

OFFICERS' REPORTS
AND
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTY-EIGHTH
CONVENTION
OF THE
California
State Federation
of Labor

●

CONVENTION HELD AT SANTA BARBARA
October 9-13, 1950

ROSTER OF STATE FEDERATION OFFICIALS

President

THOMAS L. PITTS
846 South Union Avenue
Los Angeles 14

Secretary-Treasurer

C. J. HAGGERTY
810 David Hewes Building, 995 Market Street
San Francisco 3

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 Bernardino and Riverside Counties)

WILLIAM C. CARROLL
2323 W. 8th Street
Los Angeles

ELMER J. DORAN
760 Thirteenth Street, San Bernardino

JOHN T. GARDNER
846 South Union Avenue
Los Angeles 14

C. T. LEHMANN
1628 South Fifth Street, Alhambra

HARVEY LUNDSCHEN
1542 West 7th Street, Los Angeles

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)

WILLIAM A. DEAN
302 LaCumbre Road, Santa Barbara

District No. 6
(Bakersfield to Merced)

PAUL REEVES
1035 Broadway, Fresno 1

District No. 7
(San Joaquin and Adjacent Counties)

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

District No. 8
(San Mateo and Adjacent Counties)

THOMAS A. SMALL
314 Barneson, San Mateo

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
450 Harrison Street, San Francisco 5
VICTOR S. SWANSON
474 Valencia Street, San Francisco 3

District No. 10
(Alameda County)

ROBERT S. ASH
2315 Valdez Street, Oakland 2
HARRY C. GRADY
2315 Valdez Street, Oakland 2

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
5257 "H" Street, Sacramento 16

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

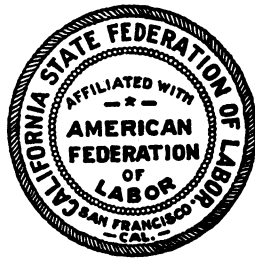
ALBIN J. GRUHN
P.O. Box 259, Eureka

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

ROY WALKER
P.O. Box 1136, Westwood

The Executive Council of the Federation is composed of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Secretary-Treasurer.
Very Rev. Msgr. MARTIN C. KEATING, Chaplain, 737 North Olive Avenue, Burbank
CHARLES P. SCULLY, Legal Advisor, 701-719 David Hewes Building, San Francisco 3

California State Federation of Labor



Reports of Officers

to the

**FORTY-EIGHTH CONVENTION
SANTA BARBARA**

1950

IN MEMORIAM

Earl F. Nelson

WHEREAS, Brother Earl F. Nelson, Vice-President of the First District of the California State Federation of Labor from 1920 to 1923 and from 1929 to 1941, passed away on May 17, 1949; and

WHEREAS, Throughout many years' association with the labor movement, Brother Nelson was ever a staunch supporter of the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and as an officer of the California State Federation of Labor during an especially critical period for labor rendered great service to the cause of organized labor; and

WHEREAS, His passing is greatly mourned by his friends as well as by the entire membership of the labor movement, who have lost a true friend and capable leader; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, upon adjourning, do so in sincere and heartfelt memory of Brother Earl F. Nelson, and that, by a moment of silence, we express our gratitude for the time, effort and wisdom he gave to the labor movement, and so pay our tribute to him and to all other brothers and sisters who have passed away during the last year.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

REPORT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. SHELLEY

Washington, D. C., August 15.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

This, my final annual report after three years as President of the California State Federation of Labor, will, as have my previous reports, lay stress upon broad problems and conditions affecting labor in the nation and in the state.

The reactions of consumers, business and the government to the Korean conflagration have obscured the changes in the economic position of the nation, and of California, since June, 1950.

It must be recalled that before the Korean conflict occurred, employment and production in California, and in the nation, surged upward. Prior to that time, there had been much evidence showing a growth in unemployment, with the condition assuming serious proportions in various localities. This was reflected in a number of places in California and caused a great deal of concern to our organizations. In fact, conferences on unemployment and the subject generally received prime attention. The shift upward was encouraging in the sense that it was not based on any enlarged military expenditure, even though large military and foreign aid budgets were then contemplated. It would be an illusion to assume that the upward movement was not related to governmental spending in connection with the international policy followed by the Administration.

Confidence in the economic condition in which our economy found itself, beginning in the midway mark of this year, was reflected in the increase of the sales of durable goods, including automobiles, as well as the accelerated movement in the weak, soft goods category. In construction, which contributed in a major degree to the stabilization of our economy in the first half of 1950, no significant slackening was indicated.

In June of this year, the increase in unemployment usually resulting from the seasonal increase in the labor force was smaller than most optimistic estimates.

From all of these tendencies, it could have been expected that our economy would have moved along approaching peak levels, with the likelihood of expansion in a number of lines which had not reached maximum operations.

Against this background, the impact of the invasion of South Korea created considerable uncertainty. This was quickly replaced, and within the short space of a few days, by strong inflationary developments. Consumers rushed to buy automobiles, tires, nylons, appliances, sugar, canned goods and many other items. Inventories increased and the fear of shortages and probable rationing created panic buying.

The extent of the buying wave is apparent from the record of department store sales, as reported in official and trade publications. All of this is tending to produce an allotment basis of production in the hard goods field unless the buying pressure eases somewhat—a problem with which Congress and the Administra-

tion are wrestling as I write. This situation exists, notwithstanding a continuing large flow of goods and the high level of production that is being maintained. Fortunately, the nation's larder is exceptionally well stocked, as a result of the government acquisition of farm products.

The labor force is now almost fully employed, and our factories are operating at nearly full capacity, but there still exists some room for expansion through the addition of more shifts, increased hours and productivity. What has victimized the workers mostly has been the upswing in buying resulting from the Korean conflict and the beginning of at least partial mobilization.

Again, the profiteering elements exploited these circumstances, stimulating their buying and creating an inflationary spiral. While it could have been expected that an increase in prices would occur, yet the sharp upswing was produced by this profiteering element. Without this factor, the possibility of inflation is sufficiently strong enough. This is revealed after considering that attempts to enlarge business and consumer inventories, while at the same time trying to expand defense production, is bound to increase prices, especially in the absence of any offsetting forces.

To meet these inflationary pressures, the President of the United States urged moderation in consumer and business spending and, in addition, restricted government guarantees of mortgaged credit and limited construction of public housing. Fortunately, the restraints on construction, so far, have been moderate but it is hard to predict what will happen in the future. In his message on July 19, the President asked for restriction of consumer, real estate and commodity market credit and for enabling legislation to establish priorities and allocations to institute inventory controls and to requisition supplies. Supplementing this was a declaration of principles seeking tax financing, on a current basis, through higher taxes. Unfortunately, special interests have been able to defeat some of the speculation control powers which the President requested.

Other actions included programs by the government to conserve and reduce manpower and material use. Sixteen million dollars in military and other supplemental appropriations were recommended and, in the interim, a measure to increase tax rates to yield five billion will have been acted upon by Congress, with the possibility of an additional revenue yield through a much needed excess profits tax.

In contrast to what happened in World War II and in spite of the similarity of the measures employed then and advocated now, these proposals have been put forth simultaneously and before any substantial increase in defense expenditures has been made. It is also encouraging that these measures have met with widespread approval.

In World War II there was considerable groping for solutions and extended experimentation before positive measures were adopted. The problem, however, that we now face is to

hold the inflationary pressures in check, even if there is expansion of military efforts and even if, as it seems now that they may, they assume major proportions.

These objective economic conditions directly influenced the pattern of collective bargaining.

Collective Bargaining

Prior to this sharp change in our economy, the unions were reconciled to concentrating on fringe issues and foregoing direct wage adjustments. The orientation on the part of our local unions was toward entering into long-term contracts and stabilizing management-labor relations in industry.

The effect of the soaring inflationary spiral changed this approach overnight, and in fear of wage controls and seeking to achieve some parity with increases in prices, our unions began requesting wage adjustments. This became a primary concern, with the fringe issue losing some of its prominence. A review of the most recently consummated agreements will disclose this new pattern.

The unions would have much preferred to have passed over the wage increase had it been possible to freeze prices, but it is utterly unreasonable to expect the unions to voluntarily restrain their demands for higher wages in the face of the alarmingly mounting price structure. Past experience will establish that the increases in wages have always lagged behind the increase in prices, contrary to all propaganda.

Learning from the experiences of World War II, the unions—as much as business and the Administration—would prefer not to be subjected to any controls. This exigency seems to be unavoidable, in view of the quickly shifting developments on the international scene. In facing the quickly changing events, labor will insist that, in the establishment of controls, they be applied uniformly and not have segments of the line pierced while others are held steadfast.

World War II offered many lessons, and we still appreciate that, in spite of the roll-back in prices, the wage part of the line was held much more tightly than was the case with prices. Reasons for this were many, some of them, because of the illegal black market operation, scarcity of commodities, etc., being uncontrollable.

Labor has demonstrated, and will continue to do so, that it will assume its full responsibility in the present and future emergencies threatening our country. Labor will discharge its obligations as citizens first and members of labor second.

Political Activity

In the past year, we have learned much from our political experience, through the formation and activation of Labor's League for Political Education. Through this League, we have been successful, nationally and locally, in checking many of the reactionary developments in our national, state and city government.

As disappointed as we may be with the present Congress, in comparison with the 80th it does offer some hope for encouragement. Also,

the rabid campaigns on statewide and municipality levels to inaugurate legislation banning the union shop and to restrict and curtail trade union activities, have been abated. In many places, labor has been successful in achieving a number of reforms.

Much of this can be accounted for by the increased activity of our Labor's League for Political Education. Labor has become a greater influence and has received greater recognition from the political parties because of its stronger organization and increased political activities.

In our California movement, we have accomplished considerable progress. There has been an actual growth in the membership of the LLPE and a larger consciousness of political activity instilled in that membership. Registration of the membership of the various unions has been attained in a greater degree than ever before. Exerting influence in the choice of candidates for political office has been another achievement. The fight against the ignominious Taft-Hartley law is being conducted with perseverance and the fight for progressive legislation, such as expanding the social security system, workmen's compensation, disability and unemployment insurance, etc., has yielded some results.

As I recommended in my last report, I am still of the opinion that there is plenty of room for expanding our League through additional personnel to devote full time to this important work, not only during election campaigns but throughout the year. Improvement and perfection of such organizational structure is still necessary. I am confident that our LLPE will be able to devote most of its time constructively, in the coming years, instead of having to stave off the furious offenses of the reactionary interests which we experienced in the past year.

Legislation

As a member of Congress, I have been in a position to analyze more thoroughly the progress and possible effects of legislation affecting the interests of labor. One recent measure is of vital concern to us all. I refer to the new Social Security bill, which provides greater coverage and additional benefits for those coming under its provisions. The bill is now through both houses of Congress and awaits presidential action. (This bill was signed by President Truman shortly before this report went to press.)

Congressional recognition of the need for the expansion of social security benefits is heartening. The bill was disappointing, however, in several respects: firstly, the expanded coverage and additional benefits provided were not as great as labor had hoped for and recommended; secondly, provisions for disability retirement which had passed the House were rejected in the Senate and are not contained in the final bill; thirdly, and of immediate importance to labor, the bill contains an amendment, added at the instance of Senator Knowland of California, which will permit non-striking unemployed to be deprived of unemployment compensation for refusing to "scab." The Knowland amendment was pressured

through Congress at the primary instigation of certain California employer associations. Despite the efforts of myself and other liberal Congressmen and Senators, it was adopted. Inclusion of the amendment requires that all labor be on the lookout for denials of unemployment compensation to which they are legally entitled, and that labor work for the removal of the provisions of the amendment in succeeding Congresses.

Other legislation and administration action of importance to labor met with varying degrees of success from our viewpoint. At my instance, and with the cooperation of unions and other groups concerned, the President has appointed a Migratory Labor Commission to investigate the problems and conditions surrounding the employment of migrant labor, with particular reference to the flooding of this country with Mexican farm labor, both legally and illegally. The Commission is currently holding hearings and it is hoped that their recommendations will provide a basis for some mitigation of this evil.

The President was successful in obtaining congressional approval for reorganization of the Labor Department to permit its more effective functioning, despite efforts of those opposed to the interests of labor to hamstring the measure. However, these same groups succeeded in blocking reorganization of the National Labor Relations Board—a reorganization which would have removed from the control of the Board's General Counsel many functions which the present occupant of that position has performed in a manner partial to management interests. The establishment of an effective Fair Employment Practices Commission, to prevent racial discrimination in hiring, was blocked by reactionary elements, although an emasculated form of FEPC was passed by the House and now seems destined to die in the Senate without action.

