is concerned that piling up of great amounts of idle money seeking investment but saying they can't find it—which lay at the root of the depression and every depression in our country's history.

"And where does that money go? That money goes back to the people who spent their money in the co-op in the form of patronage refunds, and it goes back to them not in proportion to the money they put in but in proportion to the money they spent as consumers. And that means that the man and his wife who have ten kids are liable to get ten times as much out of the co-op as the man and his wife with one—which, after all, is a kind of principle of human decency that I like pretty well.

"What it means is that in a co-op the people control and the dollars work for the people instead of having the dollars control and the people work for the dollars.

"Now, what can be done practically about all this? I know it is not my place to make suggestions to this great convention and I am not intending to do so, but I should like to say that it would help very much indeed in the present situation, if co-operatives and co-operative business are even half as important as the AFL officials' statements have indicated, it might seem logical that

on the staff of the State Federation there be given people with active responsibility for giving out information about co-ops, for working with co-ops and developing interest in them. I think that we should be able to devote full time on the part of people to do this all-important job. For, after all, it is the one thing upon which you can depend more than upon anything else in the last analysis, because it means the control of business in the hands of yourselves.

"Frankly, the co-operative movement has great enthusiasm and belief in our cause, but sometimes we are shy on finances for educational work and therefore on personnel to do half the organizing job that needs to be done. And here is where we need the help of people like this great AFL organization.

"I have here with me an editorial from the California Grange News which maybe some of you have seen and which indicates that through co-operation that great farm organization would welcome the opportunity to do business with labor and with other consumers on a just and fair basis.

"Unless the policy that has been set forth in the Labor's Monthly Survey which I read to you can be translated into action at the local level where people actually join the co-ops, it won't help very much. We can stop depressions as they have been stopped in other countries where co-ops are strong. We can maintain the people's buying power equal with their power to produce. We can build a peaceful world if only we can increase the volume of co-operative business to about 20 per cent of the nation's total. That's what we are striving for, not to take anything over or to take things away from people—least of all to interfere with a free economy. As a matter of fact, what the co-operative movement is after is to make this economy work exactly like everybody says it is supposed to work: on the basis of real freedom actually devoted to the welfare of all the people (loud applause). And all we need to do that, is more co-operators and by means of the constructive methods of co-operation we can solve the problems of democracy within the framework of a greater freedom than we have ever known. That's the promise of the co-operative movement today. And we can realize that promise if enough of us work at it together.

"I hope the delegates to this Convention know me well enough to know that I wouldn't be doing this job in the co-operative movement if I did not believe very earnestly that it had real hope for the future welfare of the people of the United States and especially for the membership of the AFL, and if I did not believe that it

offered us a chance to solve on the basis of American democracy the problems that we have got to solve better than other people in the world may be trying to solve them by means of totalitarian dictatorship.

"Thank you very much." (Loud applause).

President Real next introduced H. L. Mitchell, President, National Farm Labor Union, A. F. of L.

H. L. Mitchell

"Mr. Chairman and officers and delegates to the convention:

"I bring you greetings from one of the newest national unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The National Farm Labor Union was chartered in August of 1946 and given the job of organizing workers employed on the farms, ranches and other agricultural units throughout the United States.

"The organization of which I am national president was first organized in the Southern States some 14 years ago and was known as the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. Although we are now in the American Federation of Labor, you will see that we have some experience in the field of farm labor organization.

"When we became a national union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, we naturally turned our attention to the organization of farm labor in California, which is the nation's largest producer of agricultural products. It is here that large scale, industrialized farming has most fully developed. Your farms are factories in the fields employing upwards of 200,000 workers the year around. During the peak harvest season, this number increases to over half a million. Therefore, your farm labor force in California is the largest single group of workers in your state.

"It has been said that workers employed in California agriculture could be organized if the organization attempting to do the job had the following qualifications:

- "1. National affiliation.
- "2. Local support.
- "3. Adequate finances.

"The National Farm Labor Union meets the first requirement. We have found upon coming into your state that the well-organized labor movement was ready to give the local support we need. The third qualification is yet to be met.

"We have been greatly encouraged by the fine co-operation and support we have received from the officials of the State Federation of Labor, the central labor bodies and the local unions in areas where we have been operating since March.

"It was my privilege to come out here

last fall to make a survey to determine the possibilities of organization. On the basis of my survey, we assigned a national representative to come out here in California to work in this difficult field. We have concentrated our efforts toward building an organization in the key centers of agricultural production in Northern California. Several county-wide local unions have been formed in the San Joaquin Valley, the Salinas Valley, and Sacramento Valley. Delegates from these local unions are seated in your convention today.

"Your Federation has assigned several organizers to assist in building an organization of farm workers in your state. The central labor unions in each area have taken the lead in organizing farm labor in their areas. Organizing committees have been set up to raise funds from other unions to employ and supervise local organizers.

"During the few months we have been in California we have not sought newspaper publicity. We have tried to build community sentiment favorable to organization of farm workers. Bargaining with employers is under way in several areas. Local unions are supplying seasonal labor to a number of farmers either directly or through labor contractors who are sympathetic to the organization of farm workers.

"The chief problem facing farm labor in California is housing. There are 28 migratory farm labor camps housing upwards of 20,000 workers. These camps were built by the federal government about ten years ago and have been operated by agencies of the Department of Agriculture ever since. This federal housing for farm workers has had a stabilizing effect in California's agriculture. In addition to providing decent housing, social services such as health care, child care, medical and burial services, have been provided at a reasonable cost to workers in the labor camps.

"Short-sighted farm operators have opposed government operation of these camps ever since the beginning of this program. Last year organizations representing the interests of large-scale agriculture prevailed upon Congress to order the farm workers' housing sold to the highest bidder. Farm workers living in migratory labor camps have been ordered to vacate by September 30, 1947. Unless this order is modified, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has practically ordered 20,000 men, women and children out on the ditch banks.

"The Farm Bureau, the Associated Farmers and others representing big farming interests set up a committee for a permanent farm labor program. They sought the enactment of legislation by Congress which

would provide for the sale of the farm labor camps to individual farmers or their associations. The money for the purchase of the workers' housing was to be supplied by the Federal government.

"This legislation was known as the Hope-Capper Bill and was drafted by this committee for a farm labor program. It would have continued the importation of Mexican nationals and other foreign workers for exploitation on the nation's farms. This Bill also prohibited the use of government funds, directly or indirectly, to fix, regulate or impose housing standards, wage rates or collective bargaining. Insofar as farm labor was concerned, this legislation was as bad as the Taft-Hartley Bill.

"The National Farm Labor Union, the American Federation of Labor, and a number of social welfare agencies, such as the Catholic Rural Life Conference, the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Church, and others, persuaded the House and Senate Agricultural Committee not to pass the Hope-Capper Bill in its entirety.

"We prepared a measure which would have continued and expanded the farm labor housing program, and continued and expanded social services now accorded farm workers in these camps. Our Bill was introduced by Congresswoman Douglas of California.

"However, in the closing session of the Congress a law was adopted which was a modified version of the Hope-Capper Bill as far as the housing is concerned. Republican Senator Aiken of Vermont and Democratic Senator Claude Pepper from Florida jointly sponsored a measure "providing for the disposition of farm labor camps to public or semi-public agencies or non-profit associations of farmers." Under this law the Department of Agriculture has authority which extends to June 30, 1949, to dispose of the labor camps. However, authority to operate the camps is to cease on January 30, 1948, except that some form of lease basis to 'responsible' public, semi-public, or non-profit association of farmers, who will maintain them for use of farm workers, is possible.

"We must mobilize our forces and persuade the Department of Agriculture to delay selling the housing projects until the Congress reconvenes. While we want continued Federal government operation of the labor camps, state operation would be the next best thing, with local government third. If the projects are to be sold to the highest bidders, we believe that the first chance to purchase them should be given to the workers who live in the camps.

"We need the help of the State Federa-

tion of Labor, the Central Labor Unions and the Local Unions in saving the migratory farm labor camp program in California. We also need your help in preventing further importation of Mexican nationals into California. Under the present law which expires December 31, 1947, wherever it can be proved that there is a labor supply available for work in a locality, the Federal government is bound to return these foreign nationals to their own country. There will probably be attempts to continue the importation of foreign nationals into the United States as the big farm operators can use these people as a means of depressing wages of American citizens. Down in Texas they have now legalized the importation of 'wet backs' from across the border. Men from old Mexico are working on farms in the Rio Grande Valley for 25 and 30 cents an hour. Many of the Mexican nationals are also being employed in food processing and construction work at less wages than are demanded by and paid to American workers.

"Our organization is now ready to begin a full-scale campaign to organize all farm workers in California. I know I do not need to tell you that as long as these unorganized workers remain without the benefits of organization and collective bargaining, your own labor standards are in danger. I know I do not need to remind you that the men who voted for anti-labor legislation in the halls of Congress and in your state legislature came from the rural areas of the nation. If you wish to elect your friends and defeat your enemies, a strong and powerful organization must be built among the farm workers of California.

"Thank you." (Applause).

Report of Committee on Credentials

Chairman James Blackburn of the Credentials Committee gave the following report:

"The Committee on Credentials reports herewith to the convention with respect to the protest of the seating of certain delegates, namely, Brothers Virgil Cole, C. Dunham, L. D. Richard and Carl E. Smith.

"Your committee has conducted examinations and has heard evidence presented by various witnesses, and based on such hearings recommends the following action of this convention:

"That the charges against Brother L. D. Richard and Carl E. Smith be dismissed and such individuals be seated by this convention, because there is not any evidence sufficient to justify the conclusion that they do not comply with the requirements of

Section 6, Article I, of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor.

"That the charges against Brother C. Dunham be dismissed with respect to this individual. Your committee believes that, although the individual in question is in fact an individual who adheres to the tenets and principles of Communism, and probably in fact is a member of the Communist Party, that the evidence presented at the hearing was not sufficient to justify your committee in concluding that it had been established that he was not in compliance with Section 6, Article I, of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor.

"With respect to this problem, therefore, your committee recommends the advisability of amending said Section 6, Article I, so as to enable the Credentials Committee in conventions of this organization hereafter held to refuse to seat delegates who adhere to principles hostile to those of the American Federation of Labor, without the necessity of having evidence sufficient to establish that they are in fact members of the Communist Party.

"Your committee recommends that, in relation to Virgil Cole, the credentials of such individual be rejected and that this convention refuse to seat such individual because of the evidence presented to this committee and particularly that by the complainant, Brother G. E. Miller, adequately and conclusively establishing that said Virgil Cole was in fact a member of the Communist Party and that he continues to be a member of the Communist Party, and that he has actively solicited and sought members affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to join such organization.

"Therefore, the committee moves the adoption of the committee's report."

Chairman Blackburn's motion was duly seconded and passed unanimously.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports

President Real recognized Chairman Thomas P. White of the Committee on Officers' Reports, who reported as follows for the committee:

"In discussing the reports of the Federation's officers, one thing is immediately apparent, and that is that labor has been the recipient of one of the most vicious offensives on the part of the open shop employer interests of this country since the postwar period of the first World War. This theme is in evidence in all of the reports of the officers, and it presages future developments which are fraught with

great meaning to the organized labor movement. Even now, it is doubly clear that labor must begin, without delay, to mobilize its full strength politically to prevent the consummation of this anti-labor attack, which would place the millions of members of the trade unions in California and in the rest of the country in the position of second-class citizens and social outcasts.

"In spite of the seriousness of this threat, the labor movement in California has, nevertheless, made unmistakable progress which will not be stopped, no matter how intensive the campaign against it becomes.

Report of President Real

"President Charles Real starts his report by stating, very properly, that the present offensive by capital against labor is strongly 'reminiscent' of what happened in the period following the first World War, and that the vicious inflation that accompanies this attack was also true in the post World War I period. He makes the very keen observation that, although the '20s have been referred to as the period of great and unlimited prosperity, that was not the way the wage earners of this country felt about it.

"The sinister nature of these comparable periods lies in the fact that, unless something is done quickly, we shall find ourselves in the straitjacket of high profits, low wages, and a conspicuous absence of trade union organization. The President is correct in emphasizing this danger and calling it to the attention of this Convention.

"A hopeful tone is sounded in the report, however, when it is pointed out that the labor movement has one advantage this time which it did not have in the '20s, and that is that over one-third of all the non-agricultural workers in the country are now represented by the trade unions. In California, for instance, there are more than one million men and women who are members of the American Federation of Labor, which is nearly one-half of the total organized workers in the entire nation in the early 1920s. This means, as the report correctly emphasizes, that the campaign to destroy the labor movement will not have the favorable circumstances in which to operate as it did in the past.

"The note of determination in the report, which reflects the sentiment throughout the ranks, is that repressive legislation will not be effective enough to undermine the labor movement. The social need for economic security is too great to be outlawed by legislation.

"In California, the Federation has met the legislative attack very successfully, con-

sidering the terrific handicaps under which labor has had to function.

"The report stresses that the need for the unification of the forces of labor is more urgent than it has ever been before. A basis for such unity is clearly offered when the President states that 'there are bound to be differences in all democratic organizations. These differences must be permitted full expression, and there should be no penalizing of anyone who may disagree but who is fundamentally loyal and devoted to the principles and interests of the trade union movement. Unity based on voluntary acceptance of the majority opinion is the desired objective we wish to obtain.'

"The Federation has maintained its leadership in the various fields of activity, such as the legislative, legal, organizational, research, and the like. The fight to get the 'Hot Cargo' law declared unconstitutional, itself a paramount issue as far as labor is concerned, is referred to. The various other achievements of the Federation since the last convention are outlined.

"We consider this report to be a proper, adequate and clear summary of the Federation's activities, and that it serves as an excellent and appropriate introduction to the reports of the other officers.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer Haggerty

"In discussing the Secretary's report, we wish to say at the outset that it is impossible to do justice to it without tackling the enormous job of boiling down a report that is characterized by excellent organization and a minimum of repetition. This report is really an outstanding document.

"It deals with every phase of activity that has been carried on by the Federation, and offers an official, reliable record of what these activities consisted of and their disposal. The Secretary's report is documented throughout, and any essential matter of interest to the unions can be found there.

"In reading this report, the members of your Committee were strongly and favorably impressed. It is chock-full of enlightenment. We can only say that it would be a shame if this report were permitted to go unnoticed and unread by the delegates. The various organizational activities of the Federation are enumerated in detail. The legal activities, covering some of the most important cases in labor law, are reported in language that can be understood by the layman. The disposition of these cases furnishes invaluable data to the members of the labor movement. Research and publicity, federal legislation, the minimum wage are only a few of the headings, which should evoke interest in the mind of every-

one who is in any way associated with the organized labor movement.

"Little opportunity is afforded the average delegate here to keep informed of the activities of the Federation, and one of the main reasons why these reports are submitted to the delegates is to provide them with an opportunity to learn about this. The Secretary has taken especially scrupulous pains to compile a record that will serve as a year-round reference source of knowledge about the labor movement and all of its ramifications. We can say without fear of contradiction that not a single important item of Federation activity in connection with the labor movement in California has been omitted. The least that we can do to show our appreciation of this document and the work and effort that has gone into it is to read this report.

Report on State Legislation

"Another report submitted by Secretary-Treasurer Haggerty deals with his work as the Legislative Representative of the Federation. This report gives a comprehensive picture of what happened in Sacramento and is truly a text book for anyone interested in labor legislation.

"Preceding the issuance of this report, which contains the usual ratings of the senators and assemblymen, compiled on the basis of roll calls on issues affecting the interests of the labor movement, was the Summary of Proposed Legislation, which the Legislative Representative prepared and submitted to the unions before the legislature reconvened in March. From that document, it was possible to anticipate what would come up in Sacramento of concern to labor. The final legislative report deals with what has happened. Even from a superficial reading of this report the conclusion is inescapable that, in spite of the wave of anti-labor hysteria which swept this nation and the forces of reaction which concentrated in Sacramento, your Legislative Representative was able to prevent the enactment of some of the most vicious kind of anti-union measures which had been carefully prepared and meticulously quarter-backed for passage at this last session of the state legislature. That we have been able to come out of this session actually unscathed, as far as any far-reaching piece of legislation which would affect the labor movement very seriously is concerned, is the monumental work performed by your Legislative Representative, Brother Haggerty.

"Scarcely a single industrial state escaped this year and last year without some obnoxious punitive legislation being passed against labor; this was true even in some

non-industrial states. The outlook in California was indeed very discouraging at the commencement of the legislative session. When it is considered that hundreds of bills were introduced, all of which aimed at the depriving of labor of its basic rights and some of which would have made the functioning of trade unionism in California ineffectual, and that all of these bills had to be carefully watched and fought through dreary months of strategical maneuvering, then, when we look back at the results, we can realize what work must have been done. That we were able to come out of this session, as we have already stated, with a record with which very few states can compare, must be attributed to the generalship displayed by your Legislative Representative in Sacramento.

"In addition to staving off these anti-labor bills, a number of Federation bills were enacted which increased unemployment benefit payments, workmen's compensation, and provided greater protection for municipal employees. We do not propose, however, to repeat what is much more ably reported in the legislative report submitted by your Legislative Representative. We are happy to be able to express our appreciation of this report as supplementary to the general Secretary-Treasurer's report, and feel that it would be superfluous to try to express in words our respect for the admirable job done by Brother Haggerty.

Report of Delegate to AFL Convention

"A third report by Brother Haggerty covers the work accomplished by the 65th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Chicago in October, 1946, which he attended as delegate from the California State Federation of Labor.

"This report is an excellent summary of the decisions reached by the AFL Convention on the most important issues facing the American workers as the postwar period entered its second year.

"The Convention voted to press for the removal of wage controls, except on rents, and for the return of collective bargaining based on workers' contribution to production and capacity of employer to pay. In regard to wages, the Convention declared that 'high wages are the distinctly American policy,' and that increased productivity could be the source of increased wages.

"On the issue of communism, the Convention voted to carry on an educational program against the subversive activities of Communists, and deplored the activity of Communists in the CIO unions, while making clear its opinion that the great majority of the membership of the CIO

was composed of loyal and patriotic Americans who were beginning to awaken to the use Moscow had been making of their organization. The World Federation of Trade Unions was denounced because of its domination by the Soviet Government.

"In regard to racial discrimination, the Convention reaffirmed the traditional AFL condemnation of all such practices, asked for the abolition of the poll tax, endorsed the objective of a permanent FEPC, and directed all AFL affiliates to fight racial and religious prejudice in all its forms.

"Splendid progress was reported from the organizational drive in the South, and great confidence expressed in the future of the recently chartered National Farm Labor Union.

"The program for health and social insurance adopted by the Convention included complete coverage of all wage-earners, a national system of unemployment insurance, the reestablishment of a national employment service within the Department of Labor, and a national system of health insurance, based on the insurance principle of medical care, not on charity.

"The Convention favored support of workers' education by federal funds, but for the curricular activities to be in the hands of the unions.

"The special benefits and programs for veterans carried on by AFL unions since the end of the war was a heartening and inspiring part of the report.

"To repeat, Brother Haggerty's summing up of the last AFL Convention is an excellent one, and the Federation should feel fortunate in having been represented by him there.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 1 K. G. Bitter

"The report of the Vice-President from District No. 1 starts out with a fitting apology to this Convention for San Diego's failure to act as host to this Convention, as originally scheduled. We are extremely sympathetic with the explanation made, and we know that circumstances made unavoidable the shifting of the Convention from San Diego. We are very happy to note that the San Diego labor movement is determined to overcome these difficulties in the future, so that we can look forward to holding a Convention there some time in the 'very near future,' as the report states.

"This report is outstanding for the specific detailed discussion of the activities of the various unions and the wage increases obtained by them, as well as the progress in their collective bargaining status. The report enumerates what has occurred in

the various industries by the craft unions involved. Thus, from this report, it is possible to get a truly good picture and understanding of the labor movement in San Diego.

"In addition to the organizational gains won by the various unions there, the report points out that the Council has rid itself of a disruptive element, the Communists, who have tried to keep things in a turmoil. With the elimination of five Communists from the Council, it was possible for that organization to carry on its work. A much healthier atmosphere was created, and the cooperation between the organizations improved tremendously.

"A new Secretary of the Council has been elected, and judging from the general activity, the Council is wide-awake, alert, and discharging its work in an exemplary manner.

"A sad note is struck by the report of the death of Brother Walter Barnes, one of the leaders of the San Diego movement.

"Another significant phase of this report concerns the participation of the labor movement in the various community activities. Hardly an important civic organization or function is devoid of labor representation, which should set an example for the other districts.

"The movement there was also extremely active in the political field, and organized mammoth meetings to popularize labor's political endorsements.

"The Vice-President of this district obviously has been very active in promoting the various interests of the Federation, and we wish to compliment him on the record of achievement contained in this report.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 2
Jack T. Arnold

"The Vice-President for District No. 2 does not waste time repeating the danger to labor, but shows his full cognizance of it in the beginning of his report. Like the preceding one, this report contains much information about the various organizations in that district and their achievements.

"The extremely interesting observation is made that a slight recession has set in within the building trades. This is a very serious problem about which the American Federation of Labor has warned from time to time. The Federation itself has made an excellent study on this question. Unless Congress does something constructive, the building and construction industry will suffer a serious decline which is bound to affect the whole economy adversely, since this is the industry that has been expected to absorb the slack in employment in other industries.

"The campaign to organize the unorganized in Orange County is reported, and it is encouraging to note that labor has entrenched itself in territory which only a short time ago was notorious for its anti-union and open shop conditions. Credit is given to the various organizations and individuals who participated in this important organizational drive.

"The fight against the anti-labor Excelsior Creamery in which the Teamsters are engaged is properly noted, since its outcome will have a direct influence on the labor movement as a whole.

"The lumber industry in this area has presented a serious problem because of the Barr Lumber Company's adamant resistance to organization. This company has failed to negotiate in good faith, and has employed delaying and other dilatory tactics to obstruct peaceful settlements of difficulties which have existed between the company and the unions. The unions involved, as well as the whole labor movement in this area, will continue to prosecute the campaign against this company for its unfairness to labor.

"The Vice-President expresses, in behalf of his constituents, appreciation for the splendid cooperation he has received from the various International Unions, as well as from the State Federation, and his colleagues on the Executive Council.

"It is a report that comes to the point with a minimum amount of words, and its quality singles it out as outstanding and commendable.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 3
Elmer J. Doran

"The report of the Vice-President of District No. 3 starts off with the discussion of a very important question dealing with the CIO's attempted raid on various AFL unions on the Santa Fe Railroad System. Some progress was made by the dual raiding union until the Federation, representatives of the AFL, and the San Bernardino Central Labor Council got together and mapped out a program which stopped the raiding union and consolidated the position of the AFL. Illustrating the effectiveness of the AFL counter-campaign was the closing of the opposition's office opposite the Santa Fe Yards and the withdrawal of its special representative from the territory. The unions are still keeping a watchful eye on this important industry and are prepared to meet any future raiding attack.

"The report discloses that unionism is expanding into territories which heretofore have been unpleasantly and singularly free of trade union organization. Barstow, which is a desert community, is gradually

becoming union-minded. The Culinary Workers and Retail Clerks, as well as the Building Trades, have signed with the largest establishments in that area. The AFL shop crafts have also been busy organizing the workers in their respective crafts.

"The report discusses the activities of the various unions in Riverside, and shows the initiative and resourcefulness of the unions in expanding their organizations. Palm Springs, which has become the winter playground of California, is another locality where unionism has been able to parallel the growth of the community. Ninety-five per cent of the building in this district was done by the Building Trades Unions under agreement.

"To indicate the progress that is being made by the unions, the Vice-President pointed out that, in this notorious anti-union territory, a union business agent by the name of Tony Beleu was burned to death under mysterious circumstances some years ago. The recital of this poignant event should be taken to heart by the delegates, as it is an indelible reminder of how the labor movement has grown thanks to the sacrificial efforts on the part of its early pioneers.

"A similar set of circumstances confronted the unions in Indio where, even as recently as in 1941, a vigilante committee conducted a torch light parade for AFL leaders in order to show them the way out of town. Now, in this same community, the Culinary Workers, Retail Clerks, the Building Trades, all have offices there and are functioning very successfully.

"The report reveals an awareness on the part of the membership in this territory regarding anti-labor legislation, both in the state and nationally. An overall emergency committee was set up, composed of members of the San Bernardino and Riverside Central Labor Councils and the Building and Construction Trades Council. This committee did an excellent job in keeping the membership acquainted with the threatening legislation and its significance to labor.

"Another inspiring phase of the report is the growing activities of the AFL in every city and hamlet throughout the two counties which, up until now, have been the breeding-place of anti-labor ideologies.

"It is the kind of report that explains why the AFL is growing substantially in the State of California. This is very reassuring in this period when labor is the target of attack. We wish to congratulate the Vice-President for having submitted this informative and edifying report.

Report of Vice-Presidents for District No. 3
Graham, Lehmann, Pitts, Somerset and Stoneman

"This report by the remaining five Vice-Presidents of District No. 3 deals with the important area of Los Angeles, and the report starts off with the observation that the industrial relations picture in this area has changed considerably during the twelve months since the last report was rendered.

"The testing ground of the attack on labor, supplementary to the legislative anti-labor campaign, seems to have centered in this district. In contrast with the harmonious relations that existed prior to last year, the report shows that the anti-union campaign of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association has opened a last-ditch drive to make Los Angeles and the surrounding areas the 'open shop white spot of the nation.' The prosecution of Teamsters' officials underlines the viciousness of this campaign.

"Almost two dozen prolonged strikes have taken place on the issues of recognition and the open shop. These issues characterized the strike epidemic of the '30s. Subsequently, the issues involved in strikes were wages and working conditions. That an attempt is being made to move the hands of the clock backwards is emphasized by management's refusal to negotiate with the unions even where it was established beyond question that the majority of the employees were members of the union. The continued defiance of NLRB orders, as well as coercion and intimidation of employees, are unpleasantly reminiscent of the early days in this area when union organization was still incipient.

"In Los Angeles, the organized labor movement is bearing the brunt of the fight against the efforts to restore the open shop, and the consequences of this fight will have direct bearing on what will happen in the rest of the state. The report points out encouragingly that labor did not meet this attack negatively. A declaration of a 'state of emergency in labor-management relations' was adopted by 500,000 AFL members throughout Los Angeles County. An appeal was made to fair-minded employers, church, civic and charitable organizations, to join with labor in contending against the use of injunctions and courts to harass the organized labor movement and try to destroy it.

"It was in this territory that the 'Hot Cargo' law was resorted to by the employers to hamstring the unions in their fight to protect their interests. A number of these cases are now pending in the State Supreme Court, where a ruling is expected upon the constitutionality of this obnoxious

law. The report recites one case in which a judge in the Labor Relations Department of the Los Angeles Superior Court refused to issue an injunction against efforts of sister unions to forbid their members to cross the picket lines, stating, 'I cannot believe the legislature intended to strip organized labor of its only effective weapon in labor disputes.'

"The report traces the strategy of the M&M and relates how this anti-labor organization shifted its efforts to the legislative front. Lobbyists were sent to Washington and to Sacramento to reinforce the anti-labor elements there in their prosecution of the passage of anti-labor laws. Misrepresentation and distortion of facts were resorted to, and one-sided versions were given to bolster and dramatize their position in favor of anti-labor bills.

"It is a document that is well worth reading and studying by the delegates to this Convention, as it will give them a preview of the pattern which the employers who remain anti-labor-minded will follow in their fight against labor.

"The report states bluntly that 'the issue of open shopism must be settled in Los Angeles, and settled in favor of trade unionism.'

"Moving over to the favorable side of the ledger, it is heartening to learn that the Building and Construction Trades Council completed negotiations for the six basic trades with the Associated General Contractors and the Building Contractors' Association for wage increases from 20 to 25 cents per hour, and the same rate is to apply to the sub-trades. Tribute is paid to both management and labor in this important industry for the constructive manner in which they were able to negotiate and complete such a mutually satisfactory agreement.

"The apprenticeship training program initiated by the building trades and their affiliated unions shortly after the war started has proved most successful. At the present time, 12,000 GIs throughout southern California are in training under this program. This question is discussed briefly but instructively.

"The work in helping to provide housing for veterans, the successful fight against the CIO raiding in the canneries and brewing industries is also commented upon trenchantly.

"The future appears optimistic for the transportation crafts, which successfully weathered the turnover following the end of the war and seem to be headed for more stabilized conditions.

"Although the Los Angeles Metal Trades Council has suffered a loss in membership

because of the almost complete stoppage of shipbuilding activity, it has revived its overall organizing committee and hopes to make up for this setback by obtaining contracts with the uptown shops. The Council is making a determined effort to retain the strong position which it managed to achieve during the period of the emergency.

"In the motion picture industry, the report discloses that two general increases in pay were negotiated for all of the crafts. Of special importance were the new and constructive steps that were taken to create permanent machinery for the peaceful settlement of jurisdictional disputes which may arise in this industry. Upon the initiative of the Screen Actors' Guild, a resolution was approved unanimously by the AFL Convention at Chicago which committed the AFL to the attainment of this objective. This can be considered a major accomplishment and will undoubtedly make a universally favorable impression.

"In regard to the Culinary Crafts, the report describes the situation which provoked statewide interest when the leading hotels, swanky cafes and restaurants in Los Angeles were closed by a work stoppage. This did not occur because the union and employers could not reach an agreement, but was provoked when an arbitrator handed down an award on issues which were not even submitted to him for adjudication. This was an object lesson in what partiality and bias can produce when an arbitrator fails to adhere to the ethical standards expected in such procedures and permits his prejudices to dictate his decision. One hundred new contracts have been negotiated by the Culinary Unions, which have also substantially increased their membership.

"A new and welcome member to the family of labor is the Hotel Service Employees Local 765, which is making remarkable strides in organizing the hotel service employees, and is now engaged in an inclusive organizational campaign.

"The report ends on a cheerful and wholesome note by telling of the growth of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council in membership and influence. This report can be considered a highlight in the information that has been compiled for the benefit of the delegates, and we know of no better way of expressing our appreciation of its value than by urging the delegates to place this on their 'must' reading list.

**Report of Vice-President for District No. 4
(Frank Krasnesky, deceased)**

"We note with profound regret that a report for this district is, unfortunately,

not available because of the unexpected passing away of Vice-President Krasnesky. This cruel blow has been properly evaluated and the memory of this brother fittingly observed in another part of the Officers' Reports, in the form of a resolution in tribute to our departed Vice-President.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 5
Loleta Grande Cheney

"The report of Vice-President Cheney for District No. 5 uncovers a development which should be of concern to labor. This development is the spread of the M&M organization to other parts of the state, to function there as it has functioned in Los Angeles and other localities, in opposing trade unionism and collective bargaining. This program is statewide in character, and it is evident from the Vice-President's report that, in its march northward, the M&M is seeking to entrench itself solidly in District No. 5 territory. It is apparent that this organization lodges itself in those communities where the urban centers are small and are surrounded by agricultural locales. The unions are aware of this, as the Vice-President states, and have been able to expand their collective bargaining sphere in spite of the machinations of this organization.

"The report shows the intensification of the organizational drive by the Teamsters to unionize the frozen food plants in Oxnard, etc.

"Although there are no major housing projects in this area, the building trades are doing very well because of the steady building activity in residential homes.

"The Culinary Crafts have successfully negotiated some excellent agreements, and the Ventura Central Labor Council is doing a splendid job in providing leadership and service to the miscellaneous locals in that area.

"The report closes with stressing the need to fight the anti-labor legislation in Washington, tells of the interest of the membership in the district, and their alertness and response in opposing this kind of legislation.

"The report is a very good one and reflects the healthy conditions of the labor movement in this district. The Vice-President should be complimented for submitting such a report.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 6
Paul Reeves

"To appreciate the circumstances under which the unions are functioning in this district, we can quote the following from the beginning of the report, which tells the story very effectively: 'Conditions have

remained steady in most cases, and in some instances, improved, although it has proven to be more of a task to better them.' This really is, in our opinion, a cool and objective appraisal of the job the unions have to perform here.

"The Central Valley Project, which has become a storm center of the fight by utility interests to destroy this wealth-producing undertaking, is discussed by Vice-President Reeves. What it would mean to labor, as well as to the community, if the Central Valley Project were destroyed, can be estimated when one reads the amount of employment it is furnishing to the workers in this district, not to mention what the citizenry of the community as a whole would lose by being deprived of the water and cheap power without which no small-scale agricultural economy can develop. It is indeed comforting to learn that the controversy over controlling the waters of the King's River has ended with the starting of work on the approaches preliminary to actual construction of the Pine Flat Dam.

"Considerable growth can be anticipated in this district since the adoption by a large majority of bond issues to expand the building of schools, municipal buildings, state highway improvements, etc., which will benefit labor and the community as a whole. The Vice-President predicts the largest building program of all time for this area.

"In discussing anti-labor legislation, Vice-President Reeves states as follows: 'Politically, this has been a severe year to date, but if our organizations would dig in and fight, under the guidance of the California State Federation of Labor, I am sure labor might lessen the harm of bills to come up in the future.'

"The Vice-President also advises that the Weekly News Letter should be read and its contents analyzed because of its useful and informational value to the membership.

"This report, in our sincere opinion, is a valuable contribution to the record which labor in California is compiling by its deeds, and will form an indispensable part of the archives in its portrayal of this march of progress in California.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 7
C. L. Green

"Vice-President Green strikes a new note in his report when he declares that the unions 'are also succeeding admirably in holding together their memberships, which we all know flourished during the peak of the war.'

"A number of new industries have entered San Joaquin County since the end of the

war, and a 100% organizing campaign has been put on by the Central Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council of San Joaquin County to keep unionism and organization apace with this industrial expansion. Great success is rewarding these endeavors, and the projects are being signed up with closed shop agreements.

"The Stanislaus County Central Labor Council and Building and Construction Trades Council work very closely together, the report informs us. It also tells us that Stanislaus County has been the testing ground for much of the anti-labor legislation which in the past has been enacted by the State Legislature.

"The organizations in this district are extremely active in their efforts to see that the Central Valley Projects are carried through to their completion. This valley is very much in need of the additional power and water that will be derived from this project. The importance of having the power lines completed is readily grasped when it is realized how necessary it is for the new industries to have available electrical energy at low cost rates.

"The raid on the AFL Teamsters' Union in the canneries involved this district directly, as a big part of this industry is located there. That the Teamsters' Union received invaluable support from the unions in this district is corroborated by the fact that 21 AFL signed closed shop agreements for the Teamsters' Cannery Union were secured. The unions in this district played a very important part in this campaign.

"With reference to the building and construction industry, Vice-President Green points out that the Building and Construction Trades Council will henceforth deal with the General Contractors Association and the contractors' association which represents the various sub-trades, instead of dealing through the Employers' Council, since the latter is not only not informed or fundamentally concerned with this industry, as is the former, but interested in a peculiar kind of labor relations.

"In the Merced County territory, we learn that the new industries coming into it involve fruit processing and milk. The Merced Central Labor Council enjoys the 100% affiliation of all AFL unions in this area.

"The Building and Construction Trades Council of Stanislaus County also covers Merced, Tuolumne and Mariposa Counties. An office has been added in Sonora for Tuolumne County, as well as an office and representative in Merced for that county.

"For its content, this report is consistent

with the high level that Vice-President Green has maintained in his previous reports to the conventions of the Federation, and we can say without qualification that it is a meritorious report warranting the attention of the assembled delegates.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 8 Anthony Agrillo

"Vice-President Agrillo opens his report by discussing what he calls the 'worst part,' to get it over quickly.

"In Santa Cruz County, building activity has been at a minimum, and with the absence of industry, there has been a disheartening appearance of unemployment.

"In Monterey, where the world-famous Cannery Row is located, the poorest season in its whole history was experienced by the fish canning industry. Unemployment affected the fishermen and cannery workers alike, due to the fact that there were no fish to be caught. The fishermen, who were originally disqualified from receiving unemployment benefits, had their benefits restored by a recent ruling of the Employment Commission.

"On the brighter side, the report points to the organizing campaigns in San Mateo and San Jose; and the excellent employment opportunities in Santa Clara, Salinas and adjacent territories. The San Mateo AFL Organizing Committee did an excellent job, signing up at least 5,000 new members for the AFL unions and negotiating approximately 300 new contracts. The CIO's raiding campaign was stopped in this territory, and the AFL unions have established control over the situation. Santa Clara recently launched an AFL Organizing Committee, which is spearheading the drive of unionization in that locality.

"The report deals with the Retail Clerks' Union No. 428 strike against the J. C. Penney Company in San Jose, which, at the time the report was written, had entered its third month. The San Jose labor movement plans a new labor temple; a site has been purchased and over \$60,000 pledged for its construction. The Teamsters' Union has been very active and has made very substantial gains.

"The regrettable death of Alfred A. Morrison, prominent labor figure in this district, was reported. Brother Morrison had previously been a Teamsters' Union secretary and an officer of the Building Service Employees Union.

"Many building tradesmen have been attracted to Salinas because of the heavy work prospects. The Salinas labor movement also plans a new labor temple. In the absence of a building trades council, the

AFL unions in Salinas have established an excellent coordinating committee to handle mutual problems.

"The Monterey area has been preoccupied with the unprecedentedly bad sardine season. The community itself depends largely on the cannery industry and is bound to suffer as a whole when the industry encounters adversity.

"In the Santa Cruz County area, in spite of the slight recession being felt there, the organizing campaign of the Culinary Unions has been unusually successful. The Auto Mechanics, who experienced a difficult start in unionizing the industry in Santa Cruz, have reorganized a new campaign in which, this time, they hope to achieve their ends.

"The report gives detailed information concerning progress in the other counties.

"The distinguishing feature of this report is the identification of active labor people in the various communities who have been responsible for the growth of the labor movement therein. We consider this report extremely interesting, and we wish to commend Vice-President Agrillo for having taken the time and effort to submit it for the benefit of the delegates.

Reports of Vice-Presidents for District No. 9 Vice-President Dougherty

"Vice-President Dougherty begins his report with a proper evaluation of the legislative threat to labor, and expresses the sentiments of labor when he states categorically that it will resist any attempt of this kind of encroachment upon its rights.

"In line with his interest in legislation affecting the Culinary Workers and the Bartenders, he states that he had a splendid opportunity to watch the Federation representatives in Sacramento in action. He describes what he saw by stating that labor had a real watch dog over its interests in Sacramento. His pointed remarks about the absence of labor representatives at committee hearings on legislation affecting a number of the unions are valid. Psychologically, the importance of strong representation at such hearings cannot be stressed too much, and in this the Vice-President is correct.

"With the restoration of the 2 o'clock closing for establishments selling liquor, resulting in a lengthening of the operating day, he believes there will be increased employment opportunities for the bartenders and culinary crafts. A number of other legislative proposals for these crafts are disclosed in the report.

"The Vice-President also had made special efforts to obtain the affiliation of un-

ions to the Federation who have not heretofore been affiliated.

"Splendid gains were scored in the new contracts signed by the Culinary Unions in San Francisco with the Hotel Association, which includes all the large hotels operating dining rooms, and with the Golden Gate Restaurant Association. New contracts are also being submitted to other associations in which these crafts are involved.

"A significant development occurred when the Culinary Unions signed up the American Can Company, which has been a CIO stronghold as far as the production workers are concerned. This indicates that these crafts are managing to maintain their organizational integrity and protect their craft interests, regardless of the character of the establishment's collective bargaining agency.

"The Hotel Service Workers Union, Local 283, affiliated with the Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, and the Apartment and Hotel Employees Union, Local 14, of the Building Service Employees International Union, have been jointly negotiating a new contract with the Hotel Owners' Association. Although employer resistance is being encountered, there are tangible indications that the unions will eventually be successful in gaining the improvements they desire.

"The report is an excellent review of the activities of the Culinary Crafts and Bartenders in District No. 9, and furnishes information that will be of vital interest to the members of these crafts throughout the state. We wish to congratulate the Vice-President for submitting such a constructive report.

Vice-President Kelly

"The report of Vice-President Kelly discusses the ramifications of the anti-labor drive, extracting from it the lessons which are of great importance to labor. The Vice-President takes pride in the role played by the Federation, and the coverage of legislative matters in the Weekly News Letter, characterizing this work as a great contribution toward keeping the membership abreast of all developments.

"In spite of this whipped up anti-labor campaign, the report declares that the unions in San Francisco have reached unprecedented strength and have achieved signal gains in their wage negotiations with the employers. He further states that these permanent gains were attained with a minimum amount of struggle and dissension.

"The report deals with the work of the Organizational Strategy Committee

formed by the San Francisco unions in co-operation with the AFL and the State Federation, and describes some of the valuable work that this committee has carried on in organizing and in combatting the jurisdictional raids.

"The telephone strike is discussed briefly, pointing out how the AFL movement gained considerable prestige among these workers because of the assistance furnished financially and organizationally.

"The Teamsters' movement has maintained steady and substantial progress in its manifold activities. The Teamsters' role in helping other organizations win their strikes is properly stressed.

"The report analyzes the results of the last election, and the lessons drawn from it impels the Vice-President to stress the need for labor to mobilize its full strength and resources in the coming election. This point, in our opinion, is worthy of further emphasis for the benefits of the assembled delegates.

"We consider this report another valuable contribution to the record of the activities of the AFL unions in this important district, and the Vice-President's efforts are to be acknowledged for their importance in connection with these activities.

Vice-President Swanson

"This report lashes out at the short memory of those employers who have so easily and quickly forgotten their advocacy of stable and peaceful labor-management relations, in spite of having committed themselves to and allegedly sponsored such a program during the war. The shooting had hardly ended before they showed themselves to be champions of the open shop. The Vice-President does not accuse all the employers of this perfidy, but attributes it to a group of influential ones, located chiefly in the monopoly industries. The report states that the legislative drive is supplemented with corresponding maneuvers in the field of contractual negotiations, and that it involves an inclusive campaign to take from labor the gains it fought for and won in the past decade. Even some of the fair-minded employers, the Vice-President declares, have been to some extent influenced by the vicious propaganda unleashed by the National Association of Manufacturers, which is spearheading the drive to enervate labor's strength.

"Extremely interesting and important are the Vice-President's remarks with reference to the new strategy employed by the Associated General Contractors in offering a 15-cent per hour wage increase for all the basic crafts, providing that every one

of the crafts would accept the offer. Such strategy, as the report makes clear, would deprive the respective craft unions of their individual bargaining rights and integrity and attempt to place the other unions in the position of representing the employers' interests. It is well for the delegates to keep his illustration in mind, as it may be applied in other localities in connection with other crafts. For this purpose, we strongly urge the delegates to read this part of the report and study its contents carefully.

"The housing problem is dealt with comprehensively, and represents a continuation of the discussion of this same problem which Vice-President Swanson started in his report to the last convention of the Federation. This problem cuts across craft lines and is of great significance to the entire country. The absence of a coordinated national program, and the failure to enact the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill are the two principal causes of the present catastrophic conditions obtaining in this field. The Vice-President correctly points out that, with the continued consumer resistance to buying houses because of the high prices, a tremendous dislocation of the industry can result, which will not only affect the employees in this industry, but the whole economy. The building and construction industry has been depended upon to absorb some of the slack that may result from the recession that is being anticipated, and unless this industry can continue on a full production basis, it is obvious that the consequences can be extremely serious.

"The need to retain the expanded industries in California is also underlined.

"The Vice-President informs us that he was one of the committee to represent the California State Federation of Labor at the conference of the eleven Western State Federations, held in Utah. This is a very important beginning to bring the Federations of the Western states closer together, and we are very much heartened at this information.

"The report closes with highlighting labor's need to organize its forces so that it can express itself on the political field in the coming elections in 1948. We wish to join with the Vice-President in recommending this to the delegates assembled, and we also wish to express our respect and appreciation for the quality of this report and the great amount of enlightenment it contains.

Vice-President Harry Lundeberg

"The report of Vice-President Lundeberg for District No. 9 bristles with information concerning the waterfront workers.

It traces the AFL-CIO jurisdictional dispute on the waterfront, centering around Coos Bay, and gives an historic summary of this fight, which was so important to the AFL, not only in California, but on the entire West Coast, and nationally as far as the maritime industry is concerned.

"Were it not for the success of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the Seafarers' International Union in their struggle to protect their jurisdictional rights and stave off the CIO raids, it is unquestionable that the march inland would have started once more and the AFL unions would have been faced with another all-out campaign of jurisdictional raiding.

"It is extremely difficult to summarize this part of the report without losing much of the vital information it contains, and we urge the delegates to read it for their own information. Also, they can learn from this struggle how to fight the CIO, and how successful the AFL was in doing so in this important industry.

"The AFL seamen's strike is analyzed, and should prove extremely informative as well as interesting to the delegates. The support given to the Sailors' Union by the AFL, the Federation, and many crafts introduces a greatly-to-be-desired tone of solidarity in the face of the enemy.

"The AFL seamen won one of the largest NLRB elections in the maritime industry when they were designated as the collective bargaining agency for the Isthmian Steamship Company. This is the largest American-operated steamship company, and perhaps one of the largest in the world, with a fleet of 96 ships. The victory by the AFL cannot be overestimated insofar as it will affect the AFL movement in this industry.

"The fish cannery industry is dealt with, and it is extremely reassuring to learn that this industry is completely organized under the AFL aegis, and continues to progress in every respect.

"The Oakland general strike, in which the Vice-President participated, is also discussed very instructively.

"The aid furnished by the Sailor's Union and the Vice-President to the Teamsters' Union in its fight against the CIO raiding organization, is likewise described.

"The report concludes on a new note with expressing the need to resort to economic action, if necessary, to prevent the anti-labor employers, through legislation, from destroying the labor movement. It ends in the typical sailors' manner by stating: 'We will be ready and willing to put our strength in any fight attempted

by the employers to wreck the trade union movement.'

"This very comprehensive and detailed report should be studied because it contains information that is not available elsewhere, and will help to round out the whole labor picture in California for the edification of the delegates.

Reports of Vice-Presidents for District No. 10 Vice-President Ash

"Vice-President Ash did not find it difficult to submit a report from a territory where so much has happened in such a short space of time as it did in Alameda County.

"The cannery election, which has already been discussed, need not be repeated here, but it is evident, from the report, that the labor movement in this district is making phenomenal progress.

"The official organ, the East Bay Labor Journal, has had a change in personnel and it is doing a genuinely effective job in promoting the interests of labor in the entire community.

"A new \$600,000 modern labor temple, scheduled for occupancy the first of the year, is under construction.

"The report goes into great detail in dealing with such outstanding events as the general work holiday in the early part of December 1946 and the Oakland city election in the spring of this year. Vice-President Ash reports the events in the general work holiday as they occurred, and their significance. Everyone in the labor movement was impressed by what occurred in Oakland, and we can say, without fear of contradiction, that there is no other source available for anyone to get a clear and accurate picture of what happened in Alameda County. If for no other reason, this report is really a document of historic value. It is the only official reference in existence on the economic paralysis that developed in Oakland, and it will be difficult to understand if any active member of the labor movement fails to avail himself of the opportunity and privilege to read this important document.

"Because of its subject matter and the detailed nature of the information, it had to be a lengthy report, but we believe this is justifiable in every respect. We are confident that the delegates will share this opinion after they have read it.

"The report concludes with the statement that, as a result of this general work holiday, the American Federation of Labor movement in Alameda County is more solidly organized and works more closely together than ever before. It also

points out, quite significantly, that, for the first time in 20 years, the control of the Oakland Tribune's political machine has been broken.

"It is a report that does not require any advertisement, for we are sure that its quality will speak for itself. We consider this report to be one of the outstanding ones submitted to this Convention. Vice-President Ash should be congratulated on doing such a fine job.

Vice-President Roe

"Vice-President Roe reports for District No. 10 on the work done by the unions in helping the Teamsters fight off the CIO raids on the cannery workers. This is another area where the canning industry is located and where the unions were involved in this important struggle.

"Work in helping veterans' training has progressed excellently, and it is a program which labor will benefit from, as well as benefiting the veterans.

"The Redwood Strike is discussed briefly, and the report informs us that the members of the Carpenters' Union passed a voluntary assessment of \$3.00 in support of that strike.

"The unions were successful in getting a uniform building code to take effect in the unincorporated areas of Alameda County. This culminates a drive that started some 20 years ago.

"Considerable building activity is in evidence in this district, and the Building Trades Unions are enjoying very favorable conditions. Negotiations were successfully consummated for increased pay for the various crafts, as well as improvements in their conditions.

"Labor, in collaboration with church groups, Parent-Teachers Associations, and other civic organizations, was successful in defeating an attempt to levy discriminatory taxes in southern Alameda County.

"A labor temple for southern Alameda County was formally dedicated in July of 1946. It is owned and operated by the Carpenters' Union, and provides office space and accommodations for all the AFL unions in the area. It is operated on a non-profit basis.

"Vice-President Roe states that, for the first time in the history of southern Alameda County, they will publish their own Labor Day magazine. This is encouraging and indicates the growth of the labor movement there.

"Latest legislative information is available to the membership through the efforts of the Vice-President, a service which cannot be overestimated.

"This report covers that part of District

No. 10 which was given increased representation, and judging from its contents it is evident that it was a wise move to increase the representation.

"We consider the report to be very constructive, and that it helps to complete the labor picture in the state of California.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 11 Howard Reed

"Vice-President Reed begins his report with information on the activity of the unions in his district in contacting their congressmen and senators in regard to anti-labor legislation. He is of the opinion that this pressure has had some good effect, which it undoubtedly has.

"Apart from the anti-labor bills which have been enacted, the Vice-President reports that the labor movement has shown great progress, and the various crafts have obtained improvements in their collective bargaining contracts.

"The present demand in the building and construction industry seems to be very extensive in this area. A number of various building projects are enumerated, all of which will provide considerable employment to the building trades craftsmen. Accompanying the industrial building projects, a great amount of residential construction seems to have developed with the opening of many new subdivisions in that territory. Workers formerly employed in the shipyards have obtained employment on these housing projects. This indicates that the opportunity for such employment will be an incentive to retain and make permanent the population that was swelled by the employment opportunities in the war industries.

"The Electrical Workers are apparently enjoying very favorable conditions, and have some excellent maintenance agreements with Shell Oil, Standard Oil, and the Shell Chemical Corporation, all of which have been renewed.

"The Painters' Union has likewise recently concluded a master agreement which provides for a 25-cent hourly increase, while the Laborers were in the process of negotiating a similar hourly increase for their membership.

"A significant note is struck in the report with reference to the Retail Clerks' Union. The report states that the greatest progress has been registered by this organization: 120 new stores, which heretofore had no union representation, have been organized, and over 600 new members have been initiated into the union. The improvements resulting from this unionization are conspicuous.

"The Central Labor Council of Martinez has reached an all-time record for strength

as to affiliated union membership. New locals covering teachers, private hospital employees and city employees were organized through the assistance of the Council.

"The Building Trades Council of Contra Costa County has employed a special representative to check on work done on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays in order to cope with the expanded building activity. This allows a checkup to be made on how many union members work on these days with permits, and how many violate the union working rules.

"Vice-President Reed was one of the members of the committee to represent the California State Federation of Labor at the conference of eleven Western State Federations of Labor held in Salt Lake City, Utah. In this capacity, he was able to play a part in the work of coordinating the activities of the various Western State Federations so that the strength of labor may be mobilized with greater effectiveness in behalf of a unified program to advance its interests.

"This report is a very good, matter-of-fact one, and the Vice-President shows a full knowledge of the conditions existing in his district and his direct contact with same.

**Report of Vice-President for District No. 12
Lowell Nelson**

"Vice-President Nelson points out that although the labor movement went through a major change during the war years, the change which the labor movement is experiencing since the war ended, although less spectacular, is none the less important. A note of apprehension is voiced in this report insofar as viewing the future is concerned.

"The report relates the activities of the Vice-President in obtaining new affiliations for the California State Federation of Labor, each of which is listed.

"Wage gains and other improvements in working conditions were obtained by the various building trades groups, which have recently concluded area-wide agreements covering 46 northern counties in California.

"The strikes that have occurred are also mentioned in the report. Veterans' training, insofar as apprenticeship is concerned, is discussed, and a lack of interest on the part of employers is held accountable for the failure of this program to have developed much more satisfactorily.

"The activities in Sonoma County are gone into in great detail, and the functioning of the various unions therein is reported. Napa County is treated similarly

and in detail. This is also true of Marin County and Solano County.

"All in all, the report gives a very comprehensive picture of what has actually occurred in this district since the last convention. A notable achievement by labor, in a year of political reverses, the report states, was the part organized labor was able to play in defeating a proposed sales tax in the city of San Rafael. It has been the traditional position of the AFL to oppose this form of taxation, since the burden of it is borne by the wage-earners, and it works an extreme hardship on those in the lower income brackets. Actually, it is an indirect form of wage reduction, and shifts the tax responsibility from those who have the greatest ability to pay to those who are the least able to do so.

"The Vice-President sums up the report by stressing the fine cooperation that has existed among the union officials in the district in advancing the principles of the American Federation of Labor through organization and education. The Rio Vista dispute, which provoked headlines not only in the state but throughout the country, is analyzed, and indicates that the Vice-President fully understood the problem which the unions faced and played an effective role in its solution.

"This is another outstanding report, which will offer valuable information to anyone interested in the development of the labor movement in this district. We think the Vice-President is deserving of commendation from this Convention for the high quality of this report.

**Report of Vice-President for District No. 13
Harry Finks**

"Vice-President Finks discusses the cannery jurisdictional dispute, in which he took a very active part, and it must be acknowledged that the role of the Vice-President, as well as the unions, was meritorious, to say the least, in contributing to the AFL victory.

"The Rio Vista situation, which was also discussed in the report for District No. 12 is referred to in this report, since Vice-President Finks likewise participated in this complicated situation.

"CIO raiding was successfully counteracted in this district, the report declares, with confidence and resoluteness. The Vice-President has participated actively in the efforts of various unions in the negotiation of new contracts, and has proved of great assistance to the unions involved.

"Regarding anti-labor legislation, the unions in this district have held a number of mass meetings so that the membership

might be informed of all developments, and receive guidance in the campaign to oppose this discriminatory legislation.

"During the legislative session, Vice-President Finks devoted his full time to assisting Secretary Haggerty, and as a member of the Legislative Committee of the Executive Council, did a very capable job. The report briefly touches upon the legislative work in Sacramento and underlines the points of interest that should be kept in mind by the membership of the Federation.

"Assistance to the school employees in winning a wage increase is also touched upon, and other matters which should prove of great interest.

"This report is, if anything, an understatement of the work that has been carried on by the Vice-President, but in spite of this, it is an extremely impressive document. We wish to congratulate Vice-President Finks for his efficiency and willingness to cooperate in every instance where he has been called upon by the unions in his district.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 14 Albin Gruhn

"Vice-President Gruhn truly and accurately describes the past year as a very eventful one. As he states, 'So much accomplished, but so much yet to be done in the years ahead.'

"The report deals with the lumber industry strike and the events as they have developed to date. This strike, as the delegates probably are aware, is still going on. It is a strike that reveals bitterness and determination on the part of a group of anti-labor employers in a drive to destroy the labor movement. Union organization in the lumber industry in this territory has not been of long duration. It has always been a bone in the throat of the employers. In spite of the organized campaign against labor in this industry, however, the biggest employer and a great number of small operators have signed up. The nationwide prosecution of a boycott against the unfair redwood lumber producers will be a decisive factor in helping to win this important fight.

"The Redwood District Council of Lumber Workers, which is directing the strike in conjunction with the International organization, has become a very effective organization.

"The Building Trades Unions in this district are experiencing the same favorable conditions and wages as have been reported for these crafts in the other districts. The number of new unions that

have been chartered in the territory are listed, and the various other union activities are discussed in some detail.

"The report rounds out the picture of labor unionism and how it is functioning in this district. The activities of scarcely one union is omitted. The problem of the municipal employees is discussed at some length, and the Vice-President states that the greatest drawback has been the failure of many of the white collar workers, especially women, to join the union. This drawback, however, is not discouraging to the other members of the union, who are prosecuting the campaign of unionization with redoubled effort.

"The Retail Clerks' activities show the same militant character as was indicated in the other reports, which demonstrates that this organization is really very actively engaged in organizing the unorganized workers in this important industry.

"The Teamsters have increased their membership and are continuing to make progress.

"The report discusses briefly the campaign of the Communist Party in this area to infiltrate into key positions of the local labor movement. Thanks to the alertness of the Vice-President and the unions, the Commie invasion was stopped before it got too strong a foothold.

"A two-story addition to the Labor Temple is being planned, which is another reliable criterion in determining the growth of the labor movement in this area. Meantime, the campaign to raise funds for the building of a new Union Labor Hospital is proceeding, in spite of numerous obstacles.

"We believe that the closing remarks of this report are very appropriate and we wish to quote them: 'Taking everything into consideration, I believe that anyone who reads this report will agree that the labor movement in District No. 14 has had its share of what goes with a strong and aggressive movement.' We wish to concur wholeheartedly in these remarks, and to state that this is an excellent report.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 15 Earl Miller

"Vice-President Miller expresses great concern about the 'Hot Cargo' Law, because, as he states, the main industry in this district is lumber. The various metropolitan centers of the state receive their raw material from this district, and the National Association of Manufacturers is continually harassing the unions of this area through the use of the 'Hot Cargo' Law.

"Disillusionment is expressed about some

of the so-called 'friends' of labor who were elected to political office and, as the report informs us, have now shown their true colors. The Vice-President proposes that labor should elect people from its own ranks, people whom the labor movement can trust.

"A general wage increase of 15 cents per hour has been won by the workers in the lumber mills of this district, and new negotiations are being conducted for another general wage increase, including some fringe issues.

"The Northern California District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers is continually organizing the unorganized workers and are obtaining new members. Efforts of the CIO unions to raid some of the mills have all been successfully overcome. Activities of the Culinary Crafts are discussed, as well as those of the Building Trades and the Retail Clerks.

"The Tri-County Central Labor Council, composed of unions in Lassen, Plumas and Sierra Counties, has been reorganized, and the Council is now doing a very active job.

"This report is another one of those characterized by undramatized writing, but what it lacks in glamor is made up for in essential information. It is also another report which measures up to the caliber of those preceding it, and we consider that it is deserving of the same praise we have given to the other reports.

"The Committee wishes to state frankly to the delegates that these reports are not merely matters for formal consideration, but that they contain information which, in our opinion, is indispensable to those who wish to have an understanding of what our labor movement in California has been doing in the last year. They are full of the kind of facts that should prove helpful, as well as interesting, to those who read them. We are not exaggerating when we say that if the delegates fail to read these reports, they will only be depriving themselves of data which could prove of great practical use to them.

"In submitting this report, it has been the intention of the Committee to extract from them at least some of their salient and most important features in order to

provoke as much interest as possible on the part of the delegates.

"Respectfully submitted,
 "Thomas P. White, Chairman
 "Pat Somerset
 "Kathryn Arnold
 "A. H. Feely
 "Loleta Cheney
 "Louis F. Mehl
 "J. W. Van Hook

"Committee on Officers' Reports."

Chairman White moved concurrence in the Committee Report. There being no objections, the report was adopted by the convention.

Greetings

The Chair recognized Secretary Haggerty, who read the following telegram from I. M. Ornburn, of Washington, D. C.:

"Since I am unable to personally attend your convention I am taking this means of expressing my appreciation for the generous co-operation you, your associate officers and members of the California State Federation of Labor have rendered the Union Label Trades Department. The union label, shop card and service button are more popular with the consumer public today than at any time in the past. We must continue to educate the consumer to demand the union label, shop card and service button. Anti-labor legislation passed by Congress makes it imperative that every member of the trade union movement carefully examine the merchandise he purchases to see that the union label appears thereon. No service should be patronized by a trade unionist that does not display either the shop card, service button or both. The Union Label Trades Department has decided to conduct annual exhibitions as part of its educational program. The Union Industries Show will be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, beginning May 12, 1948. I do hope that California will be well represented at our show. Best wishes for a successful convention. Regards.

"I. M. ORNBURN."

Adjournment

There being no further announcements, at 12:15 p.m., President Real recessed the convention until 2:00 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Real at 2:05 p.m. The President introduced Gilbert E. Hyatt, Chief, Labor Section, War Savings Staff, U. S. Treasury Department.

Gilbert E. Hyatt

"Mr. President, officers and delegates to the Forty-Fifth Convention. You are very courteous to allow me the privilege of this platform for a very few minutes. The rea-

son that I can be brief is because I am here concerning a subject that is well and favorably known to all of you. I am referring to the payroll savings plan fostered and advanced by co-operation between management and labor under the assistance and supervision of the Treasury Department.

"This plan is known nationally throughout the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. It is coming to be known as the California Security Thrift Program.

"In light of the fact that there are several resolutions before you dealing with this subject and that you have all received information concerning it, all I want the privilege of doing is inserting in the record a statement by one of the finest friends of California labor and one of the most consistent and effective proponents of this plan, the Honorable Sam Gray, Special Representative of the United States Savings Bond Administration.

"I should like to leave this brief statement with your Secretary to be inserted in the record.

"With these very few words I want to repeat my thanks for the privilege of being here and to simply ask that when resolutions dealing with this important subject come before you, you will give them the same friendly and favorable consideration that you have during the four or five years that the payroll savings plan of organized labor has been carried out.

"Thank you very much."

Statement of Honorable Samuel Gray

"Early this year a movement was originated in Los Angeles which holds great possibilities for the future financial security of the individual members of organized labor. It is just as practical and effective in any part of the country as it is in Southern California. It is spreading rapidly throughout the nation and the suggestion has been made that the California State Federation of Labor extend its indorsement and active support on a statewide basis.

"This movement started as the Security Thrift Program of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council after mature deliberation by its officers and approval of its delegates. Briefly, it applies organized methods toward obtaining the widest possible benefits for labor of the best savings plan yet devised—one that has been formulated by your government and is operated with the full support of the Treasury Department.

"I want to pay special tribute to the far-sighted initiative of these American Federation of Labor leaders in Los Angeles whose resolution declared that 'members who are financially secure are an asset to

their local union instead of a liability,' and upon their development of a plan of action built around the following:

"The appointment of a strong coordinating committee; the printing of 500,000 copies of their own pamphlet and distribution among affiliated members; the appointment of Bond Officers in local unions; widespread publicity in official publications and radio programs; talks and motion picture showings at regular and special meetings; close contact with the Savings Bonds Division of the Treasury Department.

"When the plan was brought to the attention of your President, Mr. William Green, he gave it his warm commendation, and it then attracted the attention of AFL officials in many states. The West Virginia State Federation of Labor was the first to adopt it on a statewide basis, calling it a 'Save for Security Program,' with the printing of 150,000 pamphlets, and the objective of a 70 per cent participation of their members. Many other states now have such a plan under consideration, including New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Oregon and Washington.

"In congratulating the West Virginia State Federation of Labor for the first statewide action, President Green said:

"The practice of thrift on the part of individuals is a virtue which should be constantly emphasized and a policy which should be collectively and individually followed by working men and women everywhere. Those who practice thrift will be the direct beneficiaries of the pursuit of such a policy. Our democratic form of government will be strengthened and perpetuated through assistance extended it by those who invest in United States Savings Bonds."

"One of the good things which came out of the war was the Payroll Savings Plan, which enabled wage earners to acquire the interest-paying securities of the strongest government on earth by steady and systematic savings. During the war more than half of all the Series E Bond purchases were made in this way. Millions learned how to save for the first time, and the great majority have been able to hold their bonds as a reserve for the protection of themselves and their families—for the acquirement of a home, the education of their children, for a retirement fund in their old age.

"The Treasury has continued to make Savings Bonds available to the people without increasing the national debt by using net proceeds over redemptions to reduce short-term securities in the hands of the banks. Bank ownership contributes to price inflation. This program is succeeding very well as shown by the figures of the first

six months of 1947, compared with the first half of 1946. The combined sales of all Series E, F and G Bonds over and above redemptions, were 1 billion 465 million dollars, or more than double what they were last year. The best showing was in the Series F and G Bonds, but there was also a substantial gain in Series E Bonds—those usually purchased through the Payroll Plan. The net gain in Series E for the first half of 1947 amounted to \$253,435,000, compared with a loss of \$605,187,000 in the first six months of 1946, or a favorable difference of \$858,640,000.

"The best way to defeat subversive doctrine is to see to it that every American has as much of a financial stake as possible in his country, his government and the American way of life. No other way of doing this can come close to matching in effectiveness the steady investment in U. S. Savings Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan. Saving for most of us is difficult at the best. It has been well said that for the industrial worker the Payroll Deduction Plan is the only plan that works. Anything that depends upon investment after consumption expenditures have been met is licked before it starts. We must have an easy, convenient and reliable method of saving close at hand or we do not accomplish it at all.

"The future of the Payroll Savings Plan for investment in U. S. Bonds depends in a large measure upon what organized labor does about it. It is essentially a co-operative undertaking with the employer providing the machinery at his expense, and the employee using such facilities. The Treasury Department is exerting every effort with top management to maintain full and enthusiastic support, but no matter what management does the plan cannot succeed without employee participation. Some companies already have dropped it because of the lack of employee interest.

"Don't forget that the Payroll Savings Plan is not something created and urged by employers. It was instituted and is strongly recommended by your government. Its utilization is entirely optional and voluntary on the part of both management and labor. But if organized labor believes that this marvelous aid to thrift and thrift forming habits should be preserved, and kept in healthy condition, it will join in the programs set up in Los Angeles and West Virginia by these groups of the American Federation of Labor and make it a vital living force for good in every local union and community in the land."

President Real next introduced Delegate James Anderson, American Federation of Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance.

Delegate James H. Anderson

"Brother Chairman, brother and sister delegates:

"It is a privilege to discuss with the convention the question of racial intolerance. It is almost a pity to have to use my better judgment and cut this down to the point that I am going to, yet I think it is wise to do it, because certainly from the number of resolutions that have been introduced to the convention, from the previous action of this convention, the AFL and what not, our people now know the score on racial intolerance or discrimination, and we are determined to do something about wiping it out of our country and our state.

"I want to make these two points, if I can: The first point will be to show you how the enemies of organized labor hope to divide the workers of the country on the basis of minorities and so-called majorities so they will split them up and make fools out of both of them.

"The other is that I want to try to call to your attention the need now for us to translate into action the fine resolves that we have made over a period of years regarding this question.

"I was in Washington a few weeks ago at the time that the Taft-Hartley Bill was passed and became a law. I sat in the gallery there, and, I am telling you, the emotion that played through my mind was terrific, because I saw a group of men who were representatives of the people of the country doing a shameless thing to the people who had sent them there as their representatives. A peculiar thing happened during that debate and during the effort to lobby against the bill: Somebody got the idea that if they said to some of the Southern Senators that the bill included a little FEPC clause, that the Southern Senators, because of their anti-racial feeling, would vote against the bill. So some of the people went around telling the Southern Senators that the section which prohibits discharge other than for union membership or failure to pay dues was in effect an FEPC clause, and that therefore 'if you don't want FEPC, then, by golly, vote against this bill.'

"Well, now, the Southern Senators did not want FEPC, but they wanted to string up labor worse than they hated any suggestion of FEPC, so in spite of the lobbying efforts to show them that there was an FEPC clause in the bill, they voted for the bill, FEPC clause and all, if it was there.

"However, the debate in the committee definitely showed that there was no such thing as an FEPC clause in the bill. As a

matter of fact, the committee record is very explicit in saying that nothing in that section would tend to set aside a previous decision made by one of the Board's rulings on the matter.

"The important thing was, I think, in connection with that, that a group of newspaper publishers picked up some rumor that there was a so-called FEPC clause in the bill, and they came out with a resolution at a conference that they were holding, commending Senator Taft for his fine work in setting up this bill which included this particular thing. Immediately, I think I should report the Negro community, recognizing that the interests of the Negro people and the minorities were linked with labor, repudiated that newspaper publisher's resolution, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which represents more than 500,000 members throughout the United States, passed a resolution in its conference condemning the bill and instructing its labor secretary to work with organized labor for the repeal of the measure.

"I think maybe that will emphasize that, as usual, the same old tricks that have been played successfully throughout the years will be used by the employer group in an attempt to crush labor. There will be no special consideration given to minority workers. There will be an attempt to play the two against each other and weaken them both. We have got to be conscious of that fact.

"Here in California, because of the war and because of the peculiarities of our state, we have the large Spanish-speaking Americans, the descendants of Japanese origin; you have a pretty large Chinese group and you have a large group of Filipinos, larger than anywhere else. Some of our large industries are almost totally staffed by minority people. They are an important factor in some of the fights in which labor is involved. Some of the people involved in the cannery fight can testify to the fact that we dealt with some of the most acute problems facing the American Federation of Labor and against the enemies of labor who hoped to undermine us.

"Unless we can devise ways and means and develop the type of active program that will cut across racial lines and pull those people into a solid unit, we will find some of our conditions slipping out of our hands.

"We have been talking about an educational program, we have been talking about organizational program, and we have been talking about this, that and the other. I want to submit to the delegates and to each of us that unless we in the next year develop

and put into action these programs upon which we agree, this time next year when they are voting to determine whether or not we shall maintain our union contracts, we will find a lot of people who will vote wrongly, because they don't have the proper information. You must, for survival, or we must for survival, establish a proper educational program for our people so that they will know how to act intelligently to help us protect ourselves.

"We in Los Angeles have been very lucky. The Los Angeles Central Labor Council, its secretary, Brother William J. Bassett—I guess in some way anticipating the problems that would be thrown on our community because of the large influx of out-of-state workers, particularly among the minority groups—established in the City in September an AFL Committee to Combat Intolerance. We held a public meeting at which time we said: 'We have a problem. We are going to tackle it.' We didn't make a lot of boasts or we didn't try to set the world on fire. We said we were going to evaluate and tackle our problem wherever we could in the most effective manner.

"I think the one thing that has made our work successful (and we have succeeded to some degree) is the selection of the people who have been a part of that committee. We have had some of the finest men and women in labor working on that committee. The record of that committee's work is something that might well be copied by other committees throughout the state.

"You have before you in this convention the consideration of a resolution requesting the setting up and establishment of a statewide committee to combat intolerance. It is my belief that we have the opportunity and we are the people who can and who will do the job of combatting intolerance. I don't believe there is a group in the world, or certainly not in this country, that can do a more thorough job than the members of the American Federation of Labor. I have watched a lot of these people operate; I have seen a lot of these so-called committees functioning from a civic level. For my money there isn't a group in this state that is equipped to do the job that the American Federation of Labor can do. In the same way that we did our job for education in the public schools—free education—all the hundreds of gains for the working people of this state, we will succeed when we take on this problem of wiping out intolerance or discrimination due to race.

"I should like to close by saying this: I believe with all my heart that the luxury (and it is a luxury) of racial discrimina-

tion can no longer be enjoyed by anybody or tolerated. I believe that the issues facing the people of our state, particularly the members of the AFL, are such that we must combine our total strength and do the job. I know that when the American Federation of Labor puts into action the things they believe on this race question, without a doubt it will have the full and wholehearted support of the minority people not only in this state but throughout the country. I know this as a fact. Once we take the step that we will eventually take (and I hope it is now); once we commit ourselves to the program of stamping out this damnable evil of which we are all ashamed—race discrimination; once we do that, we will set into motion that force which is best about our democracy, that thing which is finest in us as individuals. We won't have to worry about the Tafts and the Hartleys and these other people, because we will combine two natural forces in this country into one single unit, which they are by nature of their very livelihood, workers regardless of race, creed or color, and establish a program that is an American program for the good of all the people of our country.

"I thank you." (Loud applause.)

The President introduced Mr. B. R. Mathis, Regional Supervisor, Apprentice Training Service of the U. S. Department of Labor, who addressed the convention.

B. R. Mathis

"Mr. Chairman, officers, delegates, and friends to this convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

"As Regional Supervisor of the Apprentice-Training Service, it is my profound pleasure to bring to you and through you to all affiliated crafts, apprentices, and members of all joint apprenticeship committees those genuine compliments and sincere congratulations, which are my own as well as those of our National Director, Mr. William F. Patterson, and the entire Apprentice-Training Service for the fine work you as fellow journeymen have done on apprenticeship.

"I spoke before your convention in Long Beach, California, and again in San Francisco, and I can see the many gains made by organized labor since those conventions.

"I see many delegates at this convention who are members of joint apprenticeship committees. May I take this opportunity to thank them for a good job well done, and for the fine work they are doing. These members of organized labor deserve all the credit for the establishment and carrying on of sound apprenticeship in this state.

We are proud of each and every one of you, and I say to you, carry on the good work.

"Organized labor must take the lead in apprenticeship. We must remember organized labor is based on the foundation of craftsmanship, and through sound apprenticeship we protect that foundation.

"In California, we have a good apprenticeship council, guided by a staunch supporter of apprenticeship, Mr. Archie J. Mooney, Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship, and all of our field representatives work with and through Mr. Mooney's office on apprenticeship throughout the state.

"Your honorable Secretary Brother Neil Haggerty is a staunch supporter of apprenticeship, and is a member of our Federal Committee on Apprenticeship. We are proud of the fine work Brother Haggerty is doing for the labor movement as well as apprenticeship.

"While America is planning post-war days, it will require great numbers of highly skilled painters, carpenters, electricians, machinists, plumbers, sheet metal workers, iron workers, blacksmiths, etc., to do the building and remodeling which will be required to step-up with the pace of the times, as very little of this type of work has been accomplished during wartime. We will also be required to send craftsmen abroad to help rebuild Europe. Many of the European cities are inaugurating plans for a more modern type of building. These buildings programs will look to America for their ideas and plans.