The Congress extended federal rent control through this year, although providing loopholes by means of which many areas, including Los Angeles, have been deprived of this much needed protection for low income renters. New measures have been introduced into Congress to further tighten and extend the protection, in view of the situation in Korea. Action in this Congress, however, seems doubtful.

Legislation to control the activities of communists and other subversive groups is now before the House and Senate and will be acted upon in the near future. It is to be hoped that effective controls will be provided without, at the same time, jeopardizing the democratic liberties which labor has always fought for.

Parenthetically, it gives me great pleasure to call attention to the fact that the American Federation of Labor, and all other major labor groups in this country, participated in the formation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions which was organized late in 1949 and began to function effectively this year. One of the primary purposes of this democratic international labor organization is to combat the influence of communism among trade union movements.

Congress has liberalized, and the President has approved, many features of the federal aid

to housing program. Still further improvement in the area of low-income and cooperative housing is needed. A program has been launched, with my vigorous support, to expand the operations of the American merchant marine. If successful, it will not only put our national defense on a sounder basis, but will also provide needed employment, on a more permanent basis, for our seamen and shipyard workers and those employed in related industries.

Of great importance at the present time are the bills to regulate production, prices, and wages, and to increase taxes, to meet the needs imposed by international developments and the critical national defense situation. The Defense Production Act is now in conference, and the Tax Bill has been passed by the House and is being debated in the Senate. The final form which the bills take will have great effect on labor's welfare for several years to come. For that reason, I am watching the progress of these measures closely, with a view to providing labor with all necessary safeguards consonant with its duties and obligations to the national welfare.

Educational Activities

In the field of education we have accomplished more than could have been expected and the results have been heartening. Not only has the Labor Institute conducted by the Federation and the Division of Industrial Relations of the University of California become established and furnished great enlightenment to those attending it, but the many courses conducted by central labor councils and local labor unions have also proved helpful in the training of our membership. The general level of information has been raised and the knowledge disseminated will undoubtedly promote greater efficiency in the functioning of our local unions.

Not to be ignored are the courses conducted by such universities as the University of San Francisco Labor-Management School and Loyola.

Because of the more complex nature of our functioning, resulting from the complicated problems facing us, union officials have to have more knowledge of technical questions and procedures than has been the case heretofore. The Federation is to be congratulated for its endeavors in this field and it should receive the same emphasis in the coming year, and I am sure that the results will be even more gratifying than they have been.

Conclusion

In this report, I have endeavored to discuss more generally the problems of concern to labor, as I know that detailed information about the Federation activities are to be obtained from the Secretary's report.

This convention holds great significance to me, as my election to the Congress compels me to sever my official relationship with the State Federation, but not my loyalty and devotion as a member of it. Although I may not continue as your president, I will continue to be a spokesman for the Federation and the organized labor movement in Congress. It has been one

of my most cherished privileges to have had the signal honor of having served as your President and it is an association which I will never let be dimmed by any other functions which the future may hold in store for me.

I want to extend my deepest and most sincere felicitations at this time to the delegates here assembled and to my colleagues on the Executive Council, and also to the future officers of this great Federation for the finest success in the future.

I want particularly to say a heartfelt word of thanks to our Secretary-Treasurer "Neil" Haggerty and his staff for the remarkable

cooperation which he and they have extended to me during my term of office. It is largely due to the efficient performance and friendly spirit of helpfulness which Neil and those working under him have always provided that so much has been accomplished. This is particularly true of the past year, when so much of my load was transferred to his shoulders during my absence in Washington.

I shall always be at the disposal of this organization for whatever service I am capable of giving.

Faternally submitted,
JOHN F. SHELLEY.

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

San Diego, August 1.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

In submitting this report it is important, in my estimation, to cover some background material, as well as to deal with the specific activities carried on in this district.

Up until a few weeks after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, San Diego was the number one city in the State of California which faced a critical condition of unemployment. This obviously was the result of the curtailment of production in the aeronautical industry, as well as in other related ones. This condition is changing, and what the prospects are, as far as employment is concerned, can only be judged in connection with the developments in the worldwide situation.

In the interim, the labor movement consolidated its position through the elimination of inequities in the various industries, which contributed greatly to stabilizing conditions generally. To exemplify the gains achieved by the unions, the following record speaks eloquently in this respect:

Wage Increases

Taxi Cab Drivers No. 481, in October, 1949, secured a unique contract providing for incentive bonuses and an unusual vacation agreement, covering some 600 San Diego cab drivers.

Cooks and Waitresses No. 402 re-signed their contract with Leighton Industries in October, 1949, bringing the wages and working conditions up to standard. In these particular negotiations, wage increases affecting some 100 members, ranging up to \$2.50 a day, were secured. Local 402 was also very active in bringing additional security to all of its members under sound, strong union contracts.

Waiters and Bartenders No. 500 is now in negotiations with the hotel industries and there are excellent prospects that their wages, rates and working conditions will be greatly improved.

Teamsters No. 542 won increases of 11¼ cents per hour for San Diego truck drivers and warehousemen employed in the wholesale grocery firms.

Teamsters Salesdrivers No. 683 secured a \$3.00 weekly pay increase for salesdrivers in

the pie and doughnut industries and are now in negotiations for additional considerations for all bakery drivers.

Building Service Employees No. 120 won a major victory for employees in downtown office buildings in December, 1949. A 5 cents an hour increase was granted, as well as a 10 cents increase for night workers.

The basic crafts in the building trades were able to effectuate an 8 cents an hour increase, and, at the present time, the Carpenters' dispute looks promising, inasmuch as most carpenters are receiving the \$2.32 per hour rate.

Painters No. 333 was successful in receiving a 12½ cents per hour increase, effective as of June 15, 1950. This increase covered some 800 San Diego County painters.

Masters, Mates & Pilots were successful in a 5½ cents per hour adjustment.

Butchers No. 229 has been successful in eliminating inequities, one of the latest existing with the fish butchers, in which a wage increase of \$7.50 per week was secured, as well as three weeks' vacation with pay for all members with ten years of service. The independent meat packers in the San Diego County area also received a 5½ per cent increase across the board.

Organizational gains with all crafts were quite general. Attempts to cut wages, as instigated by employers, including Gasco and the boat yards, were unsuccessful.

Political Activities

Great success has accompanied our efforts to activate and expand the local LLPE. In addition, the constitution governing its operations has been adopted, enabling this organization to function more efficiently. Secretary C. J. Haggerty attended several meetings of our LLPE and cooperated with its reactivation. A five cents per capita for the local LLPE and three cents for the state LLPE was adopted, and the program to have all local unions as participants in both the state and local LLPE is being vigorously executed.

In the primary election, labor was successful in having all of its endorsed candidates except one qualify for office.

Now there are registration committees whose members are actively engaged in getting an all-out registration, in preparation for the run-off this coming November.

We are very hopeful of developing the necessary teamwork which is a prerequisite for a strong, functioning rank and file precinct organization for the November election. Special mention should be made of our Ladies' Auxiliary which has done a tremendous amount of work and which cannot be acknowledged too warmly. The necessary and indispensable work of stuffing, mailing and distributing the various pieces of literature would not have been possible without their aid.

Craftsmen Hall

A handsome edifice known as Craftsmen Hall was constructed during the past year at a cost of \$150,000 by the joint and equal efforts of Painters and Decorators No. 333, Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 346 and Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 230. The completion of this structure not only climaxed a two-year building effort, but it sets a mark of financial independence; the structure was paid for in full when the unions moved in.

Maisie Program

For some time, Butchers No. 229 has been sponsoring a half-hour radio program known as "The Adventures of Maisie," featuring Miss Ann Sothern, the well-known actress.

The commercials on this program have been utilized in building up favorable public relations for labor, and have been devoted to many activities carried on by the trade unions.

Miscellaneous Activities

The annual Christmas party for underprivileged children, sponsored by the Salvation Army and the Central Labor Council, and ably assisted by the Ladies' Auxiliary, marked the fourth such annual event and was spearheaded by John Quimby, Secretary of the Central Labor Council, who did an outstanding job.

A March of Dimes Ball was given, through the efforts of the entire labor movement in San Diego, to help in the fight against polio.

The Community Blood Bank program assigned each local union a particular week of the year, during which time the members made their contributions.

Another extremely important achievement took place in February, 1950, when Franco-Superior Bakery became the first local bakery to print the label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International on its bread wrapper, thus making a great stride toward recognition of the union label in this territory.

In the line of sports, a major portion of the local unions in San Diego participate weekly in the AFL Bowling League and in the golf tournaments.

A new publication, POINT Magazine, is now being issued weekly and provides fair newspaper coverage on all issues. As stated by the editor, "It will owe allegiance to no political party nor special interests."

The program of the Typographical Union has been adopted, in which personalized cards have been prepared and issued to all members of organized labor in this territory, the purpose

of which is to bring attention to the buying power of labor in this community.

World events make our 1953 Exposition mandatory and San Diego labor has geared itself, in cooperation with civic officials, to make this Exposition successful. Prominent individuals have taken a keen interest in the 1953 event, in realization of its importance.

Labor Jubilee

One of the most outstanding events in the history of the San Diego labor movement was held last year, when the labor movement, in a joint venture with the city administration, put on a celebration known as the "Fiestabahia" or Labor Jubilee. In this behalf, labor's celebration surpassed in volume and color the fondest hopes of union officials, as President Wm. Green, Governor Warren, Representative Clinton D. McKinnon, Mayor Knox, President Shelley, Secretary Haggerty, and a host of state and local labor leaders pitched in to make San Diego the labor capitol of the nation. According to a United Press estimate, 40,000 members of labor and their families had gathered to hear President Green and other notables in their Labor Day addresses at Tierra del Fuego Island.

Some of the events taking place during the Labor Jubilee were: the testimonial dinner for President William Green; the Labor Jubilee ball; television of mass on Tierra del Fuego Island; aquacade of floats; Miss A F of L beauty contest; barbecue and the presentation of a new Plymouth automobile.

The following is a quotation from a sermon given by His Excellency the Most Reverend Charles Francis Buddy at the Mass said on Tierra del Fuego Island on Labor Day:

"It has been clearly demonstrated by the leaders of nations that mere blasting and counter-blasting has no constructive results. Mutual trust and understanding, the round table discussions, respect for the rights of management, sharing productivity—in fact, a partnership between management and the worker—will mark a new era of trust and cooperation between labor and management."

Imperial County

A most serious problem is faced in the Imperial Valley area, in reference to the Mexican "wetback" situation. In this connection, it may be well pointed out that the officers of our Central Labor Council, headed by Mrs. Lolita Grande Chaney in Imperial Valley, have been most progressive in doing an outstanding job.

Through Secretary Haggerty, our State Federation has been active on this problem, and, inasmuch as our State Federation is on record as opposed to the evils of this unfair, competitive labor, much help is anticipated from that organization in eradicating the conditions presently being faced by many of our men and women in the Imperial Valley and San Diego County trade areas.

In this behalf, our labor unions in the Valley have been active in fighting and protecting jobs for our members against great odds, and have managed here and there to get worthwhile in-

creases—as may be exemplified by the increases achieved for the unions represented by the Building Trades Council, as well as the Teamsters and Culinary Workers. Of particular note, the Culinary Workers have made tremendous progress and have not only stabilized their working conditions in major hotels and restaurants in the Valley area, but are at the present time actively organizing the unorganized workers in other fields.

An outstanding achievement was made by the Teamsters in Imperial Valley, when a \$4.00 and \$5.00 increase was secured for driver salesmen, thereby guaranteeing an \$80.50 weekly wage for the above. They are presently active

at the U. S. Jepson Plant, and the members at the time of this writing have turned down a 5-cent increase and have voted to strike. The Conciliation Service is stepping into the situation.

Once again I am proud to acknowledge the privilege of having served as your vice-president for another term and to have been associated with the most influential and progressive State Federation in the entire country. To my colleagues on the Council, I wish to express my gratitude for their cooperation and assistance, which was granted most liberally at all times.

Faternally submitted,
MAX J. OSSLO.

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

Long Beach, July 31.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Viewing the activities of the past year, I feel safe in saying that the majority of the crafts in Long Beach and Orange County have made very substantial progress and are at the present time busily engaged in making preparations to meet the many demands that will be made upon them to man the various defense plants and shipyards which are being reactivated. The service crafts are making the necessary preparations to provide service to the many people it will require to carry out the defense program for this area.

Central Labor Council, Long Beach

The Central Labor Council has had a very busy year, despite the fact that it has become increasingly difficult to make any headway with the present reactionary City Council and a very reactionary City Manager. Dominated as it is by the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate and Apartment House Association, the City Council has consistently fought every effort to stimulate interest in low cost housing or slum clearance, on the pretext that no such thing exists in the city of Long Beach. Labor therefore waged a losing battle to maintain rent control, as the Governor saw fit to accept the City Council's recommendation, in spite of the sound opposition presented by the Central Labor Council.

The greatest effort of the Council, at present, is in keeping contracts intact rather than new contracts being signed. The officers of the Council are to be commended for their clear-sightedness and ability to cope with the many problems which have been presented. Secretary E. L. Brown has been tireless in his efforts to help in the many problems which have arisen, and his advice and cooperation have been invaluable. President Ted Merrill, despite his pressing duties with Teamsters No. 692, has done a splendid job for the Council and has won the admiration and respect of all.

Building Trades Council, Long Beach

The Long Beach Building and Construction Trades Council, under the supervision of Secretary George Hammond, has enjoyed a great measure of progress, with a period of 100 per cent activity for the past several months. While the year started with curtailed activity in construction, that condition very early gave way to one of increased employment in all of the trades, until all previous records for this area were broken.

This unprecedented increase in construction employment is due in a large measure to tract building in the Lakewood area, where the housing projects are developed from the open fields to the completed tracts, including housing, sidewalks, street paving, landscaping, water sewers and lighting. Upwards of twenty thousand homes are projected in this manner, with several thousands already completed. With the proposed business section, this district will indeed become a veritable city.

In addition to the tract work, many hundreds of individual homes are being constructed over the entire area covered by the city of Long Beach and nearby towns, providing accommodations for many thousands of new residents. This added population will necessarily require additional school facilities; consequently, Long Beach is spending about twenty million dollars this year on new school buildings, which together with stores, business blocks, etc., show Long Beach to be one of the busiest localities in the state.

A number of the unions affiliated with the Council have completed their annual negotiations and have secured substantial increases in wage rates. Other local unions have not as yet reported such increases, but will eventually negotiate new rates for the ensuing year. All of this work of course, requires mechanics, so that the local unions have materially increased their membership, which has resulted in an overall membership in the affiliated building trades unions never before reached in this locality. It is our firm belief that this wave of building and current prosperity will continue well into the coming year.

Service Trades

The service trades in the area have continued to make progress in most instances, though work has not been as plentiful for the service crafts as for the building trades. The Retail Clerks has maintained a consistent organizational drive, during the course of which, they have found it necessary to establish several picket lines in the area, most of which have resulted in signed agreements. One of the most effective lines was placed on the Caneer-Pearson Drug Company, which resulted in a signed agreement; however, every legal avenue was used by the company to repel organization. At the present writing the Retail Clerks are maintaining a very effective picket line on Dobbin's Shoe Store on Pine Avenue, and while the employers have to date proven adamant, it is the opinion of all that the ultimate result will be another Union shoe store in Long Beach. The Retail Clerks are to be **congratulated on the** acquisition of new headquarters located on Pacific Avenue.

Other Crafts

The Barbers continue to encounter difficulties in organization work but are working very hard to thoroughly organize the district.

The Cleaners and Dyers are making favorable progress, and the City Employees continue to make some gains, despite the reactionary attitude of the City Council and the City Manager.

Teamsters

Teamsters No. 692 and Sales Drivers No. 572 record a year of very favorable progress, not only in organization work but in wage increases and better working conditions. Just recently, after about five months of negotiations with the C. J. Hendry Company, the Sales Drivers secured a ten-cent per hour wage increase, plus an employer-paid health and hospitalization plan.

Culinary Workers

The Culinary Workers and Bartenders have been making favorable progress both in Long Beach and Orange County. The organization of Orange County, both on the coast line and in the interior has been slow but steady. In November the Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders will open negotiations with the employers, with a request for substantial wage increases.

Bakers

Bakers No. 31, negotiating jointly with the Baking Industry Council, after three months of negotiations, and a lockout of eleven days, emerged with the following substantial wage increases and improved working conditions: a wage increase of five cents per hour for all employees; a forty-hour week on a five-day basis rather than six days; rest periods; and of utmost importance, the agreement that the Union Label may be used on bread and cake products of the companies involved not later than September first, and the understanding that should a company fail to use the Label by the above date, that company will not be au-

thorized to use the Label during the term of the agreement, unless otherwise agreed upon between the union and the company.

Political Activity

While the entire labor movement has worked hard in the political field, there is a still harder job ahead in the campaign of Brother Carl Fletcher, who must, in the interest of organized labor throughout the entire state, be returned to the Assembly. A vigorous registration drive has been launched and other phases of the campaign are being formulated. With the cooperation and work of all, we can and will be successful.

Long Beach Labor News

We are very happy to report that the Labor News in Long Beach has been reactivated and is putting out a very fine educational paper, which will be of untold value in keeping the membership advised on all matters pertaining to organized labor and will also be an invaluable instrument in the campaign of Brother Carl Fletcher.

Orange County

The labor movement in Orange County under the dynamic leadership of the officers of the Central Labor Council reports a year of unprecedented progress.

The Central Labor Council, under the guidance of Secretary C. E. Devine, has engaged in many community activities, such as civic events, political and organizational programs. Many officers of the Council are serving on rent control boards, Mayors' committees, city recreation and park committees, and at the present time on disaster committees. C. E. Devine, Secretary-Treasurer, has been elected to the State Democratic Committee and Democratic convention senatorial delegate. The Council has received credit for carrying the County of Orange, for the first time in history, for liberal candidates Roosevelt and Douglas.

The Council has established a Credit Union which has developed slowly but surely into a service that has benefited many hundreds of members of organized labor during times of emergency.

In cooperation with various organizations, the Council has worked diligently to bring new industries into the area and has succeeded in the program, despite the opposition of all of the agricultural interests and the old die-hard, firmly entrenched independent farmers in the county.

Orange County Gains

The building trades, under the leadership of J. J. Bardwell, secretary, have continued to organize and have progressed to a point where the building crafts and the entire construction are 97 per cent organized in the area. The organization and signing of the agreements has not been at all easy, and many picket lines have been used in the past year and all were highly successful.

General Truck Drivers No. 692, in conjunction with Lumber and Sawmill Workers No.

1407, have succeeded in signing up the entire lumber industry in Orange County. This problem was surmounted only after a long drawn-out injunction case and bad publicity through the anti-union newspapers. This was just one more fine example of the unnecessary expense and heavy burdens placed on local unions through the Taft-Hartley law.

The picture in Orange County has changed somewhat in the past year. Labor is well respected in this anti-labor territory at the present time, and is gaining more prestige as each year elapses. The Council is planning to build a Labor Temple in Santa Ana, which will do much to further the prestige of organized labor in the entire county. Under the able leadership of R. E. Conzelman, President, and C. E. Devine, Executive Secretary, the labor move-

ment will continue to progress, and before too long will be one of the best organized counties in the entire state.

In closing this report, I wish to express my appreciation of the privilege and honor it has been to serve the American Federation of Labor workers in Long Beach and Orange County as vice-president of the Second District, and to thank the officers of both Central Labor Councils and the affiliated unions for their wholehearted cooperation. I wish also to express my appreciation to Secretary Haggerty and the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor. It has been a privilege and a pleasure to work with them.

Fraternally 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-Presidents C. T. Lehmann, Harvey Lundschen, Thomas L. Pitts, Maurice A. Skates and Pat Somerset

Los Angeles, August 1.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

To the men and women of the AFL organized labor movement in this area, the past year has been one of constant changing of strategy to meet the challenge of those forces who seemingly never cease trying to deprive our great working force from getting its just reward. To say we have been entirely successful would be stretching a point, but we have indeed enjoyed scattered success to some degree by combining our total strength to form a common solid front. Most of the AFL unions are carrying out intensive organizing campaigns on all fronts. These campaigns have been most successful despite the handicaps imposed on them by existing anti-labor legislation.

Members of AFL unions in this area are getting the benefit of training received by union officials in the fields of industrial relations and collective bargaining. These union officials have been making the most of the opportunities afforded by various labor training courses in our universities, private institutions and our own annual Asilomar. Representatives of the various unions in this area are actively engaged in long-range programs of public relations and participation in programs of civic and community welfare. Most important, however, is the emergence of the united AFL labor movement in this area as a political power, necessitated by the ever-growing threat of even more restrictive labor legislation from reactionary sources.

Central Labor Council

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council has shown marked progress during the past year and has continued to render valuable aid and assistance to its affiliated unions. During the year unemployment has continued at a high rate in most industries organized by the American Federation of Labor, the only exceptions being in the printing and building industries where almost full employment exists. In spite

of this condition, the number of affiliated unions and membership has increased slightly for the same period. This membership increase is largely due to the intensive organizing drives conducted by affiliated unions.

Veterans' Committee: The Veterans' Committee has carried out a twofold program, first, through the coordination of special activities, including carrying out the annual Christmas party, and furthering the relationship between the Council, its affiliated unions and the various veterans' organizations; and second, through its sixth annual report, which indicates that services rendered by the office are still critically needed and deserve the support and consideration of all the unions. During the past year the office rendered 23,634 services to veterans.

Church, Civic and Charities Committee: The Church, Civic and Charities Committee suffered a great loss at the close of this year's activities through the death of its able chairman, Aubrey Blair, who had served in that capacity for more than five years.

With unemployment steadily on the increase in California and in the Los Angeles area, the American Federation of Labor is vitally concerned with problems of relief and pensions, health, welfare and child care programs, and the need for a healthy economy and full employment. Members of the committee played a vigorous role in the statewide Conference on Employment held in Sacramento in December and the County Conference on Employment in April, bringing before the representatives at those conferences the necessity for a full employment program, backed up by public works and adequate welfare provisions.

Because of labor's concern with adequate public welfare, the Central Labor Council was successful in 1949 in causing the Bureau of Public Assistance to rescind a policy representing a harsh cut-back in relief.

In the church field, members of the committee have been very active in the Religion and Labor Council which works with all faiths.

In the charity field, the committee has been active in the support of fund-raising in the Community Chest, Red Cross, Infantile Paralysis, Schumacher Fund, TB and Cancer. It is safe to estimate that the American Federation of Labor's contributions to all charity drives would come close to \$1,750,000.00

Educational Committee: Under the sponsorship of the Educational Committee, meetings have been held once every three months with the California Department of Employment staff members for the purpose of instructing AFL officers and representatives on the provisions governing unemployment insurance, the employment service functions and the specific operations of the Department of Employment. These classes have been beneficial in view of the increased number of members who are disqualified from receiving unemployment benefits.

The Industrial Relations Division of Loyola University has expanded the Labor Relations Division during the year and has been closely cooperating with members of the committee and the Council staff.

Such labor courses are proving to be more important each year. As an example, a new record number of students were enrolled in the various classes in industrial relations subjects offered by the Institute of Industrial Relations Extension Division of the University of California.

Voters League: During the year the United AFL Voters League completed the organization of district clubs in each of the nine congressional districts in the county. It has now accomplished the long range objective of having every member directly participate in the selection of candidates for endorsement and in the election campaign.

This is the first organization in the entire labor movement of the American Federation of Labor to extend complete participation and democratic action to the grass roots membership level.

Evidence of the new strength obtained by the American Federation of Labor's political arm is disclosed by the fact that in the 1950 primary election every labor-endorsed incumbent candidate for Congress and the state legislature won his respective party nomination at the primary election. Most of the AFL-endorsed incumbents were returned to office at the primary election by receiving the highest number of votes on both the Republican and Democratic ballots.

Culinary Workers

In the past year the Los Angeles Joint Board of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees Unions has continued the extensive organizing drive reported in the last annual report. Under this program the number of contracts held by the Joint Board has increased more than 30 per cent.

For the first time, the Joint Executive Board has secured signed contracts with Simons Dairy Lunch and Drive In Chain, covering over six hundred culinary workers, and with Mannings Cafeteria Chain, covering all operations of that

company in Southern California and involving over 700 culinary workers.

The sustained organizing drives conducted throughout District No. 3 has had the full support of the Central Labor Councils in the area, and has resulted in a total membership of these unions in District No. 3 of over 25,000, and the highest wage scale for culinary workers, bartenders and hotel service workers in the history of these unions.