"Let's recognize the proper training of your apprentices as the forward wall of your organization. Is it not true that your trade organizations cannot succeed if your apprentices are not properly trained? We can visualize and discuss wages and hours to the tenth degree, but we are building on sand if we cannot deliver the goods with first-class mechanics.

"It is recognized that the officers of your organization have many problems that on the face of them are of greater importance than problems of apprenticeship or of training of apprentices. Due to the fast moving conditions in the world today, it has been found necessary to train more workers.

"I recognize that labor at the present time is confronted with problems that they have never before faced; that their problems are of great magnitude and urgency; and demand much more of their leaders' time than in the past. For this reason, it is extremely difficult for their leaders to give time to what many consider a minor part of a great program.

"Will management be complacent and not recognize the importance of their partici-

pation in any training of apprentices, or will they insist that they have proper recognition and that they do participate in the training of any worker who will eventually become a leader of their organization?

"Let's just look at one page in labor:

"1. Organized labor was responsible for the creation of the Department of Labor during the administration of President Taft. This is the only department of our national government devoted entirely to human welfare.

"2. Organized labor was largely responsible for the present free public school system of America supported by general taxation.

"3. Organized labor from its very beginning has battled for equality of opportunity for all children of the nation, and has vigorously opposed class education.

"4. Organized labor sponsored the Smith-Hughes Federal Aid Bill, which provided a national program for Vocational Education.

"5. Organized labor was largely responsible for the creation of the President's Advisory Committee on Education. This Committee was originally appointed because of complaints on the part of organized labor concerning the administration of Smith-Hughes funds. The Committee later was authorized to study the whole question of general federal aid for education in America.

"6. Organized labor recently was responsible for certain changes in the administration of federal funds for vocational education, which will prevent the use of these funds to exploit labor.

"So, you see, we work with labor because the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship was organized through the support of management and organized labor. They recognized the need for proper training of apprentices coming into the trade unions. It might be said that we indirectly represent their international unions in many instances when we come before them and attempt to assist them in the establishment of training programs.

"Mr. John E. Rooney, General President of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, and Mr. Harry C. Bates, President of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, sent letters to all their locals urging them to set up joint apprenticeship committees with their contractor associations and employ and train the apprentices required.

"Let me say this to you, that under the methods we follow, your training programs succeed only if you in management and labor make them succeed. We have no program to offer you wherein you can

establish and then neglect to carry a training program through to its ultimate conclusion. Our plan is one which will not operate on that basis. If the members you select to help carry out the programs fail to function, then your program fails to function. We at no time will attempt to carry programs out without your support.

"You of the skilled trades must recognize that apprenticeship is the only method through which you can teach a full-rounded skilled trade.

"The AFL since its inception has been for the improvement through educational methods of all workers. We can go back to the public schools, which movement was sponsored by the AFL. We can go back to the inception of vocational education, which is just what the term implies, and this was sponsored by the AFL. We can find many laws placed upon the statute books through the efforts of organized labor that have redounded more to the benefit of the unorganized than the organized, but that is symbolic of the philosophy of the American labor movement—to help improve the working conditions of all workers.

"We now have an agency in the government, the Apprentice-Training Service, of the U. S. Department of Labor, sponsored by organized labor since 1934. We are a service agency and come to you to help you.

"Incidentally, the field staff of our agency is composed of practical men who have the experience of their trades as journeymen as well as experience in organized labor and management, and who come to you to assist with your problems of training. If you are to maintain your high standards of tradesmanship, you must recognize that it is part of the function of your organization to have some method or system of retaining these high standards through the proper recruitment and training of new blood coming into the organization.

"We are not advocating that you flood your organization with more men than the industry can assimilate. The method under which we operate leaves this very important point to the judgment of the people in the industry. You are closer to your trade—you know more about it—you are better qualified to determine how many should come in. I think that we are all Americans enough to realize that, in abnormal conditions such as we have now, some of these things will happen, but through a planned program wherein labor assists in the administration, many of the abuses of which we are all cognizant can be eliminated.

"I am sure that the delegates to the convention would never agree that the program

which we advocate is wrong when we have the AFL and management consistently endorsing the work, as well as many of the international unions and national associations. They have indicated their confidence in the Apprentice-Training field staff that comes to work with you. They have approved of the programs of apprenticeship which we have assisted with, because we have dealt with the people in the industry and assisted them in protecting their own interests. Is there any other method more democratic or more practical by which labor can protect its rights?

"Let me give you a few figures on apprenticeship in the five Western States:

"Oregon, June 30, 1947, had 27 programs established with 27 joint apprenticeship committees and 2,900 apprentices. Washington had 162 programs with 141 joint committees and 2,952 apprentices. Nevada had 10 programs with 10 joint committees and 154 apprentices. Arizona had 98 programs with 95 joint committees and 1,233 apprentices. California had 2,120 programs with 515 joint committees and 25,320 apprentices. I did not make a breakdown on the number of apprentices in each trade, as I know your time is limited, but I do say to you we have only scratched the surface on apprenticeship, as year after year young boys are coming from our high schools to seek employment.

"Our service is, first, coordinating labor and management. Second, do the detail work involved in setting up the Joint Apprenticeship Committee. And third, bring together the joint committee and the educators for the related instruction.

"Our agency can do for management and labor what they generally have failed to do for themselves, by our continued effort constantly working with both groups, going back where we have been rebuffed again and again until we are successful, and I believe we have done a good job setting up in industry well-planned systems of apprenticeship, having the blessings of all interested parties. Unless any method has the support of both labor and management jointly, it cannot and will not work.

"At this time management and labor are faced with the moral responsibility of facilitating the rehabilitation of returning veterans. I can well remember on my return from France in 1919 after 23 months of service, the problems that faced us as veterans and the poor planning, or should I say, lack of planning to care for our needs. This time we must do better. Management and organized labor are today one of the most potent forces in this country, and I am sure will carry its share of the burden.

No greater reward could be given the returned veteran than the opportunity to enter a well-planned apprenticeship. The veteran cannot eat the medals he receives, and we all know that a thoroughly skilled mechanic is as economically secure as anyone can be.

"We have the young people eager to enter apprenticeship . . . we have the skilled workers to assist in training these young people on the job . . . we have the school facilities and the public funds to assure their receiving the necessary related supplementary class instruction . . . and we have the industries in this country to develop the best mechanics in the world. Management and labor would be the first to admit that they have a definite obligation toward the young people—veterans as well as others—coming in the skilled trades and organizations. If there is room for them, everyone concerned should see that they learn that trade properly and thoroughly. The employer will be better satisfied with his workers, and labor will find a better market for its services, if all newcomers to a trade are properly and thoroughly grounded in that trade.

"And finally, the public, which in the end foots the bill, will be receiving its money's worth in the quality and quantity of the goods and services offered.

"I strongly urge your continued support on apprenticeship. Let's develop sound apprenticeship. Let's shift progress into high gear. Let's keep industry, management, and labor at the helm, and continue to protect the foundation of craftsmanship through apprenticeship." (Applause.)

Report of Committee on Constitution

President Real recognized Chairman Ed L. Brown, Committee on Constitution, for the purpose of presenting the committee report.

Resolution No. 56—"Ban Individual Political Endorsements by Federation Officials"; **Resolution No. 65**—"Ban Individual Use of Federation Endorsement of Political Candidates"; **Resolution No. 90**—"Prohibition of Personal Political Endorsements by Federation Officials"; and **Resolution No. 172**—"Ban Individual Political Endorsements by Federation Officials."

The committee recommended concurrence in the Resolve of **Resolution No. 90**, and that **Resolutions Nos. 56, 65 and 172** be filed.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 33—"Vice-President to Represent Civil Service Employees."

The committee recommended non-concurrence, but that "the State Federation of

Labor Executive Council look with favor on the Federation's Secretary assigning a representative to work on legislative matters favorable to Civil Service employee groups, when conditions warrant same."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Miss Anne Kracik

The President introduced Miss Anne Kracik, National Committee for Labor Palestine, New York, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, honored guests, and fellow delegates:

"I was invited by the National Committee for Labor Palestine to speak their views to this Convention with the aim of enlisting your help.

"This Committee sends its fraternal greetings to this Convention and wishes it a most successful one. Through this Committee, which is the authentic and genuine voice of the organized labor movement of Palestine, I bring to you also the greetings of the organized trade union movement of Palestine.

"Once again Palestine is in the headlines. The newspapers report to us that a minor civil war has again broken out in the Holy Land. Anti-Semitic riots, urged on by the Fascists, are taking place in England.

"Why? I think that is the question that every labor person must be asking himself. Why, if we fought for democracy and freedom and security—why do these problems break out again and again? I think it challenges the sympathy of labor as no other problem today does, because it is the problem of the survival, the life or death of a people.

"Of the six million Jews who lived in Europe before the war, only a handful remain, and whether this handful will survive depends primarily on how the international labor movement responds, especially the American Labor movement, whether they extend a helping hand or not to those who are helpless and to those who cannot yet organize themselves into a movement to help themselves.

"The civilized world—and I know especially the American Federation of Labor members—do not have to be reminded of what the Jewish people have endured. The first step of the German Fascists was to organize a campaign to annihilate the Jewish people. Wholesale murder, concentration camps, were the weapons that the Nazis used, but the destruction of the Jewish people was only the first step. After that came the destruction of the German labor movement, the trade unions of Germany.

The persecution of the Jewish people opened up the door to persecution of all trade unionists and to the ultimate destruction of all trade unionists—Catholic, Protestant, Gentile and Jew.

"That is the road reaction always travels: They pick on a small group and oppress that group, see if they can divide it from the rest of labor; when they pick that group off, they go on to the rest.

"Those Jews who somehow or other escaped from the murder factories and the gas chambers of the Nazis were placed in concentration camps. How they looked forward to their day of deliverance, how they looked forward to deliverance from their Nazi captors! And now, two years after the war, are they free? Are they secure? What can they look forward to? Unfortunately, to the disgrace of the civilized world, they are still behind barbed wire; in concentration camps, still guarded by soldiers. Yes, the uniforms have changed; yes, the signs over the camps no longer read 'Concentration Camp,' they read 'Displaced People Camp.' But a concentration camp remains a concentration camp, regardless of the label on it.

"Our job as American labor people is to see that this world does not contain concentration camps. These people cry out to the conscience of the world, 'We who were the first victims of the Nazi brutality, are we the last to be free?'

"These people want to leave Europe; it is the graveyard of their friends and families. They face only further persecution and heartbreak in Europe. They cry out to the whole world, 'Give us a chance to live; give us a chance to live like normal human beings; give us a chance to work, to raise a family, to have a house of our own, to have some security.' They want to leave Europe and they want to start a new life, but everywhere that they turn the doors are locked and barred. They cannot get out of Europe unless we, the American labor movement, help to open some of those doors to them. We must help push open the door of America to them. We must fight for their right to enter America.

"Most of them want to go to Palestine; they have their friends there, their families. They want to leave the nightmare that is Europe today and start anew in Palestine. Surely the sufferings of the Jewish people have entitled them to that right to live as human beings; surely the pledges that were made to them that they would have a refuge, that they would be able to go to Palestine—surely those pledges should not be broken to them.

"I do not feel that this is a problem for

the Jewish people, nor do I feel that it is a Zionist problem. I do not happen to be a Jew, nor do I happen to be a Zionist; I happen to be a trade unionist like most of you, Gentile, who feels that this problem, like the problem of any persecuted group, any oppressed group, merits our support and our endorsement. I do not have to be Irish to support the Irish when they fought the tyranny of Britain. You don't have to be Irish in order to feel that the Irish cause is just. When a cause is just, we do not ask the nationality, we do not ask the race, we do not ask the religion; labor people support it.

"They are not asking you for help to the Jewish settlers in Palestine itself; they are asking you for help to bring the Jewish people of Europe into Palestine, and the first and foremost group that does that is the Labor Federation of Palestine, called in Hebrew the Histadrut. There is only one union movement in Palestine. There is no CIO, there is no AFL, no independents, no Railway Brotherhoods; there is just one unified labor movement, and every working man and woman belongs to it.

"Taft and Hartley should be sent to Palestine, where they would have to join a labor movement in order to work, because Palestine is a 100 per cent closed shop. In that respect they are a little ahead of us. In other respects, because of the British mandate, the trade unions have had to take on many of the functions which we associate with government. They run schools, they run training classes to help the Jews coming from Europe learn new trades. We worry about monopoly-dominated education in America; the labor movement of Palestine runs the schools there. We worry about the boss-dominated press; well, the biggest newspaper in Palestine is put out by the labor movement there. They have the biggest circulation, the biggest publishing house.

"Ex-Congressman Voorhis talked this morning about cooperatives and how they bring democracy into economic life. Well, I think the Palestine labor movement has something to show there, too. Seventy per cent of agriculture, seventy per cent of transportation, 16 per cent of building and construction, are all in the hands of the working men and women of Palestine. Over 50 per cent of the population there works for a living, and they belong to the organized labor movement.

"This organized labor movement, through the National Committee for Labor Palestine, asks the help of the American Federation of Labor in helping them to bring the Jews of Europe into Palestine. And I am

happy to say that the A. F. of L. has been responsible enough, again and again, to endorse their appeal and to support it. At the last State Convention in California a resolution was adopted urging that the doors of Palestine be opened so that the Jews may enter, but alas, during the last year, England has closed the gates tighter than ever; the bayonets are sharper than ever, and the British Tommies guard Palestine so that no Jew can enter if they can help it.

"President Truman, the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, again and again, as impartial neutral bodies, have raised their voices: 'Open the doors of Palestine and let these people rehabilitate themselves.' The Labor Government of England in whom many of us had high hopes that they would reverse the Tory policy, unfortunately still keeps the door closed.

"Somehow or other, the Jewish people want to go to Palestine; somehow or other, they do manage to get in, and that is where your help is asked.

"The National Convention of the A. F. of L. in Chicago again endorsed the appeal of the Jewish people to enter Palestine, and the A. F. of L., through President Green, has pledged itself to do all in its power to help them. President Green has stated as follows:

"The American Federation of Labor wants to make it clear to its friends in Great Britain that it stands firm with the Palestine Federation of Labor, the Histadrut, at this moment. The Histadrut has assumed the major responsibility for caring for the refugees who enter Palestine. Histadrut's membership has built Palestine through labor-owned co-operatives which touch every corner of Palestinian life."

"And what the National A. F. of L. has done, I am confident that this State Federation will also do—follow in its footsteps and endorse the great work which A. F. of L. leaders have been carrying on. President Green has urged that the A. F. of L.—and I quote again—'stand like a stone wall in this great fight, firmly resolved that we will never surrender until we win.'

"And that, I feel, should be the statement on the part of the California State Federation of Labor: We will stand with the just cause of the Jewish people for free immigration into Palestine until they win." (Applause).

Report of Resolutions Committee

The Chair recognized Chairman Lloyd Mashburn, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, for the purpose of making the committee report.

The committee report:

"The Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, in the Preliminary Roll of Delegates, distributed to all delegates upon the convening of this convention on Monday, August 4, 1947, set forth a declaration of policy in regard to three subject matters: (1) Housing; (2) Taft-Hartley Act; (3) Unified AFL Political Organization.

"Your Committee will present herewith a brief synopsis of each statement:

1. Housing

"The mid-year report of the President's Council of Economic Advisors recognized both the shortage of housing and the high cost of housing as one of the principal problems facing the country. This is a problem with which we are all familiar and is of great concern to organized labor.

"The housing shortage dates from pre-war years, and has been accentuated by the war and the passage of time due to the stoppage of all non-war essential construction during the war, the natural growth of our population and the increased number of families seeking homes.

"Migration of population during the war years has accentuated the problem in particular areas, such as California.

"There are two solutions which must be sought, a short-term and a long-term. The short-term solution is designed to provide immediate shelter to those in need, while the long-term program must solve the problem of housing which existed since the pre-war days.

"The Patman Bill, introduced in Congress in November 1945 and passed in diluted form as the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act, was an attempt to answer the short-term solution, providing, among other things, for the extension of the emergency powers of FHA in the issuance of insurance, providing for veterans' preference, and authorizing the payment of premium or subsidies to producers of scarce building materials.

"Although under this emasculated bill, construction of over a million homes was begun, the vicious combination of a few builders and suppliers of building materials, making up a huge black market in building materials, and abetted by selfish interests desirous of concentrating on the construction of commercial property at the expense of the home-hungry veteran, successfully sabotaged this program and brought it to a close long before its ends were achieved.

"In California a program to provide temporary homes for veterans was furthered

by legislative appropriations for this purpose.

"On the long-term program the State Redevelopment Agency was established to plan for the elimination of slum areas and money was appropriated to study matters in connection with this program.

"Further action on the part of the state is needed to continue the pre-war program for the construction of permanent low-cost housing.

"On the national scene, enactment of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, AFL-inspired, is essential. This bill is designed to encourage private capital to supply the housing needs of the American people, and for government aid when private capital cannot do the job. Although the bill did not get out of committee in the session of Congress just ended, every effort must be made to obtain its passage when Congress reconvenes.

2. Taft-Hartley Bill

"The growth of the labor movement in California during the past 25 years was traced and the objective of the proponents of the Taft-Hartley Law to destroy union labor and nullify such gains was outlined.

"The NLRB has been converted from an agency for the protection of labor to an agency for its persecution.

"The Council has stated that labor must fight for the repeal of the law, test the constitutionality of its provisions to the full extent in the courts, and consolidate its efforts in the counter-attack.

"Five specific recommendations were made:

"(1) Unions should negotiate contracts before August 22, 1947, including union security provisions;

"(2) Unions should exclude 'no strike' clauses from all contracts.

"(3) Unions should ignore the prohibitions against political contributions.

"(4) Unions should resist filing of loyalty affidavits.

"(5) Unions should comply with the provisions of their contracts.

3. Organization of Political Campaign for 1948

"This statement points out the bad bills that have been passed, both nationally and statewide, such as the Taft-Hartley Act, the jurisdictional strike bill, the 'Hot Cargo' bill, etc., and also points out the accomplishment of good legislation, even in face of a poor political job done in the organization of a political campaign for 1946, and strongly urges the attainment of three immediate objectives:

"1. Defeat of Congressmen voting for the Taft-Hartley Act.

"2. Defeat of anti-labor State Assemblymen and Senators.

"3. Initiation and successful prosecution of an initiative to reapportion the State Senate.

"The first objective is to be attained by a unified statewide program on a Congressional District basis.

"The second objective is to be attained not only by the defeat of hostile state legislators, but by the selection and election of individuals favorable to labor.

"The third is to be accomplished through a coalition of all state groups interested in the abolition of the existing disproportionate rural control of the state legislature.

"The time limit set on the attainment of all three objectives is the year 1948.

"The machinery recommended for the accomplishment of these objectives is:

I.

"A. Appropriate Area United AFL Political Committees to be established throughout the state, suitable to the needs of the various Central Labor Councils in the respective areas.

"B. These committees to be established to parallel the Congressional Districts in the State of California in order to effectively mobilize the voters in these districts.

"C. These committees to organize themselves by establishing the following sub-committees:

1. Public Relations Committee.
2. Publicity Committee.
3. Education Committee.
4. Speakers Committee.
 - a. Labor
 - b. General public
 - c. Republican organizations
 - d. Democratic organizations.

"D. The area committees to seek to have the local organizations establish precinct committees.

"E. State Assembly District committees to be established, as well as State Senatorial District committees.

II.

"A. All local organizations to be organized on the same basis as the area political committees, as stated above.

"B. Regular meetings of various committees from local organizations to be arranged for each Congressional District, Assembly District and State Senatorial District.

III.

"The State Federation will seek to coordinate the various area committees by exchanging material and directives, and by holding conferences in the course of the

development of the campaign.

IV.

"In order that the membership of the unions may have a complete opportunity to vote in the national elections, Election Day should be set aside as a holiday, in line with the declaration of the American Federation of Labor, so that it can be devoted solely to election purposes.

"The Resolutions Committee has given full and complete consideration to this program, and believes that the Executive Committee has spent a great deal of time, that it has done a good job, and it has outlined a program which will do these things set forth in it, and your committee recommends the adoption of the program and that this policy be the policy of this convention."

Chairman Mashburn moved adoption of the committee report.

President Real asked for discussion, and recognized Delegate E. A. Brown, Carpenters No. 981, Petaluma. Delegate Brown spoke for the establishment of machinery for the selection of candidates, and to coordinate the political activity of all organizations which have the same problems.

Speaking for the Committee, Chairman Mashburn replied as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, the committee assumes and believes that the policy very definitely provides for local setups, and we know that is necessary to endorse local candidates in such a way. It has been the past practice and custom of the State Federation of Labor to call meetings where statewide candidates were involved, and we believe that the past custom and the intent contained in this do exactly what the delegate is asking for."

President Real then asked for any further discussion, and recognized Delegate Bob Burnside, Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles. Delegate Burnside spoke in behalf of organizing to elect friends of labor to public office in small cities, and also to call upon Governor Warren for special elections to fill vacancies in the State Assembly.

Delegate Fortenbury, Carpenters No. 1913, Van Nuys, and Delegate J. L. Nisbett, Moving Picture Painters No. 644, Los Angeles, also spoke on the program.

The question was called for, and the motion to adopt the committee report was passed by the convention.

Resolution No. 93—"Support of Redwood Lumber Strike."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 60—"Reduction of Minimum Retiring Age."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 81—"Social Security Legislation."

The committee report:

"Your committee is in agreement with the intent of this resolution. It nevertheless believes that while the intent carried in the first Resolve is desirable, it may not be actuarially possible; and since your committee has no way of knowing whether it is or not, we recommend that the intent set forth in the first Resolve be referred to the incoming Executive Board for its consideration; and if it is found that this is actuarially possible, that it support this resolution as set forth, or as modified after investigation by the Executive Board.

"With this qualification and amendment, your committee recommends concurrence."

Chairman Mashburn moved adoption of the committee report. President Real called for discussion, and recognized Delegate Allen, Carpenters No. 1507, El Monte. Delegate Allen stated that in cases where people worked at different locations in the state, it was possible to collect the refund after \$3,000 has been earned.

Speaking for the Committee, Chairman Mashburn replied as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, we had a lot of discussion about this particular resolution. In view of the fact that we are not technically in a position to make a study such as suggested by the resolution. by the same token the last speaker has indicated an amendment which is pretty much in the same category and which we have tried to correct, but there doesn't seem to be any correction except that which has already been accomplished by, I believe, the American Federation of Labor; and that is, you can write in and get that amount over and above the \$3,000 if you have paid. I did it last year, so it can be done. But that seems to be the only way in bookkeeping that that can be handled, because it was taken up and thoroughly investigated by the American Federation of Labor.

"The amendment as suggested, I believe, would not be practical."

The committee's recommendation was adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 5—"Closer Farmer-Labor Relations."

The committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate Gricus, Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco, and Delegate Loyd E. Ratliff, Boilermakers No. 148, Vallejo, spoke on the resolution. Secretary Haggerty summed up the Federation's position as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, I would

just like to bring to the delegates' attention that this resolution which has been introduced by Delegate McLoughlin from San Jose merely requests and urges that all central bodies cooperate more closely with the farmer-labor relations program. Now, for the past two years your Federation has spent quite some thousands of dollars in just that work with what we call the Farmer-Labor Consumer Committee since the inception of the old Proposition No. 12 program, where that group gave us some aid; we have been with them, supporting them entirely. And the councils with some rare exceptions have not done their job on the local level.

"This resolution is a good one. It urges and asks that all of our councils get in and pitch with this organization to form a closer relationship between the farmer and laborer. The delegate who just spoke—whatever rift there is between labor and the farmer does not lie with labor. It lies with the organizations of farmers, and not the dirt farmer himself. (Applause).

"I am just pointing out to you the fact that for some years—in fact, ever since we have been organized—the American Federation of Labor has worked in behalf of all good farm legislation for the benefit of farmers in this state, and in turn we received nothing but condemnation, slaps in the face—not from the farmer, not from the dirt farmer or the small organization, and so forth, but from the large Montgomery Street farmers who live in their stone buildings and try to tell us what to do.

"So I think it behooves us on our local levels, our local planes to work with the farm organizations as prescribed by this resolution." (Applause).

The committee's recommendation was adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 185—"War Against and Exposure of Communists and Fellow Travellers."

The committee recommended concurrence.

Chairman Mashburn moved adoption of the report. President Real called for discussion. After considerable debate, Secretary Haggerty was recognized, stating that the resolution renewed the annual policy of the Federation in opposing Communistic policy and party line attempts to use any trade union organization for their own ends.

The committee's recommendation was adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 212—"Supporting Administration's Foreign Policy."

The committee recommended concurrence.

After a lengthy discussion, the commit-

tee's recommendation was adopted by the convention.

Nomination of Officers

For President

Kenneth G. Bitter, Carpenters No. 1358, La Jolla, was nominated by Thomas L. Pitts, Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Roy Brewer, Affiliated Property Craftsmen, No. 44, Hollywood; Joe Cambiano, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo; Max Osslo, Butchers No. 229, San Diego.

John F. Shelley, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco, was nominated by Wendell J. Phillips, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Walter Cowan, Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 814, Santa Monica; Joseph Mitchell, Shipwrights, Joiners and Boat Builders No. 1149, Oakland; Walter Turner, Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 388, Los Angeles; Lee Lalor, Northern California District Council of Laborers, San Francisco; Dan Del Carlo, Building and Construction Trades Council, San Francisco; Charles Hardy, Theatrical Janitors No. 9, San Francisco; Peter Andrade, Fruit and Produce Drivers No. 890, Salinas; Mark Whiting, Milk Drivers No. 93, Los Angeles; A. B. Crossler, California State Council of Retail Clerks No. 2, San Francisco; C. W. Chapman, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42, Los Angeles; Dan MacDonald, California Pipe Trades Council, San Francisco.

For Vice-President, District No. 1

Max J. Osslo, Butchers No. 229, San Diego, was nominated by John W. Brown, Waiters and Bartenders No. 500, San Diego. The nomination was seconded by John Murray, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles; John Quimby, Teamsters-Chauffeurs No. 542, San Diego.

For Vice-President, District No. 2

Jack T. Arnold, Culinary Alliance No. 681, Long Beach, was nominated by Carl Fletcher, Painters No. 256, Long Beach. The nomination was seconded by R. C. Conzelman, Building and Construction Trades Council, Santa Ana; J. W. Quiggle, Bartenders No. 686, Long Beach.

For Vice-President, District No. 3

Thomas L. Pitts, Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848, Los Angeles, was nominated by James H. Marshall, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland. The nomination was seconded by Capt. C. F. May, National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, San Francisco.

Elmer J. Doran, Building Trades Council,

Riverside and San Bernardino County, was nominated by Ray M. Wilson, Hod Carriers and Laborers No. 783, San Bernardino. The nomination was seconded by George Hassett, United Cement Workers No. 48, Riverside; S. V. Sadler, Studio Utility Employees No. 724, Hollywood.

Mae Stoneman, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles, was nominated by Harry Lundeborg, Sailors Union of the Pacific, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Thomas Ranford, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance and Bartenders No. 498, Santa Barbara; Susan Adams, Ladies Garment Workers No. 384, Los Angeles; Joseph J. Canale, Bartenders No. 52, Oakland.

John W. Filipoff, Freight Handlers, Clerks and Helpers No. 357, Los Angeles, was nominated by R. J. Seltzer, Chauffeur-Sales Drivers No. 572, Long Beach. The nomination was seconded by Al Brown, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302, Oakland; J. C. Fitzgerald, Stationary and Operating Engineers No. 63, Los Angeles.

C. T. Lehmann, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles, was nominated by Joe Cambiano, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo. The nomination was seconded by Earl Thomas, Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters; John Davis, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles.

Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood, was nominated by Aubrey Blair, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood. The nomination was seconded by Floyd Billingsley, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162, San Francisco; William O. Lee, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood.

Leonard Graham, Sheet Metal Workers No. 108, Los Angeles, was nominated by Ernest Peterson, Sheet Metal Workers No. 108, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Paul Everson, Sheet Metal Workers No. 221, Vallejo.

Dick Lacy, Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 694, Burbank, was nominated by Albert Mason, Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 814, Santa Monica. The nomination was seconded by Frankie Behan, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco; Catherine Bell, Teachers No. 430, Los Angeles; Harvey Lundschen, Miscellaneous Employees No. 440, Los Angeles; Angelo Trucco, Bartenders No. 47, Stockton.

James Meeks, Painters No. 116, Los Angeles, was nominated by W. C. Evetts, Central Labor Council, Pomona. The nomination was seconded by Hugh S. Rutledge, Painters No. 127, Oakland.

Edward L. Brown, Electrical Workers B-11, Los Angeles, was nominated by E. E.

Schell, Los Angeles Metal Trades Council. The nomination was seconded by J. E. McDonald, Electrical Workers No. B-11, Los Angeles; S. E. Rockwell, Electrical Workers No. B-595, Oakland.

Joseph A. Spitzer, Provision House Workers No. 274, Los Angeles, was nominated by R. S. Graham, Butchers No. 563, Huntington Park. The nomination was seconded by John J. Huhn, Painters No. 5, Hollywood; Michael Elkins, Office Employees No. 36, San Francisco.

Reynolds Scott, Sheet Metal Workers No. 108, Los Angeles, was nominated by Carl DeMonbrun, Sheet Metal Workers No. 108, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Joseph A. Hartley, Sheet Metal Workers No. 108, Los Angeles.

For Vice-President, District No. 4

O. T. Satre, Central Labor Council, San Pedro, was nominated by James Waugh, Cannery Workers of the Pacific, Terminal Island. The nomination was seconded by Kitty Howard, Culinary Alliance No. 754, San Pedro; William J. Mulligan, Bartenders No. 591, San Pedro; J. H. Blackburn, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; Charles A. Evans, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles.

For Vice-President, District No. 5

Loleta Cheney, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara, was nominated by Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara. The nomination was seconded by Andrea V. Gomez, Cannery Workers of the Pacific, Terminal Island.

For Vice-President, District No. 6

Paul Reeves, Building and Construction Trades Council, Fresno, was nominated by Ralph McMullen, Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Charles Robinson, Building and Construction Trades Council, Fresno; Arthur Ferguson, Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 447, Sacramento.

For Vice-President, District No. 7

C. A. Green, Central Labor Council, Modesto, was nominated by W. J. Kiser, Central Labor Council, Modesto. The nomination was seconded by John P. Peregoy, Construction and General Laborers No. 304, Oakland; Paul Jones, Building and Construction Trades Council, Oakland; L. H. Cerveau, Plumbers and Pipe Fitters No. 38, San Francisco; W. E. Robbie, Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 825, Pittsburg; Russ Roberts, Painters No. 741, Martinez.

For Vice-President, District No. 8

Anthony Agrillo, Barbers No. 252, San Jose, was nominated by James McLoughlin,

Retail Clerks No. 428, San Jose. The nomination was seconded by W. W. Pierce, Barbers No. 134, Oakland.

For Vice-President, District No. 9

Harry Lundeborg, Sailors Union of the Pacific, San Francisco, was nominated by Haskell Tidwell, Retail Clerks No. 905, San Pedro. The nomination was seconded by William H. Knight, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles; Irving Wolin, Wholesale Liquor Drivers No. 109, San Francisco; Loleta Cheney, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara; Capt. Charles F. May, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, San Francisco; Al Maderas, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland; Thomas A. Rotell, Molders and Foundry Workers No. 164, San Francisco; Joe Roberts, Shipfitters and Helpers No. 9, San Francisco; E. E. Schell, Metal Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Arthur F. Dougherty, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco, was nominated by C. T. McDonough, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by William G. Walsh, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; Arthur R. Neergaard, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; Michael Katz, Seafarers International Union, San Francisco.

Victor S. Swanson, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco, was nominated by Charles Evans, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by M. A. Skates, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles; Eugene Guiney, Cemetery Employees No. 10634, San Francisco; J. D. Vanderlaan, Technical Engineers No. 89, San Francisco; C. C. Fitch, Operating Engineers No. 39, San Francisco.

George Kelly, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco, was nominated by E. Lotti, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Phil A. Murphy, Professional Embalmers No. 9049, San Francisco; J. J. Lynch, Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278, San Francisco.

Joseph P. Bailey, California Allied Printing Trades Council, San Francisco, was nominated by Daniel Del Carlo, Building and Construction Trades Council, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by R. T. McAllister, Printing Pressmen No. 315, San Mateo; William Swenson, Typographical Union No. 46, Sacramento; Edwin M. Balsz, Newspaper Pressmen No. 18, Los Angeles; Fred Dettmering, Bookbinders and Binderywomen No. 31-125, San Francisco.

For Vice-President, District No. 10

Robert S. Ash, Secretary, Alameda County Central Labor Council, was nominated by Joseph W. Chaudet, Alameda

County Central Labor Council. The nomination was seconded by Jack Reynolds, Building and Construction Trades Council, Oakland; Harry Akers, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302, Oakland; Paul Jones, Building and Construction Trades Council, Oakland; M. A. Hildebrant, Department and Specialty Store Employees No. 1265, Oakland; Luther Morris, Plumbing and Pipefitters No. 38, San Francisco; Larry Vail, Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100, San Francisco; J. D. Vanderlaan, Tech. Eng. Architects & Draftsmen No. 89, San Francisco; John Quinn, Bartenders No. 52, Oakland.

Charles A. Roe, Carpenters Local No. 1622, Hayward, was nominated by Cecil O. Johnson, Central Labor Council, San Pedro. The nomination was seconded by George Weise, Carpenters No. 2046, Martinez; O. T. Satre, Painters District Council No. 36, Los Angeles; James Marshall, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.

Edwin A. Clancy, Newspaper & Periodical Drivers No. 96, Oakland, was nominated by Edwin C. Perrin, of the same organization. The nomination was seconded by Irving Wolin, Wholesale Liquor Drivers No. 109, San Francisco; Lester Benham, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432, Oakland.

A. F. Bartholomew, Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers No. 886, Oakland, was nominated by Sam Sadler, Studio Utility Employees No. 724, Hollywood. The nomination was seconded by Charles Robinson, Building Trades Council, Fresno; J. J. Canale, Bartenders No. 52, Oakland; Harry Miller, Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers No. 886, Oakland; E. E. Schell, Los Angeles Metal Trades Council; Albert Seidel, Construction and General Laborers No. 185, Sacramento.

For Vice-President, District No. 11

Howard Reed, Building and Construction Trades Council, Martinez, was nominated by Russ Roberts, Painters No. 741, Martinez. The nomination was seconded by H. O. Foss, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco. There were no further nominations.

For Vice-President, District No. 12

Lowell Nelson, Central Labor Council, Vallejo, was nominated by Stanley Sapp, Retail Clerks No. 373, Vallejo. The nomination was seconded by J. C. Johnson, Central Labor Council, Santa Rosa; George Solomon, Carpenters No. 2114, Napa; J. O. Dahl, Lathers No. 268, San Rafael; H. O. Foss, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco.

Frank C. Chesebro, Teamsters-Chauffeurs No. 490, Vallejo, was nominated by Ray Colliver, Office Employees No. 29, Oakland. The nomination was seconded by Joe Ellis, Teamsters-Chauffeurs No. 490, Vallejo; Ed. Clancy, Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 96, Oakland; C. F. May, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, San Francisco.

For Vice-President, District No. 13

Harry Finks, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento, was nominated by Michael Kunz, Building and Construction Trades Council, Sacramento. The nomination was seconded by Mike Elorduy, Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento; Luther Morris, Plumbers and Pipefitters No. 38, San Francisco.

For Vice-President, District No. 14

Alvin J. Gruhn, Central Labor Council, Eureka, was nominated by Henry Tomwall, Electrical Workers No. B-482, Eureka. The nomination was seconded by Richard Allander, Construction and General Laborers No. 261, San Francisco; R. J. Beattie, Redwood District Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers, Eureka; M. A. Skates, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles.

For Vice-President, District No. 15

George Becker, Northern California District Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers, Susanville, was nominated by Earl Miller, California State Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by W. C. Corbett, Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2836, Westwood.

Adjournment

At the close of nominations for Vice-President of District No. 15, the convention stood adjourned at 6:45 p.m. until 9:30 a.m., Thursday, August 7, 1947.

FOURTH DAY

Thursday, June 20, 1947

MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Real at 9:40 a.m. The President introduced Reverend Thomas H. Markham, Catholic Welfare Bureau, Sacramento, for the invocation.

Invocation

"In the name of the Father, now the Son, now the Holy Ghost, amen.

"Direct, we beseech Thee, O Lord, our actions by Thy inspiration and carry them on by Thy gracious assistance, that every prayer and work of ours may begin from Thee and by Thee be happily ended. Through Christ our Lord.

"May the blessings of God Almighty, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, descend upon you and remain with you forever. Amen."

President Real introduced the first speaker of the morning, Albert G. Motsch, Assistant Veterans Employment Representative, Veterans Employment Service, United States Department of Labor.