During the last war, the hotel and restaurant industry was declared essential, placed under the jurisdiction of the War Manpower Board, and made subject to wage freeze regulations. In anticipation of similar controls, in view of the Korean war, these unions are speeding their efforts to secure justified wage increases, and a uniform five-day week prior to any wage freeze which may be imposed.

Along with other activities, the Joint Board and its affiliated unions have actively participated in the AFL's political action programs, both locally and on a statewide basis. This political action will continue and will become stronger as the November elections roll around.

Food and Drug Council

This council consists of 41 local unions, all of which represent and take part in the food industry and might well be referred to as service trades. These local unions are respectively chartered out of six different internationals; have organized and have agreements covering all phases of the food industry, warehouses, deliveries, beverages, produce and processed foods, including the retail sales and trade.

Much of the activities of the council have been directed toward the advancement of service industries as a whole, and toward the protection of the health and welfare of the general public through the handling of the many commodities which are manufactured or sold by the members of the affiliated unions.

Teamsters Joint Council

The organizational drive started a year ago in the various jurisdictions of the Joint Council of Teamsters has been productive of gratifying results. This drive produced a steady and healthy increase in membership. Among the important organizational efforts of the Joint Council were the winning of elections at the Hunt Foods plant in Fullerton and the Diamond Walnut plant in Los Angeles. These victories, in addition to the almost complete elimination of the dual union in the salvage industry by virtually eliminating the FTA-CIO and the Longshoremen in the local area, are considered the major organizational victories.

Also during the past year the Joint Council of Teamsters has embarked on an intensive organizing campaign in the dry-cleaning industry, and as a result of the progress made, has been able to charter a new local union in that industry. This has again been possible without any loss of time from work by members involved.

Regarding the legislative field, the most important item was the passing of SB 1177 by the state legislature. This law is designed to protect the licenses of truck drivers by placing

the responsibility of carrying liability insurance on the employer. Also of importance is the city ordinance, introduced by the Teamsters and later passed by the Los Angeles City Council, which prohibits the sale of newspapers in middle of traffic lanes on the city streets.

Public Relations Program: As heretofore, the Public Relations Department of the Joint Council of Teamsters has continued its long-range public relations program.

The activities of this department are numerous, and include among other things the operation of the Teamster Blood Bank available to members and their families; a free chest X-Ray program; kiddie shows; an insurance department which protects drivers from losing their driving privileges under the new state law; and the promotion of the Joint Council's legislative program.

During the past year this department has assisted local unions in San Diego and El Centro in staging exhibits at their respective county fairs. Among the new functions undertaken has been the coordinating of the Teamster Review put on once a month to entertain disabled veterans in local hospitals. Also a Women's Civic Study League has been formed to acquaint the wives, mothers and sisters of members with the functions of our national, state and civic governments.

Building Trades Council

Negotiating for the six basic trades, the negotiation committees of the Los Angeles Building Trades Council agreed to an 8 cents an hour increase on May 24. Several other benefits were included in the agreement, together with the provision that if and when the building industry warranted it, they would negotiate a shorter work week and also negotiate rates at that time.

This agreement is between the American Federation of Labor, the Associated General Contractors and the Building Contractors Association, covering the 12 Southern California Counties, affecting over 100,000 employees directly and 50,000 indirectly, and affecting all of the general and sub-contractors and material deliverers throughout the 12 counties. The Associated General Contractors and the Building Contractors Association have ratified the agreement. The Operating Engineers, Reinforced Iron Workers, Cement Finishers, Laborers and Teamsters ratified the agreement. The Carpenters did not.

The following sub-trades: the Lathers, Plasterers, Tile Setters, Linoleum and Carpet Layers and Brick Layers have negotiated conservative increases in their agreements and are completed as of this date. Other sub-trades such as the Electrical Workers, Structural Iron Workers, etc., were still in negotiations at the time of this report. The Asbestos Workers have also concluded their agreement with a raise negotiated.

The Painters have successfully settled the strike for a 7-hour day and 35-hour week without a reduction in pay.

New Construction Agreements: During the past year the Council has signed 1196 new agreements with general and sub-contractors. These agreements cover the 12 southern California counties for the general contractor.

Building Trades Apprentices: Practically all of the southern California building trades unions have effective apprenticeship programs in operation which are producing a substantial volume of new and highly qualified mechanics. The cost of construction has increased somewhat because of the volume of building and the increased cost of materials. However, labor costs seem to have declined to some extent, and this is due to a combination of factors, such as more efficient equipment, better organization, better mechanics and more apprentices coming into the construction field. The Council believes that a conservative decrease as far as labor is concerned would be about 10 per cent.

Metal Trades Council

The Metal Trades Council of Southern California has been engaged during the past year in an all-out organizing campaign in cooperation with the International unions. This drive has resulted in many new companies being organized, and a considerable number of new members being initiated into local unions. Wages for these employees have been increased approximately 20 cents per hour over their non-union status with additional fringe benefits gained.

The Council also renegotiated all of its present contracts and was successful in obtaining approximately 7 cents per hour increase for members. These renegotiations resulted in no work stoppages for the third consecutive year. The past year also saw the Pacific Coast master shipbuilding agreement renegotiated.

Apprentice Training: The Council and its affiliated unions have representatives on the various apprenticeship training committees and programs and participate fully in the California apprenticeship standards. Representatives of the Council have attended and have been exceptionally active in the various employment conferences held for the industry, as well as the conference held on a statewide basis to cope with the overall unemployment problems.

Printing Trades Council

This year the Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174 celebrates its 75th anniversary, having been one of the first unions organized in this area. The Printing Trades Council celebrates its 52nd anniversary.

Progress for the printing trades unions and the printing industry has been steadily maintained over a period of many years. However, recent increases in population are greatly reflected in the growth of printing trades unions and the Allied Printing Trades Council in Los Angeles. According to United States Department of Labor figures, as of January 1, 1950, Los Angeles now occupies the third position in cities in the United States in printing and publishing. In excess of 1,000 establishments are engaged in various phases of the printing in-

dustry. Over 20,000 people are engaged in the graphic arts industry.

Union Label: The printing trades unions have been in the foremost ranks of labor in the effort to popularize the use of the Union Label, Shop Card and Button. Years of experience have taught printing trades people that reciprocity among union people as a whole will benefit the entire labor movement to a greater extent than any other single factor.

Contract Negotiations: All of the affiliated unions are conducting contract negotiations both in the newspaper publishing field and the commercial printing division. Negotiations have been especially long this year. Much of the time spent in negotiations has been a result of conditions created by the Taft-Hartley Act. At the time of this writing, two of the unions are considering proposals for wage increases made by commercial employers.

After a strike which lasted less than one week the Electrotypers obtained a contract which granted a two year contract and a \$2.00 per week increase retroactive to the expiration date of the old agreement, with \$1.50 per week additional increase in one year.

Garment Workers

Despite constant pressure from employers for lower wages and reduced "piece rates," the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union during the past year has successfully maintained wages, hours and working conditions for its members. Some gains were even chalked up in fringe benefits and in expansion of the Union Label to plants that had attempted to operate outside the union jurisdiction.

A new pattern in collective bargaining fringe benefits was established in the new contract with Mode O'Day Corporation. For the first time, a garment industry contract provides for sick leave to be paid out of the Health, Welfare and Vacation Fund. The employer contribution to the fund was increased under terms of the agreement from 5 per cent to 6 per cent to permit workers to enjoy the sick leave benefits. Other terms of this contract call for increased minimum wages and a general boost in "piece rates."

Health Center: The ILGWU has completed plans for its Health Center, to be located at 1130 South Maple Avenue. Arrangements have been made for the appointment of Dr. Max C. Igoe as medical director of the Center. He is former chief district officer of the Chicago Department of Health. The center will be the first union-operated diagnostic clinic in the western United States.

Motion Picture Industry

Little by little, production is increasing in the motion picture studios in the general area of Hollywood and a number of the AFL unions and talent guilds have a few more members employed now than at the depth of the production "depression" last year.

While still in its infancy, television is starting to supply a few jobs on the movie lots for film

technicians and actors. Already some of the major motion picture companies are producing advertising films for television and as the television industry matures, it is believed it will provide a great deal of employment for our members in the motion picture studios. The experts now predict that at least 80 per cent of rehearsed entertainment on television will be in the form of motion pictures of one type or another.

Anglo-American Film Agreement: One of the most important developments for organized labor in Hollywood during the last 12 months was the successful fight waged by studio unions and guilds against certain terms of a proposed new Anglo-American film agreement which would have resulted in transferring a lot more American picture production from Hollywood to England. In May of this year the British government, prodded by British unions, made what it called a "final" offer of terms under which American film producers could convert into American dollars a portion of the earnings of our pictures in Britain. Most repulsive to American labor was a condition which would have imposed financial penalties on American producers if they failed to produce in England as many pictures as they had in the preceding two-year period.

The Hollywood AFL Film Council, chairmanned by Roy M. Brewer of the IATSE, and composed of unions and guilds representing more than 20,000 workers in the Hollywood film studios, appealed directly to Secretary of State Dean Acheson in a 1,500 word message which cited the fact that employment of skilled and unskilled manual labor in the Hollywood studios had dropped from 24,000 in 1946 to 13,000 in March, 1950. In 1940, the figure was 21,000.

The AFL film council said that the American film workers, all of them loyal American taxpayers who supported willingly and cheerfully the Marshall Plan and the ECA program, could not any longer sit idly by while leaders of the private American film industry allowed themselves to be coerced by a foreign government into making in England more and more pictures designed primarily for the American market. The council asked that the American government be represented at the conferences between private American employers and British government leaders, and that the American government take such steps as necessary to protect the interests of the American public and the American motion picture workers.

As a direct result of the stand taken by the Hollywood unions and guilds, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James participated in the discussions and the British government dropped its plan to penalize American producers if they failed to keep up a certain rate of production in England.

In this fight, as in other activities of the Hollywood AFL Film Council, the AFL Screen Actors Guild played a most important and active part. In fact, the Council's letter to Secretary Acheson was written by the Guild's public relations director. On many fronts, both local and national, the great prestige of the Screen Actors Guild and its members is of in-

estimable value to the American Federation of Labor.

Talent Racketeers: During the year, the Screen Actors Guild led a spectacular fight against talent racketeers who formed phoney television film production companies and phoney unions to separate gullible persons from their money. The talent shark told his intended victim that she (or her child) was "just the type" the "producer" had been searching for. After painting visions of riches for the embryo actress, the phoney employer told his intended victim that she would have to "join the union" by paying an initiation fee of \$100 to \$200. Each phoney production company had its own phoney, paper "union" under such names as "National Television Union," "Screen Players Guild," etc., and the initiation fees went right into the pocket of the racketeer.

In many instances, sharks convinced their victims they were legitimate employers by saying: "Of course, we have no use for unions, but you know how powerful they are and so you've got to join."

Using every medium of publicity, the Screen Actors Guild called a large meeting of all law enforcement officials—city, state and federal—to impress on them the necessity for quick and effective action. At this writing, all of this type of talent racketeer, and there were 30 or 40 of them, have been driven out of business. A number have been convicted and sentenced for theft. Some have been convicted of violation of

the state Corporate Securities Act, and a number have been indicted for mail fraud by the federal grand jury.

Blood Bank: Another most successful activity of the Hollywood AFL Council has been the Hollywood AFL Film Council blood bank, most successfully organized and promoted by Committee Chairman L. C. Helm of Laborers No. 724. In the first eight months following the blood bank's inception last year, more than 2,300 pints of blood were collected by the Red Cross from studio union members in monthly visits to the movie lots. This blood is available to needy persons in the industry without cost, and last year saved needy union members more than \$24,000. Use of the blood is not restricted to union members, however, and the bank also supplies all blood required by the Motion Picture Relief Fund country home. From now on, a portion of the blood in the bank will be made into plasma for use in Korea or wherever else needed by our armed forces. The Red Cross has informed the Hollywood AFL Film Council that its blood bank is the most successful labor-management enterprise along these lines in the entire history of the Red Cross.

Fraternally submitted,
C. T. LEHMANN,
HARVEY LUNDSCHEN,
THOMAS L. PITTS,
MAURICE A. SKATES,
PAT SOMERSET.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT ELMER J. DORAN

San Bernardino, August 1.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

San Bernardino and Riverside areas are actively continuing to organize the unorganized workers and are showing progress throughout the area.

Political Activity

Political Educational meetings are being conducted each month in the Labor Temples in San Bernardino and Riverside counties. These meetings are being held with the cooperation of the Central Labor Councils of San Bernardino and Riverside counties, under the direction of the Councils' Law and Legislative Committees, which have become the directing agencies of the Labor League for Political Education for the district.

During the recent political campaign the local league was particularly gratified by the success in qualifying the present incumbent, Harry R. Sheppard, who, incidentally, led the district by a substantial number of votes. An intensive drive is now being developed to insure his success in the November election. In the state offices we were successful in electing the state Senator in the primary and one Assemblyman. The other endorsed Assemblyman faces a run-off in the November election, and, at this writing, his success is almost assured. We are not taking this as a final analysis but will con-

tinue on as in the past to make sure of a successful conclusion in all of the above-mentioned contests. The newly elected state Senator is Mayor James E. Cunningham, who has been very friendly to labor during his terms of office as Mayor of San Bernardino.

In Riverside County, while not too successful, labor did make a creditable showing and with its continued improvement will become a factor that the politicians of Riverside County will have to reckon with.

Palm Springs

During the past year the efforts to organize in the Palm Springs area have brought forth some fruit. One of the outstanding happenings came about through the production of a picture by the Pine and Thomas Company of Hollywood. Through the splendid cooperation of the Hollywood Film Council and the various unions in the entertainment field, we were able to secure signed agreements with two catering firms in the area. Through conferences with these firms we were able to show that the people in unions are not too bad, and a much more sympathetic feeling was developed. These contractors were the first of their kind in the area, and we are confident that this has opened the door for further negotiations with other firms.

The fact that this and the Big Bear Lake areas are resort areas, with only seasonal opportunities for organization, presents a very difficult task.

The power of the Employers' Council seems to be waning and we find there is considerable dissension within their own ranks.

Building Trades

The past year has shown a very steady gain in construction throughout the entire area. The building trades crafts, consisting of Brickmasons, Carpenters, Laborers, Painters, Plumbers, Cement Finishers, Operating Engineers, Electricians, Plasterers, Lathers, Sheet Metal Workers, Iron Workers and Boilermakers, have therefore had good employment and can continue to look forward to greater employment, due to the reactivating of the Victorville Military Flying Field. The construction of a 650-unit housing program, adjacent to the field, and further expansion in the Kaiser Company Iron and Steel Mill and several other industries which have located, or are locating, in this district also produce work within the area.

The Painters, through the District Council No. 48, have been achieving great success. The District Council of Carpenters has been successful through the year. These two Councils form a great pillar of strength.

The Building Trades Council has enjoyed a successful year and the unions have increased their collective bargaining agreements through the entire district.

Printing Trades

In the printing trades the interest in the activities of their organizations has been most gratifying. A convention of the printing trades unions was held at the Mission Inn in Riverside, which delegates of a large portion of Southern California attended. To our knowledge, this was the first meeting of this kind ever held in this area. We feel it was most beneficial, as it gave encouragement to the other unions and also created a very fine effect upon the citizenry of Riverside. As a result of the meeting, several affiliations to the State Federation of Labor were picked up, as well as affiliations with the State Labor League for Political Education.

Union Gains

The Culinary Workers, Retail Clerks, Bakers, and Meat Cutters, who comprise the food trades, have had a very good year and are continuing to build their organizations. The Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers, who hold the bargaining rights with the cement plants in the area, are continuing to show progress and are this year negotiating for pension and retirement plans in their contracts. The Teamsters' locals, of which we have two in the area, the General Truck Drivers and Retail Sales Drivers, have been actively engaged in organization and their activities have been very helpful to all of the labor movement.

The County Employees, organized through State, County and Municipal Employees, are planning a new drive for the organization of all the employees coming under their jurisdiction.

The Amalgamated Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees are quite active and are working jointly with labor and management for the improvement of the industry in

this area. Recently they renewed contractual relations.

The Barbers' Union is carrying on quite an active campaign and have grimly fought off attempts to break down their conditions in this area.

Motion Picture Projectionists in San Bernardino have been successful and have added several new contracts for their organization. They are continuing to show splendid success.

In the entertainment field we may further add that the National Ice Hockey Association of San Bernardino has recently opened a skating rink in the Swing Auditorium Building and have offered added opportunities for employment in this field.

The Potters are enjoying pleasant relations, and can look forward to additional organization in the area in the new plant building in Colton by Crane and Alliance Wares Company.

The Ladies Garment Workers in this area are continuing to show strength and will some day be a large organization here, as considerable effort is being made to bring more garment plants to this district.

Musicians and Office Employees are continuing to make progress.

The railroad unions have been quite successful and a good deal more interest is taken in their organization, due to the recent gains they have achieved.

Trona

In the Trona area, considerable effort is being made to take this plant from the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO. With the arrival of the opening date of their present contract, we can expect to see a very lively AFL organizational program in progress there, and with expectation of favorable results as a good many of the employees are very dissatisfied with their present representation. Two chemical plants are located in this area, which is in one of the more remote and isolated parts of the county.

Union Label League

The Women's Union Label League has continued its program and is attempting to keep all of the unions informed on Union-Labeled merchandise throughout the district. They deserve a great hand for this splendid activity.

Councils

The Central Labor Councils of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties and the Building Trades Council enjoy a very fine cooperative relationship. The Central Labor Council of San Bernardino has a radio program every Saturday in which releases from Labor's League for Political Education are broadcast throughout the valley.

Unfair Firms

It is again my sad duty to call to the attention of the delegates that the infamous Betty and Bert's Market is still on the unfair list. This marks 38 months of picketing, which will continue until such time as a favorable relationship can be established.

The Big Bear Theater of Big Bear Lake also remains on the unfair list.

Orange Show

The National Orange Show, which is the largest combination of industrial and agricultural exhibits in California, is held each year in San Bernardino. The show again honored the American Federation of Labor movement by giving us a day for labor to participate. This year the theme of labor participation was Labor-Management, and representatives of labor and management appeared on the stage and presented their views. This was somewhat different to previous years, and was favorably received by the large audience in attendance. The AFL people of the district are very proud of the Orange Show and grateful for the opportunity to have an official day there each year. It is the aim of the AFL to make this day the biggest of the fourteen-day show.

General Progress

I wish to emphasize that considerable gains have been made in this portion of District No.

3. As is perhaps well known, these two counties are the largest in the world, covering an area of 27,500 square miles. It is rapidly changing from an agricultural to an industrial and mining center. The area has also experienced a tremendous growth in population, which so far as labor is concerned, has been coped with very successfully. We wish to further state that a committee is being set up for the purpose of dealing with Proposition No. 10, in order that our people may drastically reject this nefarious housing measure.

I wish to express my appreciation to the AFL leaders in this area, and to the officers of the State Federation of Labor for the marvelous cooperation received during the past year. It has been a privilege to serve the California labor movement as vice-president of the State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,

ELMER J. DORAN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT O. T. SATRE FOR DISTRICT NO. 4 (San Pedro, Wilmington, Redondo, Inglewood, Venice and Santa Monica)

Wilmington, August 1.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Three paramount activities have highlighted the past year's activities: political, organizational and national defense.

Political Activities

This is an extremely important year to labor on the political front. Although this is not a presidential year, the results of the November election will have a great effect on labor.

The nation has just completed its census, which will result in Congressional reapportionment. In California, we will probably get eight additional Congressmen. The state Assembly will determine the boundaries of the revised congressional districts. Naturally, the majority groups will district to their advantage. It is vital, therefore, that Assemblymen friendly to labor are elected to represent us in Sacramento. A reactionary majority in Sacramento could materially reduce our opportunity of electing liberal Congressmen for the next ten years.

A great deal of my activity has thus been expended on the political front. The district I represent was quite successful in the primary election, but an even better job must be done in the November general election.

Organizational Activities

A great many new industries are moving into California. Most of these are in the production field. If the American Federation of Labor

expects to retain its position, it is essential that a vast majority of these new industries are organized by the AF of L.

The Metal Trades Council of Southern California has sponsored an active organizational program the past year, and has enjoyed a reasonable degree of success. However, it has only scratched the surface of its potential. This program should be continued and expanded for our mutual benefit and protection. If a vigorous program is not continued, the CIO will make tremendous inroads in the production field.

National Defense Activities

War production has become a national problem of great importance during the past few weeks. It is not unlikely that it will be the major factor in our economy in the months to come. From that standpoint this area has been surveyed on the basis of facilities, skilled available manpower and location. It is reasonable to assume at this writing that the shipbuilding and ship repair industry will be reactivated. Also, our idle rubber plants in this area will be reopened. It is not inconceivable that a shortage of manpower will exist in a few months. It is important that every labor representative keep pace with the war situation so that we will have proper representation on the various agencies.

I wish to express my appreciation for the generous cooperation I have received from the unions in the area and from the officers of the California State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,

O. T. SATRE.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT WILLIAM A. DEAN FOR DISTRICT No. 5 (Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo Counties)

Santa Barbara, July 30.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Since the last convention, District No. 5 has made a very good gain in membership as well as increases for the membership in wages; in some cases, hours have been cut down on a weekly basis.

The Employers Council in this area has given trouble, as in most cases they do, but with the help of the State Federation office most of these cases have been, or are being straightened out.

Richfield Tanks

In the Cuyama Valley, where the Richfield Oil Company has leases, a non-union tank construction firm built tanks for the Richfield Oil. Pickets were placed on these jobs. The Richfield Company placed an unfair labor practice charge against two councils and two local unions. After a long hearing we still do not know what the outcome will be, but we wish to take this opportunity to sincerely thank the Federation for the assistance they gave us in this matter.

Cachuma Dam

In the Santa Ynez Valley the contract has been let for the Cachuma Dam that is to furnish water to the coastal area. The Tecalote Tunnel is well under way so the water can be brought through the mountains to the coast. These projects run well up into the millions of dollars, and we hope they will be the salvation of this area where water is a scarce item.

Political Activity

The Tri-County Labor League for Political Education has been very active and has worked

hard in the primaries to elect our friends and defeat our enemies. All the locals and councils have taken an active part in the League by moral support if not financial.

We have a very hard task ahead in the general election in trying to have a new Congressman elected to replace Mr. Bramblett. We feel confident that we have the man to do this, as he won his nomination in the primaries, even taking it in some of his opponents' home towns. We do not want it thought that we are neglecting the other nominees for we are not, but we feel that if we concentrate as much as possible on Congress and win, we will have done something really worth while for the labor movement.

Federation Convention

The committee in charge of this convention is to be complimented very highly for the hard work to make this a successful convention, especially Sister Bee Tumber, chairman of the committee, who has worked hard and long on all the matters pertaining to the entertainment of the delegates.

I wish to thank the officers and members of all the locals and councils in this area for their cooperation this past year and for the efforts made on behalf of the Tri-County Labor League for Political Education.

I wish also to thank the officers of the Federation for the assistance given me in this past year, and to express my appreciation for the privilege and honor of serving as vice-president for District No. 5 on the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM A. DEAN.

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

Fresno, August 30.

To the Forty-Eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

During the past year District No. 6 has made satisfactory progress, with nearly all local unions reporting increased membership. Agreements with wage increases and improved fringe items have been reported by most local unions who have negotiated with employers this year. Welfare plans, paid holidays and vacations with pay have been added to several agreements.

Organizing Activities

Material gains have been made by the Farm Labor Union in the district. During the heaviest season caravans toured the harvest fields of Kern, Tulare, Kings and Fresno counties. Higher wages for agricultural workers resulted, and many new members were added to the union by this method of organizing.

Organizing efforts continue in the construction industry. Several agreements have been signed in Tulare and Kings counties with contractors who previously operated under non-union conditions. The Kern County Building Trades Council reports signing several important contracts.

The California Employers Council and the Associated Farmers continue to throw everything possible in our path of organizing. They continue by lecture and distribution of literature and press items to discredit union operation. Continued gains are being made despite this opposition, the Bakers, Barbers, Winery Workers, Clerks and many others having been successful.

Employment Conditions

During the first part of 1950 building slowed down and construction mechanics were unemployed. Job opportunities have increased dur-

ing the past quarter, with skilled mechanics scarce in some local unions at present. Plasterers, carpenters, iron workers, operating engineers, electricians, painters, plumbers and sheet metal workers are all working at this writing.