Albert G. Motsch

"Mr. Chairman and delegates to this convention. I bring you the greetings of the Veterans Employment Service Division, United States Employment Service, United States Department of Labor, and their wish that you enjoy a harmonious and successful convention.

"We also wish to take this opportunity to express to you individually, to your officers, and to all sections of the American Federation of Labor, our very sincere appreciation for your aid and co-operation in furthering the success of our Veterans Employment Program, and particularly in connection with the training and placing in gainful employment, of our handicapped veterans.

"We call your attention to your own Collective Bargaining Series Pamphlet No. 2, which expresses so clearly your splendid attitude in this matter.

"Thank you for this opportunity, and again wishing you a successful meeting."

Second speaker of the session, George C. Hewitt, Manager, Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance, was introduced for an address to the convention.

George C. Hewitt

"Delegates, I am glad to have this opportunity to extend to you the respects of the

Regional Director of the Social Security Administration, Mr. Oscar M. Powell, and also those of Mr. Ernest W. Tollman, Regional Representative of the Old Age and Survivors Insurance, and to thank each local in the state for the support that you have given to all phases of the Social Security Act.

"Time will not permit me this morning to recount in detail the ever-increasing importance of the various titles of the Social Security Act and what has been accomplished relative to social insurance, public assistance for health and welfare service. All of these are under the guidance of the Social Security Administration.

"Therefore, I should like to deal this morning with only the one that is under the Federal Administration, or is federally administered: the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance, not so much to bring out what has been done, but to look ahead for the essential things that should be done in this great program.

"The Old Age and Survivors Insurance program, or the old age benefits, I should say, began on January 1, 1937, and it provided, as you all know, for monthly benefits for the aged and the retired wage earners with a lump sum payment made to the dependents of the deceased wage earners. The ready acceptance of this plan by the public at large prompted a further improvement in the program in 1939, at which time it became known under its present title, Old Age and Survivors Insurance; and, as the title implies, it added to the original retirement feature the principles of survivors, insurance to widows, children and dependent parents. Now, except for a few minor technical amendments, we have had no change in this Act since 1939.

"From 1937 to the present time, or approximately ten and a half years, we have issued 82 million Social Security Act cards, and they are now paying monthly benefits to more than two million retired wage earners, their aged wives, widows and dependent children. This represents a considerable progress in a comparatively short insurance period, but those of us who are closely associated with the program are keenly conscious of the shortcomings and inequities that the program has shown insofar as its ability to meet the present-day needs of the retired wage earner and the

dependents of deceased wage earners is concerned.

"Our actuaries tell us that today there are between nine and ten million people in the United States 65 years or over. This, by the way, is twice the number of the people who were in the United States in George Washington's time. It is predicted that by 1980 there will be 18 million persons in the country over 65, or one out of eight will be of retirement age. It is also estimated that only one-third of those 65 or over today are still employed and that two out of five are dependent on private or public assistance, and only one out of ten of those has enough income to live on from private investments.

"Having this information and a great deal more data that speaks for the necessity of improving the program gives us justifiable reasons to ask why the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program has not kept step with the ever-changing conditions. When the original Act came into being, it was expected as time went on that it would gradually absorb major portions of the dependent aged and that the old age assistance program would be only a temporary expedient to fill in until such time as the insurance principle of the old age benefits program reached its effectiveness.

"Now, I don't have to tell you that it didn't work out that way, particularly so in the State of California. Today we have 167,000 persons in the state drawing state old age pensions and carrying a monthly grant to each person of \$62.04.

"On the other hand, there are 92,000 persons in the state receiving Old Age and Survivors Insurance payments for which they bought and paid. Their average monthly payments only amount to half what is given to the people under Old Age Assistance.

"There are a number of reasons for this difference between what is being given by the Old Age Assistance and what is being paid, because you buy and pay for it under Old Age and Survivors Insurance, and they are as follows:

"The Old Age and Survivors benefit formula has been revised since it was originally set on the statute books in 1939, and it cannot and it does not meet the rapidly rising cost of living.

"Another thing is that the limited coverage of the federal plan applies to only about three fifths of the workers in the United States.

"Another thing is that there is a work limitation on persons drawing Old Age and Survivors Insurance benefits whereby they

cannot earn more than \$14.99 and continue to draw their benefits.

"The Social Security Administration, aware of the shortcomings and inequities of the present Old Age and Survivors Insurance program, made recommendations which are referred to 80 or more bills that have been presented to Congress the last three and a half or four years. The recommendations are designed to bring the program up to date and enable it to shoulder its fair share of the old age program.

"The principal recommendations are:

"1. Universal coverage, or bringing under the Social Security Act, agriculture, domestic, public employment and self-employment.

"2. Adequate protection for veterans to cover their service while in the armed forces.

"3. Reduction of the qualified age of wives from 65 to 60 years of age.

"4. Increase the monthly benefits by changing the benefit formula in order to give them a fairer amount of income than they are having at the present time.

"5. Increase the maximum taxable wages from \$3,000 to \$3,600 which would give a larger benefit.

"6. Increasing the amount of benefits that may be earned in covered employment and still draw benefits. And

"7. Monthly benefits during an extended period of permanent disability at any age. That is, if a man is disabled he will be rated irrespective of his age. the same as if he were 65.

"It is our sincere hope that these recommendations may be put into effect in the near future as we believe that they will strengthen the program to a point that all contributors will have the protection to which they are entitled.

"The Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance has always received excellent cooperation from your organization, and as a means of working more closely with our Bureau many of your locals have established Social Security Committees for the purpose of keeping abreast of the matters relative to Social Security in order to serve their membership by informing them of their rights and privileges under the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program. These committees have been helpful in assisting us to serve the membership of your locals more effectively. Through the offices of your locals and the Social Security Committees, we have hoped to acquaint every member of your organization with at least the fundamentals or the things that they should do to assist them in protecting their rights.

"At this time I would like to digress just

a moment for the purpose of stressing the importance of your Social Security account number. Your union card is surely important since it is the key to your livelihood, and equally important is your Social Security card, as it represents the key to future benefits for you and your family. In the event it is lost or destroyed, go to any Social Security Administration immediately and procure a duplicate. You should always have the same number, since the number identifies your earnings, and your future benefits are based on your total earnings. Make it a point to explain to your family what the card represents, and above all, look upon this card just the same as you would any current insurance policy.

"Now, the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program, as perhaps most of you know, provides for monthly payments to the following persons:

"It covers fully insured wage earners age 65 or over, and wives of retired wage earners 65 or over; widows 65 or over of deceased wage earners and widows under 65 having minor children in their care, and dependent parents 65 or over where there is no wage earner or where there is no minor child or widow.

"Lump sum payments are made where there are no monthly payments made.

"The most important point with the several categories of insurance payments is that no payment is made automatically. A claim must be filed. This is where the union official and the Social Security Committee of the union can extend an important service to your membership by keeping our office informed of claims arising within the membership or directing the claimant to us.

"Prompt action in the case of any claim may prevent loss of benefits. Our Bureau realizes that organized labor was largely instrumental in bringing about the adoption of the Social Security Act, and we know that labor is equally interested in aiding in its improvements to a point where it may come closer to providing real security to the retired wage earner and to the families of deceased wage earners.

"We who work with the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program think it has proved to be a fairly good program. If it is good for three-fifths of the wage earners who are now covered by it, it should be equally good for the remaining two-fifths of wage earners who are excluded from its benefits.

"The official attitude of the American Federation of Labor towards Social Security is a matter of record dating back to 1935. You have supported the existing Social Security program and endorsed all of

the proposals that we have discussed here today, because you know that the Social Security program means an organized protection against the hazards of life to which every human being is exposed, and we feel that as time passes your organization will give every aid to bring about a more equitable program of Social Security.

"I want to thank you, for the Social Security Administration, for the action you have taken in these conferences, and we hope that in the next year we will be able to talk about some of the amendments that we have here discussed today.

"Thank you very much." (Applause).

Nomination of Convention City for 1948

President Real opened nominations for the 1948 Convention City, and recognized Delegate Carl Fletcher, Paniters No. 256, Long Beach, who presented an official invitation from that city inviting the Federation to convene there in 1948. The nomination was duly seconded, and there being no further nominations, the City of Long Beach was adopted as the unanimous choice of the convention.

Appointment of Election Committee

Secretary Haggerty then read the Election Committee appointments, as follows:

Aubrey Blair, Chairman, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood.

Lee Johnson, Meat Cutters No. 439, Pasadena.

L. C. Helm, Studio Utility Employees No. 724, Hollywood.

Edwin M. Greenwald, Central Labor Council, Pomona.

Evelyn Murphy, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles.

C. H. Jinkerson, Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco.

R. S. Graham, Butchers No. 563, Huntington Park.

Minette Fitzgerald, Office Employees No. 3, San Francisco.

George Hardy, Building Service Employees No. 99, Los Angeles.

Walter L. Francis, Electrical Workers No. 340, Sacramento.

R. C. Conzelman, Building & Construction Trades Council, Santa Ana.

W. J. Hull, Painters No. 256, Long Beach.

Assistants

William A. Ring, Film Exchange Employees No. B-61, Los Angeles.

James Blackburn, Painters No. 256, Long Beach.

Elizabeth Kelley, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco.

James H. Anderson, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles.

Grace Dudley, Office Employees No. 174 Hollywood.

Joe Roberts, Shipfitters & Helpers No. 9, San Francisco.

Elizabeth Thompson, Retail Clerks No. 1167, Riverside.

G. L. Nisbett, Motion Picture Studio Painters No. 644, Hollywood.

Walter R. Stansberry, Bookbinders & Bindery Women No. 63, Los Angeles.

Harry E. Reynolds, Central Labor Council, San Bernardino.

Anne Sweet, Office Employees No. 30, Los Angeles.

Amos Feely, Electrical Workers No. 1260, Honolulu.

Henry T. Burke, Boilermakers No. 148 Vallejo.

T. J. Cogley, Plumbers and Pipe Fitters No. 250, Southgate.

Jimmie Hicks, Office Employees No. 43 Sacramento.

James F. Alexander, Retail Clerks No. 588, Sacramento.

Gay Lillefloren, Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848, Los Angeles.

Jennie Matyas, Dressmakers No. 101 San Francisco.

John L. Donovan, Advertising & Public Relations Employees No. 518, Los Angeles.

Rose Sanders, Cannery Workers No. 750, Oakland.

Edna N. Waugh, Waitresses No. 512, San Pedro.

Alice D. Drehmel, Teachers No. 869, Fresno.

Nick G. Cordil, Jr., Lumber and Sawmill Workers, No. 2288, Los Angeles.

Irving S. Wolin, Wholesale Liquor Drivers No. 109, San Francisco.

President Real presented George Sehlmeier, Master, California State Grange, as a speaker before the convention.

George Sehlmeier

"Mr. President and members of the California State Federation of Labor.

"This is probably the first time in some years that you have listened to a representative of a farm organization in one of your annual conventions. First of all, we want to express our thanks to the California State Federation of Labor for your continued support of one of the hardest battles in California: the development of the great Central Valleys Project in California. And also we want to urge upon all of you that you participate in and promote movements for water conservation.

"California's rapidly increasing population will bring with it industry, and indus-

try can thrive in this state only with abundant water and low-priced power.

"We are also deeply interested in your movement for consumers' co-operatives. But first of all I should like to say something about one bill in Congress on which I note you have a resolution: the Rockwell Bill.

"For some reason that has gained the support of some groups in the West which do not give any substantial reason for that support, but told me yesterday that if we needed any help for irrigation in California we could go to Congress and get it."

"I wouldn't have been more surprised if he had told me to go to the devil and get some help on Christianity, to now try to get subsidies for irrigation water in the West!

"The effect of the Rockwell Bill would merely be this:

"It provides that an interest rate of 2½ percent must be paid on all money invested in power projects in the West. It will take approximately six 27,000-horsepower pumps to move the water up the San Joaquin Valley. If we're compelled to turn the 2½-per cent investment on that project over to the government, or take it out of the project, rather, we could not deliver water out of the San Joaquin Valley at a price that the farmers could afford to pay. The present price of interest-free money and power in the picture is \$3.50 per acre-foot. If we take the power out, it will go over \$5.00 an acre-foot. If we had to pay interest on the money it would go to \$10.00 an acre-high foot; \$3.50 is all the farmers can afford to pay.

"We are also very grateful to your organization for the support in the development of this great project. The California State Federation of Labor has been very co-operative. We have in this state the Central Valley Project's conference made up of about 100 organizations in which you participate with one of your Vice-Presidents.

"I want to say this about the acres limitation. We hope you will continue your support to keep that in the Reclamation Law. We must not in this state allow large corporate holdings through their filings to gain control of our water. The Isabella Dam on the Kern River will compound 550,000 acre-feet. The Kern County Land Company and some of the large holdings have filed on all that water. There is only one thing that stands in their way, and that is the acreage limitation in the Reclamation Law. If they get that out, they can get all that water, and once they get it we can never get it back.

"We must not in this state sacrifice the right of young men and young women to

get married and establish a home on the land. And that's the thing in which the State Grange is most vitally interested.

"We do not have in our membership any corporate farm holdings, and so far as our organization is concerned we hope we may have your continued support to develop the resources not only of the Central Valley Project but all of California in the interest of all the people of this state, and not have them turned over to private interests for exploitation of the people. We think that is a very sound doctrine. You have supported it so far and I feel confident you will continue.

"Regarding your co-operative movement we think that that is probably one of the most important undertakings that has come out of organized labor in a long time. Our membership is made up of the home-owning type of farmer. We find all too frequently that they are confronted with a problem of distribution and marketing.

"It might interest you folks to know, and I think probably some of you are of the opinion that the farmers are making good money—and they did the last two or three years—that we found places in the West where celery, for instance, which does not need to be processed, was bought from the farmer at four cents a bunch, hauled a hundred miles and sold to the consuming public for 38 cents a bunch.

"I want to assure the California State Federation of Labor that the State Grange, through our co-operative, the Grange Business Administration, is more than pleased to work with you to bring about better distribution, better prices and better marketing conditions and better buying facilities for the consuming public.

"I think, too, it might be of interest for you to know that the Grange throughout its history has never supported the idea of economic scarcity to raise farm prices. We have long ago come to the realization that the income of American agriculture and the payroll of industrial labor are never far apart. Some farm organizations seem to be of the opinion the best thing to do is to push wages down to a low level. We feel that would bring quick disaster to the sale price of farm products.

"If you wish to know more about our stand and our relations, you might ask your Secretary, Mr. Haggerty. I shall not take time for that now.

"But I want to leave this thought with you above others: the United States right now is moving on something of an uncharted sea and the responsibility of how this problem is to be settled does not rest with legislators here in Sacramento or with

Congressmen and United States Senators in Washington; it rests with the people of this state and this nation.

"I think all of you are aware that you can't reform a senator and an assemblyman after he is in office. And we are of this opinion; that every person who is elected to public office, whether he be a congressman or United States senator, should be compelled to submit to the people what his platform is and then be compelled to keep with that platform after he is in office. (Loud applause).

"We have seen some rather flagrant violations just in this Congress and some more in Sacramento. We urge you to continue in your ideals of democracy. But when I saw a bill at this last legislature going to such extremes, aimed principally at groups such as you, that you couldn't even stop and talk to somebody on the street without having somebody move you on, and then another provision that everybody should be examined as to their patriotism who held public office, I thought of one man around the legislature who suggested that we start in the legislature first and examine some of them as to their standings on the principles of democracy here and abroad!

"I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to come and speak to you this morning. We urge you to support us in Central Valley, to oppose the Rockwell Bill, to engage in water conservation and develop water and power at low rates to bring industry to the West, because that helps both you and us, and to move your co-operative plans forward. And we will co-operate with you.

"We thank you for the opportunity to appear this morning." (Loud applause).

Final Report Committee on Credentials

Chairman James Blackburn of the Committee on Credentials, gave the final report of the committee, as follows:

"This being the final report of the Credentials Committee I, as Chairman of this committee, wish to thank the delegates for their indulgence with the committee under all circumstances.

"Personally, I also, before this convention, wish to thank very much the very good work and efficiency of this committee.

"James Blackburn, Chairman

"Elizabeth Kelley

"Kitty Howard

"Ralph Conzelman

"Victor S. Swanson

"James T. Harvey

"Ray A. Flint

"James Higgins

"Helen L. Mallory
 "W. L. Leiby
 "Robert L. Ennis
 "Orlen K. Howard
 "W. J. Hull
 "C. J. Hyans
 "Harry Cleeton
 "Committee on Credentials."

The committee's final report was unanimously accepted, and the committee was discharged with thanks.

Withdrawal of Candidates

Delegates James Meeks, Painters No. 116, Los Angeles, and John W. Filipoff, Freight Handlers, Clerks and Helpers No. 357, Los Angeles, withdrew their names as candidates for Vice-President from District No. 3. Subsequently, Delegate A. F. Bartholomew, Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers No. 886, Oakland, withdrew his candidacy as Vice-President from District No. 10.

Report of Committee on Legislation

Chairman Bassett of the Committee on Legislation reported on the following resolutions:

"The Committee on Legislation had very few resolutions this year. Most resolutions having to do with the introduction of legislation were weighed by the committee as to their urgency. I think most of the delegates understand that at the next session of the legislature there will be only budgetary matters unless it is a matter of urgency. On all matters that the committee did not consider of sufficient urgency, they have referred them to the following legislative session of the California state legislature."

Resolution No. 1—"Unemployment Insurance to Cover Employees of Housing Authorities."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the convention concur in this resolution but believes that the benefits of the program should be extended to all individuals who are performing services for compensation in the state, in accordance with the policy enunciated at the last convention of the Federation in San Francisco."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 20—"Forty-Eight Hour Week for Fire Fighters."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 31—"Improving Status of Teachers."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the intent expressed in this resolution is desirable but believes that the matter should be referred to the Executive Committee of the California State Federation of Labor for the purpose of conducting an adequate study and survey to determine what type of legislation will most effectively accomplish the purpose of this resolution."

Resolution No. 66—"Pensions for Public Utility Employees."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in the resolution, with the Resolve to be amended by deleting therefrom the words 'without payroll deductions,' at the end of such Resolve.

"Your committee believes that such amendment is desirable because of the fact that existing plans have embraced within them those entirely paid by employers and those partly paid by the employers, and it does not appear feasible at the present time to confine the contemplated system to those which are paid exclusively by the employer."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 67—"Funeral Expenses in Disability Cases."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the purposes contained in this resolution, namely the extension of the protection of the compensation to include death benefits, is desirable; but because no regular session of the legislature will be held until 1949, recommends that the matter be referred to the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor for the purpose of full and complete study and the preparation and introduction of legislation at the 1949 session of the legislature to accomplish such purposes, if such are found to be feasible."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 77—"Grading State Employees."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the purposes sought in this resolution are desirable. It appears, however, from the evidence presented to the committee that the purposes sought therein can best be attained within the existing law by appropriate request to the Personnel Board.

"Accordingly, your committee believes that there is no necessity for the introduction of additional legislation, but recommends that the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor expend every effort to insure the accomplish-

ment of the purposes enunciated in the resolution by petition to the California State Personnel Board."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 91—"Compensation from Date of Injury," and **Resolution No. 192**—"Eliminate 7-Day Waiting Period Under Workmen's Compensation Act."

The committee's report:

"Your committee recommends that **Resolution No. 192** be filed, and makes the following recommendation on **Resolution No. 91**:

"Your committee believes that the intent contained in this resolution is proper and desirable, but that the subject matter is something which should be delayed until the next regular session of the Legislature in 1949.

"The California State Federation of Labor for several years past has consistently sponsored and introduced such legislation, and it is recommended that the Executive Council be instructed to introduce such legislation at the next regular session of the Legislature in 1949.

"We therefore recommend that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 96—"Helping to Check Juvenile Delinquency."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the intent and purpose of this resolution is proper and desirable, but further believes that the population limitation of 100,000 should be reduced to 25,000, and further believes that the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor should consider the advisability of introducing such legislation at the next regular session of the legislature in 1949. However, in view of the fact that the next session of the legislature is merely a budget session, it is recommended that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 108—"Remove Screen Extras from Disqualification Under Unemployment Insurance Act."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be adopted with the following amendments, namely, deletion therefrom of the second Resolve. This amendment is in accordance with a suggestion of the proponents of the resolution, and results from the fact that no regular session of the legislature will be held in 1949. In other words, the committee has removed the part

calling for introduction of legislation at the 1948 session."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 118 — "Abolish Merit Rating."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the intent and purpose of this resolution is consistent with the uniform policy of the Federation for many years past, but since the regular session of the legislature will not be held until 1949, we recommend that this matter be referred to the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor for its consideration and action at the proper time."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 143—"Requesting Legislation to Ensure Honesty in Politics."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the intent contained in this resolution is proper and desirable, but that the subject matter is something which should be delayed until the next regular session of the legislature in 1949. In accordance with the consistent policy of the Federation, we believe that at all times the Federation should stand firmly in support of any program which will insure purity of political officers and recommends that the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor consider the advisability of introducing such legislation as is set forth in the resolution during the 1949 session of the legislature.

"However, since the next session of the legislature will be concerned primarily with matters involving the budget, we recommend that this resolution be filed at this time."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 155—"Requesting Legislation to Establish Maximum School Day."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this matter be referred to the Executive Board for study to determine the desirability of introducing such proposed legislation at the next regular session of the legislature in 1949. In view of the fact that the only session which will transpire during the year 1948 is confined to matters involving the budget and matters of urgency, and since it has been reported to your committee that this is not a matter of urgency, it is believed that the resolution should at this time be filed but that in the interim a study should be made under the direction of the Executive Board to determine

the feasibility of legislation to be introduced during the next regular session of the legislature."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 189—"Repeal of State Sales Tax."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 190—"Increase in Compensation Insurance," and Resolution No. 171—"Increase Unemployment and Disability Insurance Payments."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends that **Resolution No. 171** be filed, and makes the following recommendation on **Resolution No. 190**: The committee recommends that this resolution be filed, because at the past session of the legislature the California State Federation of Labor succeeded in accomplishing the purposes outlined in the Resolve, namely, increasing the maximum amount payable to both unemployment insurance and disability insurance to \$25 per week for a maximum of 26 weeks.

"This committee further believes that the maximum can and should be increased to \$30 per week, but believes that this legislation should not be introduced until the next regular session of the legislature in 1949."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 194—"Right of Injured Workers to Choose Doctor."

The committee report:

"The committee believes that the intent and purpose of this resolution is sound and desirable, and is in accordance with the long established policy of the California State Federation of Labor, which has introduced such legislation at various past sessions of the California State Federation of Labor. However, it is our opinion that this subject matter should be delayed until the regular session of the legislature in 1949.

"Therefore, it is recommended that the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to introduce such legislation during the 1949 session of the legislature, and that this resolution be filed at this time."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 242—"Distribution of Basic Text Books in California Schools."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in this resolution, after it is amended by changing the words 'next

session' to 'next regular session' in the first paragraph of the Resolve. The committee believes that the intent and purpose of this resolution is sound and in accordance with the views expressed by the proponents. The matter should be delayed until the next regular session of the legislature in 1949."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 246—"Full Allowance of Wage Credits to Veterans Under Workmen's Compensation."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 247—"Payment of Loss of Wages for Out-of-Town Medical Examinations."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 248—"Establishment of Medical Panels in Remote Areas."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 279—"Demanding Strict Enforcement of Laws Concerning Sale and Processing of Meat."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman Bassett then announced:

"This completes the report of the Committee on Legislation.

"Wm. J. Bassett, Chairman

"Captain C. F. May

"Bee Tumber

"Jack Reynolds

"James Waugh

"Milton J. Terry

"George F. Brouner

"Robert S. Ash

"Howard Reed."

The report was unanimously adopted by the convention, and the committee was discharged with thanks.

Election of Officers

Chairman Blair of the Election Committee instructed the delegates on voting procedure. Roll call of cities had begun when an error in the official ballot was discovered. After discussion, Chairman Blair moved that the ballots be destroyed, and new ones printed. The motion was amended from the floor to print the ballots on colored paper. The motion was carried and new ballots were ordered. The election of officers was put over to the afternoon session.

Report of Committee on Resolutions
(Resumed)

Resolution No. 186—"Expressing Appreciation to President Truman and Senators and Congressmen Who Opposed Taft-Hartley Law."

The committee recommended concurrence.

After considerable debate, the motion to adopt the committee report was defeated by the convention.

Resolution No. 201—"Condemning People's World."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee report was adopted.

Resolution No. 13—"Support of Consumer Co-operative Movement."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 59—"Double Time for Overtime."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 95—"Ban Use of Certain Types of Heating Gas in Places of Business."

The committee recommended concurrence.

After a lengthy discussion, a motion to reconsider the resolution and refer it to the committee for action later in the convention was passed.

Resolution No. 79—"Disposal of Farm Labor Camps."

The committee report:

"The committee recognizes the desirability of maintaining housing quarters for many thousands of farm laborers and their families. However, we suggest that the word 'instruct' in the first Resolve be changed to 'petition,' and that the second Resolve be changed to read as follows:

"That where the purchase of these camps on the part of the workers is financially impossible, the Executive Board of the State Federation be authorized to encourage community participation in arranging for proper housing for the migrant farm worker and his family."

"The committee recommends concurrence in the resolution as amended."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 14—"Support of Anti-Poll Tax Legislation."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 99—"Extension of Kindergartens."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 68—"Support Public Power Development."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 38—"Office Employees' Organizing Campaign."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 70—"Support of Union-Made Goods."

The committee's report:

"Your committee recommends that the convention concur in this resolution with the second Resolve amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That any campaign launched by a Union Label Section as to where and how the purchase of union-made goods and label may be advanced, and as to how facsimiles of all union labels may be published, and as to how firms selling union-made goods may best be advertised, be fully and completely supported by the California State Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 104—"Rent Control."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 55—"Union Athletic Program."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 58—"6-Hour Day and 30-Hour Week."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 73—"6-Hour Day, 5-Day Week."

The committee's report:

"Resolution No. 73 has for its purpose the shortening of the work day and the work week to avoid unemployment, and since this subject matter is already covered in Resolutions Nos. 58 and 59 promoting a six-hour day and a 30-hour week, double time for overtime, we recommend that Resolution No. 73 be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 35—"Labor Radio Station."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends that the convention do not concur in this resolution because it appears that the principle enunciated in the second Whereas, establishing that our government is the best and great-

est on the earth, is inconsistent with the first Resolve, which requires that a radio station be established under the flag of another nation, which nation may be hostile to the principles upon which our nation is founded.

"Your committee is further of the opinion that the proposal contained in this resolution is impractical and not feasible because of the difficulty that necessarily will flow from the attempted operation of such establishment at a distance so remote from the mainland of the United States."

The committee report was adopted.

Resolution No. 23—"United Campaign to Repeal the Taft-Hartley Act."

The committee's report:

"In consideration of **Resolution No. 23**, your committee finds three such matters are being taken care of separately by other resolutions: (1) It proposes the consolidation of the AFL, CIO and the Railroad Brotherhoods; (2) It proposes the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Bill; (3) It proposes that we condemn various political leaders.

"On the first matter, your committee points out that the AFL has attempted to get unity between the three large labor organizations just recently, and has been unable to do so. While it is the purpose of the AFL to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, it must be done under a program of the AFL and not in conjunction with dual organizations.

"On the second point, the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act is taken care of in **Resolution No. 61**, which has been favorably recommended by your committee.

"On the third subject matter, this has also been taken care of in the report of the Executive Board of the State Federation, wherein their established policy is to condemn politicians and others and attempt to replace them at the coming election.

"Your committee therefore recommends that **Resolution No. 23** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 22—"Endorse Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill."

"Your committee, in considering **Resolution No. 22**, is generally in accord with the purpose of the resolution. However, it should be pointed out that the first Resolve supports the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill, which is the purpose of **Resolution No. 9** and which has been recommended favorably for adoption by your committee. And the second Resolve provides that the government shall start an immediate low-cost housing program, which is also a part of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill. In addition to that, your committee has recommended favorably on **Resolution No. 82**,

which will set up a State Housing Authority for this purpose, and since your committee is not in a position to judge whether the provision in the last Resolve is sound financially for 100% financing of veterans' homes, your committee therefore recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee report was adopted.

Resolution No. 11—"Minimum Wage for Farm Workers."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the intent of this resolution is concerned primarily with the establishment of a minimum wage scale for farm workers which will form a base upon which prosperity can be ensured not only to the farm workers themselves and to the farmers, but also the public in general, and therefore we suggest that in accordance with the purpose for which this committee believes this resolution was introduced, the following language be inserted:

"Whereas, Many local unions have a difficult task in organizing the workers in rural districts and in securing adequate wages for those workers when they have become organized; and

"Whereas, This condition becomes more difficult because of the almost universal low wage rate for farm workers; and

"Whereas, Organized labor has been lax in its effort to get farm labor included under minimum wage standards which would set a floor under farm wages, a condition which would help both the farm worker and the non-farm worker; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as instructing the Executive Board to work for the establishment of an adequate minimum wage for farm workers; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to our United States Senators and Congressmen from California, requesting their support of such a program."

"The committee recommends concurrence as rewritten."

The committee report was adopted.

Resolution No. 18—"Establishment of Public Works Programs."

The committee's report:

"Your committee, in considering **Resolution No. 18**, finds that the second Whereas in this resolution is one of those same dangerous statements pointed out in other resolutions, where it seems to be the desire of certain persons to create a psychology definitely pointing towards expectation of an economic crash. Your committee does not believe that this is either true or good psychology or policy for the leaders of labor, and recommends that the first

Whereas be deleted and the following inserted:

"Whereas, There is growing unemployment throughout the country indicated by statistics of the Unemployment Commission, which is due to a transition from war to peace; and"

"The committee further recommends that the second Whereas be approved as written, and that the third Whereas be deleted and rewritten as follows:

"Whereas, A large public works program will be instituted by the national and state governments to prevent unemployment; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the immediate establishment of public works programs."

"As rewritten, the committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 78—"Organization of Agricultural Labor."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in the resolution, with the last Resolve amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the feasibility of continuing and extending financial and moral aid to the program of the National Farm

Labor Union, AFL, be referred to the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor."

"Since the substance of the Resolve concerns the expenditure of funds, your committee believes that the discretion as to when, how and how much money be allocated be left to the Executive Council."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Greetings

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegram:

"The Retail Clerks International Association wishes to take this opportunity to congratulate you and the officers of the California State Federation of Labor on the fine job you have performed during the past year. Your service to our local unions chartered in the State of California has been invaluable. We were happy, therefore, to urge all of our locals to affiliate with and participate fully in the affairs of your Federation. We again wish you every possible success in your deliberations. Fraternally yours, James A. Suffridge, Secretary-Treasurer, Retail Clerks International Association."

Adjournment

The convention thereupon recessed at 12:15 to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

President Real called the convention to order at 2:05 p.m.

Report of Committee on Resolutions (resumed)

Resolution No. 132—"Initiative Proposition to Establish State Housing Authority," and **Resolution No. 76**—"Housing Program Initiative."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that **Resolution No. 132** be concurred in, with the following amendments:

"That the first and second Resolves be stricken, and that the following Resolve be inserted in lieu thereof:

"Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor to request the Governor to call a special session of the California legislature for the purpose of enacting legislation establishing a State Housing Authority together with necessary funds for a statewide housing program, which program is to be car-

ried on and administered by the Local Housing Authority."

"Your committee believes that it should rest in the discretion of the Executive Council as to what additional initiative or referendum proceedings should be carried on concurrent with the reapportionment of the Senate, which you have already passed.

"Your committee further believes that **Resolution No. 76** should be filed, because it embraces subject matter similar to that contained in **Resolution No. 132.**"

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 184—"Requesting Special Session of Legislature on Housing"; **Resolution No. 244**—"Call Emergency Legislative Session for Rent Control"; **Resolution No. 256**—"Special Legislative Session for Rent Control."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the calling of a special session of the legislature to consider housing and rent control is desir-

able and recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 184.**

"Your committee believes that the similar subject matter is contained in **Resolutions No. 244, 256,** and recommends that **Resolutions No. 244 and 256** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 3—"Adequate Rural Housing in California."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the intent of this resolution is good, but that it proposes the purposes set forth in **Resolution No. 45** for the construction of low-cost and low-rent housing, whether it be rural or not; that it also proposes the enactment of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill as contained in **Resolution No. 9,** and the retention and remodelization of rural farm camps and workers' dwellings which is contained in **Resolution No. 79,** and since resolutions have been submitted on all of these subject matters, we recommend that **Resolution No. 3** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 10—"Labor Unity"; Resolution No. 24—"Organic Unity with CIO"; Resolution No. 30—"Organic Unity with CIO"; Resolution No. 37—"Labor Unity"; Resolution No. 42—"Organic Unity"; Resolution No. 211—"Urging Labor Unity"; Resolution No. 230—"Labor Unity"; Resolution No. 268—"Organic Unity."

The committee report:

"Your committee has under consideration **Resolution No. 10,** together with **Resolutions No. 24, 30, 37, 42, 211, 230, 268,** which, in the opinion of your committee, **are all** concerned with substantially the same subject matter: namely, labor unity.

"It is the opinion of your committee that the convention do not concur in these resolutions because, as pointed out by the General Secretary-Treasurer Meany of the American Federation of Labor, the AFL has offered to unite with the CIO and has specified the conditions under which such unity could occur. But in spite of the overtures, the CIO has rejected the conditions specified. Accordingly, as far as unity or a national basis is concerned, such as the present time is not possible.

"As far as statewide unity is concerned, not only would it be impossible in view of the facts just mentioned, but in addition, the leaders of the CIO in the State of California have demonstrated that they are imbued primarily with the principles of Communism and are guided exclusively by the party line and are devoid of fundamental basic union principles; and, in fact,

because of their continued course of conduct, have been in serious detriment to the cause of labor in this state.

"It accordingly appears obvious that unity on a state basis is inherently impossible. Therefore your committee recommends non-concurrence in this and the other mentioned resolutions."

There was debate at length on this resolution. At one point a motion to close debate was lost. Finally the motion to adopt the committee report was put to a vote and passed by the convention.

Election of Officers

Secretary Haggerty repeated the instructions given in the morning session on voting procedure. The roll of cities was called. Delegates left the floor to vote, and the final call was repeated several times by the election committee. After several calls, the election committee officially declared the voting closed.

Report of

Committee on Union Label Investigation

The President recognized Chairman James Symes of the Union Labels Committee, who gave the following report:

"After a thorough investigation and examination of the delegates' credentials, we find that the delegates have cooperated wonderfully. We know that they have done their utmost to secure all Union Label wearing apparel that was possible to be had under the present conditions, where Union Labelled merchandise is so hard to find, and this Committee extends its appreciation to the delegates for their wonderful cooperation.

"One of the problems which confronts us on unlabelled merchandise at the present time and which does hinder the Union Label Sections in their educational program on Union Labels is where manufacturers who are operating under 100 per cent union conditions refuse to put the Union Label on their merchandise. We feel that the responsibility for this practice rests upon the shoulders of the International organizations who have working agreements with said manufacturers, as they should insist upon the Union Label being placed upon all goods manufactured under union conditions. Without the Union Label, how are our people going to distinguish whether the merchandise they purchase is made under union conditions? How are we going to protect our people who are told by the merchant that goods are 100 per cent union-made, but the manufacturer refuses to put the Union Label upon them?

"We recommend to the California State Federation of Labor that they assist Union

Label Sections throughout the State in an educational program to educate our people of the value of the Union Label.

"We also recommend that a list be made of merchants who carry merchandise bearing the Union Label, this list to be sent to all organizations who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor so they may be able to instruct their membership as to where Union Labelled merchandise can be purchased.

"Fraternally submitted,

"James Symes, Chairman

"Thomas A. Rotell

"Delia Gordon

"Charles Shields

"John W. Brown

"Susan Adams

"Rose Sanders

"Al Maderas

"Frank E. Dix

"Dan Braimes."

The report of the Committee on the Investigation of Union Labels was adopted by the convention and the committee was discharged with thanks.

Adjournment

There being no further business, the convention stood adjourned at 4:10 p.m. until 9:30 a.m. August 8, 1947.

FIFTH DAY

Friday, August 8, 1947

MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Real at 9:45 a.m.

The Chair recognized the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, who reported as follows for the committee:

Report of Committee on Resolutions (resumed)

Resolution No. 95—"Ban Use of Certain Types of Heating Gas in Places of Business."

The committee report:

"Your committee has reconsidered the Resolve in **Resolution No. 95** in accordance with the instruction of the motion which referred the resolution back to the committee for further consideration. Your committee has met with a like committee from the United Association and the following amended Resolve is submitted for your consideration and approval:

"Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the State of California, Department of Industrial Safety, to enforce all of the state, city and county ordinances controlling the ventilation of all types of heating equipment used in any place or places of amusement, factories, shops, offices, places of business, whether they be public or private; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to the Department of Industrial Relations."