Many large construction contracts have been awarded in the District: Pine Flat Dam at \$24,000,000 and Edison Big Creek No. 4 Dam and Power House at \$20,000,000. The new epileptic hospital at Porterville at \$4,500,000, and a new state college in Fresno at \$5,000,000, in addition to the Central Valley Project contracts awarded by the Bureau of Reclamation, are just a few of the major projects. Many new schools, hospitals and commercial projects are also being built in the district, and employment looks secure for the coming year.

Political Activity

District No. 6 continues its political activity in behalf of its friends. In the recent primaries material gains were made by labor-endorsed candidates. Congressman Cecil White was successful in the primaries on the Democratic ticket and will succeed himself after the votes are counted in the general election.

Wallace D. Henderson, International Representative of the Winery and Distillery Workers, was also successful in the primaries on the Democratic ticket for Assemblyman from the Thirty-fourth Assembly District in Fresno, and with the wholehearted support of labor will be elected in the general election.

Assemblyman Joe Lewis from the 39th Assemblyman District in Kern County was the winner on the Democratic ticket in the primaries, and this true friend of labor and the small farmer will receive full labor support.

Ardis Walker, Kern County candidate for Congress, while successful on the Democratic ticket in the primaries, will have a tough struggle in the general election and will need more than local support financially if he is to be elected. His opponent, Thomas H. Werdel, is notorious as the DiGiorgio candidate and certainly does not vote to assist the working people.

LLPE

The lack of finances in the primaries, and with the condition still serious just before the general election, means that labor should act

quickly in supporting the State Federation of Labor by joining the Labor League for Political Education. Many local unions have not seen fit to join, with the result that the entire responsibility of carrying the burden rests on the minority instead of the majority. If all would help carry the load, there would be sufficient finances to elect many friends of labor who otherwise may not be elected.

Central Valley Project

The Central Valley Project is gradually nearing completion. Water is now flowing to areas never before served from Friant Dam north and south. The Friant-Kern Canal is nearing Bakersfield, with the last 23-mile section of the canal contract awarded. Laterals are gradually being laid from the canal to serve thousands of acres of land.

The Delta-Mendota Canal is also nearing completion. This will bring Sacramento River water to a point 30 miles from Fresno. Lands served by this water will produce millions of dollars a year in agriculture and will add unlimited security to the San Joaquin Valley.

State Projects

The state continues to build highways, schools and institutions. Four-lane highways are being built through the district as rapidly as possible. A new state college in Fresno and a new poultry experimental building are two of the state projects. These projects, along with the many new schools, hospitals and public buildings, mean security for the district for the year to come.

I wish to thank all of the officers and members of affiliated organizations for their wholehearted support when called on to assist me during the past year.

It has been a pleasure to work with you and for you. The official family of the State Federation deserves your full support for their untiring efforts during the past year. I wish to thank the Secretary in behalf of the membership of the Sixth District for his many fine accomplishments in their behalf during the past year. All requests to the official family have been cheerfully and expeditiously handled.

Fraternally submitted,

PAUL L. REEVES.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. GREEN FOR DISTRICT NO. 7

(San Joaquin and Adjacent Counties)

Modesto, August 1.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Once again it is time for the convention of our great California State Federation of Labor, to be held this year in Santa Barbara. It is a pleasure and a privilege to have the opportunity to make this report to our great convention.

Collective Bargaining Progress

Conditions in District No. 7 have changed very little since our last convention. This is a farming community and the negotiating of contracts is just as tough as ever. The employers in our district, especially during this past year, have been sold a bill of goods as far as employers' associations are concerned.

There are very few labor organizations in District No. 7 which have not been confronted

with employers' representatives when they sat down to negotiate. With all of this emphasis on employers' organizations, however, the labor organizations in District No. 7 have been able to hold their gains and show progress.

Some of our organizations have been confronted with what we call the employer's representatives' stall as far as negotiations are concerned. As a result, we have been put in the position of asking for more strike sanctions in the last year than in the past five years in order to secure increases and maintain our gains.

Stanislaus county has done a wonderful job in negotiating contracts due to the cooperation that is given by the Stanislaus County Central Labor Council. They have also received the same kind of cooperation from the affiliated local unions. There are very few organizations in Stanislaus county at the present time that cannot show gains as far as contracts are concerned, but they have all come the hard way.

Political Activity

We have set up a very active political organization in Stanislaus county and it was very successful in our last primary election. We only hope that we will be able to do as nice a job in the general election. Some of the major locals, such as the Teamsters No. 386, Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 542, Retail Clerks No. 1273, Cannery Workers No. 748 and Dried Fruit and Nut Packers No. 698, have done a wonderful job in the political situation. They have also assisted the Stanislaus Central Labor Council in organizing for the miscellaneous workers in this area.

Building Trades Councils

The Building and Construction Trades Council, which has its headquarters in Modesto, Stanislaus county, and also covers Merced, Tuolumne and Mariposa counties, has been very active in the past year, and has done a tremendous job in contracts on the new projects coming into this area. As a matter of fact, there has been a large amount of new industries develop in these four counties in the past year.

The Building and Construction Trades Council has also assisted the Merced Central Labor Council and the Stanislaus Labor Council in its political campaign, as well as its organizing campaigns. I might also add that in the above-mentioned area various organizations have been successful in securing hospitalization benefits in their contracts.

The San Joaquin County Building and Construction Trades Council has done a very good job in the past year through the leadership of Brother Howard Gibson, secretary and business representative of the Council. He is a

very capable man, and through the operation of the Council the building and construction trades have been able to negotiate new contracts without strikes. This Council has also played a very important part, through its affiliated locals, in the Labor League for Political Education. As a result of the cooperation of the affiliated local unions with the San Joaquin Building Trades Council, it has become one of the outstanding councils in the San Joaquin Valley.

Central Labor Councils

The San Joaquin County Central Labor Council, through its representative Henry Hansen, has been very active in organizing the unorganized in that district. The Central Labor Council is very helpful through its negotiating committee, and has done an excellent job in assisting its affiliated locals in securing new contracts with better conditions. This Council has also played a very important role through its Labor League for Political Education and did a very good job in the primary elections.

The Merced County Central Labor Council has been very active in the past year. Merced is one of the fastest growing cities in the San Joaquin Valley, and this has required a lot of work from the Central Labor Council in assisting and helping the affiliated locals to negotiate their contracts and in organizing the unorganized.

I might say at this time that the Merced Central Labor Council has done a real job as far as political education is concerned. This was accomplished through the fine cooperation shown by the organizations in that area.

At the present time Merced has one of the greatest building booms in its history. I feel that the Merced labor movement is able to cope with the situation.

I am very sorry that I am not able to elaborate on all the locals and business representatives in District No. 7, but I want to give them my thanks and appreciation for all of the cooperation they have given me and which has made it possible for me to be their vice-president for the past number of years.

In closing, I want to take this opportunity to thank the President and Secretary, Brothers Jack Shelley and Neil Haggerty, and the members of the Executive Council of the Federation, too, for the fine cooperation accorded me at all times and the support extended to me during the years I have had the honor of being vice-president for District No. 7.

May I wish each and everyone of you at this convention all success and better days to come in the future.

Fraternally yours in UNION,

C. A. GREEN.

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

San Mateo, August 1.

To the Forty-Eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

It has been some time since I last had the privilege of submitting an annual report as

vice-president of District No. 8. I find it a great pleasure to be able to present this report, and an even greater pleasure to record the unusual progress everywhere in the district.

Community Activities

Union officials in this district have learned that public relations are a "must" in order for good labor relations to prevail, and therefore have turned their efforts into a program to acquaint the public-at-large with the many advantages of unionism and with the values of a good union to the worker and the community.

Take, for example, the San Jose labor movement's new radio program, broadcast twice weekly now. All AFL unions combined in this venture, and after broadcasting a series of popular motion picture dramatizations are now presenting major league baseball twice a week. At the various "breaks" in the programs, labor presents historical factual information about particular unions and tells how unions actually fit into and are a part of the community life.

This public relations idea is carried out throughout the district. In Salinas, the Painters' Union donated work to repaint the Rescue Mission as highlight of a Clean-Up week program, and the Labor Council has taken an active part in the war disaster preparedness program. In Monterey, where a labor leader is a city councilman, unions helped a fish cannery win a rezoning application for expansion and has placed unionists in many key community leadership positions.

In Santa Cruz County, labor helped the Watsonville Fourth of July Committee by erecting grandstands and raising funds for costs of the holiday program, took the initiative in raising \$2000 for purchase of hospital equipment for fighting infantile paralysis, headed the March of Dimes drive, battled to prevent elimination of rent controls, and participated in numerous civic affairs.

Santa Clara and San Mateo County Labor groups were active in widespread civic matters. In San Jose and San Mateo, youth development programs were boosted actively and financially, efforts to increase rail and bus fares were fought on a user-basis, public housing programs were advocated and pressed, the state's Centennial celebrations and county fairs were boosted, public hospitals were fought for, Boy Scouts were sponsored, and all community projects supported.

Maybe every area can boast of the community progress made by labor, and maybe every area has a record of progress in unionism that is shown in this district. I hope so, but I feel justly proud of this district's fine record and of the individual union leaders who made the record possible.

Apprentice Training Programs

Mention should be made of the many fine apprenticeship training programs throughout this district. Each county had mass graduation ceremonies for those completing their apprentice period recently, and the ceremony in Monterey was a major part of the program for the convention of the California State Apprenticeship Council, meeting in Carmel.

In any district this large, it becomes necessary to report progress by counties, and I won't change the pattern:

San Mateo County

Support of the Reber Plan for development of the San Francisco Bay area topped the program for building trades unions. Unions continued to back the county blood bank project. In San Mateo, the O'Brien Boys' Club, founded by the late Police Chief "Bob" O'Brien, was financially backed. The Central Labor Council paid for and endowed a room in the new Sequoia Hospital. San Mateo Carpenters No. 162 undertook the sponsorship of a troop of Boy Scouts.

From an organizing standpoint, the Fox Shoppe restaurant in Redwood City was unionized after a 12-year battle. Twenty-seven months of picketing won a union contract at the Poppy Restaurant in Burlingame; Garage and Service Station Employees No. 665 was successful in a wide-scale drive to unionize service stations. The Sailors Union of the Pacific won the highly-publicized S. S. Pho Pho picketing episode, the ship renamed the S. S. Harry Lundeberg as result of a friendly wager with Henry J. Kaiser, who finally purchased the vessel. Retail Clerks No. 775 won good contracts in the food industry and successfully organized variety and liquor stores.

Politically, San Mateo County's AFL unions joined to elect more than half of the endorsed candidates in city, county and state elections. Edward J. Carrigan, former Labor Council president, was nominated by President Truman for the post of U. S. Marshal for Northern California. The U. S. Senate confirmed the appointment and Carrigan has now taken office.

Three unions added meeting hall and office space for unions of the county. Redwood City Carpenters No. 1408 is completing a fine new two-story building, and Electrical Workers No. 617 has a one-story building in San Mateo. Laborers No. 389 added a second-story to its building which had been completed just one year.

Santa Clara County

The civic program of AFL unions tops activity here, including support of Boys' City, the Community Chest, low-cost housing, grade crossing safety, investigation into new construction to determine if specifications were being followed properly, participation in social work conference with AFL Western Director Dan Flanagan as keynote speaker. Retail Clerks No. 428 sponsored a successful basketball team in a city league. All building trades unions donated work for construction of a replica of the first State House in the city's Centennial celebration.

On the organizing front, the AFL Cannery Workers won an NLRB election to establish a union shop. Building Trades Council unions won a precedent-setting ruling to enforce the prevailing wage on local public works projects. Bartenders and Culinary Workers were successful in unionizing the major restaurants along El Camino Real south of Palo Alto, resorting to a picket campaign of three months in one instance. A new Teamster local was

formed, Automotive Workers No. 576, its early campaign bearing fruit in short order. Nearly all unions can report success in signing of improved contracts.

San Jose was the scene of several conventions, a tri-state gathering of Musicians, the state conventions of Teamsters, Sheet Metal Workers, Plasterers and Cement Finishers, Painters, and others. A union janitor, John Sipple, won a suit from the U. S. Government, the \$21,900 award for being hit by a Navy automobile being the largest such award ever won from the government, according to Attorney Arthur Johnson. Incidentally, Johnson carried Santa Clara County in his Congress election try, but failed elsewhere in his bid to unseat the notoriously anti-union Jack Anderson. Mayor Fred Watson, Secretary of an AFL bus drivers union, was reelected to the San Jose Board of Education.