"As amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 63—"Permanente Health Plan Coverage," and **Resolution No. 114**—"Endorsement of Permanente Health Plan."

The committee report:

"Your committee, in considering **Resolution No. 63**, considered at the same time **Resolution No. 114**, because of the similarity of the two resolutions. Your committee believes that the primary concern of the Federation should be with legislation in the study of health and medical care. Your committee also recognizes that the various unions presenting these resolutions merely wanted to call the attention of the delegates to a private plan which is serving their members well.

"Your committee recommends, in view of that, that **Resolutions 63 and 114** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 130—"Abolish Poll Tax"; **Resolution No. 176**—"Support Passage of Anti-Poll Tax Law"; **Resolution No. 202**—"Abolish Poll Tax"; **Resolution No. 234**—"Support Anti-Poll Tax Law"; **Resolution No. 262**—"Abolition of Poll Tax."

The committee report:

"Your committee has several resolutions on the same subject. **Resolution No. 14**, "Support of Anti-Poll Tax Legislation," had already been approved by this convention before we were able to consolidate all of these resolutions on the same subject matter. Your committee therefore recommends that **Resolutions Nos. 130, 176, 202, 234, 262**, be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 142—"Changing Income Tax," and **Resolution No. 80**—"Increase Income Tax Exemptions."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the primary intent of this resolution is to guarantee to the low-income worker increased relief by larger exemptions in the federal tax law. Your committee believes that this objective is desirable, but we further believe that the fourth point in the Resolve setting one hundred per cent tax on all incomes in excess of \$75,000 gross is confiscatory in nature and contrary to the fundamental policy of the California State Federation of Labor, which is at all times in favor of the right of the individual to obtain the greatest success possible consistent with the fundamental rights.

"Your committee therefore recommends concurrence in the resolution, with deletion of point four. Since **Resolution No. 80** contains the same subject matter, we recommend that it be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 165—"Sponsorship of Federal Safety Program."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 235—"Opposing Use of Dining Cars as Dormitories."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the purpose and intent of **Resolution No. 235** is meritorious, but recommends that the Resolve be amended as follows:

"Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor use its best efforts to have adequate state legislation passed to prohibit the practices contained in the above Whereases; and be it further

"Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend that the American Federation of Labor introduce adequate legislation to correct this practice on a national basis."

"With the Resolve as amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 227—"Opposing Legislation Permitting Japanese to File Claims for Losses."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the intent and purpose of **Resolution No. 227** is to reimburse those Japanese who were arbitrarily deprived of property which was owned by them and who, because of the war, had to leave their homes and thereby suffer financial loss, or at least to permit them to file claims as suggested in the resolution.

"The committee believes that this is right and proper, and your committee therefore recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 105—"Payroll Savings Plan"; **Resolution No. 113**—"Endorsement of Payroll Savings Plan"; **Resolution No. 97**—"Support of U. S. Savings Bond Program."

The committee report:

"At the request of the proponents of this resolution, your committee recommends that the first Resolve be amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing United States Savings Bonds for the California Security Thrift Program, urging all members of the California State Federation of Labor to participate and urge employers to establish payroll savings plans where they do not now exist. The Executive Council is hereby empowered and instructed to prepare and distribute literature which is, in their judgment, necessary for the promotion of this statewide plan."

"Your committee recommends concurrence as amended, and since **Resolution Nos. 113 and 97** deal with the same subject, we recommend that they be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 126—" \$600 Pay Raises for

Postal Employees," and **Resolution No. 196**—" \$600 Pay Increase for Post Office Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence in **Resolution No. 126**, and that similar **Resolution No. 196** be filed.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 177—"Requesting Labor Extension Service Act."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that since this resolution involves a question of policy and continued efforts, it should be referred to the Executive Council for action, and we so recommend."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 179—"Initiative Proposition for Prepaid Health Insurance."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that although the intent and purpose of this resolution is desirable, nevertheless, as repeatedly stated with respect to similar resolutions, since the convention has approved the presentation of an initiative to reapportion the State Senate, your committee believes that the question of what additional initiatives and referendums, if any, should be prosecuted, should be left to the discretion of your Executive Council, particularly because of the financial expenditures and constant effort required to successfully carry out such a campaign. Therefore, we recommend that it be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 145—"Include Protective Clauses in Contracts."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that **Resolution No. 145** is already contained in the Executive Council's report on policy toward the Taft-Hartley Act, which was adopted. Therefore, it is recommended that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 251—"Urging That Convention Discussions Be Confined to Trade Union Issues."

The committee report:

"Your committee has attempted to determine the intent and purpose of the resolution, but because of the manner in which it is written it is impossible to do so. Furthermore, this resolution was introduced during the final minutes permitted by this convention, and there has not been adequate time available to your committee to give it full study and enable it to rewrite the resolution at the present time, particularly

since the resolution contains no clear-cut explanation of the objectives proposed.

"We therefore recommend that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 209—"Oppose Proposed Wool Bill."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the subject matter of this resolution requires consideration for a period of time in excess of that presently available to your committee. It therefore recommends that the matter be referred to the Executive Council for further study and action."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 215—"Minimum Wage Law for Corporations."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the subject matter of this resolution requires consideration for a period of time in excess of that presently available to your committee, and therefore recommends that the matter be referred to the Executive Council for further study and action."

After a lengthy discussion, during which the sponsor of the resolution agreed to appear before the Executive Council on behalf of the resolution, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 41—"Establishment of Department of Consumer's Cooperation," and Resolution No. 144—"Advocating Consumer's Cooperation."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends filing these resolutions, because the subject matter already contained in **Resolution No. 13** has been recommended for adoption by this committee."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 263—"Outlawing the K. K."

The committee recommended concurrence

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 191—"Full-Time Representative on San Diego Industrial Accident Commission Staff."

The committee's report:

"Your committee believes that the intent and purpose of this resolution is to insure the full enforcement of existing provisions of the safety laws and orders, and believes that this objective is sound.

"Your committee believes, however, that the insuring of such objective should be state-wide in scope, and therefore, although believing that a full-time representative should be in San Diego, it also believes

that an adequate staff should be available in every section of the state.

"Your committee therefore recommends that the resolution be amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That this convention urge that the Division of Industrial Relations assign an adequate staff to enforce provisions of the safety law and safety orders throughout the State of California."

"As amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 187—"Appreciation of Federation Assistance to Public Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 213—"National Holiday Honoring F.D.R."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 214—"Increase Salaries of State Legislators."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 27—"Daily Labor Newspaper."

The committee report:

"It is the opinion of the committee that while the establishment of a daily newspaper under the auspices of the State Federation of Labor would be a desirable thing under favorable conditions, we are convinced that the handicaps incident to the starting of a daily paper are of such magnitude that such a project is not feasible at this time, with the further possibility that, under the Taft-Hartley Law, the dues of union members could be limited to such an extent that no money would be available for such an undertaking. Therefore we recommend that this resolution be filed."

After discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 51—"Equal Rights for Women."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the convention concur in the above resolution with the following amendment:

"The first Resolve be changed to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposing any discrimination against women, either as to their right to jobs, their right to equal pay, or their right to promotion to higher classifications, subject to the existing protection

contained in the laws of this state with relation to their health and safety, on the basis of seniority and ability; and be it further . . .'

"As amended, the committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 115—"Fair Labor Standards Initiative Proposition."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the convention do not concur in this resolution and that it be filed.

"Your committee believes that, for the reason stated with relation to **Resolution No. 109**, it should rest in the discretion of the Executive Council as to what additional initiative or referendum proceedings should be carried on concurrent with the reappointment of the Senate.

"For that reason, the committee recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 103—"In Memoriam."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends this resolution be amended by adding between the second and third Whereas an additional Whereas to read as follows: 'Whereas, Charles J. Janigian, Counsel of the California State Federation of Labor, passed away on October 6, 1947, after having spent many years as an attorney with the California State Federation of Labor.'"

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 195—"Educational Program for the Public."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 193—"Public School Educational Campaign."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 139—"Urging Labor Representation on Board of Regents."

The committee recommended that the subject matter of this resolution be referred to the Executive Council, and that the resolution be filed.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Report of Election Committee

Chairman Aubrey Blair of the Election Committee submitted the following report on behalf of the committee:

"To the Forty-Fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

"In accordance with the provisions of the

Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor, as outlined in Article IV, Section 9, your Election Board Committee submits herewith the following report:

"(a) The ballots prepared for the election were carefully reviewed by the committee and found to comply in all respects with constitutional provisions.

"(b) A total of 935 ballots were issued to the regularly elected delegates of the convention, by roll call, of which 930 were cast and 72 voided, making a total of 858 ballots counted.

"(c) All of the ballots deposited were carefully examined and your committee has rejected ballots because of irregularities.

"(d) The ballots were tabulated, and we submit herewith the following results:

"For President:

Kenneth G. Bitter.....	101,380
John F. Shelley..... (Elected)	293,540

"For Vice-President, District No. 3:

Thomas L. Pitts..... (Elected)	280,366
Elmer J. Doran..... (Elected)	368,038
Mae Stoneman.....	125,928
C. T. Lehmann..... (Elected)	363,585
Pat Somerset..... (Elected)	320,072
Leonard Graham..... (Elected)	313,860
Dick Lacy..... (Elected)	248,613
Edward L. Brown.....	144,330
Joseph A. Spitzer.....	100,769
G. Reynolds Scott.....	15,520

"For Vice-President, District No. 9:

Harry Lundeberg..... (Elected)	274,242
Arthur F. Dougherty.... (Elected)	366,731
Victor S. Swanson..... (Elected)	346,272
George Kelly..... (Elected)	360,744
Joseph P. Bailey.....	134,610

"For Vice-President, District No. 10:

Robert S. Ash..... (Elected)	221,203
Charles A. Roe..... (Elected)	306,649
Edwin A. Clancy.....	162,201
A. F. Bartholomew.....	1,814

"For Vice-President, District No. 12:

Lowell Nelson..... (Elected)	214,132
Frank C. Chesebro.....	178,919

"Respectfully submitted:

"Aubrey Blair, Chairman

"Lee Johnson

"L. C. Helm

"Edwin M. Greenwald

"Evelyn Murphy

"C. H. Jinkerson

"R. S. Graham

"Minnette Fitzgerald

"George Hardy

"Walter L. Francis

"R. C. Conzelman

"W. J. Hull."

The report of the Election Committee was unanimously adopted and the committee was discharged with thanks.

Officers Elected Without Opposition

Secretary Haggerty then made the following announcement:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, the following vice-presidents were nominated without contest:

- District No. 1, Max Osslo.
- District No. 2, Jack Arnold.
- District No. 4, Bud Satre.
- District No. 5, Loleta Cheney.
- District No. 6, Paul Reeves.
- District No. 7, Al Green.
- District No. 8, Anthony Agrillo.
- District No. 11, Howard Reed.
- District No. 13, Harry Finks.
- District No. 14, Al Gruhn.
- District No. 15, George Becker.

"Pursuant to the election I hereby cast a white ballot declaring these officers duly elected by this convention and request that the delegates so declare them elected."

(Loud applause.)

President Real thereupon declared these officers duly elected, by unanimous demonstration of the convention, for the ensuing term.

Tokens of Appreciation for ExPresidents Real and Noriega

By motion from the floor, unanimously adopted by the delegates, the convention instructed the incoming Executive Council to provide appropriate gifts for retiring President Charles W. Real and ex-President Noriega in appreciation of their many years of service to the AFL in California.

Report of Committee on Resolutions (Resumed)

Resolution No. 226—"Privileges for Children of Religious Schools."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 274—"Condemning Certain Private Trade Schools Training Plasterers."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution Introduced by Unanimous Consent

Chairman Mashburn of the Committee on Resolutions requested and received unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution on behalf of the Resolutions Committee:

Procedure for Handling Convention Resolutions

"Whereas, Your Resolutions Committee, between the period of Monday morning and 5:00 p.m. Tuesday evening, received 279

resolutions which the committee had not seen prior thereto; and

"Whereas, There were numerous duplications, which were not known by the committee until all of the resolutions had been read; and

"Whereas, Because of this duplication, needless work was forced upon your committee;

"Your committee recommends that the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor be amended so as to provide that no resolution may be introduced less than five days prior to the convening of the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, except that those resolutions which are recommended in statewide conferences held not less than three days prior to the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor may be filed up to 12:00 noon of the first day of the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, and

"Whereas, Your committee further believes that the Constitution should be amended to provide that the President be empowered to appoint, within one week prior to the convening of the convention the members of the Resolutions Committee in order to accomplish the purposes of this recommendation; and

"Whereas, It is our opinion that the present system is such that it prevents proper consideration of the tremendous number of resolutions filed by the delegates to the convention, and that it results in needless work, not only as far as the delegates who constitute the Resolutions Committee are concerned, but also the staff of the California State Federation of Labor; therefore

"Your committee does report and recommend that the purposes above stated be accomplished by adding to Article 5, Section 8 of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor to read as follows:

"Section 8. The President shall one week before the date set for the meeting of the Federation appoint a Committee on Resolutions consisting of not less than five members and all resolutions shall be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer on or before the fifth day immediately preceding the convening of such convention for transmission to such committee: Provided, however, that all resolutions proposed by statewide conferences of organizations affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor held not less than three days prior to the convening of the convention may be filed up until 12:00 noon of the first day of said convention."

"Your committee further recommends that without reference of this matter to the Committee on Constitution or to any other

committee, and upon suspension of any and all provisions of the Constitution necessary to enable the convention to consider this recommendation at this time, that the convention do now adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution by adding to Article 5 the Section 8 above mentioned."

Chairman Mashburn then spoke as follows on this resolution:

"Now, Mr. Chairman and delegates, for the past two years I have served as Chairman of your Resolutions Committee. During that time we found a great deal of confusion at all times. We believe that the resolutions sent to this convention are the meat of the convention, because they establish policy for the coming year for your Executive Board and your officers. We believe that a thorough job should be done. Your committee admits that a thorough job is not being done, nor has it been done in the past conventions or in this one—necessitating many matters to be referred to the Executive Board which we feel should be considered by the delegates here. This is where policy should be determined.

"We do not have the technical staff nor the time, nor have we had sufficient time to hear any committees in order to get the purpose and intent of the resolutions. You will notice that many times our committee has stated to you in its report 'We believe this to be the intent and purpose of the resolution.' We don't 'know' whether it is or not.

"We have had one resolution referred back to us. I feel that there probably should have been more resolutions referred back to us, except that we did not have the time to take them.

"Now, if we had an opportunity to group the subject matters so that we wouldn't have to re-write those resolutions, we would be much better off. We worked from early morning until late at night up to Wednesday noon and we had 159 resolutions. We thought that we were pretty well along. When we got back the office had 39 more resolutions for us, which made it necessary to re-write 80, and our staff to work all night. And we didn't have them grouped properly even at that.

"We believe that this job should be done prior to the convention. We believe, further, that the convention should have more time to consider resolutions, since they are the meat of the convention. We have a lot of speeches and things that otherwise could probably be eliminated if the Resolutions Committee had a report to make.

"I think we have grown into the system of many, many speeches because the Resolutions Committee was not ready to report. As a matter of fact, I will admit to you

that we are not properly ready to report this morning. But had we had these resolutions five days prior, we could have done a job. We could have found out, prior to the convention, those resolutions whose intent and purpose we did not know, and called in the first day or two of the convention the sponsors of these resolutions to hear their side of the story and the opposing side of the story.

"There are many other things that I believe you will recognize can be done if the recommendation of your Resolutions Committee is passed."

After some discussion from the floor, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolution No. 151—"Commending Labor Education in Los Angeles."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 276—"Urging Expansion of Better Educational Facilities."

The committee recommended that, since the subject matter of this resolution was similar to that of **Resolution No. 139**, the resolution be filed.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 124—"Establishing Labor Scholarships."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the convention concur in this resolution, with an amendment to the first Resolve to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the establishment of endowment funds for the granting of scholarships in the amount of \$500 per scholarship per year, in appropriate universities in the State of California which have established classes in the field of labor relations, which classes are consistent with the principles of the American Federation of Labor."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 98—"Establishment of Labor Schools."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends that the convention concur in this resolution, if amended as follows:

"The fifth Whereas is deleted. The first Resolve is amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend that the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor consider the advisability of establishing labor schools in localities where existing facilities are lacking and where,

in the wisdom of the Executive Council, it appears that adequate funds exist properly to conduct such establishments to the advantage and instruction of existing trade union organizations in such localities.”

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 156—“Requesting Union Support of AFT.”

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 154—“Federation Research Department to Assist Teachers.”

The committee report:

“Your committee believes the intent of this resolution is to urge the California State Federation of Labor to make its Research Department available upon request to the California Federation of Teachers. Your committee believes that this at all times is desirable, but your committee also believes that this condition exists without the necessity of additional resolution. We therefore recommend that this resolution be filed.”

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 152—“Requesting Teachers' Organizing Funds.”

The committee report:

“Your committee believes that the purposes of this resolution, namely, the education of teachers in the principles and objectives of labor in order that they, in turn, may transmit these principles and objectives in their prescribed courses of instruction, are highly desirable, since they are in contact with the students during their formative years.

“We believe, however, that the problems presented with relation to the formulation and effectuation of this program will involve not only the expenditure of funds, but the establishment of a well-rounded program. For this reason, we recommend that the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor seek to attain the objectives set forth in the resolution but that the resolution be filed.”

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 175—“Support Improvements in Public Education.”

The committee report:

“Your committee recommends the concurrence in this resolution with the following amendment to the Resolve:

“Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor support an adequate budget for public education, raises in teachers' salaries, reduction in the size of classes, con-

demning and opposing attacks on school curriculum, text books and on educators, which attacks are contrary to the fundamental policy of the California State Federation of Labor.”

After a great deal of discussion from the floor, the committee's recommendation was refused adoption, and the convention adopted the resolution in its original form.

Resolution No. 16—“Support State F.E.P.A.”; **Resolution No. 85**—“End Racial Discrimination”; **Resolution No. 138**—“End Racial Discrimination”; **Resolution No. 160**—“Protesting Discrimination by Employers”; **Resolution No. 163**—“Opposing Racial Discrimination”; **Resolution No. 178**—“Urging Unions to Accept All Workers Into Membership”; **Resolution No. 200**—“Opposing Discrimination vs. Minorities in Union Membership”; **Resolution No. 223**—“Reaffirming AFL Policy of Non-Discrimination”; **Resolution No. 233**—“Condemning Discrimination in Public Places”; **Resolution No. 259**—“Supporting a Permanent F.E.P.C.”; **Resolution No. 260**—“Establishment of Committee to Combat Intolerance”; **Resolution No. 261**—“Opposing Racial Discrimination in Trade Unions”; **Resolution No. 271**—“Supporting Legislation vs. Employment Discrimination”; **Resolution No. 273**—“Demanding Federal Legislation vs. Employment Discrimination.”

The committee report:

“In this report of the committee we are going to try to dispose of the subject matter of the many, many resolutions we have on it.

“Your committee believes that **Resolution No. 16** is in conformity with the American Federation of Labor and the State Federation of Labor policy with respect to discrimination because of race, creed or color. Your committee further points out that the Resolves provide that this shall be enacted into legislative form on both a national and state basis, and your committee heartily approves; provided, however, that this resolution is in conformity with the thinking of our legislative representatives, and that the dangers to organized labor, such as have been proposed both nationally and statewide in the past in certain types of legislation, are omitted.

“With this reservation and instruction to your legislative representatives, your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 16**, and that we file **Resolutions Nos. 85, 138, 160, 163, 178, 200, 223, 233, 259, 260, 261, 271, 273.**”

Following a lengthy discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Adjournment

The convention thereupon adjourned at 12:20 p.m., to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

PROCEEDINGS OF AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Real at 2:10 p.m.

Report of Committee on Grievances

The report of the Committee on Grievances was presented by Acting Chairman Harry Finks, as follows:

"There has been no grievance submitted to the committee, so the committee now stands completed in its work.

"Albert L. King, Chairman
"Freda Roberts
"Jack Kapke
"Marie O'Keefe
"Harry Finks
"Joseph DeSilva
"Silvio Giannini."

The committee's report was adopted and the committee was discharged with thanks.

Report of Committee on Labels and Boycotts

Chairman Joe Cambiano of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts gave the following report on the committee:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, your Committee on Labels and Boycotts is ready to report. We, too, are given a tremendous task to work with here: one resolution, No. 219—'Continue Support of Redwood Lumber Strike.'

"The committee recommends the adoption of this resolution, which continues the policy established by labor, and urges that it be supported by all of its unions.

"Your committee wishes to reaffirm the boycott of the various companies which were placed on the unfair list at the last convention.

"It also wishes to stress the need for organized labor to be more alert than ever before to protect its members and the conditions under which they work from all the attacks from all sides. It is urgent that the membership of the unions continue to support the bona fide union label and the union house cards, the union buttons and all other emblems guaranteeing fair labor conditions of employment. Wartime conditions can no longer provide an excuse for failure to insist upon union-made goods, union-operated businesses and union employees.

"Finally . . . and this is very important . . . union members should ask for union clerks to wait on them at the same time they ask for the union label. They go together and mutually support each other.

"Your committee wishes to emphasize once more the importance of the union

label in prosecuting boycotts against all unfair goods, and to urge union members to patronize the union label and buy union-made goods from union clerks.

"Joe Cambiano, Chairman
"Edna Waugh
"Jack D. Maltester
"Elmer Doran
"Arthur Hare
"James H. Marshall
"Leonard T. Graham."

The report of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts was unanimously adopted by the delegates, and the committee was discharged with thanks.

Report of Resolutions Committee (resumed)

Resolution No. 8—"Visual Education."

The committee's report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence, if the fourth and fifth Whereases are amended to read as follows:

"Whereas, Visual education methods were successfully used by many governmental agencies during the co-called war period; now, therefore, be it . . ."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 150—"Establish Federation Committee to Combat Intolerance."

The committee's report:

"Your committee believes that the intent expressed within this resolution is directed toward the removal of discrimination based upon an educational campaign aided and supported by the California State Federation of Labor.

"Your committee believes that the objective is desirable.

"The committee further believes, however, that this is a question which should be directed to the discretion of the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor, since it not only will require the expenditure of funds but the formulation of a specified program in order to effectuate the purposes of this resolution.

"We believe, accordingly, that the Executive Council should have all of the facts necessary to guide it and can best institute such a program if it is not circumscribed by specific mandates of this convention.

"As amended, the committee recommends adoption."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 15—"Oppose Race Discrimination"; **Resolution No. 21**—"Oppose Race Discrimination"; **Resolution No. 71**—"Abolish Racial Discrimination."

The committee's report:

"Your committee believes that the intent expressed in **Resolution No. 15** should be supported. However, in the second Whereas, your committee does not agree with the writer of the resolution that there are 'many' unions in the AFL that still refuse membership to Negroes and other minorities, and therefore submits the following substitution for the second Whereas:

"Whereas, A few unions in the AFL still refuse membership to Negroes and other minority groups in the United States, a policy which is detrimental to organized labor and allows employers to utilize one group against the other, . . ."

"As amended, the committee recommends concurrence. Since **Resolutions Nos. 21** and **71** are similar, we recommend that they be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 29—"Oppose Racial Bigotry."

The committee's report:

"Your committee believes that, consonant with the principles of AFL, racial bigotry should at all times be prevented, and to that extent your committee concurs in the objective of this resolution.

"However, your committee further is of the opinion that the merits of **H.R. 2848** can be determined only after deliberate consideration of the provisions of such proposed legislation, which deliberation cannot be had by your committee in the short period of time available to it.

"It therefore recommends that this matter be referred to the Executive Council for study and action."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 40—"Oppose Racial Discrimination by Employers."

The committee's report:

"Your committee believes that this resolution is in conformity with previous actions of the State Federation and the AFL, and we are therefore in accord with the resolution to the extent that it be the policy of the State Federation of Labor that no employer shall discriminatorily fire minority workers because of race, creed or color.

"However, your committee is not in agreement with the third Resolve: 'Resolved, That all union agreements have a clause against discrimination in hiring,' which the committee assumes is again because of race, creed or color. Your com-

mittee recommends that the last Resolve be deleted and that the resolution as amended be concurred in."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 50—"Elimination of Racial Discrimination in Housing."

The committee's report:

"The committee recommends concurrence with the resolution with the following amendment:

"Deletion of the second Resolve. The committee believes that the second Resolve should be deleted because equal to the right of freedom from discrimination as far as race or creed is concerned, is the right of an individual to choose with whom he shall live and where he shall live. Just as no individual should be compelled to live where he does not wish to live, no individual should be compelled to have individuals living near or with him, with whom he does not desire to live. The principle for restrictive covenants has for centuries existed in the laws of this country. As with relation to all rights, so with relation to the right to live: it is not unqualified and it is not unrestricted, and it is subject at all times to the right of others freely to consider the conditions and qualifications under which they desire to live.

"Accordingly, we believe that as long as public funds are expended without discrimination and public housing facilities are made available equally, the objectives in this resolution are sound. However, when the resolution is extended to place upon private individuals compulsory conditions to which they object, we believe that it goes beyond the inalienable rights which the proponents of anti-discrimination legislation so ardently fight for."

After lengthy debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

(Subsequently, this action was reconsidered. See page 358.)

Resolution No. 264—"Condemning White Primaries."

The committee's report:

"Your committee believes that the right of free election and the right to vote should be guaranteed to all qualified citizens, regardless of their race, color or creed. And we further believe that the intent and purpose of this resolution insofar as it is directed to this objective is sound. Your committee, however, further believes that since this right has been upheld by the highest courts in the United States and since the problem referred to in the resolution is primarily a sectional one over which this Federation can have little, if any, ef-

fective influence, no constructive purpose can be served by passing this resolution.

"We therefore recommend that it be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Balance of Resolutions Referred to Incoming Executive Council

At this point, Delegate Joe Mitchell, Shipwrights Union No. 1149, Oakland, moved that, because of the great number of resolutions remaining to be considered and the physical impossibility of the convention acting upon all of them, the balance of the resolutions be referred to the incoming Executive Council for action. The motion was seconded, and after some debate, adopted by the convention.

By this action, the following resolutions were referred en bloc to the incoming Executive Council:

Resolution No.	Title	
2	"Condemnation of Labor Officials"	69
4	"Oppose Governmental Support of Turkey and Greece"	"United AFL-CIO Political Committees"
6	"Anti-Labor Legislation"	72
✓7	"State Political Action Committee"	"Oppose Military Conscription"
9	"Endorse Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill"	74
12	"Social Security Coverage for Farmers and Farm Laborers"	"Uniform Political Program"
17	"Separation of Wage Adjustments from Cost of Living"	75
19	"Disposal of Interest Component in Power Rates"	"Unity of Labor Organizations"
25	"Unemployment Program"	82
26	"Third Political Party"	"Request for Immediate Enactment of Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill"
28	"Unfair Political List"	83
32	"Place of International Affairs on Agenda"	"Planning Projects for Unemployed"
34	"Labelling the Political Enemies of Labor"	84
36	"Labor Party"	"Condemnation of Federal Officials"
39	"Oppose Truman Policy"	86
43	"Increased Participation in Federal Retirement Plan"	"Political Action by Labor"
44	"Wage Policy"	87
45	"Adequate Housing for Vets"	"United Political Activity by Labor"
46	"Anti-Labor Legislation Campaign"	88
47	"Unemployment"	"Support of Veterans' Organizations"
48	"Special Session of Legislature on Rent Control"	89
49	"Establishment of Political Organization"	"Resist Wage Cuts"
52	"Examination for Clerk-Carrier"	92
53	"Support of Central Valley Project 160-Acre Limitation"	"Organization of Legislative League"
54	"Recall of Senator Knowland"	100
61	"Repeal of Taft-Hartley Law"	"Defense of Displaced Persons"
62	"Oppose Truman Doctrine"	101
		"Reapportionment of State Senate"
		102
		"Support of Community Chest and Similar Groups"
		106
		"Endorsing Adequate Folsom Dam"
		107
		"To Increase Benefits Under Social Security Act"
		109
		"Outlawing Subversive Activities"
		110
		"Repeal of Taft-Hartley Act"
		111
		"Settle Controversy Over Colorado River Water"
		112
		"Labor Publicity Campaign vs. Taft-Hartley Act"
		116
		"Reapportionment of State Senate"
		117
		"Statewide United AFL Political Organization"
		119
		"Sick Leave for Veterans"
		120
		"Urging Passage of Anti-Lynching Bill"
		121
		"Favoring Return to Strict Civil Service Status"
		122
		"Opposing Civil Service Commission's Regulations Covering 'Reduction in Force'"
		123
		"Providing for Democratic Elections for Corporations"
		125
		"Favoring Increased Immigration and Opposing Discrimination in Tests for Admission to Citizenship"
		127
		"Correcting Inequities in McCormack Bill"
		128
		"Unemployment Compensation for Veterans in a Labor Dispute"
		129
		"Endorsing 26 Days' Annual Leave and 15 Days' Sick Leave for All Post Office Employees"
		131
		"Endorsing Passage of Pepper Minimum Wage Bill"
		133
		"Plans to Check Unemployment"
		134
		"Endorsing Judge Padway's Legal Opinion on Taft-Hartley Bill"
		135
		"Greeting Action by Veterans' Organizations"
		136
		"Support of Academic Freedom"
		137
		"Independent Political Action by Labor"
		140
		"Support Wallace"
		141
		"Diversion of Water from Colorado River"

- 146 "Urging Legislation to Relieve Housing Shortage"
 - 147 "Favoring State Bonus for Veterans"
 - 148 "Increasing Aid to Veterans"
 - 149 "Creation of Federation Committee of Inquiry into Economic Problems of the West"
 - 153 "Campaign vs. Taft-Hartley Law"
 - 157 "Study of Unemployment Problem"
 - 158 "Campaign vs. Anti-Labor Legislation"
 - 159 "To Increase Pensions for Widows and Disabled Vets"
 - 161 "Readjustment Allowances (Unemployment Benefits) for Vets During Labor Disputes"
 - 162 "Repudiation of Governor Warren"
 - 164 "Program to Provide Adequate Housing for Vets"
 - 166 "Support New Industries and Federal Projects for Pacific Coast"
 - 167 "Statewide AFL Political Organization"
 - 168 "Protesting Sale of U. S. Ships to Foreign Purchasers"
 - 169 "Abolition of Taft-Hartley Law"
 - 170 "Prevailing Wages for All Employees in Government-Operated Industries"
 - 173 "Defeat Supporters of Taft-Hartley Law"
 - 174 "Opposing Compulsory Military Training in Peacetime"
 - 180 "Urging Enactment of Minimum Wage Legislation"
 - 181 "Endorsing Federal Anti-Lynch Law"
 - 182 "Creation of Federation Committee on Entertainment Union Co-operation"
 - 183 "Requesting Anti-Monopoly Legislation"
 - 188 "Policy Toward Taft-Hartley Law"
 - 197 "Endorsing Standards for Deputy Probation Officer"
 - 198 "Pay Increases for Deputy Probation Officers"
 - 199 "Improving Old Age Pensions"
 - 203 "Independent Political Action by Labor"
 - 204 "Special Session of Legislature to Enact State Rent Control Act"
 - 205 "Favoring Reapportionment of State Senate"
 - 206 "Formation of People's Party"
 - 207 "Formation of Committee for Action in Politics"
 - 208 "Commending United Nations' Action on Indonesia"
 - 210 "Defeat Anti-Labor Legislation"
 - 216 "Urging State and Federal Anti-Lynch Laws"
 - 217 "Disposal of Interest Component in Power Rates"
 - 218 "Opposition to Sale of American Ships to Non-Citizens"
 - 220 "Support Community Chest and Council Campaigns"
 - 221 "Supporting International Rescue and Relief Committee"
 - 222 "Calling for Independent Political Action by Labor"
 - 224 "Condemning Governor Warren"
 - 228 "Sponsoring National AFL Political and Legislative Organization"
 - 229 "Condemning Governor Warren"
 - 231 "Plan to End Housing Shortage"
 - 232 "Raise Ceiling for Veteran Apprentices Under GI Bill of Rights"
 - 236 "Federal Aid for Education"
 - 237 "Support Jewish National Home in Palestine"
 - 238 "Condemning Federation Officers Who Supported Government Officials Now Opposing Labor"
 - 239 "Support Industrial Accident Commission's Efforts to Establish High Protection Standards"
 - 240 "Requesting Sufficient Number of Electrical Inspectors to Give Complete Coverage"
 - 241 "Prevailing Wages for State-Employed Electrical Workers"
 - 243 "Appointment by Federation of State Director of Veterans' Services"
 - 245 "Repeal of Public Law 679"
 - 249 "Means to Be Found to Ensure Secrecy in Convention Voting"
 - 250 "Joint Political Action vs. Anti-Labor Laws"
 - 253 "Condemning Gurney Bill"
 - 254 "Support of Sailors' Union in Renewing Contracts"
 - 255 "United Action by AFL Unions vs. Taft-Hartley Law"
 - 257 "Program for Displaced Persons"
 - 258 "Immediate Enactment of Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing Bill"
 - 265 "Supporting Anti-Lynch Bill"
 - 266 "Endorsing 160-Acre Limitation on Central Valley Project"
 - 267 "Favoring High Level Dam at Folsom"
 - 269 "Endorsing Bureau of Reclamation Central Valley Plan"
 - 270 "Full Support of Retail Clerks in Fight vs. Taft-Hartley Law"
 - 272 "Denouncing Anti-Labor Legislation"
 - 275 "Program to End Housing Shortage"
 - 277 "Urging Federal Public Works Planning"
 - 278 "Supporting Legislation for Water Pollution Control"
- Convention Commends President Truman For Taft-Hartley Veto Message**
- The Chair recognized President-Elect John F. Shelley, who made the following motion:
- "I would like to move that this convention of the California State Federation of Labor do go on record as commending the

President of the United States for the courageous and forthright veto message he issued in connection with the Taft-Hartley Bill."

Secretary Haggerty seconded the motion, and President-Elect Shelley spoke on the motion as follows:

"Mr. President and delegates to the convention. You will notice that the motion is made so that it is in proper procedure according to the parliamentary rules. It is not a repetition of any matter previously presented. I think that, when a similar matter came up before, it was perhaps turned down because it was too broad and too all-inclusive, and because it contained a provision to commend many whom we know only voted against the Taft-Hartley measure for reasons of expediency, or because of political party differences, or because they felt that maybe it was the smart thing to do at the time. I believe, however, that this convention would adjourn with a stigma on its record from which people might infer that we were ungrateful to the President of the United States, with whom I have not at all times agreed, for the courageous job he did in writing that veto message. It could have been done more simply. But I read that message several times and I didn't think that any better job has ever been done in stating the problem of the working people of this country, stating the issues, and, to borrow a phrase used on this platform the other day, putting to the people the fact that this is a battle of 'pork chops' down the line. And I believe that we should express our appreciation to that extent."

The motion was put to a vote after some discussion and adopted by the convention.

Seamen and Taft-Hartley Law

The Chair recognized Vice-President Harry Lundeberg, who told the delegates about the position taken by the AFL seamen in regard to maintaining the closed shop and their hiring halls, despite the Taft-Hartley Law, when their collective bargaining agreements with the shipowners came up for renewal on September 30. His expressed hope for support was answered with applause from the delegates.

Resolution No. 50 Reconsidered

A motion was made from the floor, seconded and unanimously adopted to reconsider Resolution No. 50—"Elimination of Racial Discrimination in Housing." The next motion, to refer the resolution to the incoming Executive Board, was likewise adopted unanimously.

Special Executive Council Meeting on Resolutions No. 57, No. 94 and No. 225

In response to delegates who urged consideration, prior to adjournment, of Resolution No. 57, "Referendum on SB 1493," Resolution No. 94, "Repeal SB 1493 by Referendum," and Resolution No. 225, "Dismissal of Conspiracy Charges vs. Carl Head, Lou Whitman et al," Secretary Haggerty announced that President-Elect Shelley and the members of the incoming Executive Council had agreed to convene in special session, immediately after adjournment, to consider these two resolutions.

(At this meeting, which convened at 4:30 p.m., August 8, 1947, the following action was taken on Resolutions Nos. 57 and 94:

(After weighing the question from every point of view, and giving special consideration to the time element, the Executive Council came to the conclusion that the time in which the action had to be taken was so brief that it would not permit the Federation to succeed in keeping this law from going into effect by obtaining the required number of signatures to the referendum petition to place it on the 1948 ballot. The Council therefore adopted the report of the Resolutions Committee on Resolution No. 57, since, in its opinion, this dealt adequately with the entire question.

(The report of the Resolutions Committee on Resolution No. 57 was as follows:

("Your committee believes Resolution No. 57, entitled 'Referendum on SB 1493' (companion Resolution No. 94) to be one of the crucial resolutions presented to this convention. Accordingly, it has devoted much thought and deliberation to its recommendations in relation to it. Also, your committee has given full and complete opportunity to the proponents of this resolution to present all their arguments in its favor to the members of the committee.

("We believe that your committee could summarily recommend that the convention concur in the resolution, and that such recommendation would undoubtedly be justifiable without any extended argument. We believe, however, that it is the duty of your committee to face the issue presented by this resolution, and to present to this convention what it believes to be its best and considered judgment from the standpoint of labor generally in this state. With this view in mind, your committee must recommend that the convention do not concur in this resolution because:

("1. Your committee believes that a minimum of one-half of one million dollars would have to be expended by the California State Federation of Labor alone in order to place this measure upon the

ballot and to conduct a successful campaign in relation to it.

("2. Your committee believes that in a campaign involving this type of legislation, the normal avenues of publicity such as radio, press and public advertising, would be controlled by the opposition, with the inevitable result that the necessary amount of space and time for an objective discussion of the merits of the issue would not be available to labor.

("3. Your committee further believes that since this convention has gone on record in favor of the initiation of a measure to reapportion the State Senate, which will require the expenditure of substantial sums of money and a supreme effort by all labor in the state, that a campaign on an additional basis would not only diversify the best efforts but also would impose a heavy financial strain, particularly in view of the possible restriction resulting under the Taft-Hartley Law.

("Your committee further believes that because of the well-chosen terminology which has been used in titling this bill—'Jurisdictional Disputes Bill'—there has been a subtle conditioning of the public generally by the proponents of this type of legislation, to make it appear that it is in fact something which it is not. The major portion of the campaign would, therefore, of necessity, have to be devoted to the eradication of this erroneous opinion, with only a minimum amount of time and opportunity left to discuss the real issues involved.

("We therefore recommend to this convention that we do not concur in this resolution.

("In view of the fact that Resolution No. 94 is identical in fact, we recommend similar action in respect to it."

(The Executive Council took the following action on Resolution No. 225:

(Attorney Charles P. Scully informed the Council that proponents of the resolution had appeared before the Resolutions Committee and had been asked a number of questions regarding the dispute in Hollywood. It had been agreed by all of them that they did not wish to confine the resolution solely to the merits of the dispute between the unions there, and they had stated that they were primarily and essentially concerned with the use of conspiracy charges in bona fide labor disputes between bona fide labor organizations.

(It has been the consensus of opinion that the use of such tactics by the District Attorney was highly undesirable, and the Resolutions Committee had decided to recommend to the convention that the Federation should oppose the use

of injunctive processes in bona fide labor disputes, and that this point of view be transmitted to the Attorney General and all district attorneys in the State of California.

(The Executive Council adopted this recommendation and instructed the Secretary to draft an appropriate statement to be sent to the Attorney General and district attorneys.

(Subsequently, the following letter was sent by Secretary Haggerty to Attorney General Howser and all district attorneys in California:

August 15, 1947

(Honorable Fred N. Howser
(Attorney General of the State
of California
(Sacramento, California)

Re: Use of injunctive criminal
conspiracy procedure in bona
fide labor disputes

(Dear Sir:

(There were introduced by delegates to the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, A. F. of L., resolutions condemning the use by law enforcement agencies in the State of California of the injunctive criminal conspiracy charges against labor leaders in bona fide labor disputes. When the subject matter was discussed before the resolutions committee, the resolutions committee unanimously agreed that such procedure was a step backwards to a period of time when unionization was looked upon as a crime and that it ill-befitted present society where unionization not only is encouraged but looked upon as a social advancement.

(The committee therefore unanimously recommended that the delegates to the convention go on record condemning the use of such procedures, and after such recommendation the matter was referred to the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor with the direction that it in turn advise you and the district attorneys of the State acting under you of the views of over one million workers in the State of California.

(As you no doubt know, for the first time in many years use of the injunctive criminal conspiracy procedure was invoked in the Los Angeles area by your successor, Mr. W. E. Simpson, last year. The fact that it had not been used for such a substantial period of time is overwhelming proof, we believe, that as a result of declared legislative expression and decisions by the courts, such conduct is no longer looked upon with favor. However, in view of its use in this isolated instance, the representatives of labor thought it desirable immediately to acquaint you with the condition in order

that they could be assured that you would use all your good offices in order to prevent its recurring use.

(We therefore are petitioning you at this time, in accordance with the action of the delegates assembled in convention, and requesting that your office go on record in opposition to the use of such procedure and that your office advise the district attorneys throughout the State of its attitude in regard to this matter.

(Thanking you in advance for your kind attention to this matter, I am

(Very sincerely yours,

(C. J. Haggerty, Secretary

(This statement was approved by the Executive Council at its meeting on August 22 and 23, and the resolution was filed.)

Installation of Officers

President Real presented Past President Anthony Noriega, who administered the oath of office to the following newly elected officers of the Federation:

President: John F. Shelley.

Vice-Presidents:

District No. 1—Max Osslo.

District No. 2—Jack Arnold.

District No. 3—Thomas Pitts, Elmer J. Doran, C. T. Lehmann, Pat Somerset, Leonard Graham, Dick Lacy.

District No. 4—Bud Satre.

District No. 5—Loleta Cheney.

District No. 6—Paul Reeves.

District No. 7—Al Green.

District No. 8—Anthony Agrillo.

District No. 9—Harry Lundeborg, Arthur F. Dougherty, Victor S. Swanson, George Kelly.

District No. 10—Robert F. Ash, Charles A. Roe.

District No. 11—Howard Reed.

District No. 12—Lowell Nelson.

District No. 13—Harry Finks.

District No. 14—Al Gruhn.

District No. 15—George Becker.

President Shelley

President John F. Shelley was introduced by retiring President Charles W. Real, accepted the gavel, and addressed the convention as follows:

"Brother Noreiga, Secretary Haggerty, fellow members of the Executive Board, delegates to this convention, and visitors:

"May I at the very outset express my very deep, very sincere and very heartfelt appreciation for the honor you have bestowed upon me.

"Some of you may not understand how I feel right now. But this has been—the announcement of the vote this morning—the realization of a desire close to my heart

for ten years—since 1937, when I attended a convention and didn't finish it.

"During the very heated early days of this convention, I know many things were said, many insinuations made, many innuendoes cast, many attacks made on my standing and the standing of others. All I wish to say is that I think the vote expressed by the delegates of this convention is a complete, a total, and the best answer to those innuendoes, insinuations and statements! (Applause.)

"I think, however, there is one thing that I might touch upon—several, in fact, but one in particular. You know, delegates, disease is a dreaded thing. Through the years we have pleaded with the medical profession, we have pleaded with government to advance money for the use of the medical profession to study and carry on research against disease. We have tried to educate our people to be on their guard against these malignant and contagious diseases that sometimes creep into our physical beings and, before we are aware of them, we suddenly wake up and find the decision is the seal of doom.

"And just as disease in the physical being of the human individual—cancer, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, osteomyelitis, and others of those dread diseases—can sometimes do their job before we recognize the danger, so there are at times diseases in society. We saw the disease of Hitlerism start easily, and no one was aware of it until it created an outbreak throughout the world; and the disease of military government, the militarists in Japan, and the disease of Mussolini in Italy, and the disease of Communism, growing and spreading; all of them based on terror and control.

"And so, too, at times, into the labor movement there comes a disease—the desire of some to dominate groups, conventions, by terror. I think that the delegates of this convention have become aware of the danger of that disease and have expressed their dislike and their disgust. I say that it is well that we are aware that terrorizing in any form, by any group—Fascist, Communist, labor or capital—is dangerous to society and the well-being of the human individual!

"I stated my position to this convention from the platform on the issue of Communism one year ago, and I refer you to the record of proceedings which you were handed as you came in. Now, simply, without restating it, because I am not going to restate it now or at any other time since I realize it is only the attacks of desperate people who keep throwing that smear out against those whom they can't lick— (Ap-

plause)—I want to say this: Having come from and being a member of a laboring family all my life, I have had the thought ingrained in my mind and the feeling inside my being that labor must at all times be radical, in the sense that it must constantly be fighting for change and improvement, for improvement for the working man, organized and unorganized; for improvement for society in general; for improvement for the good of the country. And I say that the biggest problem we in labor have, the biggest problem we in **America have today**, is to remember that we built ourselves with a complete devotion to radicalism in the sense—not in the distorted sense of radicalism as it is known today—but in the sense of not being afraid to go out and advocate change.

"We must dedicate ourselves again, yes! to an opposition to Communism without being reactionary. And we must dedicate ourselves to liberalism without being afraid of the smear campaigns that will be used by the reactionaries against us, and against liberal governments and liberal movements, and the progress of the trade union movement in the state and in the nation. That is what is needed by the labor movement and the people in this country! (Applause.)

"One other thing: We have economic strength, we have made use of economic strength through the years, but during the past several years, new weapons are being used by those who have never been friendly to the labor movement. They have moved in on the legislative basis, to destroy the opportunity that we have had through the years to use our economic strength. And I say that the idle endorsement of friends, the idly expressed opposition to enemies, does not accomplish the purpose. We must organize within our own ranks, within the American Federation of Labor, on the basis of a complete political program not merely to reward our friends with endorsement, but to reward them in their campaigns with doorbell ringers, with active workers, and assure them of election and retaining office. And to that, I dedicate myself during the incumbency of my office! (Applause.)

"I feel assured that the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor, as well as myself personally, is keenly aware of the trying times ahead during the next several years. The efforts of those who are trying—and there is no question about this—to break the labor movement so they can make more profit, more gain for themselves, and set back the advances made by the working people of this country, will be renewed and redoubled in the

next several months and the next several years, since they have been encouraged by seeing the Taft-Hartley Bill enacted and legislation passed in this and other states in the past several months.

"I think that every member of this Executive Council, and particularly, I know, the Secretary of the Board with whom I have discussed them from time to time, is aware of these problems.

"I want to say this: that no matter what differences may have existed in this convention, no matter what differences may have existed in the past—and I am sure that can be said on behalf of all of the Executive Council—it is my position that the first union which is confronted with a fight on the basis of the Taft-Hartley Bill is entitled to wholehearted support, day and night, seven days a week, of every member of the trade union movement in this state! (Loud applause.)

"And, Harry Lundeberg, I want to say that if it is the Sailors, I will be on the picket line with you! (Applause.)

"I also want to say what I haven't had the opportunity to say during this convention: it has been my pleasure to have served you during the years I have been connected with the labor movement, ever since I was about 14 or 15 years of age, and particularly in the past eight years, up to January of this year in the Senate. I know the work done by the Secretary of this Federation. I have worked with him, I have tried at all times to help him, and I feel that I can say no more to you now than this: every effort that I have made in the past will be doubled in working with Neil Haggerty on the State Federation Executive Council for your benefit and the benefit of your members!

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

Secretary Haggerty

Secretary Haggerty then addressed the convention as follows:

"Now that we have completed the business of this convention, to those of you who gave your cooperation I want to extend my thanks. I realize that at times in the heat of things we sometimes do things we don't like; this happens to all of us. The important thing to me, however, is that we have a job to do, as your President has just told you. You have adopted resolutions setting forth policy and procedure for the guidance of this Federation during the coming year. You have obligated the people of this state, who are part of the Federation, to assume financial obligations

and burdens. It means a long, tough, hard year for us in the campaigns ahead.

"The Federation has been successful in the past in helping our affiliated unions throughout the state in campaigns of a similar nature. I hope that when you return to your homes you will realize the obligation that you have to tell the story to your co-delegates, your local unions and your councils. We must have that co-operation.

"Whatever may have displeased you here, it is in the family. None of us are perfect; we all make errors, we all make mistakes. I think we have to realize that the important thing to us is the necessity of the complete unity of our people in the years to come, and I know that the guiding heads of the Federation, as your President has just told you, will give every aid and comfort to our unions, as we have in the past. I know of no complaints that have come to my office from unions entitled to service, either legal, financial, or otherwise, who have failed to receive assistance. We have had a pretty good record of success in our campaigns. That is because our people co-operated, because they gave us of their time and their money. This year we are probably going to have to ask for a double load of money. In the Proposition No. 12 campaign, our people gave generously to the Federation; the Executive Council received nearly \$310,000, which we spent in toto and were successful.

"The same thing applies in the work to come this year: our campaign to defeat and repeal, where possible, the Taft-Hart-

ley Bill, to defeat the enemies of labor and restore to office some of those who lost as candidates. Our job in the local field is to choose that type of man. I know of no more important task for us to perform in the coming year.

"When you leave here with that in mind, remember that it is a job that has to be done. It must be done the hard way, and only by hard work can it be done. We can't pass it off to somebody else; we must throw our lot in there.

"So I want to express to you my sincere appreciation for the co-operation you have extended, and trust that when you return to your home you will have a safe journey and find everything as you left it." (Loud applause.)

Vote of Confidence and Support

On motion from the floor, the entire convention participated in a rising vote of confidence and support of the united administration that had just been elected.

Final Adjournment

There being no further business, the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was adjourned sine die at 4:10 p.m., Friday, August 8, 1947, with the assembled delegates standing for one minute in tribute to the memory of the departed Brothers, former Vice-Presidents Frank Krasnesky and Ray E. Gelston, Robert J. Watt and Charles J. Janigian.

Fraternally submitted,

C. J. Haggerty, Secretary.

ACTION ON THE RESOLUTIONS REFERRED EN BLOC TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

At the special meeting of the Executive Council, held in San Francisco on August 22 and 23, to act upon the bloc of resolutions referred to it by the 45th Annual Convention, the following action was taken:

Campaign to Reapportion the State Senate

Resolution No. 101—"Reapportionment of State Senate," presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor.

The Executive Council concurred in the resolution, which merely supplemented the action already taken by the convention in endorsing the initiating of this campaign.

Resolutions Filed:

Resolution No. 116—"Reapportionment of State Senate," presented by W. J.

Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles, and **Resolution No. 205**—"Favoring Reapportionment of the State Senate," presented by James Dimakes et al, of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Statewide Political Organization

Resolution No. 167—"Statewide AFL Political Organization," presented by John C. Lyons of Plasterers Union No. 2, Los Angeles.

This resolution was concurred in, since the convention had already adopted the Political Statement submitted by the Executive Council, and the resolution effectuated this program.

Resolutions Filed:

Resolution No. 7: — "State Political Action Committee," presented by James

P. McLoughlin et al, Retail Clerks Union No. 428, San Jose; **Resolution No. 26**—"Third Political Party," presented by William Anderson, Carl Fortenbury and Jack Welch of Carpenters Union No. 1913, Van Nuys; **Resolution No. 36**—"Labor Party," presented by H. C. Bollman of Painters No. 1026, Santa Cruz; **Resolution No. 49**—"Establishment of Political Organization," presented by Maurice Howard of Screen Cartoonists Union No. 852, Hollywood; **Resolution No. 69**—"United AFL-CIO Political Committees," presented by S. E. Rockwell et al of Electrical Workers Union No. B-595, Oakland; **Resolution No. 74**—"Uniform Political Program," presented by W. J. Hill et al of Carpenters and Joiners of America Union No. 634, Los Angeles; **Resolution No. 86**—"Political Action by Labor," presented by Thelma Bearman, Nina Indman and Lillian Gross Young of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 558, Los Angeles; **Resolution No. 87**—"United Political Activity By Labor," presented by Thelma Bearman, Nina Indman and Lillian Gross Young of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 558, Los Angeles; **Resolution No. 92**—"Organization of Legislative League," presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka; **Resolution No. 117**—"Statewide United A. F. of L. Political Organization," presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; **Resolution No. 137**—"Independent Political Action by Labor," presented by Rene Battaglini et al of Cooks Union No. 44, San Francisco; **Resolution No. 140**—"Support Wallace," presented by Rene Battaglini et al of Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants Union No. 44, San Francisco; **Resolution No. 203**—"Independent Political Action by Labor," presented by James Dimakes et al of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco; **Resolution No. 206**—"Formation of a People's Party," presented by Bob Burnside of Ladies' Garment Workers Union No. 84, Los Angeles; **Resolution No. 207**—"Formation of Committee for Action in Politics," presented by Bob Burnside of Ladies' Garment Workers Union No. 84, Los Angeles; **Resolution No. 222**—"Calling for Independent Political Action by Labor," presented by William Chamberlain and Charles Weigman, Carpenters Union No. 1040, Eureka; **Resolution No. 228**—"Sponsoring National AFL Political and Legislative Organization," presented by J. E. MacDonald of Electrical Workers Union No. B-11, Los Angeles; **Resolution No. 250**—"Joint Political Action vs. Anti-Labor Laws," presented by J. Vernon Burke et al of Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco; and **Resolution No. 255**—"United Action by AFL Union Against Taft-Hartley Law," presented by Harry

Lundeberg et al of Sailors Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Campaign vs. Anti-Labor Legislation

Resolution No. 6—"Anti-labor Legislation," presented by James P. McLoughlin et al of Retail Clerks Union No. 428, San Jose.

Since the subject matter of this and the resolutions below was covered adequately by the Political Statement submitted by the Executive Council and adopted by the convention, by the Statement on the Taft-Hartley Act, and by **Resolution No. 14**, supporting anti-poll tax legislation, it was the Council's opinion that these resolutions were superfluous; they were therefore filed.

Resolutions Filed:

Resolution No. 46—"Anti-labor Legislation Campaign," presented by Allan McNeil of Screen Story Analysts' Guild Union No. 1488, Hollywood; **Resolution No. 61**—"Repeal of Taft-Hartley Law," presented by R. J. Picard et al of Steamfitters No. 250, Southgate; **Resolution No. 110**—"Repeal of Taft-Hartley Act," presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; **Resolution No. 112**—"Labor Publicity Campaign vs. Taft-Hartley Act," presented by Joe W. Chaudet of Central Labor Council of Alameda County, Oakland; **Resolution No. 134**—"Endorsing Judge Padway's Legal Opinion on Taft-Hartley Law," presented by Rene Battaglini et al of Cooks Union No. 44, San Francisco; **Resolution No. 153**—"Campaign vs. Taft-Hartley Law," presented by Harold Orr, Teachers No. 430, Los Angeles; **Resolution No. 158**—"Campaign vs. Anti-Labor Legislation," presented by Perry Hill et al of Hodcarriers and Construction Laborers Union No. 294, Fresno; **Resolution No. 169**—"Abolition of Taft-Hartley Law," presented by Ralph Elliott of Cement Workers Union No. 49, Victorville; **Resolution No. 173**—"Defeat Supporters of Taft-Hartley Law," presented by Harry Miller of Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland; **Resolution No. 188**—"Policy Toward Taft-Hartley Act," presented by Samuel H. Leach of Carpenters Union No. 2170, Sacramento; **Resolution No. 210**—"Defeat Anti-labor Legislation," presented by Bob Burnside of Ladies Garment Workers Union No. 85, Los Angeles; and **Resolution No. 270**—"Full Support of Retail Clerks in Fight vs. Taft-Hartley Act," presented by A. B. Crossler, California State Council of Retail Clerks No. 2, San Francisco; Harris C. Wilkin, Retail Food Clerks Union No.

870, Oakland; Larry Vail, Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100, San Francisco; Victor J. Lazzaro, Retail Clerks Union No. 428, San Jose; Henry (Pat) Savin, Retail Fruit & Vegetable Clerks No. 1017, San Francisco; Albert West, Retail Clerks No. 1179, Richmond; Mervyn Klein, Retail Cigar & Liquor Clerks No. 1089, San Francisco; Richard L. Johnston, Retail Clerks Association No. 324, Long Beach; John J. Hill, Retail Cigar & Liquor Clerks No. 1089, San Francisco; Joseph T. De Silva, Retail Clerks No. 779, Los Angeles; C. C. Dartt, Retail Clerks Association No. 324, Long Beach; Claude Jinkerson, Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco; Wallace P. Pierce, Retail Shoe & Textile Salesmen No. 410, San Francisco; William Silverstein, Retail Shoe & Textile Salesmen No. 410, San Francisco; M. A. Hildebrant, Department & Specialty Store Employees No. 1265, Oakland.

Housing

Resolution No. 9—"Endorse Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill," presented by James P. McLoughlin et al of Retail Clerks Union No. 428, San Jose.

The subject matter of this and the resolutions below, which urged the passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, was adequately covered by the Executive Council statement on this subject, which was adopted by the convention, and the Council voted to file them.

Comment should be made upon the report of the Committee on Resolutions in regard to the third Whereas in **Resolution No. 9**, which criticizes the administration policy with reference to Greece and Turkey. Since the Convention adopted **Resolution No. 212**, supporting the Truman Doctrine, this Whereas and the substitute proposed by the Committee should be completely disregarded.

Resolutions Filed:

Resolution No. 45—"Adequate Housing for Vets," presented by Walter Bidwell, Harrold Bowie and Frank Smith of State, County and Municipal Employees Union No. 14 of Sonoma; **Resolution No. 82**—"Request for Immediate Enactment of Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill," presented by Thelma Bearman, Nina Indman and Lillian Gross Young of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 553, Los Angeles; **Resolution No. 146**—"Urging Legislation to Relieve Housing Shortage," presented by Walter Anderson et al of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union No. 38, San Francisco; **Resolution No. 164**—"Program to Provide Adequate Housing for Vets," presented by Perry Hill et al of Hodcarriers No. 294,

Fresno; **Resolution No. 231**—"Plan to End Housing Shortage," presented by J. E. MacDonald of Electrical Workers No. B-11, Los Angeles; **Resolution No. 258**—"Immediate Enactment of Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing Bill," presented by Jack Taub, Cloak Makers No. 8, San Francisco; Bob Burnside, Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Harry Bergman and Charles Gladstone, Cloak Makers No. 65, Los Angeles; Ida Patigalia, Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Benjamin Surasky, Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Robert Dedeaux, Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213, San Francisco; Bessie Bayer et al, Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; and **Resolution No. 275**—"Program to End Housing Shortage," presented by Pat Fogarty et al of Shipwrights, Joiners & Boatbuilders Union No. 1149, Oakland.

Rent Control

Resolution No. 48—"Special Session of Legislature on Rent Control," presented by Maurice Howard of Screen Cartoonists Union No. 852, Hollywood; and **Resolution No. 204**—"Special Session of Legislature to Enact State Rent Control," presented by James Dimakes et al, of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Since **Resolution No. 184**, placing the Convention on record to request Governor Warren to call a special session of the state legislature to consider housing and rent control legislation, had already been adopted by the convention, the Council recommended that these two resolutions be filed.

Veterans

Resolution No. 148—"Increasing Aid to Veterans," presented by Walter Anderson et al of Plumbers and Pipefitters Union No. 38, San Francisco; and **Resolution No. 232**—"Raise Ceiling for Veteran Apprentices Under G. I. Bill of Rights," presented by J. E. MacDonald of Electrical Workers Union No. B-11, Los Angeles.

The Executive Committee accepted the reasoning of the Committee on Resolutions which proposed the ignoring of the third, fourth and fifth Whereases of **Resolution No. 148**, since the granting of adequate allowances to veterans does not collide with any requirements which are legitimately consistent with the fundamental principles of our Constitution and are therefore not improper, and that **Resolutions No. 148** and **No. 232**, with this observation, be concurred in.

Resolution Filed:

Resolution No. 245—"Repeal of Public Law 679," presented by Dr. Robert Ziegler

et al of Musicians Union No. 47, Los Angeles.

Resolution No. 88—"Support of Veterans' Organizations," presented by Thelma Bearman, Nina Indman and Lillian Gross Young of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 558, Los Angeles; and **Resolution No. 243**—"Appointment by Federation of State Director of Veterans' Services," presented by Dr. Robert Ziegler et al, Musicians Union No. 47, Los Angeles.

The Executive Council voted to file both resolutions and adopted the following as clear statement of its position on this subject:

"The California State Federation of Labor together with the American Federation of Labor and the various affiliated organizations, has constantly and vigorously initiated and participated in all activities that would prove beneficial to the veterans and which are consistent with the aims and aspirations of the trade union movement.

"The activities engaged in are too numerous to mention, and every effort is being made and will continue to be made to give special treatment to the veterans because of their contribution in the last war.

"In asking for the establishment of a special department and director for veterans, **Resolutions No. 88 and No. 243** would establish a precedent which would cause the labor movement to diffuse its activities so thinly that it could no longer concentrate on its principal functions. It does not require a special committee or a director to accomplish the aims of these resolutions. All the good work that has been done and is still being done in behalf of the veterans will be continued through the regular apparatus existing in the Federation. Once the principle of establishing a special department for one segment of our membership is followed, it would necessitate similar action for various other groups.

"Since the problems of the veterans have been integrated with the main, general problems of the labor movement, there is no reason for creating such a special department. In various localities the AFL organizations have established liaison personnel to help obtain employment for the veterans. Through their regular machinery, the unions have cleared veterans for employment and have given special attention to this problem. This will continue to be the case.

"Because of these reasons, the Council is definitely of the opinion that it is not necessary to carry out the proposals contained in the resolutions in order to accomplish the ends contained therein. The Federation will continue to fulfill its obligations to the veterans as it has done in the past."

Resolution No. 128 — "Unemployment Compensation for Veterans in a Labor Dispute," presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local No. 64, Los Angeles; and **Resolution No. 161**—"Readjustment Allowances (Unemployment Benefits) for Vets During Labor Disputes," presented by Perry Hill et al of Hodcarriers and Construction Laborers Union No. 294, Fresno.

The Executive Council concurred in **Resolution No. 128**, and voted to file **Resolution No. 161**.

Resolution No. 135—"Greeting Actions by Veterans' Organizations," presented by Rene Battaglini et al of Cooks Union No. 44, San Francisco.

The Executive Council concurred in the Committee on Resolutions' report, which recommended that the resolution be filed and the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council for its guidance.

Resolution No. 147—"Favoring State Bonus for Veterans," presented by Walter Anderson et al of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union No. 38, San Francisco.

The Executive Council believed the intent and purpose of this resolution to be good, but insofar as concerned the amount of the bonus and the development of the campaign to obtain it, referred it to the Secretary for further study and development.

Resolution No. 159—"To Increase Pensions for Widows and Disabled Vets," presented by Perry Hill et al of Hodcarriers and Construction Laborers Union No. 294, Fresno.

The Executive Council concurred in the resolution.

Post Office Employees

Resolution No. 52—"Examination for Clerk-Carrier," presented by John I. Condon, Sam Landis and Robert C. Ryan of National Federation of Post Office Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

The Executive Council concurred in the resolution, amending the seventh Whereas because the implication therein would serve no useful purpose.

Resolution No. 119—"Sick Leave for Veterans," presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of Local 64, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Los Angeles.

The Executive Council concurred in the resolution.

Resolution No. 121—"For a Strict Civil Service Status," presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of National

Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local No. 64, Los Angeles.

The Executive Council concurred in the resolution.

Resolution No. 122—"Opposing Civil Service Commission's Regulations Governing 'Reduction in Force,'" presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local No. 64, Los Angeles.

The Council concurred in the resolution.

Resolution No. 127—"Correcting Injustices in the McCormack Bill," presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local No. 64, Los Angeles.

The Executive Council concurred in the report of the Committee on Resolutions, as follows:

"Your committee believes that the intent and purpose of this resolution are desirable, but that, in accordance with the views expressed by the proponents of the resolution appearing before the committee, it is desirable to clarify the wording thereof, as follows:

"The first Whereas is amended to read as follows:

"Whereas, Legislation providing for credit in the postal service for time served in the Armed Forces has been introduced in Congress; and"

"The Resolve is amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon Congress to enact legislation which will ensure full credit to employees in the postal service for time spent in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II, where such individuals have not reached the maximum grade of salary, or have not received credit for such military service in determining salary grade, with such credit to be allocated on the basis of one week's employment for each week of service in the Armed Forces, and that the promotion of such individuals be on the same basis and in accordance with the same formula."

Resolution No. 129—"Endorsing 26 Days' Annual Leave and 15 Days' Sick Leave for All Post Office Employees," presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local No. 64, Los Angeles.

The Executive Council concurred in the following action recommended by the Committee on Resolutions:

"The committee recommends concurrence, with the following changes in accordance with the suggestions presented

by the proponents of the resolution to your Committee:

"The second Whereas is amended to read as follows:

"Whereas, Although most branches of the federal government have an annual leave of 26 days together with 15 days' sick leave, the employees of the post office department presently have a 15-day annual leave and 10 days' sick leave; and"

"The third Whereas is amended to read:

"Whereas, Adoption of a national uniform policy would attract to the service a greater number of competent and qualified individuals; therefore be it"

"The Resolve is amended to read:

"Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse legislation which will provide for a uniform 26-day annual leave and 15 days' sick leave for all postoffice employees."

Water and Power

Resolution No. 53—"Support of Central Valley Project 160-Acre Limitation," presented by Cleties Dunham of Butte County Central Labor Council, Oroville.

This resolution, which proposed support of the Central Valley Project 160-acre limitation, contained other provisions which were beyond the scope of the Federation as an organization, and the committee's report was adopted, as follows:

"That the second, fourth and fifth Resolves be deleted, and that the final Resolve read as follows:

"Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor fully support all legislation that will insure the continuation of a supply of water at low rates to the farmer, and full utilization of the water resources of the state to the public good of all its citizens."

Resolutions Filed:

Resolution No. 266—"Endorsing 160-Acre Limitation on Central Valley Project," presented by F. A. Lawrence of Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco; and **Resolution No. 269**—"Endorsing Bureau of Reclamation Central Valley Plan," presented by Anne Sweet of Office Employees Union No. 30, Los Angeles.

Resolution No. 106—"Endorsing Adequate Folsom Dam," presented by James T. Harvey, Building & Construction Trades Council of Sacramento-Yolo Counties, Sacramento.

This resolution, which endorsed the need of building an adequate Folsom Dam, was endorsed in principle, with the proviso that the building of the dam be of such character that it would fit in with the whole policy of the development of the Central Valley Project. It was further determined that the Executive Council reiterate its position on the entire question at this time. (See below.)

Resolution Filed:

Resolution No. 267—"Favoring High Level Dam at Folsom," presented by F. A. Lawrence, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco.

Resolution No. 278—"Supporting Legislation for Water Pollution Control," presented by F. A. Lawrence, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco.

This resolution contained subject matter that requires more expert knowledge and which would be available only after further study. The matter was left in abeyance until the Federation could ascertain the full significance of this measure and take the appropriate action.

Resolution No. 19—"Disposal of Interest Component in Power Rates," presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles, and **Resolution No. 217**—"Disposal of Interest Component in Power Rates," presented by Bruce Anderson et al of Pile Drivers Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Resolution No. 19 implicitly supports the Rockwell Bill, H. R. 2873, which is definitely contrary to the policy adopted by the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation in regard to cheaper water power, etc., while **Resolution No. 217** supports the diametrically opposite position.

The following appeared and spoke on these resolutions before the Executive Committee: Congressman Richard Welch of San Francisco; Rex Hardy, Los Angeles Assistant City Attorney, who represented the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, and William Lyons, also from the City Water and Power Department.

The Executive Council voted to file both resolutions, and instructed the Secretary to prepare, as a substitute, a restatement of the Federation's policy on the whole question of the Central Valley Project.

This statement is as follows:

STATEMENT ON DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL VALLEY WATER RESOURCES

California has no resource more important than water. Scarcity of water, more

than any other single factor, places an ultimate ceiling to the future economic development of the state. If our present efforts to develop this water resource, warped under pressure of special interests, should prove defective and partial, the ceiling will rest low upon us; if our efforts are sound and are carried to completion, that ceiling can be pushed high.

We have the plain warning now. Curtailment of employment and production from shortage of power in 1947 is a failure not so much of rain as it is a lack of sufficient facilities built to conserve water and generate power. It is for us to heed the warning. Only the fullest and most skillful development of our water resources will enable California to keep its rapidly growing population employed and to maintain us all for generations to come at a high level of living.

This interest which the million members of the California State Federation of Labor hold in the future of our Commonwealth is very great, but it is not special or peculiar to themselves; it is broad enough to embrace the hopes and to enlist the support of all citizens.

Our demands is for adherence to simple principles that will assure maximum utilization of our water resources and the most equitable and widespread distribution of their many benefits. We oppose the callous disregard of those principles which, under the driving and deceptive tactics of special interests, now threatens to channel the benefits of Central Valley water into their pockets and to lower permanently the ceiling of the State's economic potential.

The First Principle

I. The California State Federation of Labor stands first upon the principle that unity, not disunity, must govern development and operation of water resources in the Central Valley.

Water control is not the simple task which some may suppose it to be, something to be parcelled out to whomever may be ready to build a dam here or there. In a great valley stretching over 500 miles, fed by a score of streams, each with its own basin which is but a depression in the floor of the greater basin, the water control works to be constructed must constitute a system. In the Central Valley these works will embrace nearly two score major reservoirs, hundreds of miles of main canals, thousands of miles of laterals and drains, more than two dozen hydroelectric plants, hundreds of miles of power transmission lines, with substations and feeder lines.

The end to be attained is stability and

dependability in the use of every drop of water that can be made available for irrigation, for power, and for the other purposes to which it can be put. This great and difficult end must be achieved by harnessing a resource which in its natural condition exhibits the widest diversity and instability. Along the 500-mile watershed of the Central Valley the rains and snows fall unevenly. From north to south, precipitation tapers off sharply. Through the seasons it comes unevenly. From year to year it fluctuates in volume irregularly.

The uses of water caught in the reservoirs also are diverse, changing, and at times contradictory. Flood control demands the emptying of reservoirs in anticipation of coming floods; irrigation demands the filling of reservoirs to capacity while flood waters are high, with release during seasons after the danger of flood has long passed; power demands the release of water through the turbines steadily and evenly through the year.

The technical problem of achieving the maximum potential of these uses requires that the intricate system of reservoirs and other works which we are creating shall be so skillfully interlocked in design that the whole shall indeed be greater than the sum of the parts.

The task of operating the water controls of the Great Central Valley development will tax the highest capacities of a Master Dispatcher of Water, one who can foresee by many days the need of an irrigator for water in a field 400 miles away, and the requirement for power of an industry in a distant city.

Two or more agencies simultaneously attempting to develop and operate so intricate a system of controls, can only cause friction and confusion, and cannot possibly achieve the full economic potential to which California is entitled. To do this is a task for one agency alone.

The California State Federation of Labor has watched the drive by special interests to destroy the unity of Central Valley water development for their own purposes with an ever-deepening apprehension. Their disruption appears principally in the form of efforts to install the Army Engineers, as a second agency operating under separate and conflicting laws, upon the Kings, Kern, American, or other streams within the great Valley. Already they have won footholds upon the Kings and Kern. We condemn unsparingly this threat to the future of our Commonwealth.

We call upon the people, the Legislature, and the State Administration to recognize unity as an elementary necessity, and to

insist upon it. The issue is no mere contest between two federal agencies, Army vs. Bureau. The issue is Unity vs. Disunity: are the people of California going to have unity in a great project which cannot succeed fully, except with unity?

The time has come to demand, and we do demand, that Congress shall pass basic legislation placing under reclamation law all water development within the Central Valley, and assigning sole authority and responsibility for success of the entire project to the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

The Second Principle

II. The California State Federation of Labor, as its second principle, holds that power for production, for employment, and for convenience must reach consumers at the lowest possible economic cost. To this end we demand full and rapid development of Central Valley public power plants and transmission lines.

We reiterate our traditional stand against private power monopoly. The people of California, who voted their approval of a full public power program and their opposition to private monopoly at special referendum in 1933, ought not to have to face repeatedly the obstacles which special interests continue to place in the way of achieving the public's own program.

The Third Principle

III. As its third principle, the California State Federation of Labor insists that water monopoly and land speculation based upon private receipt of publicly-financed Central Valley water shall be prohibited, and that the benefits of water shall be distributed widely.

Limitation upon reclamation water to an amount sufficient for 160 acres per farm family, is the tool by which the reclamation law holds water monopoly and speculation in check. We condemn all efforts to evade this beneficial law, whether by direct repeal, by the subterfuges of "technical" compliance or other lawyers' devices, by threats of defying enforcement, by purposeful neglect to require that beneficiaries shall execute the customary contracts for compliance and repayment in advance of spending public moneys, by threats to take the project away from the Bureau of Reclamation, ostensibly in the name of the State of California but really for the benefit of special interests, or by intruding the Army Engineers, who operate under separate laws, into the Central Valley.

The principal means by which special interests seek to monopolize water and to monopolize power are the same means --

namely, use of the Army Engineers—by which labor and the people are robbed of a unified project.

The California State Federation of Labor stands, as it always has stood, for development of the entire water resources of the Valley under reclamation law, administered solely by the United States Bureau of Reclamation, because that is the only way to secure widespread distribution of the benefits from water development, and to attain the maximum resource development needed to secure the future of California.

Merchant Marine

Resolution No. 218—"Opposition to Sale of American Ships to Non-Citizens," presented by Capt. C. F. May of Masters, Mates & Pilots Union No. 90, San Francisco.

The Executive Council adopted this resolution.