Monterey County

An excellent sardine season in Monterey, start of the state's medium security prison at Soledad, and continuation of the 50 million dollar PG&E plant at Moss Landing provided work which kept the county labor movement busy. Unions were successful in halting convict labor on the prison and at State Division of Forestry camps, thus gaining the work for union members. Monterey Bartenders and Culinary Workers won an excellent new contract after an 18-day strike.

Two prominent Salinas leaders were lost to labor, Teamster Chief Albert Harris the victim of a heart attack, and Carl Lara, president of the Labor Council and business manager for the Painters, being called by the American Federation of Labor for work as an organizer in Puerto Rico. Carpenters No. 1323 at Monterey opened its new meeting hall and office building. Laborers No. 272 at Salinas announced that a new Labor Temple will be erected as soon as plans are drawn. The Building Trades Council, traditionally located at Monterey, spread into the Salinas area, meeting alternately with offices in both cities.

Many AFL leaders from throughout the state gathered at Asilomar, in Pacific Grove, for the State Federation's Labor Institute. Carpenters of five unions in the cities surrounding Monterey Bay formed a Bay District Council at a meeting in Monterey. The Fish Cannery Workers Union supported a fish cannery so strongly in a rezoning fight that the case was won and the plant expanded.

Salinas Teamsters No. 890 sponsored free motion picture shows for kiddies as part of the campaign to halt juvenile delinquency. More than 1500 youngsters jammed an auditorium at a Salinas Labor Council Christmas Party. George L. Rice, Monterey union leader, won the nomination for the state Assembly, and Marion R. Walker, Ventura rancher, was successful in nomination for Congress. Both face anti-labor incumbents in the November elections.

Santa Cruz County

AFL picket lines were spread throughout this county, with results in some instances yet to be determined. Cannery Workers struck half a dozen plants in Watsonville when operators reneged on the standard contracts. At Santa Cruz, Culinary Workers and Bartenders fought for a union shop contract for the industry, seeking to spread its fine Watsonville conditions into Santa Cruz. Also at Santa Cruz, an old dispute between AFL wharf workers and the city over use of civil service employees on wharf construction, at pay less than half the union scale, broke wide open again and the wharf was picketed. Santa Cruz has been getting statewide notoriety for its non-union stand. Union conventions are being lost by this city, for this reason.

The Santa Cruz-Watsonville freeway was opened after two years of construction by union workmen. Hazel Robinson Shireman, popular Watsonville AFL leader of a decade ago who had moved to San Francisco during the war, returned and was "drafted" into resumption of many former union duties. Wives of Santa Cruz Carpenters No. 829 formed a new auxiliary which has taken a high place in union activities. Labor in Santa Cruz sponsored a Christmas party last year and started an annual Labor Day picnic program, with a parade last year. Jobs in this county have not been too plentiful, due to strike conditions and lack of major building projects, I am sorry to report.

San Benito County

This fifth county, smallest in District No. 8 from a population standpoint, has only a few unions located within its limits, but San Jose and Salinas organizations have done a wonderful job of organizing in and around Hollister. It should be remembered that San Benito County is the home of Congressman Jack Anderson, who has fought unions consistently. It has not been easy for any union to get a contract in this county, and the results of the organizing drive are therefore more notable. It has been suggested that a Central Labor Council be formed in San Benito County as a prelude to a stronger AFL movement. No action has been taken on this as yet.

When one has five counties to cover and within necessarily limited space, only the highlights of the past year can be touched upon. Thus, certain details which are very important to individuals and unions must be left unrecorded. For any such instance, please accept sincere apologies and regrets.

And so, with my best wishes for a successful convention, with all good wishes to officers and delegates, and with regards to the union men and women of District No. 8 and throughout the State Federation of Labor, I submit this as my report of progress during the past twelve months.

Fraternally submitted,

THOMAS A. SMALL.

REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 9 (San Francisco)

Report of Vice-President Arthur F. Dougherty

San Francisco, August 1.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

In line with the report I submitted to the Forty-Seventh convention, the culinary crafts, as part of the service and retail trades, have suffered adverse circumstances, due to the disinflationary factors that have continued to operate in this segment of our economy, and to which the service and retail trades are always extremely sensitive. In spite of this, however, the unions in the trade have successfully coped with this problem and have managed not only to maintain their gains but to improve their contracts.

Contract Gains

Typical of the move forward which the unions are going through was the agreement reached on February 21, 1950, with the Harry Curland Catering Company, covering the Bay Meadows and Tanforan Race Tracks located in San Mateo County. The agreement consummated provides for one additional holiday, at time-and-one-half rate, which now offers the workers a total of six holidays. It was also agreed that all employees are to receive 60 cents per day to cover transportation cost. Also, parking facilities, always quite a problem, are to be made available to all employees at no cost to them. An increase of 50 cents across the board for all classifications was likewise granted.

The unions engaged in the negotiations represented some 250 members, and were as follows: Cooks No. 44; Waiters No. 40; Waitresses No. 48; Bartenders No. 41; Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, and Hotel Service Workers No. 283, which covers the hat checkers.

Arbitration

An important arbitration decision was won by the bartenders against the Pickwick Hotel. The award ordered that the company must pay \$3.00 per day for each day the bartenders were not given a thirty-minute off-period in which to eat, which was in the agreement.

Another arbitration award for Hotel Service Workers No. 283 and the Hotel Owners' Association brought substantial gains to the union: the work day was reduced to 7½ hours within 8; the split shift was eliminated; one additional paid holiday, bringing the total to 6; employer-paid medical, surgical and hospital plan financed by 3 per cent of the total payroll; 60 cents per day wage increase.

The culinary unions are also preparing to enter into negotiations with the hotels and clubs and the Restaurant Association. Improvements will be sought in many parts of the contract,

and it is hoped that a satisfactory agreement will be consummated.

(As we go to press, word comes that the Restaurant Association signed a contract one-half hour before the deadline, midnight, August 31, with the following provisions: 60 cents per day increase for the full shift; 30 cents for the short shift; \$5.60 per month medical plan, paid by the employers.)

Court Action

A very significant and far-reaching court decision was obtained by the local Joint Board of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Workers in Judge Cronin's Superior Court, when they were granted a temporary restraining order against police interference with a picket line in front of the home of an anti-union restaurateur. The union had been picketing the "Town House" for ten months. The AFofL Teamsters' Union refused to service the restaurant with supplies, so the owner of the restaurant was using his home for merchandise deliveries for his restaurant. Pickets were then established in front of the proprietor's home. When police dispersed the picket line, the restraining order was applied for by the union, and was granted.

War Developments

Since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea there has been considerable commotion, which has obviously effected the service trades. What the trend will be and just how it will effect these trades remains to be seen.

A continuation of the war or emergency situation will undoubtedly create a manpower problem. To say the least, it will undoubtedly alleviate unemployment.

The unions, in cooperation with the rest of the labor movement, have pledged, and are cooperating in every respect, to help the government in successfully prosecuting the present war.

Political Activities

The culinary unions have played an active part in LLPE activities and are also making strenuous efforts to get out the vote of the membership in support of the LLPE-endorsed candidates.

I want to take this opportunity to again thank the membership for having accorded me the privilege to serve as a vice-president for another term, and I wish also to acknowledge with appreciation the cooperation I have received from the other vice-presidents, the Secretary and the President of the Executive Council.

Fraternally submitted,

ARTHUR F. DOUGHERTY.

Report of Vice-President George Kelly

San Francisco, August 1.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

It is with a good deal of satisfaction that I report the highlights of a year which has been one of growth and progress for the American Federation of Labor unions in San Francisco.

Organization

One of the most important organizational campaigns in San Francisco during the last year has been that conducted among the warehousemen.

Warehouse Union No. 6 of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, recently expelled by the CIO for allegedly following the Communist Party line, has had contracts with certain San Francisco warehouses associated with the Northern California Distributors' Association, with about 6000 workers involved. In February of 1950, a large section of the rank and file and most of the officers of Local 6, because of the internal affairs of their union as well as the political and patriotic implications involved demanded and attempted to obtain, within their own organization, a house-cleaning of subversive elements, but they found that the machinery of democracy in Local 6 did not function. They therefore turned to the Teamsters, AFL, which promised an autonomous, democratic American union of their own. Some 2000 members and the great majority of the officers of Local 6 moved into the AFL and were given a charter as Local 12 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The ILWU group meantime signed a low increase quickie contract with the employer group for a three-year period in an attempt to forestall Local 12's organizing and bargaining claims.

While matters are currently tied up in a complicated series of legal actions, Local 12 is continuing its work, with moral and financial assistance from the San Francisco labor movement, the Teamsters Union, and the California State Federation of Labor.

The public has been led to believe that this is a jurisdictional dispute, and the anti-labor state Jurisdictional Strike law and the Taft-Hartley Act were used by both the Commies and certain employers in an effort to fend off decent American unionism which can bring real protection to the workers.

Local 6's contract provided for an increase of only 2½ cents; in comparison, the AFL warehouse agreement for San Francisco, negotiated by Local 860, resulted in an increase of 6½ cents.

Political Action

Political action has continued to occupy labor in San Francisco.

The November special elections sent Brother Jack Shelley, the Federation's president and the Labor Council's secretary, to Congress. Shelley won on both tickets in the June primaries and will be representing labor in Congress for the next two years.

All AFL-endorsed Assembly candidates, save one, were elected on both tickets in the primaries. State Senator Gerald O'Gara, AFL-endorsed, was likewise swept into office on both tickets.

All unions in the city are taking an active part in registering and getting out the vote for the November elections, for we realize as never before that labor's welfare depends on our legislative representatives as well as on our economic strength.

Community Relations

Labor in San Francisco has continued its friendly public relations with all San Franciscans. A Christmas party was given by the Union Label Section in December for 'teen-age orphans, a group that is often overlooked in the Christmas rush. The same three orphanages contacted for the 1948 party were again consulted—one Jewish, one Protestant and the third Catholic. Each 'teen-ager was asked to list one present he'd like to receive. The committee was almost stumped on the five-gallon aquarium for one 12-year-old! But in the end, all 154 'teen-agers got their first or second choice.

Another important community relations project has been with minority groups. The leaders of the San Francisco labor movement supported an FEPC ordinance before the Board of Supervisors, but action has been deferred. In the meantime, the Labor Council is going ahead with its own racial tolerance program and plans are currently under way for a film strip to be made in cooperation with the University of California.

Labor Day Celebration

Organized labor and the rest of San Francisco will join together on Labor Day in a double celebration of the 100th anniversary of Samuel Gompers' birth and the State Centennial. Our biennial labor day parade, in which some 50,000 workers marched, was an official part of the centennial celebrations in San Francisco.

A bronze plaque honoring Samuel Gompers was formally presented and placed in the Gompers Trade School on Labor Day, a gift of the Labor Council to the school system of San Francisco.

Education

The San Francisco labor movement has continued its educational program with both the University of California and the University of San Francisco. The USF spring session ran from March 7 to May 4 on Tuesdays and Thursday evenings. The UC program consisted of a daytime program for full time union officials, and a night program for working members. The public speaking courses were particularly popular. The UC program for the coming year has already been tentatively planned, with the first day session already held on August 10 on "The Far Eastern Situation and What It Means to America."

The American labor movement was also honored during the past year when a new San

Francisco trade school was named in honor of John O'Connell, for many years prior to his death Secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council.

The San Francisco Labor Council is now publishing a four-page bulletin every week as its official organ to supplement the labor news already presented in the "Labor Review" of the Metal Trades Council and in "Organized Labor" of the State Building Trades Council.

In closing, I wish once more to express my appreciation for having been chosen to serve as vice-president of the Federation. It has indeed been a pleasure to work during the past year with my fellow officers of the Federation and with the unions of my district for the progress of the labor movement in this state.

Fraternally submitted,

GEORGE KELLY.

Report of Vice-President Harry Lundeborg

San Francisco, September 1.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

In the past year the affiliates of the American Federation of Labor on the waterfront, such as the seamen, fishermen, fish cannery workers and fish reduction workers, and the guards and watchmen, have had various disputes along trade union lines which they have overcome successfully. New agreements have been negotiated in various fields and gains have been made.

Fish Cannery Workers

The fish cannery workers affiliated with our organization in the State of California have successfully negotiated and improved their contracts. The minimum scale for fish cannery workers and fish reduction workers is as follows: \$1.50 per hour for women and \$1.60 for men in San Pedro, and in Monterey, \$1.49 per hour for women and \$1.56 per hour for men. These same conditions prevail in the San Francisco area. The San Diego Cannery Workers are now in negotiations and will no doubt receive substantial gains in line with what the other unions have received on the coast.