Resolutions Filed:

Resolution No. 168—"Protesting Sale of U. S. Ships to Foreign Purchasers," presented by A. F. Bartholomew et al of Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers' Union No. 886, Oakland; and **Resolution No. 253**—"Condemning Gurney Bill," presented by Harry Lundeborg et al of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Resolution No. 254—"Support of Sailors' Union in Renewing Contracts," presented by Harry Lundeborg et al of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

The Executive Council concurred in this resolution.

Unemployment Plans

Resolution No. 25—"Unemployment Program," presented by William Anderson, Carl Fortenbury and Jack Welch of Carpenters Union No. 1913, Van Nuys.

The Executive Council decided that, in view of the fact that **Resolution No. 18**, favoring the immediate establishment of public works programs, was adopted by the Convention, these and similar resolutions listed below should be filed.

The Council believed, however, that the following should be made clear: Although work projects, federally financed, might be the only alternative, this was far from representing the desired solution, as so clearly stated by the A. F. of L. and concurred in by the Executive Council of the Federation in the past. Such a program is based on the formulation of a full employment policy as contained in S. 380 prior to its emasculation by Congress.

In view of this, the Executive Council took a further step, instructing the Secre-

tary to prepare a resolution urging the re-introduction of full employment legislation, containing the provisions of S. 380 as originally introduced, and to present such resolution to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, requesting the AFL to take the necessary and appropriate steps to have such legislation introduced when Congress reconvenes.

Subsequent to the meeting of the Council, such a resolution was drawn up and sent to the AFL in Washington, D. C. for introduction at the convention opening in San Francisco on October 6. The resolution is as follows:

FULL EMPLOYMENT

Whereas, We are now experiencing an artificial and dangerous condition of inflation, so that the problem of full employment, as well as other problems associated with a healthy economy, cannot be accurately and clearly gauged; and

Whereas, A recession, depression or more critical conjuncture will develop at some future date, unless adequate steps and planning are taken at this time to forestall such deplorable eventualities; and

Whereas, Improvised, federally-financed work projects as a form of national economic planning are at best a poor solution for the problem of unemployment; and

Whereas, The formulation of a full employment policy was contained in S. 380 prior to its emasculation by Congress; and

Whereas, In the absence of any prepared, comprehensive legislation to meet this unemployment problem, which will conceivably develop unless steps are taken; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor go on record to instruct its Executive Council to prepare proper and appropriate legislation along the lines of S. 380 prior to its distortion by Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That this legislation be submitted to Congress when it reconvenes in January.

Resolutions Filed:

Resolution No. 25 (above); **Resolution No. 47**—"Unemployment," presented by Walter Bidwell, Harrold Bowie and Frank Smith of State, County and Municipal Employees Union No. 14, Sonoma; **Resolution No. 83**—"Planning Projects for Unemployed," presented by Thelma Bearman, Nina Indman and Lillian Gross Young of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 558, Los Angeles; **Resolution No. 133**—"Plans to Check Unemployment," presented by Rene Battaglini et al of Cooks, Pastry

Cooks & Assistants Union No. 44, San Francisco; **Resolution No. 157**—"Study of Unemployment Problem," presented by Perry Hill et al, Hodcarriers & Construction Laborers Union No. 294, Fresno; and **Resolution No. 277**—"Urging Federal Public Works Planning," presented by F. A. Lawrence, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco.

Wages, Etc.

Resolution No. 17—"Separation of Wage Adjustments from Cost-of-Living Index," presented by James P. McLoughlin et al of Retail Clerks' Union No. 428, San Jose; and **Resolution No. 89**—"Resist Wage Cuts," presented by Thelma Bearman, Nina Indman and Lillian Gross Young of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 558, Los Angeles.

The Executive Council concurred in **Resolutions No. 17 and No. 89** with the following amendments: In **Resolution No. 17**, in the first Resolve, and in **Resolution No. 89**, in the second Resolve, it is stated that wage demands should be based upon the needs of the workers. This is not sound economically, since a worker with five children would have needs greater than one with fewer children. The traditional policy of the American Federation of Labor is to base wages upon the productivity of labor. With this modification, the Executive Council voted that the resolutions were acceptable.

Resolution Filed:

Resolution No. 44—"Wage Policy," presented by Walter Bidwell, Harrold Bowie and Frank Smith of State, County and Municipal Employees Union No. 14, Sonoma.

Resolution No. 131—"Endorsing Passage of Pepper Minimum Wage Bill," presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local No. 64, Los Angeles.

This resolution, requesting the support of labor in urging the passage of the pending Pepper Minimum Wage Bill, was concurred in by the Executive Council. It is pertinent to point out, in connection with this resolution, that the hourly minimum wage established in California is 65 cents, which is the objective being sought by the Pepper Minimum Wage Bill for the first year.

Resolution Filed:

Resolution No. 180—"Urging Enactment of Minimum Wage Legislation," presented by Thomas Ranford, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; George McCaughey,

Plasterers No. 2, Los Angeles; F. W. Bartholomew, Window Cleaners No. 101, Los Angeles; James H. Anderson et al, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles; and Phil Lawrence, Hod Carriers & Construction Laborers No. 300, Los Angeles.

Resolution No. 170—"Prevailing Wages for All Employees in Government-Operated Industries," presented by R. J. Brennan of Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

This resolution, which provides for the payment of the same wages and working conditions for industries taken over by the government as prevail under private operation, was concurred in by the Executive Council.

Resolution No. 241—"Prevailing Wages for State-Employed Electrical Workers," presented by Charles J. Foehn et al, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco.

This resolution, which provides for the establishment of pay schedules and classifications of electricians in the employ of the State of California, at the same rates as are paid in outside employment in the area, was concurred in by the Executive Council.

Resolution No. 197—"Endorsing Standards for Deputy Probation Officers," presented by Harry Wolf of Industrial Workshop for the Blind Union No. 936, Los Angeles.

This resolution, which proposes that professional standards be set up for deputy probation officers, was not concurred in by the Executive Council, as it is contrary to the position of the State Federation of Labor, which holds that employees may be employed, regardless of professional requirements, if they are qualified to do the job.

Resolution No. 198—"Pay Increases for Deputy Probation Officers," presented by Harry Wolf of Industrial Workshop for the Blind Union No. 936, Los Angeles.

This resolution, which proposed that deputy probation officers receive the same pay as that received by deputy district attorneys and deputy public defenders, was concurred in by the Executive Council.

Resolution No. 12—"Social Security Coverage for Farmers and Farm Laborers," presented by James P. McLoughlin et al of Retail Clerks' Union No. 128, San Jose.

The Executive Council decided to concur in the resolution after deleting the word "farmers." In taking this action, the Council pointed out that it was obvious that the makers of this resolution intended to include in Social Security coverage farm laborers essentially, and perhaps the working dirt farmer. In that respect, the Fed-

eration policy is sympathetic, since this group is deserving of coverage, but in order to avoid any confusion, the Council believed it desirable to eliminate "farmers" at this time.

Resolution No. 43—"Increased Participation in Federal Retirement Plan," presented by Toby Pechner of Central Labor Council of Marin County, San Rafael; and **Resolution No. 107**—"To Increase Benefits Under Social Security Act," presented by Charles Robinson of Fresno Building Trades Council, Fresno.

The Executive Council voted to concur in both resolutions.

Resolution No. 199—"Improving Old Age Pensions," presented by James Dimakes et al of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

The Executive Council concurred in the resolution, and referred the matter to the Legislative Committee for consideration in connection with the next regular session of the state legislature.

Indonesia

Resolution No. 208—"Commending United Nations' Action in Indonesia," presented by James Dimakes et al of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

This resolution, which commended the action of the United Nations in Indonesia, was adopted by the Executive Council after being amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as approving the action of the United Nations in issuing a 'cease fire' order in the so-called Indonesian campaign."

Aid to Victims of War

Resolution No. 100—"Defense of Displaced Persons," presented by Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor.

This resolution, which favors the passage of the Stratton Bill, permitting the admission into this country of not more than 100,000 displaced persons every year for four years, was concurred in by the Executive Council.

Resolutions Filed:

Resolution No. 125—"Favoring Increased Immigration and Opposing Discrimination in Tests for Admission and Citizenship," presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local No. 64, Los Angeles; and **Resolution No. 257**—"Program for Displaced Persons," presented by Jack

Taub, Cloak Makers No. 8, San Francisco; Bob Burnside, Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Harry Bergman and Charles Gladstone, Cloak Makers No. 65, Los Angeles; Ida Patigalia, Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Benjamin Surasky, Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Robert Dedeaux, Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213, San Francisco; Bessie Bayer et al, Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles.

Resolution No. 221—"Supporting International Rescue and Relief Committee," presented by Aubrey Blair, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood; Anthony L. Noriega, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162, San Francisco; W. J. Bassett, Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Harry Lea, Blacksmiths No. 212, Huntington Park; Louis Levey, Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Roy M. Brewer, Affiliated Property Craftsmen, I.A.T.A.C. & M.P.M.O., Hollywood; B. C. "Cappy" Duval, Affiliated Property Craftsmen, I.A.T.A.C. & M.P.M.O., Hollywood; Tudor Williams, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood; Pat Somers, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood; Floyd M. Billingsley, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162, San Francisco; Charles Constable and William D. Lee, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood.

The Executive Council concurred in this resolution.

Resolution No. 237—"Support Jewish National Home in Palestine," presented by Ida Patigali, Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Benjamin Surasky, Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Harry Bergman and Charles Gladstone, Cloak Makers No. 65, Los Angeles; Bessie Bayer and Ethel Engle, Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Jack Taub, Cloak Makers No. 8, San Francisco; Robert Dedeaux, Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213, San Francisco.

This resolution, which proposes the support of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, was concurred in by the Executive Council.

Foreign Policy

Resolution No. 4—"Oppose Governmental Support of Turkey and Greece," presented by Cleties Dunham of Butte County Central Labor Council, Oroville; **Resolution No. 39**—"Oppose Truman Policy," presented by David Fishman, Aaron Latker, Sol Zelesnick of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles; and **Resolution No. 62**—"Oppose Truman Doctrine," presented by

W. J. Hill et al of Carpenters Union No. 634, Los Angeles.

These resolutions, all of which opposed the Truman policy in Greece and Turkey, were non-concurred in by the Executive Council, as they conflicted with Resolution No. 212, which supported the administration's foreign policy and which was adopted by the Convention.

Federation Officials

Resolution No. 84—"Condemnation of Federation Officials," presented by Thelma Bearman, Nina Indman and Lillian Gross Young of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 558, Los Angeles.

The Executive Council non-concurred in this resolution for the following reasons:

"The resolution should not be concurred in since it abounds in full misstatements of fact. The minutes of the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in conferences held, and in Executive Council session, will show that Governor Warren was endorsed by the California State Federation of Labor in convention as well as by preceding political conferences of delegates representing every affiliated Council in the state.

"The facts will further disclose that at no time has Secretary-Treasurer Haggerty endorsed, sponsored or supported Senator Knowland, State Senator Tenney or Congressman Poulsen, and that, on the contrary, Secretary Haggerty at all times supported Will Rogers, Jr., for the office of Senator of the United States.

"The Executive Council believes, therefore, that this resolution is completely inaccurate, and that the condemnation of the individuals in question is not only improper, but, in fact, contrary to the action of the 1946 Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor assembled in San Francisco."

Resolutions No. 2 and No. 238 (below) were considered superfluous and filed, since the Convention had adopted action amending the Constitution of the Federation so as to prevent the endorsement of a candidate by a Federation officer which is in opposition to the Federation's endorsement, unless certain procedural steps are taken.

Resolutions Filed:

Resolution No. 2—"Condemnation of Labor Officials," presented by J. C. Dial and D. Moss of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Union No. 36, Oakland; and **Resolution No. 238**—"Condemning Federation Officers Who Supported Government Officials Now Opposing Labor," presented by the same sponsors.

Convention Matters

Resolution No. 249—"Means to Be Found to Ensure Secrecy in Convention Voting," presented by Harry Lea, Blacksmiths No. 212, Huntington Park; W. J. Bassett, Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; John Donovan, Advertising & Public Relations Employees No. 518, Los Angeles; Margaret Morgan, Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 388, Los Angeles; Edward Karl, Carpenters No. 1323, Monterey; Dr. Robert Ziegler, Musicians No. 47, Los Angeles; Fred Dettmering, Bookbinders and Binderywomen No. 31-125, San Francisco; Walter Cowan, Culinary Alliance No. 814, Santa Monica, Joseph A. Spitzer, Provision House Workers No. 274, Los Angeles; Lee Johnson, Meat Cutters No. 439, Pasadena; Harold V. Pavey, Central Labor Council, Eureka; James Cantando, Butchers No. 120, Oakland; George Hardy, Building Service Employees No. 99, Los Angeles.

The Council decided that this would be contrary to the long-established policy of the Federation, and that such action could not be authorized by the Executive Council, since it would require a constitutional change, and only the convention as a whole has authority to make this change. The resolution was therefore filed.

Resolution No. 32—"Place of International Affairs on Agenda," presented by D. D. Dean et al of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Local 1, Oakland.

The Executive Council, interpreting the intention and purpose of this resolution to be the placing on the agenda, by the Resolutions Committee, of all issues of direct concern to labor ahead of any resolutions on any other matter, such as foreign policy, political philosophy, etc., pointed out that this could be done under existing parliamentary laws, wherein consideration of resolutions brought up by the Resolutions Committee can be laid on the table and held in abeyance by motion from the floor. The Council agreed that much time was lost in acrimonious arguments concerning the above subjects, but it nevertheless believed this to be democratic procedure. The resolution was therefore filed.

Entertainment Unions

Resolution No. 182—"Creation of Federation Committee on Entertainment Union Cooperation," presented by Patrick J. Morgan, Printing Specialties No. 388, Los Angeles, and Larry Vail, Retail Department Store Clerks, No. 1100, San Francisco.

The Executive Council referred the subject matter of this resolution to the Secre-

tary for further development, and since the most feasible method and machinery to accomplish the objectives of the resolution could best be applied by him, the Council filed the resolution.

Labor Unity

Resolution No. 75—"Unity of Labor Organizations," presented by W. J. Hill et al of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 634, Los Angeles.

Since the subject matter of this resolution had already been covered in the Declaration of Policy presented by the Executive Committee and approved by the Convention, and since some of the methods cited in the Resolve were inconsistent with the purposes announced in such Declaration of Policy, the Executive Council filed this resolution.

Colorado River

Resolution No. 111—"Settle Controversy Over Colorado River Waters," presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

The Executive Council referred the resolution to the Secretary for further study, instructing him to bring in a report upon it at the next meeting of the Executive Council.

Resolution Filed:

Resolution No. 141—"Diversion of Water from Colorado River," presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Conscription

Resolution No. 72—"Oppose Military Conscription," presented by W. J. Hill et al of Carpenters Union No. 634, Los Angeles.

Brother J. Pechner, Retail Clerks No. 1119, San Rafael, appeared before the Council and opposed the adoption of this resolution.

The Executive Council decided to hold this matter in abeyance until the next Council meeting, which will take place after the AFL convention is held, and to be guided by the action taken by the AFL in considering further action on the resolution.

Resolution Filed:

Resolution No. 174—"Opposing Compulsory Military Training in Peacetime," presented by W. J. Bassett, Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Margaret Morgan, Printing Specialties and Paper Converters Union No. 388, Los Angeles; Susan D. Adams, Ladies Garment Workers

No. 384, Los Angeles; Aubrey Blair, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood; H. N. Sweet and Nick Cordil, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles; George Hardy, Building Service Employees No. 99, Los Angeles.

Anti-Monopoly Legislation

Resolution No. 183—"Requesting Anti-Monopoly Legislation," presented by W. J. Bassett of Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Because of the complexity of this problem, the Executive Council referred the matter to the Secretary for further consideration and instructed him to submit a report upon it at the next meeting of the Council.

Proposed Initiative Measures

Resolution No. 109—"Outlawing Subversive Activities," presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

The Executive Council non-concurred for the reason that it had enunciated a policy, which was approved by the Convention, to initiate and fully prosecute a campaign to reapportion the Senate of the State of California, which campaign would require the expenditure of substantial sums of money.

Accordingly, the Executive Council believed that it should rest within its discretion whether or not to prosecute other types of initiative enactments of outstanding importance, because, if several initiative measures were to receive the simultaneous support of labor, it might well be that the financial and general support would be so diversified as to result in the failure of all.

Resolution No. 123—"Providing for Democratic Elections for Corporations," presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local No. 64, Los Angeles.

The Executive Council non-concurred in the resolution, since the full resources of the Federation will be involved in the State Senate Reapportionment campaign and in the Taft-Hartley activities.

Political Resolutions

Resolution No. 28—"Unfair Political List," presented by C. T. Lehmann et al of Carpenters Union No. 25, Los Angeles.

The Executive Council filed this and the resolutions below, since the voting records of all state legislators are compiled by the Federation and the ratings given, and copies

sent to all the unions, and since the AFL does likewise for all federal legislators.

Resolutions Filed:

Resolution No. 34—"Labeling the Political Enemies of Labor," presented by Hilton Porter and Fred S. Sweet of Culinary Workers and Bartenders Union No. 531, Pasadena; and **Resolution No. 272**—"Denouncing Anti-Labor Legislators," presented by George M. Swan, Meat Cutters No. 421, Los Angeles; R. S. Graham, Butchers No. 563, Huntington Park; J. A. Spitzer, Provision House Workers No. 274, Los Angeles; Max J. Osslo, Butchers No. 229, San Diego; John W. Quimby, Teamsters No. 542, San Diego; Edwin F. Michelson, Butchers No. 516, San Mateo; Lee Johnson, Meat Cutters No. 439, Pasadena; Vivian Smith, Butchers No. 498, Sacramento; Earl A. Moorhead, Butchers No. 506, San Jose; James V. Cantando, Butchers No. 120, Oakland; Kaspar Bauer, Butchers No. 266, Santa Cruz; Michael Elkins, Office Employees No. 36, San Francisco; Valmar A. Schaaf, Draftsmen's Union No. 11, San Francisco; J. D. Vanderlain, Technical Engineers, Architects & Draftsmen No. 89, San Francisco; George Hardy, Building Service Employees, Los Angeles.

Resolution No. 162—"Repudiation of Governor Warren," presented by Perry Hill et al, Hodcarriers and Construction Laborers Union No. 294, Fresno.

The Executive Council amended the resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the statement by C. J. Haggerty condemning Governor Warren for not vetoing the 'Hot Cargo' Act and for signing SB 1493, the so-called 'jurisdictional strike' bill, and again states that Governor Warren can no longer be considered a friend of organized labor."

With this amendment, the resolution was concurred in.

Vice-President Lundberg requested to be registered as opposed to the position taken by the Executive Council.

Resolutions Filed:

Resolution No. 224—"Condemning Governor Warren," presented by Joseph A. Spitzer, Provision House Workers No. 274, Los Angeles; George M. Swan, Meat Cutters No. 421, Los Angeles; R. S. Graham, Butchers No. 563, Huntington Park; and **Resolution No. 229**—"Condemnation of Governor Warren," presented by J. E. MacDonald, Electrical Workers No. B-11, Los Angeles.

Resolution No. 54—"Recall of Senator Knowland," presented by J. P. Malone et

al of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

The Executive Council non-concurred in this resolution because it was not clear whether there exists in Article 13 of the Constitution, referred to in this resolution, a right for the people to recall officials who are not state officials. The Secretary obtained an opinion, through appropriate sources, from the State Attorney General, to ascertain the possibilities of recalling elected officials.

The Executive Council stated further:

"It would appear that the individual here involved is an official of the federal rather than the state government, and, accordingly, perhaps outside of the scope of Article 13 of the Constitution.

"Furthermore, it is the opinion of the Executive Council that primary attention should be directed to effectively advancing the cause of labor by the election of individuals favorable to our views where the possibilities of success are notable and considerable, and not to expend effort and endeavor which appear to be capable of little practical accomplishment.

"Accordingly, although the Council believes that the intent expressed in the resolution is proper and that the objectives sought are desirable, it does not believe that opportunity exists at present to accomplish the objectives. It believes, instead, that the appropriate time, namely, when such individual seeks reelection, if he does, should be awaited, at which time the possibility of success will be substantial."

Anti-Lynch Legislation

Resolution No. 265—"Supporting Anti-Lynch Bill," presented by Jack Taub, Cloakmakers No. 8, San Francisco; Bob Burnside, Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Harry Berman and Charles Gladstone, Cloak Makers No. 65, Los Angeles; Ida Patigalia, Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Benjamin Surasky, Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Robert Dedaux, Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213, San Francisco; Bessie Bayer et al, Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles.

The Executive Council concurred in the resolution with the following change in the last Whereas, which states that 5,000 or more persons have been lynched in the last 50 years: The specific number was deleted so that the Whereas now reads "thousands of persons have been lynched."

Resolutions Filed:

Resolution No. 120—"Urging Passage of Anti-Lynching Bill," presented by Warren

S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local No. 64, Los Angeles; **Resolution No. 181**—"Endorsing Federal Anti-Lynch Law," presented by Harry Lumsden of Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland; **Resolution No. 216**—"Urging State and Federal Anti-Lynch Laws," presented by T. W. Anderson, Eugene Blandin and Elmer Romine, Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 456, Oakland; and Claude McGuinn, Dining Car Employees No. 582, Los Angeles.

Education

Resolution No. 236—"Federal Aid for Education," presented by T. W. Anderson, Eugene Blandin and Elmer Romine, Dining Car Cooks and Waiters, No. 456, Oakland; and Claude McGuinn, Dining Car Employees No. 582, Los Angeles.

The Executive Council believed that, while the basic intent of this resolution was to seek to advance the educational standards with relation to all citizens, the wording of the resolution was not directed to the accomplishment of these objectives or their attainment. It was decided, therefore, that the matter be given further study by the Secretary, and that the question be considered by the Legislative Committee to determine the possibilities of working out some tangible legislation on this problem.

Industrial Accident Prevention

Resolution No. 240—"Requesting Sufficient Number of Electrical Inspectors to Give Complete Coverage," presented by Charles J. Foehn et al of Electrical Workers Union No. 6, San Francisco.

The Council concurred in the resolution after changing the words "State Industrial Accident Commission" to "Division of Industrial Safety."

Resolution No. 239—"Support Industrial Accident Commission's Efforts to Establish High Protection Standards," presented by Charles J. Foehn et al of Electrical Workers Union No. 6, San Francisco.

The Executive Council concurred in the resolution after substituting "Division of Industrial Safety" for "State Industrial Accident Commission" wherever that latter appeared.

Western Industry

Resolution No. 166—"Support New Industries and Federal Projects for Pacific Coast," presented by A. F. Bartholomew et al of Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

The Executive Council concurred in the resolution.

Resolution No. 149—"Creation of Federation Commission of Inquiry Into Economic Problems of the West," presented by W. J. Bassett of Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

The Executive Council concurred in the objectives of this resolution, but since it involves questions requiring extended study, decided to file the resolution and refer the subject matter to the Secretary for further action.

Academic Freedom

Resolution No. 136—"Support of Academic Freedom," presented by Rene Battaglini et al of Cooks Union No. 44, San Francisco.

The Executive Council agreed with the objectives contained in the resolution but believed that such freedom should be subject to the restrictions embodied within the fundamental principles of the Constitution. The Council further believed that the language of the resolution went far beyond such fundamental constitutional rights and privileges and was concerned with conferring unlimited license, which, in the final analysis, would destroy the fundamental principles which give meaning to our existing rights and privileges. Therefore, although believing that the general intent and purpose of the resolution were sound, the Council filed the resolution.

Community Chest

Resolution No. 102—"Support of Community Chest and Similar Groups," presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor.

This resolution, which proposes to support the Community Chest, etc., was concurred in by the Executive Council.

Resolution Filed:

Resolution No. 220—"Support of Community Chest and Council Campaigns," presented by Aubrey Blair, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood; James H. Anderson, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles; Joe Mitchell, Shipwrights, Joiners & Boatbuilders No. 1149, San Francisco; Frank S. Fitzgerald, Hotel Service Workers No. 283, San Francisco; Robert Franklin, Culinary Workers No. 823, Hayward; Robert S. Ash, Alameda County Central Labor Council, Oakland; George W. Johns, Retail Clerks No. 1089, San Francisco; Phyllis Mitchell Office Employees No. 3, San Francisco; F. T. Bregante, Packers & Preserve Workers No. 20989, San Francisco.

CONVENTION CITIES



Following are the dates and places of meeting of past Conventions of the California State Federation of Labor:

1st—1901, San Francisco	24th—1923, Stockton
2nd—1902, Vallejo	25th—1924, Santa Barbara
3rd—1903, Los Angeles	26th—1925, San Diego
4th—1904, Fresno	27th—1926, Oakland
5th—1905, Sacramento	28th—1927, San Bernardino
6th—1906, Oakland	29th—1928, Sacramento
7th—1908, Stockton	30th—1929, Long Beach
8th—1908, Vallejo	31st—1930, Marysville
9th—1908, San Jose	32nd—1931, Santa Barbara
10th—1909, San Rafael	33rd—1932, Modesto
11th—1910, Los Angeles	34th—1933, Monterey
12th—1911, Bakersfield	35th—1934, Pasadena
13th—1912, San Diego	36th—1935, San Diego
14th—1913, Fresno	37th—1936, Sacramento
15th—1914, Stockton	38th—1937, Long Beach
16th—1915, Santa Rosa	39th—1938, Santa Barbara
17th—1916, Eureka	40th—1939, Oakland
18th—1917, Sacramento	41st—1940, Santa Monica
19th—1918, San Diego	42nd—1941, San Francisco
20th—1919, Bakersfield	43rd—1942, Long Beach
21st—1920, Fresno	44th—1946, San Francisco
22nd—1921, San Jose	45th—1947, Sacramento
23rd—1922, Long Beach	

	President	Vice-President for District No. 3	Vice-President for District No. 9	Vice-President for District No. 10	Vice-President for District No. 12
FRESNO (Continued)					
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 246: (350)	John F. Shelley	Thomas L. Pitts	Elmer J. Doran	Mae Stoneman	C. T. Lehmann
Paul L. Reeves	350	350	350	350	350
Teachers No. 869: (10)	10	10	10	10	10
Alice Drehmel					
Winery & Distillery Workers No. 43: (677)	677	677	677	677	677
Armond Beland					
GLENDALE					
Brick & Clay Workers No. 774: (1028)	1028	1028	1028	1028	1028
William I. Van Patten					
Carpenters & Joiners No. 563: (1455)	727	727	727	727	727
R. N. Phillips	728	728	728	728	728
C. E. Sunderland					
Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 324: (577)	577	577	577	577	577
Beulah Johnston					
Operative Plasterers No. 739: (349)	116	116	116	116	116
John Abernethy	117	117	117	117	117
Carl Bleck	116	116	116	116	116
Ernest Baltzell					
Painters No. 713: (116)	116	116	116	116	116
John H. Adams					
GRASS VALLEY					
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1903: (197)	197	197	197	197	197
S. M. Chileski					
GREENVILLE					
Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2647: (227)	227	227	227	227	227
R. Giesick					
HAYWARD					
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1622: (732)	366	366	366	366	366
Harold E. Redding	368	368	368	368	368
Charles A. Roe					
Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 823: (538)	538	538	538	538	538
Ruby Hall					
HOLLYWOOD					
Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44: (883)	883	883	883	883	883
B. C. "Cappy" Duval					

President	Vice-President for District No. 3					Vice-President for District No. 9					Vice-President for District No. 10					Vice-President for District No. 12						
Kenneth G. Bitter	John F. Shelley	Thomas L. Pitts	Elmer J. Doran	Mae Stoneman	C. T. Lehmann	Pat Somerset	Leonard Graham	Dick Lacy	Edward L. Brown	Joseph A. Spitzer	G. Reynold Scott	Harry Lundeborg	Arthur F. Dougherty	Victor S. Swanson	George Kelly	Joseph Bailey	Robert S. Ash	Charles A. Roe	Edwin A. Clancy	A. F. Bartholomew	Lowell Nelson	Frank C. Chesbro
HOLLYWOOD (Continued)																						
Studio Carpenters No. 946: (2242)																						
Roy V. Lockridge	747		747	747	747	747	747	747	747	747	747					747	747	747				
Studio Electricians No. 40: (541)																						
W. F. Moore		541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541					541	541	541				
Studio Grips No. 80: (299)																						
Walter H. Woodworth	299	299	299	299	200							299							299	299		299
Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399: (1552)																						
Charles E. Constable	1552	1552	1552	1552	1552	1552	1552	1552	1552	1552	1552								1552	1552		1552
Studio Utility Employees No. 724: (1191)																						
L. C. Helm	1191	1191	1191	1191	1191	1191	1191	1191	1191	1191	1191								1191	1191		1191
HONOLULU																						
Electrical Workers No. B-1260: (399)																						
Amos H. Feely	399		399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399								399	399		399
Hotel Restaurant Employees & Bartenders No. 6: (19)																						
Arthur A. Rutledge	19	19	19	19	19							19										
HUNTINGTON PARK																						
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers & Helpers No. 212: (99)																						
Harry Lea	99		99	99	99	99													99	99		99
Butchers No. 563: (758)																						
R. S. Graham	758		758	758	758	758													758	758		758
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146: (229)																						
Jim McDonald	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229								229	229		229
INDIO																						
Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 314: (26)																						
Edward L. MacFaden	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26								26	26		26
LA JOLLA																						
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1358: (179)																						
K. G. Bitter	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179								179	179		179
LOMPOC																						
Chemical Workers No. 146: (88)																						
Roger Phipps	88	88	88	88	88	88													88	88		88
LONG BEACH																						
Bakers No. 31: (299)																						
Herman M. Neillund	299	299	299	299	299	299	299	299	299	299	299								299	299		299

	President			Vice-President for District No. 3					Vice-President for District No. 9					Vice-President for District No. 10					Vice-President for District No. 12				
	John F. Shelley	Kenneth C. Bitter	Thomas L. Pitts	Elmer J. Doran	Mae Stoneman	C. T. Lehmann	Pat Somerset	Leonard Graham	Dick Lacy	Edward L. Brown	Joseph A. Spitzer	G. Reynold Scott	Harry Lundberg	Arthur F. Dougherty	Victor S. Swanson	George Kelly	Joseph Bailey	Robert S. Ash	Charles A. Rice	Edwin A. Clancy	A. R. Bartholomew	Lowell Nelson	Frank C. Chesebro
LOS ANGELES (Continued)																							
Stove Mounters No. 68: (286)	5																						
Elva Montgomery																							
Teachers No. 430: (594)																							
Katherine Bell	99			99		99	99		99	99	99			99	99	99	99	99	99			99	99
Harold Orr	396			396		396		396		396	396			396	396	396	396	396	396			396	396
Louise G. Whitehead	99			99		99	99		99	99	99			99	99	99	99	99	99			99	99
Theatrical Janitors No. 72: (226)																							
William Farrell	226			226		226	226			226	226			226	226	226	226	226	226			226	226
Transportation Union No. 1277: (1166)																							
D. D. McClurg	1166			1166		1166	1166		1166		1166			1166	1166	1166	1166	1166	1166			1166	1166
Typographical Union No. 174: (1133)																							
Henry E. Clemens	1133			1133		1133	1133		1133		1133		1133	1133	1133	1133	1133	1133	1133			1133	1133
United Garment Workers No. 94: (499)																							
Bessie Todd	499			499		499	499		499		499		499	499	499	499	499	499	499			499	499
Van Storage, Furniture Drivers No. 389: (1274)																							
Paul Jones	1274			1274		1274	1274		1274		1274		1274	1274	1274	1274	1274	1274	1274			1274	1274
Waiters No. 17: (3291)																							
William P. Finnigan	3291			3291		3291	3291		3291		3291		3291	3291	3291	3291	3291	3291	3291			3291	3291
Waitresses No. 639: (3791)																							
Mae Stoneman	3791			3791		3791	3791		3791		3791		3791	3791	3791	3791	3791	3791	3791			3791	3791
Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848: (1845)																							
Thomas L. Pitts	1845			1845		1845	1845		1845		1845		1845	1845	1845	1845	1845	1845	1845			1845	1845
Wholesale Grocery Warehousemen No. 595: (257)																							
Jerome L. Vercurse	129			129		129	129		129		129		129	129	129	129	129	129	129			129	129
Homer Ford	128			128		128	128		128		128		128	128	128	128	128	128	128			128	128
Window Cleaners No. 101: (216)																							
Frank W. Bartholomew	216			216		216	216		216		216		216	216	216	216	216	216	216			216	216
LOYALTON																							
Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2696: (230)																							
L. A. Mitchell	230			230		230	230		230		230		230	230	230	230	230	230	230			230	230
MARTINEZ																							
Allied Hospital Employees No. 251: (114)																							
Maxine Page	114			114		114	114		114		114		114	114	114	114	114	114	114			114	114
Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)																							
Al Clem	1			1		1	1		1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1
Howard Reed	1			1		1	1		1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1

[illegible]

Printing Specialties & Paper					
Converters No. 82: (758)					
John Ferro.....	379	379	—	379	379
Herbert Hewitt.....	379	379	—	379	379
Retail Food Clerks No. 870:					
(1531)	1531	—	1531	1531	1531
Harris Wilkin.....	1531	—	1531	1531	1531
Roofers No. 81: (216)					
V. J. Barton.....	72	72	72	72	72
Arthur Sagala.....	72	72	72	72	72
Charles E. Young.....	72	72	72	72	72
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216:					
(541)	541	—	541	541	541
Robert E. Quinn.....	541	—	541	541	541
Sheet Metal Workers No. 855:					
(197)	197	—	197	197	197
Louis Martin.....	197	—	197	197	197
Shipwrights, Joiners & Boatbuilders No. 1149: (659)					
Joe Mitchell.....	659	—	659	659	659
Shipyards & Marine Shop Laborers No. 886: (1874)					
A. F. Bartholomew.....	313	313	313	313	313
R. J. Brennan.....	312	312	312	312	312
Henry Griffith.....	312	312	312	312	312
H. J. LaLonde.....	312	312	312	312	312
Harry Lumsden.....	313	313	313	313	313
Harry Miller.....	312	312	312	312	312
Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 878: (128)					
W. A. Mortensen.....	128	—	128	128	128
Steamfitters & Helpers No. 842: (216)					
O. T. Davis.....	72	—	72	72	72
John Ervin.....	72	—	72	72	72
Louis J. Kovacevich.....	72	—	72	72	72
Teachers No. 771: (231)					
Ange Bjornson.....	231	—	231	231	231
Teamsters No. 70: (5361)					
John Carvalho.....	893	893	893	893	893
Charles A. DeLong.....	893	893	893	893	893
Al Maderias.....	893	893	893	893	893
James H. Marshall.....	894	894	894	894	894
Charles W. Real.....	894	894	894	894	894
Henry White.....	894	894	894	894	894
Technical Engineers No. 89: (866)					
J. D. Vanderlaan.....	366	—	366	366	366
Theatrical Employees No. B-82: (99)					
Joe Connelly.....	99	—	99	99	99
Theatrical Janitors No. 121: (49)					
Frank Figone.....	49	—	49	49	49
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 107: (62)					
William Daul.....	31	—	31	31	31
W. D. Sangster.....	31	—	31	31	31

[illegible]

	President	Vice-President for District No. 3	Vice-President for District No. 9	Vice-President for District No. 10	Vice-President for District No. 12
SACRAMENTO (Continued)					
Millmen No. 1618: (171)	Kenneth G. Bitter	Thomas L. Pitts	Elmer J. Doran	Mae Stoneman	C. T. Lehmann
Jack McGee	John F. Shelley	57	57	57	57
Edward Nitzke	57	57	57	57	57
Miscellaneous Employees					
No. 398: (699)					
Ralph P. Gross	599	599	599	599	599
Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 252: (24)					
E. M. Beach	24	24	24	24	24
Painters No. 487: (349)					
W. R. Morris	349	349	349	349	349
Plumbers & Steamfitters					
No. 447: (170)					
Arthur Ferguson	170	170	170	170	170
Post Office Clerks No. 66: (187)					
Gene Bigham	187	187	187	187	187
Printing Pressmen No. 60:					
(103)					
O. A. Krepp	51	51	51	51	51
William J. McQuillan	52	52	52	52	52
Roofers No. 47: (51)					
L. L. Garber	26	26	26	26	26
George Rivera	25	25	25	25	25
Sheet Metal Workers No. 162:					
(161)					
R. A. Caples	161	161	161	161	161
Stage Employees No. 50: (54)					
Francis Cox	54	54	54	54	54
State Council of Roofers: (2)					
Louis L. Garber	1	1	1	1	1
James T. Rally	1	1	1	1	1
Teachers No. 31: (80)					
Ruth Dodds	40	40	40	40	40
Edward G. McGrath	40	40	40	40	40
Theatrical Employees					
No. B-66 (102)					
Evelyn El. Stickels	102	102	102	102	102
Typographical No. 46: (173)					
James M. Byrne	86	86	86	86	86
W. B. Swenson	87	87	87	87	87
Waiters & Waitresses No. 561:					
(720)					
Lilas Jones	720	720	720	720	720
SALINAS					
Bartenders No. 545: (147)					
Pete C. Balestra	147	147	147	147	147
Central Labor Council: (2)					
Carl Lara	1	1	1	1	1
John W. Deer	1	1	1	1	1

President	Vice-President for District No. 3			Vice-President for District No. 9			Vice-President for District No. 10			Vice-President for District No. 12											
Kenneth C. Bitter	Thomas L. Pits	Elmer J. Doran	Mac Stone- man	C. T. Lehmann	Pat Bom- merset	Leonard Graham	Dick Lacy	Edward L. Brown	Joseph A. Spitzer	G. Reynold Scott	Harry Lundberg	Arthur F. Dougherty	Victor S. Swanson	George Kelly	Joseph Bailey	Robert S. Ash	Charles A. Roe	Edwin A. Clancy	A. F. Bartholomew	Lowell Nelson	Frank C. Chesebro
2816	108	108	226	2816	2816	2816	2816	108	108	2816	2816	2816	2816	2816	2816	2816	2816	2816	2816	2816	2816
226	108	108	226	226	226	226	226	108	108	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226
216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258
1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021
755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755
755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755
755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755
755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755
755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	755
264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264
175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
599	599	599	599	599	599	599	599	599	599	599	599	599	599	599	599	599	599	599	599	599	599
361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361
361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361	361
399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)

Laundry Workers No. 26:

Lawrence Palacios.....

Leather & Novelty Workers

No. 31: (108)

William S. Quinlan.....

Macaroni Workers No. 493:

(226)

Romolo Bobba.....

Master Furniture Guild No.

1288: (216)

Jack H. Sparlin.....

Masters, Mates & Pilots, No.

40: (258)

George Harris.....

Masters, Mates & Pilots, No.

90: (1500)

C. F. May.....

Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226:

(1021)

Edward J. Dennis.....

Miscellaneous Employees No.

110: (3778)

James Dimakes.....

A. T. Gabriel.....

Charles Gricus.....

Leon Prodromou.....

Helen Wheeler.....

Molders & Foundry Workers

No. 164: (352)

Mark O'Reilly.....

Motion Picture Projectionists

No. 162: (175)

Anthony L. Noriega.....

Motor Coach Employees No.

1225: (599)

William J. Boyd.....

Musicians Association No. 6:

(1083)

James G. Dewey.....

A. Jack Haywood.....

M. A. Salinger.....

Newspaper & Periodical

Drivers No. 921: (399)

Herbert Neff.....

Northern California District

Council of Laborers: (2)

Lee Lalor.....

	President	Vice-President for District No. 3					Vice-President for District No. 9					Vice-President for District No. 10					Vice-President for District No. 12					
		Thomas L. Pitts	Elmer J. Doran	Mae Stoneman	C. T. Lehmann	Pat Somerset	Leonard Graham	Dick Lacy	Edward L. Brown	Joseph A. Spitzer	G. Reynolds	Harry Lundberg	Arthur F. Dougherty	Victor S. Swanson	George Kelly	Joseph Bailey		Robert S. Ash	Charles A. Roe	Edwin A. Clancy	A. F. Bartholomew	Lowell Nelson
SANTA MARIA (Continued)																						
Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 703: (623)																						
Dee A. Peck.....	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623
Truck Drivers & Helpers No. 381: (742)																						
Charles E. Graves.....	742	742	742	742	742	742	742	742	742	742	742	742	742	742	742	742	742	742	742	742	742	742
SANTA MONICA																						
Central Labor Council: (2)																						
Robert C. Holwagner.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
C. G. O'Brien.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Culinary Workers No. 814:																						
Robert C. Holwagner.....	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	
Al Mason.....	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	
Retail Clerks No. 1442: (927)																						
C. G. O'Brien.....	927	927	927	927	927	927	927	927	927	927	927	927	927	927	927	927	927	927	927	927	927	
SANTA ROSA																						
Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 770: (462)																						
A. S. Littlejohn.....	462	462	462	462	462	462	462	462	462	462	462	462	462	462	462	462	462	462	462	462	462	
Central Labor Council: (2)																						
E. E. Hansen.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
J. C. Johnson.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 383: (31)																						
C. J. Johnson.....	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	
SONOMA																						
California State Employees No. 14-1: (191)																						
Harold Bowie.....	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	
SOUTH GATE																						
Fitters, Welders & Helpers No. 250: (583)																						
R. J. Picard.....	583	583	583	583	583	583	583	583	583	583	583	583	583	583	583	583	583	583	583	583	583	
STOCKTON																						
Bartenders No. 47: (563)																						
Frank T. Quirk.....	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	
Angelo Trucco.....	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	
California State Employees No. 382: (54)																						
Elbridge Strong.....	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	
Central Labor Council: (2)																						
Ed Doran.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 499: (2166)																						
C. C. Allen.....	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166

I N D E X

	Page		Page
Addresses		Officers elected without opposition	351
Anderson, James H.....	321	Tabulation of votes	377-415
Carter, Oliver.....	185	Withdrawal of candidates	339
Chamberlain, Richard A.....	163	Executive Council	
Dalton, John F.....	293	Names and addresses of members•	
Finks, Harry.....	150 Inside Front Cover	
Fletcher, Carl.....	152	Financial Statement, 1946-1947	119-148
Gaffney, Edward M.....	152	Housing, Statement on	194-196
Haggerty, C. J.....	361	Installation of Officers	860
Halloran, William.....	182	Introduction of Guests	151
Hermann, M. C.....	292	Invocations	
Hewitt, George C.....	334	Monsignor Thomas A. Kirby	150
Hill, George J.....	295	Rev. Clarence A. Kircher	288
Hyatt, Gilbert E.....	319	Rabbi Louis Kaufman	299
Kirkpatrick, Ray C.....	190	Rev. Thomas A. Markham	334
Kracik, Anne.....	326	Membership Report	115-119
Kunz, Michael B.....	288	Nominations	
Lyons, John C.....	152	Convention City	336
Maloney, Thomas A.....	151	Officers	331-333
Mathis, B. R.....	323	Officers' Annual Reports	
McDonald, J. D.....	188	President	5- 6
Meany, George.....	154	Secretary-Treasurer	52-148
Miller, George.....	187	Vice-Presidents:	
Mitchell, H. L.....	303	District No. 1	6- 9
Motsch, Albert G.....	334	District No. 2	9- 10
Real, Charles.....	153	District No. 3	10- 15
Scharrenberg, Paul.....	175	District No. 4	15
Sehlmeyer, George.....	337	District No. 5	15- 16
Shelley, John F.....	360	District No. 6	16- 17
Voorhis, Jerry.....	299	District No. 7	17- 18
Warren, Governor Earl.....	160	District No. 8	19- 21
Weston, E. M.....	183	District No. 9	21- 30
Chronology of State Federation of Labor	149	District No. 10	30- 37
Committees		District No. 11	37- 39
Appointment	181-182, 336-337	District No. 12	39- 42
Reports:		District No. 13	42- 43
Constitution	325-326	District No. 14	43- 47
Credentials	165-175, 304-305, 338-339	District No. 15	47- 48
Election	350	Opening Ceremonies, 1947 Convention 150	
Grievances	354	Political Campaign for 1948,	
Labels and Boycotts	354	Organization of	191-193
Legislation	339-341	Presidents and Secretary-Treasurers,	
Officers' Reports	305-319	Past	149
Resolutions	327-331, 342-344, 344-345	Reports	
..... 347-350, 351-353, 354-356		Auditors	119-148
Rules and Order	296-297	Committees (see "Committees")	
Union Label Investigation	345-346	Delegate to 1947 AFL Convention	48- 51
Convention Cities—Past Sessions	376	President	5- 6
Delegates to AFL Conventions	149	Secretary-Treasurer	52-148
Election		Vice-Presidents	6- 48
Balloting	341, 345	Resolutions	
Committee, appointment	336-337	Action upon: see separate index on	
Committee, report	350	following pages	
Nomination of Convention City	336	In Memoriam	2, 3, 4
Nomination of Officers	331-333		

	Page		Page
Introduced by unanimous consent	351	No. 202: Abolish Poll Tax	259, 347
Presented to convention	196-287	No. 234: Support Anti-Poll Tax	
Referred en bloc to Executive		Law	269, 347
Council	356-357	No. 262: Abolition of Poll Tax	279, 347
Taft-Hartley Act, Statement on	193-194	Anti-Union Employer Activity	
Vote for Officers, Tabulation of	377-415	No. 109: Outlawing Subversive	
"We Don't Patronize" List	113-114	Activities	231, 356, 373

INDEX TO RESOLUTIONS

	Pages		Page
Accident Prevention		Apprentice Training	
No. 95: Ban Use of Certain Types		No. 232: Raise Ceiling for Veteran	
of Heating Gas in Places of		Apprentices Under GI Bill of	
Business	225, 342, 347	Rights	269, 357, 364
No. 165: Sponsorship of Federal		No. 245: Repeal of Public Law	
Safety Program	249, 347	679	274, 357, 364
No. 191: Full-Time Representative		No. 274: Condemning Certain Pri-	
on San Diego Industrial Accident		vate Trade Schools Training	
Commission Staff	257, 349	Plasterers	284, 351
No. 239: Support Industrial Acci-		Central Valley Project	
dent Commission's Efforts to Es-		No. 53: Support of Central Valley	
tablish High Protection Standards		Project 160-Acre Limitation	213, 356, 366
.....	271, 357, 375	No. 68: Support Public Power De-	
No. 240: Requesting Sufficient		velopment	217, 342
Number of Electrical Inspectors to		No. 266: Endorsing 160-Acre Limi-	
Give Complete Coverage 272, 357, 375		tation on Central Valley Project	
		281, 357, 366
Anti-Labor Legislation, Campaign vs.		No. 269: Endorsing Bureau of Rec-	
(See also: Political Action by Labor,		lamation Central Valley Plan	
Senate Bill 1493, and Taft-Hartley		281, 357, 366
Law.)		Communist Party	
No. 6: Anti-Labor Legislation		No. 185: War Against and Expo-	
.....	198, 356, 363	sure of Communists and Fellow-	
No. 46: Anti-Labor Legislation		Travelers	255, 330
Campaign	211, 356, 363	No. 201: Condemning "People's	
No. 143: Requesting Legislation to		World"	259, 342
Secure Honesty in Politics.....	241, 340	Community Chest	
No. 158: Campaign vs. Anti-Labor		No. 102: Support of Community	
Legislation	246, 357, 363	Chest and Similar Groups 228, 356, 375	
No. 210: Defeat Anti-Labor Legis-		No. 220: Support Community	
lation	261, 357, 363	Chest and Council Campaigns.....	
No. 250: Joint Political Action vs.		265, 357, 375
Anti-Labor Laws	275, 357, 363	Condemnation of Federation Officers	
Anti-Lynching Law		No. 2: Condemnation of Labor Of-	
No. 85: End Racial Discrimination		ficials	197, 356, 372
.....	222, 353	No. 56: Ban Individual Political	
No. 120: Urging Passage of Anti-		Endorsements by Federation Of-	
Lynching Bill	234, 356, 374	ficials	214, 325
No. 181: Endorsing Federal Anti-		No. 65: Ban Individual Use of Fed-	
Lynch Law	254, 357, 375	eration Endorsement of Political	
No. 216: Urging State and Federal		Candidates	216, 325
Anti-Lynch Laws	263, 357, 375	No. 84: Condemnation of Federa-	
No. 265: Supporting Anti-Lynch		tion Officials	222, 356, 372
Bill	280, 357, 374	No. 90: Prohibition of Personal	
Anti-Poll Tax Legislation		Political Endorsements by Federa-	
No. 14: Support of Anti-Poll Tax		tion Officials	223, 325
Legislation	201, 342	No. 172: Ban Individual Political	
No. 130: Abolish Poll Tax.....	237, 347	Endorsements by Federation Offi-	
No. 176: Support Passage of Anti-		cials	251, 325
Poll Tax Law	252, 347		

	Pages		Pages
No. 238: Condemning Federation Officers Who Supported Government Officials Now Opposing Labor	271, 357, 372	No. 193: Public School Educational Program	257, 350
Conduct of Convention		No. 236: Federal Aid for Education	270, 357, 375
No. 32: Place of International Affairs on Agenda	206, 356, 372	No. 242: Distribution of Basic Text Books in California Schools	272, 341
No. 249: Means to Be Found to Ensure Secrecy in Convention Voting	275, 357, 372	No. 276: Urging Expansion of Better Educational Facilities	285, 352
No. 251: Urging That Convention Discussions Be Confined to Trade Union Issues	275, 348	Employment Programs	
Consumers' Co-operation		No. 18: Establishment of Public Works Programs	202, 343
No. 13: Support of Consumer Co-operative Movement	201, 342	No. 25: Unemployment Program	204, 356, 369
No. 41: Establishment of Department of Consumer Co-operation	209, 345	No. 47: Unemployment	211, 356, 369
No. 144: Advocating Consumers' Co-operation	242, 345	No. 83: Planning Projects for Unemployment	222, 356, 369
Corporations		No. 133: Plans to Check Unemployment	238, 356, 369
No. 123: Providing for Democratic Elections for Corporations	235, 356, 372	No. 157: Study of Unemployment Problem	246, 357, 370
No. 183: Requesting Anti-Monopoly Legislation	254, 357, 373	No. 277: Urging Federal Public Works Planning	286, 357, 370
No. 215: Minimum Wage Law for Corporations	263, 349	Fair Employment Practices Act	
Dining Cars		No. 16: Support State FEPA	201, 353
No. 235: Opposing Use of Dining Cars as Dormitories	270, 347	No. 85: End Racial Discrimination	222, 353
Disability Insurance		No. 259: Supporting a Permanent FEPC	278, 353
No. 67: Funeral Expenses in Disability Cases	217, 339	No. 271: Supporting Legislation vs. Employment Discrimination	282, 353
No. 171: Increase Unemployment and Disability Insurance Benefits	251, 341	Farm Labor	
Displaced Persons		No. 3: Adequate Rural Housing in California	197, 345
No. 100: Defense of Displaced Persons	227, 356, 371	No. 5: Closer Farmer-Labor Relations	198, 330
No. 221: Supporting International Rescue and Relief Committee	265, 357, 371	No. 11: Minimum Wage for Farm Workers	200, 343
No. 257: Program for Displaced Persons	278, 357, 371	No. 12: Social Security Coverage for Farmers and Farm Laborers	200, 356, 370
Education		No. 78: Organization of Agricultural Labor	220, 344
No. 99: Extension of Kindergartens	226, 342	No. 79: Disposal of Farm Labor Camps	221, 342
No. 124: Establishing Labor Scholarships	235, 352	Fire Fighters	
No. 136: Support of Academic Freedom	239, 356, 375	No. 20: Forty-Eight Hour Week for Fire Fighters	203, 339
No. 139: Urging Labor Representation on Board of Regents	240, 350	Foreign Policy of U. S.	
No. 175: Support Improvements in Public Education	252, 353	No. 4: Oppose Governmental Support of Turkey and Greece	198, 356, 371
		No. 39: Oppose Truman Policy	209, 356, 371
		No. 62: Oppose Truman Doctrine	216, 356, 371
		No. 212: Supporting Administration's Foreign Policy	262, 330

	Pages		Pages
Health Insurance		In Memoriam	
No. 63: Permanente Health Plan Coverage	216, 347	No. 103: In Memoriam	228, 350
No. 114: Endorsement of Permanente Health Plan	232, 347	International Trade	
No. 179: Initiative Proposition for Prepaid Health Insurance	253, 348	No. 209: Oppose Proposed Wool Bill	261, 349
Housing		Japanese	
No. 3: Adequate Rural Housing in California	197, 345	No. 227: Opposing Legislation Permitting Japanese to File Claims for Losses	267, 348
No. 9: Endorse Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill	199, 356, 364	Juvenile Delinquency	
No. 22: Endorse Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill	203, 343	No. 96: Helping to Check Juvenile Delinquency	225, 340
No. 45: Adequate Housing for Vets	210, 356, 364	Kindergartens, etc.	
No. 50: Elimination of Racial Discrimination in Housing	212, 355, 358	No. 99: Extension of Kindergartens	226, 342
No. 76: Housing Program Initiative	220, 344	Labor Athletics	
No. 79: Disposal of Farm Labor Camps	221, 342	No. 55: Union Athletic Program	214, 342
No. 82: Request for Immediate Enactment of Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill	222, 356, 364	Labor Education	
No. 132: Initiative Proposition to Establish State Housing Authority	237, 344	No. 8: Visual Education	199, 354
No. 146: Urging Legislation to Relieve Housing Shortage	243, 357, 364	No. 98: Establishment of Labor Schools	226, 352
No. 164: Program to Provide Adequate Housing for Vets	248, 357, 364	No. 151: Commending Labor Education in Los Angeles	245, 352
No. 184: Requesting Special Session of Legislature on Housing	255, 344	No. 177: Requesting Labor Extension Service Act	252, 348
No. 231: Plan to End Housing Shortage	268, 357, 364	Labor Newspaper	
No. 258: Immediate Enactment of Wagner - Ellender - Taft Housing Bill	278, 357, 364	No. 27: Daily Labor Newspaper	205, 349
No. 275: Program to End Housing Shortage	285, 357, 364	Labor Public Relations	
Immigration		No. 27: Daily Labor Newspaper	205, 349
No. 125: Favoring Increased Immigration and Opposing Discrimination in Tests for Admission and Citizenship	236, 356, 371	No. 35: Labor Radio Station	207, 342
Income Tax		No. 182: Creation of Federation Committee on Entertainment Union Co-operation	254, 357, 372
No. 80: Increase Income Tax Exemptions	221, 347	No. 195: Educational Programs for the Public	258, 350
No. 142: Changing Income Tax	241, 347	Labor Radio Station	
Indonesia		No. 35: Labor Radio Station	207, 342
No. 208: Commending United Nations' Action in Indonesia	261, 357, 371	Labor Unity	
Injunctive Action		No. 10: Labor Unity	200, 345
No. 225: Dismissal of Conspiracy Charges vs. Carl Head, Lou Whitman, et al	267, 358	No. 24: Organic Unity	204, 345
		No. 30: Organic Unity with CIO	206, 345
		No. 37: Labor Unity	208, 345
		No. 42: Organic Unity	209, 345
		No. 69: United AFL-CIO Political Committees	218, 356, 363
		No. 75: Unity of Labor Organizations	219, 356, 373
		No. 211: Urging Labor Unity	262, 345
		No. 230: Labor Unity	268, 345
		No. 268: Organic Unity	281, 345

	Page		Page
Meat Industry		Employees	217, 338
No. 279: Demanding Strict Enforcement of Laws Concerning Sale and Processing of Meat	287, 341	No. 81: Social Security Liberalization	221, 330
Merchant Marine		No. 107: To Increase Benefits Under Social Security Act	230, 356, 371
No. 168: Protesting Sale of U. S. Ships to Foreign Purchasers	250, 357, 368	No. 159: To Increase Pensions for Widows and Disabled Vets	247, 357, 365
No. 218: Opposition to Sale of American Ships to Non-Citizens	264, 357, 368	No. 199: Improving Old Age Pensions	258, 357, 371
No. 253: Condemning Gurney Bill	276, 357, 368	Political Action by Labor	
No. 254: Support of Sailors' Union in Renewing Contracts	276, 357, 369	No. 7: State Political Action Committee	199, 356, 362
Minimum Wage		No. 23: United Campaign to Repeal Taft-Hartley Act	204, 343
No. 11: Minimum Wage for Farm Workers	200, 343	No. 24: Organic Unity	204, 345
No. 131: Endorsing Passage of Pepper Minimum Wage Bill	237, 356, 370	No. 26: Third Political Party	204, 356, 363
No. 180: Urging Enactment of Minimum Wage Legislation	253, 357, 370	No. 28: Unfair Political List	205, 356, 373
No. 215: Minimum Wage Law for Corporations	263, 348	No. 30: Organic Unity with CIO	206, 345
Office Employees		No. 34: Labelling the Political Enemies of Labor	207, 356, 374
No. 38: Office Employees' Organizing Campaign	208, 342	No. 36: Labor Party	207, 356, 363
Organizing Campaigns		No. 46: Anti-Labor Legislation Campaign	211, 356, 363
No. 38: Office Employees' Organizing Campaign	208, 342	No. 49: Establishment of Political Organization	212, 356, 363
No. 78: Organization of Agricultural Labor	220, 344	No. 54: Recall of Senator Knowland	214, 356, 374
No. 152: Requesting Teachers' Organizing Funds	245, 353	No. 56: Ban Individual Political Endorsement by Federation Officials	214, 325
Palestine		No. 57: Referendum on SB 1493	215, 358
No. 237: Support Jewish National Home in Palestine	270, 357, 371	No. 61: Repeal of Taft-Hartley Law	216, 356, 363
Payroll Savings Plan		No. 65: Ban Individual Use of Federation Endorsement of Political Candidates	216, 325
No. 97: Support of U. S. Savings Bond Program	226, 348	No. 69: United AFL-CIO Political Committees	218, 356, 363
No. 105: Payroll Savings Plan	229, 348	No. 74: Uniform Political Program	219, 356, 363
No. 113: Endorsement of Payroll Savings Plan	232, 348	No. 86: Political Action by Labor	222, 356, 363
Peacetime Conscription		No. 87: United Political Activity by Labor	223, 356, 363
No. 72: Oppose Military Conscription	219, 356, 373	No. 90: Prohibition of Personal Political Endorsements by Federation Officials	223, 325
No. 174: Opposing Compulsory Military Training in Peacetime	252, 357, 373	No. 92: Organization of Legislative League	224, 356, 363
Pensions		No. 94: Repeal SB 1493 by Referendum	225, 358
No. 43: Increase Participation in Federal Retirement Plan	210, 356, 371	No. 101: Reapportionment of State Senate	227, 356, 362
No. 60: Reduction of Minimum Retiring Age	215, 329	No. 110: Repeal of Taft-Hartley Act	231, 356, 363
No. 66: Pensions for Public Utility			

	Page		Page
No. 116: Reapportionment of State Senate	233, 356, 362	No. 238: Condemning Federation Officers Who Supported Government Officials Now Opposing Labor	271, 357, 372
No. 117: Statewide United AFL Political Organization	233, 356, 363	Postal Employees	
No. 137: Independent Political Action by Labor	239, 356, 363	No. 52: Examination for Clerk-Carrier	213, 356, 365
No. 140: Support Wallace 240, 356, 363		No. 119: Sick Leave for Veterans	234, 356, 365
No. 153: Campaign vs. Taft-Hartley Law	245, 357, 363	No. 121: Favoring Return to Strict Civil Service Status	234, 356, 365
No. 162: Repudiation of Governor Warren	248, 357, 374	No. 122: Opposing Civil Service Commission's Regulations Governing "Reduction in Force" 235, 356, 366	
No. 167: Statewide AFL Political Organization	249, 357, 362	No. 126: \$600 Pay Raises for Postal Employees	236, 348
No. 169: Abolition of Taft-Hartley Law	250, 357, 363	No. 127: Correcting Injustices in the McCormack Bill	236, 356, 366
No. 172: Ban Individual Political Endorsements by Federation Officials	251, 325	No. 129: Endorsing 26 Days' Annual Leave and 15 Days' Sick Leave for All Post Office Employees	237, 356, 366
No. 173: Defeat Supporters of Taft-Hartley Law	251, 357, 363	No. 196: \$600 Pay Increase for Postal Employees	258, 348
No. 188: Policy Toward Taft-Hartley Law	256, 357, 363	President Roosevelt	
No. 203: Independent Political Action by Labor	259, 357, 363	No. 213: National Holiday Honoring F.D.R.	262, 349
No. 205: Favoring Reapportionment of State Senate	260, 357, 362	Probation Officers, Deputy	
No. 206: Formation of a People's Party	260, 357, 363	No. 197: Endorsing Standards for Deputy Probation Officer 258, 357, 370	
No. 207: Formation of Committee for Action in Politics	261, 357, 363	No. 198: Pay Increases for Deputy Probation Officers	258, 357, 370
No. 210: Defeat Anti-Labor Legislation	261, 357, 363	Racial Discrimination	
No. 222: Calling for Independent Political Action by Labor 266, 357, 363		No. 14: Support of Anti-Poll Tax Legislation	201, 342
No. 224: Condemning Governor Warren	267, 357, 374	No. 15: Oppose Race Discrimination	210, 355
No. 228: Sponsoring National AFL Political and Legislative Organization	267, 357, 363	No. 16: Support State FEPA	201, 353
No. 229: Condemning Governor Warren	268, 357, 374	No. 21: Oppose Race Discrimination	203, 355
No. 250: Joint Political Action vs. Anti-Labor Laws	275, 357, 363	No. 29: Oppose Racial Bigotry 205, 355	
No. 272: Denouncing Anti-Labor Legislators	283, 357, 374	No. 40: Oppose Race Discrimination by Employers	209, 355
Political Endorsements		No. 50: Elimination of Racial Discrimination in Housing 212, 355, 358	
No. 2: Condemnation of Labor Officials	197, 356, 372	No. 71: Abolish Race Discrimination	218, 355
No. 56: Ban Individual Political Endorsements by Federation Officials	214, 325	No. 85: End Racial Discrimination	222, 353
No. 65: Ban Individual Use of Federation Endorsement of Political Candidates	216, 325	No. 120: Urging Passage of Anti-Lynching Bill	234, 356, 374
No. 84: Condemnation of Federation Officials	222, 356, 372	No. 130: Abolish Poll Tax	237, 347
No. 90: Prohibition of Personal Political Endorsements by Federation Officials	223, 325	No. 138: End Racial Discrimination	240, 353
No. 172: Ban Individual Political Endorsements by Federation Officials	251, 325	No. 150: Establish Federation Committee to Combat Intolerance 244, 354	
		No. 160: Protesting Discrimination by Employers	247, 353
		No. 163: Opposing Racial Discrimination	248, 353

	Page		Page
No. 176: Support Passage of Anti-Poll Tax Law	252, 347	No. 256: Special Legislative Session for Rent Control	277, 344
No. 178: Urging Unions to Accept All Workers into Membership	253, 353	Sales Tax	
No. 181: Endorsing Federal Anti-Lynch Law	254, 357, 375	No. 189: Repeal of State Sales Tax	256, 341
No. 200: Opposing Discrimination vs. Minorities in Union Membership	258, 353	Senate Bill 1493	
No. 202: Abolish Poll Tax	259, 347	No. 57: Referendum on SB 1493	215, 358
No. 223: Reaffirming AFL Policy of Non-Discrimination	266, 353	No. 94: Repeal SB 1493 by Referendum	225, 358
No. 233: Condemning Discrimination in Public Places	269, 353	Six-Hour Day	
No. 234: Support Anti-Poll Tax Law	269, 347	No. 25: Unemployment Program	204, 356, 369
No. 259: Supporting a Permanent FEPC	278, 353	No. 58: 30-Hour Week	215, 342
No. 260: Establishment of Committee to Combat Intolerance	279, 353	No. 73: 6-Hour Day, 5-Day Week	219, 342
No. 261: Opposing Racial Discrimination in Trade Unions	279, 353	Social Security Act	
No. 262: Abolition of Poll Tax	279, 347	No. 12: Social Security Coverage for Farmers and Farm Laborers	200, 356, 370
No. 263: Outlawing the KKK	280, 349	No. 43: Increased Participation in Federal Retirement Plan	210, 356, 371
No. 264: Condemning White Primaries	280, 355	No. 60: Reduction of Minimum Retiring Age	215, 329
No. 265: Supporting Anti-Lynch Bill	280, 357, 374	No. 81: Social Security Liberalization	221, 330
No. 271: Supporting Legislation vs. Employment Discrimination	282, 353	No. 107: To Increase Benefits Under Social Security Act	230, 356, 371
No. 273: Demanding Federal Legislation to End Discrimination vs. Minorities	284, 353	State Employees	
Reapportionment of State Senate		No. 33: Vice-President to Represent Civil Service Employees	206, 325
No. 101: Reapportionment of State Senate	227, 356, 362	No. 77: Grading State Employees	220, 339
No. 116: Reapportionment of State Senate	233, 356, 362	No. 187: Appreciation of Federation Assistance to Public Employees	256, 349
No. 205: Favoring Reapportionment of State Senate	260, 357, 362	State Legislators	
Redwood Lumber Strike		No. 214: Increase Salaries of State Legislators	262, 349
No. 93: Support of Redwood Lumber Strike	225, 329	Taft-Hartley Act	
No. 219: Continue Support of Redwood Lumber Strike	264, 354	No. 23: United Campaign to Repeal Taft-Hartley Act	204, 343
Religious Schools		No. 34: Labelling the Political Enemies of Labor	207, 356, 374
No. 226: Privileges for Children of Religious Schools	267, 351	No. 61: Repeal of Taft-Hartley Law	216, 356, 362
Rent Control		No. 110: Repeal of Taft-Hartley Act	231, 356, 363
No. 48: Special Session of Legislature on Rent Control	212, 356, 364	No. 112: Labor Publicity Campaign vs. Taft-Hartley Act	232, 356, 363
No. 104: Rent Control	229, 342	No. 134: Endorsing Judge Padway's Legal Opinion on Taft-Hartley Law	238, 356, 363
No. 204: Special Session of Legislature to Enact State Rent Control	260, 357, 364	No. 145: Include Protective Clauses in Contracts	243, 348
No. 231: Plan to End Housing Shortage	268, 357, 364	No. 153: Campaign vs. Taft-Hartley Law	245, 357, 363
No. 244: Call Emergency Legislative Session for Rent Control	273, 344		

	Page		Page
No. 169: Abolition of Taft-Hartley Law	250, 357, 363	No. 128: Unemployment Compensation for Veterans in a Labor Dispute	236, 356, 365
No. 173: Defeat Supporters of Taft-Hartley Law	251, 357, 363	No. 135: Greeting Actions by Veterans' Organizations	238, 356, 365
No. 186: Expressing Appreciation to President Truman and Senators and Congressmen Who Opposed Taft-Hartley Law	256, 342	No. 147: Favoring State Bonus for Veterans	243, 357, 365
No. 188: Policy Toward Taft-Hartley Law	277, 357, 363	No. 148: Increasing Aid to Veterans	243, 357, 364
No. 255: United Action by AFL Unions vs. Taft-Hartley Law	277, 357, 362	No. 159: To Increase Pensions for Widows and Disabled Vets	247, 357, 365
No. 270: Full Support of Retail Clerks in Fight vs. Taft-Hartley Act	282, 357, 362	No. 161: Readjustment Allowances (Unemployment Benefits) for Vets During Labor Disputes	247, 357, 365
Teachers		No. 164: Program to Provide Adequate Housing for Vets	248, 357, 364
No. 31: Improving Status of Teachers	206, 339	No. 232: Raise Ceiling for Veteran Apprentices	269, 357, 364
No. 152: Requesting Teachers' Organizing Funds	245, 353	No. 243: Appointment by Federation of State Director of Veterans' Affairs	273, 357, 365
No. 154: Federation Research Department to Assist Teachers	245, 353	No. 245: Repeal of Public Law 679	274, 357, 364
No. 155: Requesting Legislation to Establish Maximum School Day ..	246, 340	Wages and Hours	
No. 156: Requesting Union Support of AFT	246, 353	No. 11: Minimum Wage for Farm Workers	200, 343
Unemployment Insurance		No. 17: Separation of Wage Adjustments from Cost of Living	202, 356, 370
No. 1: Unemployment Insurance to Cover Employees of Housing Authorities	196, 339	No. 20: Forty-Eight Hour Week for Fire Fighters	203, 339
No. 108: Remove Screen Extras from Disqualification Under Unemployment Insurance Act	230, 340	No. 25: Unemployment Program	204, 356, 369
No. 118: Abolish Merit Rating	234, 340	No. 44: Wage Policy	210, 356, 370
No. 128: Unemployment Compensation for Veterans in a Labor Dispute	236, 356, 365	No. 51: Equal Rights for Women	212, 349
No. 161: Readjustment Allowances (Unemployment Benefits) for Vets During Labor Disputes	247, 357, 365	No. 58: 30-Hour Week	215, 342
No. 171: Increase Unemployment and Disability Insurance Benefits	251, 341	No. 59: Double Time for Overtime	215, 342
Union Label		No. 73: 6-Hour Day, 5-Day Week	219, 342
No. 70: Support of Union-Made Goods	218, 342	No. 89: Resist Wage Cuts	223, 356, 370
No. 93: Support of Redwood Lumber Strike	225, 329	No. 115: Fair Labor Standards Initiative Proposition	232, 350
No. 219: Continue Support of Redwood Lumber Strike	264, 354	No. 126: \$600 Pay Raises for Postal Employees	236, 348
Veterans		No. 131: Endorsing Passage of Pepper Minimum Wage Bill	237, 356, 370
No. 45: Adequate Housing for Vets	210, 356, 364	No. 170: Prevailing Wages for All Employees in Government-Operated Industries	250, 357, 370
No. 88: Support of Veterans' Organizations	223, 356, 365	No. 180: Urging Enactment of Minimum Wage Legislation	253, 357, 370
No. 119: Sick Leave for Veterans ..	234, 356, 365	No. 196: \$600 Pay Increase for Post Office Employees	258, 348
		No. 198: Pay Increases for Deputy Probation Officers	258, 357, 370
		No. 241: Prevailing Wages for State-Employed Electrical Workers	272, 357, 370

	Page		Page
Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill		No. 278: Supporting Legislation for Water Pollution Control ..286, 357, 367	
No. 3: Adequate Rural Housing in California	197, 345	West Coast Development	
No. 9: Endorse Taft-Ellender-Wag- ner Housing Bill	199, 356, 364	No. 149: Creation of Federation Committee of Inquiry Into Eco- nomic Problems of the West	244, 357, 375
No. 22: Endorse Wagner-Ellender- Taft Bill	203, 343	No. 166: Support New Industries and Federal Projects for Pacific Coast	249, 357, 375
No. 45: Adequate Housing for Vets	210, 356, 364	Women Employees	
No. 82: Request for Immediate En- actment of Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill	222, 356, 364	No. 151: Equal Rights for Women	212, 349
No. 164: Program to Provide Ade- quate Housing for Vets ..248, 357, 364		Workmen's Compensation	
No. 231: Plan to End Housing Shortage	268, 357, 364	No. 91: Compensation from Date of Injury	224, 340
No. 258: Immediate Enactment of Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing Bill	278, 357, 364	No. 190: Increase in Compensation Insurance	257, 341
No. 275. Program to End Housing Shortage	285, 357, 364	No. 192: Eliminate 7-Day Waiting Period Under Workmen's Compen- sation Act	257, 340
Water and Power		No. 194: Right of Injured Worker to Choose Doctor	257, 341
No. 19: Disposal of Interest Com- ponent in Power Rates ..202, 356, 367		No. 246: Full Allowance of Wage Credits to Veterans Under Work- men's Compensation	274, 341
No. 53: Support of Central Valley Project 160-Acre Limitation	213, 356, 366	No. 247: Payment of Loss of Wages for Out-of-Town Medical Exam- inations	274, 341
No. 68: Support Public Power De- velopment	217, 342	No. 248: Establishment of Medical Panels in Remote Areas	274, 341
No. 106: Endorsing Adequate Folsom Dam	229, 356, 366	Young Workers	
No. 111: Settle Controversy Over Colorado River Water ..231, 356, 373		No. 96: Helping to Check Juvenile Delinquency	225, 340
No. 141: Diversion of Water from Colorado River	241, 356, 373	STATEMENTS OF POLICY	
No. 217: Disposal of Interest Com- ponent in Power Rates ..263, 357, 367		Housing	194, 328-329
No. 266: Endorsing 160-Acre Limi- tation on Central Valley Project	281, 357, 366	Taft-Hartley Act	198, 328-329
No. 267: Favoring High Level Dam at Folsom	281, 357, 367	1948 Political Campaign	191, 328-329
No. 269: Endorsing Bureau of Rec- lamation Central Valley Project	281, 357, 366		

THE UNION LABEL THE UNION SHOP CARD THE UNION BUTTON

- These emblems are the guarantee to union members and to their numerous friends among the buying public that they are patronizing firms which maintain standard working conditions, hours and wages.
- Business concerns which recognize the right of their employees to collective bargaining, and which then enter into contracts arrived at through this method, rightfully are entitled to protection from unfair competition. Union members in particular should recognize this right when spending union-earned wages.
- Those who are not union members should recognize that they are indirect beneficiaries of standards maintained by union labor, though without cost or sacrifice to themselves. Ask them to spend their earnings to the advantage of those who provide such benefits.
- The Union Label, the Union Shop, and the Union Button act as a continual boycott against **UNFAIR** conditions. A continual demand for these emblems costs you nothing—and its practical results cannot be measured.