In addition to the above wage increases, various conditions have been gained as far as social benefits and working conditions are concerned.

Recently the Fish Cannery Workers in the port of Monterey concluded a successful strike after 14 days which gave them a gain of 12½ cents an hour across the board with various other conditions thrown in.

The wages of these workers in the State of California compare with the best in the country.

The organizations are in good financial condition.

For the information of the affiliates of the State Federation of Labor, all the fish cannery workers and fish reduction workers in the State of California belong to the American Federation of Labor with the exception of one cannery in San Diego, namely Van Camp's, where the employees were affiliated with the CIO union until its recent expulsion from that organization.

Fishermen

Our fishermen up and down the state—in the tuna industry in San Diego and in the sardine industry in San Francisco and Monterey—have made various gains.

Our sardine fishermen in Monterey and in San Francisco have concluded successful negotiations and have gained raises in tonnage prices on fish. This condition has also been negotiated for the tuna fishermen in San Diego.

Again for the information of the Federation's affiliates, the American Federation of Labor has now organized all the fishermen in San Francisco formerly affiliated with the CIO into the AFofL.

Seamen

Welfare Plan: The seamen have successfully negotiated agreements with the shipowners to establish a welfare fund. This is the first welfare fund to be established in the maritime industry.

This welfare plan has been incorporated in the State of California and has for its purpose to establish a home for old-time seamen who are crippled or too old to go to sea. Those who do not care to go to the home, or who may be married and want to stay at home, will be allocated a certain amount of money per month out of this fund. The shipowners are the sole contributors to this fund.

Unemployment Problem: The American seamen, not only on the Pacific Coast but on a nationwide scale, have been subject to a great deal of unemployment during the past year. This, of course, is due to many reasons, but especially to the lackadaisical attitude of the United States Government, which never seems to learn that a large American merchant marine is necessary for the economic welfare of the country and for defense purposes.

The State Department in particular is working under the theory that the United States should not have a merchant marine, and that it should be left in the hands of our allies. The State Department's reasoning is that our allies should carry all exports and imports in and out of the United States in order to build up their money standards. This policy has been steadily advanced by the State Department and through their power and pressure they have successfully diverted many hundreds of American ships into the western democracies.

This theory is very detrimental to the American merchant marine. For instance, there are ships flying the Italian flag, built by the United States and practically given away by the government, in which the seamen receive an approximate wage of \$35 per month. American ships have been transferred to the Panamanian flag with the approval of the State Department

and the Maritime Commission. For example, one of the ships well known on the Pacific Coast, the *MATSONIA*, was allowed to be transferred to the Panamanian flag. That ship is at the present time running between American and Italian ports as a passenger vessel and is carrying Italian crews for real scab wages of \$35 per month.

This seems to be all right with these so-called world planners back in Washington. Furthermore, for the information of the delegates, the Italian seamen are communist-controlled, so that seems to make the deal perfect—Italian commies scabbing on American seamen, using the Panamanian flag and their own flag to do it with, with the approval of both the State Department and the Maritime Commission. Sometimes we wonder what goes.

As a result of this, it is obviously impossible for American-flag ships, which pay the highest union wages and provide the best conditions in the world, to compete with these ships which are employing crews at coolie standards. Needless to say, the standards of seamen in ships flying the Iron Curtain flag, such as the Poles, the Russians and the Yugoslavs, are far below any other conditions in the world, but the commies seem to be able to get the cargoes.

It has been proven in two major wars that this country absolutely needs a merchant marine. None of the other countries could be depended upon for transportation; as a matter of fact, had it not been for the American merchant marine during the last world war, not only would the United States have been in a desperate situation, but all the rest of the countries as well, because practically every ship which sailed and carried war supplies, troops, materiel, etc. were American ships.

Unification of the Armed Services

As a result of Congress unifying the Armed Services, the Army Transport Service, which formerly had a certain amount of vessels carrying cargo to the military outposts, has now been taken over by the Military Sea Transportation Service under the auspices of the United States Navy.

The Navy evidently has a very ambitious plan. It is gradually taking over more and more merchant ships for its own use—ships that were formerly manned by union sailors. The excuse is that for certain security reasons these ships must have Navy crews, but the whole story is that they are recruiting so-called civil service crews in every seaport in the United States under a temporary civil service status. The fact remains that the Navy is trying to circumvent the union sailors and refuses to have any dealings with the unions about manning their vessels because Navy conditions, as far as wages and conditions are concerned, are far inferior to those which the unions have established over a period of years.

The Military Sea Transportation Service does not care about the qualifications of a seaman. Consequently, every Tom, Dick and Harry is picked up to man these ships and circumvent union hiring halls and union conditions. This is a serious threat to the American

seamen and is something that we intend to fight to the fullest extent.

Employment Situation

At the present time the employment situation in the maritime industry is a little more cheerful. It seems that it is either feast or famine for the American seamen and the shipyard workers.

During the war their services were called upon to the limit, but in peacetime they are a forgotten breed. Now, of course, with the war situation in the Orient, we are again called upon to man quite a number of ships which have been taken out from the various lay-up yards. This naturally gives us more work at the present time and also helps out the shipyard workers.

The fact remains, however, that through the non-active policy of the United States Government, the shipyard workers and the seamen suffered serious unemployment during the years after the war.

Now a great rush is on. Instead of keeping some of the shipyards active and having a certain amount of skilled men available, the government now finds that some of the men who used to work in the shipyards have left the industry. Since they could not afford to be in breadlines all their lives, they had to seek other employment. Consequently, many of the skilled shipyard workers are not around at the present time, which certainly does not help the national defense picture any.

Panamanian Question

Recently our organization on the Pacific Coast had occasion to get into a fight with a Panamanian company which had the gall to try to establish themselves on the Coast, running gypsum between San Marcos Island, Mexico, and Long Beach and San Francisco, California. That run has always been operated by American ships and union crews.

The owner of this company, a naturalized American Greek, had a six-year contract with the Kaiser people who haul gypsum. We immediately established a picket line around the ship when conversion work began at Moore's Drydock in Oakland, and received full cooperation from the metal trades and the CIO Machinists in the East Bay.

The picket line was very successful until Moore's Drydock called upon the National Labor Relations Board which, in turn, charged us with unfair labor practices under the Taft-Hartley Act: namely, that we violated the secondary boycott feature of the Act. The NLRB took us before Federal Judge Goodman in San Francisco who ruled that our picket line was illegal. Consequently, we had to withdraw the picket line and the ship left.

Meanwhile, we appealed the case to the NLRB in Washington, which ruled in our favor and stated that we had not violated the secondary boycott provision of the law. This was a major victory, not only for us but also for the labor movement as a whole, and established a precedent. When the ship arrived from the south with a load of gypsum to Redwood City, we again established picket lines with the approval of the San Mateo Labor

Council, with which we are affiliated. With the full backing of the labor movement in that area, we were successful, after a two-months' seige, in squeezing the Panamanian operator out of business.

The up-shot of the beef was that the ship was sold to Kaiser Enterprises. A union agreement was negotiated with the Kaiser people—the best on the coast—covering all seamen; and the Panamanian crew was replaced by American union sailors out of the Sailors Union hall.

Although it is impossible to change the flag of a ship from a Panamanian flag to an American flag, due to the fact it was built in a foreign country and it is against the law to transfer a foreign-built ship to American registry, the ship is, nevertheless, now sailing under first-class union conditions with American crews under the protection of American laws. This vessel will also have her repairs made in American yards.

Incidentally, this is the first time we or anybody else have been successful in knocking over a foreign-flag ship and establishing real American conditions and using an American crew aboard her. It is a milestone in our constant struggle against the international chisellers.

SUP Building

We take great pleasure in announcing that the Sailors Union of the Pacific, the oldest seafaring organization in the United States and in the world, has moved into new quarters.

Our headquarters building, of which the membership of our organization is very proud, is now located at 450 Harrison Street, San Francisco.

It is a four-story building, having cost a million and seven hundred thousand dollars to erect and equip. Without bragging, we believe it is the finest union building in the country—a fit place for an American trade unionist to spend his leisure hours.

We have a beautiful auditorium, a first-class dispatching hall, up-to-date offices, the largest gymnasium in town, steam baths, a seamen's school, and a bar and restaurant. When you are in San Francisco, you are invited to come in and look around.

History Repeats Itself 1933-1950:

On August 28, 1950, the CIO unceremoniously expelled the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen, the Marine Cooks and Stewards, and the International Fishermen and Allied Workers, for the reason that these organizations do not function as American trade unions but are followers of the Communist Party and the Communist Party line, which is subversive and has been declared detrimental to the American trade union movement.

After the expulsion, the commissars in control of these organizations issued press releases stating it made no difference anyhow, because they were glad to get out of the phony reactionary CIO.

This has a familiar ring to us. Let us go back a little in history to show that this is not the first time this has happened, and that it is

evident that these people and their organizations do not function as American trade unionists or trade union organizations and have no intention of doing so.

1933:

In 1933, the American Federation of Labor placed organizers on the Pacific Coast to organize the longshoremen. They were successful in organizing the longshoremen into a union, which was sorely needed on all the waterfronts on the Pacific Coast, because at that time there was only one longshore organization on the Coast functioning as a union. This was the Tacoma Longshoremen, which was composed of militant trade unionists and which had had the closed shop since 1917. The rest of the Coast, as far as the longshoremen were concerned, had no union and functioned under an open-shop company setup.

In San Francisco, the company union was called the "Blue Book" union. Bridges, the "great emancipator," was a member of that "Blue Book" union for approximately 13 years, and belonged to what was called the "star gang." The star gang was usually composed of loyal employees—real company stiff—and was given more work than the other poor slaves who were shaping up in front of the docks for work every day at the whims and wishes of the company bosses. After the AFL had organized the longshoremen on the Pacific Coast, including San Francisco, the records show that some 1600 longshoremen signed up ahead of Bridges to belong to the union. So the record is very clear: the champion from far away, the would-be labor martyr Bridges, a company stiff, did not organize the longshoremen on the Pacific Coast, but had to be pressured into joining up.

1934:

During the 1934 strike on the Pacific Coast, when longshoremen, seamen, mates and engineers went out on strike to establish sorely needed conditions, all organizations were affiliated with the AFofL, and all help given to the maritime workers on the Pacific Coast during this long tough strike came from the AFofL. The AFofL unions up and down the coast financed the strike kitchen and the stew pots, and had it not been for AFL help and backing, it is questionable how long the strike would have lasted and whether we would have won it.

The Teamsters gave major support in every coastwise port. They respected the picket lines and refused to haul cargo in and out of the docks on a coastwise basis. Two weeks after the strike started there were big signs on the San Francisco docks stating that no more longshoremen were needed; the shipowners had all the finks they wanted inside to discharge the cargo from the ships which had come in. But this did them no good.

The key to the whole situation was the Teamsters, and they refused to haul the freight in and out of the docks. Consequently, the docks were clogged with discharged cargo. The cargo couldn't be moved, and after the ships were discharged, they could not be moved because all the sailors had walked off the ships. It is significant, however, that there were plenty of

fink longshoremen available, and it is also significant that the only ones who stayed on the ships in many instances were in the stewards' department.

Now this is not propaganda. These are facts.

1936:

When the 1936 strike was called on the Pacific Coast (and all maritime unions were then completely organized and affiliated with the AFofL) the AFofL again supported the maritime workers. They respected our picket lines all up and down the Pacific Coast; they donated heavily to the strike committees and to the unions who were on strike; as a matter of fact, in San Francisco well over one hundred thousand dollars was donated by the uptown AFofL unions. The only union that paid its way during the strike was the Sailors Union of the Pacific.

The commie-controlled unions had no money, as usual, their money having been siphoned off by the Communist Party and its stooges in the union. Once again they were assisted by the legitimate trade union movement.

1937:

In 1937, when the Congress of Industrial Organization (CIO) was founded by John L. Lewis, the same commies on the West Coast waterfront, who had received major support from the AFofL organizationally, physically and financially during the strike, started a campaign about the phony AFofL, stating how reactionary it was, how it sold out the American workers, etc., etc., in spite of the aid and comfort it had given the maritime workers.

The commie machine was busy up and down the coast, slandering the American Federation of Labor and boosting the CIO, a newly formed organization which had no record of any achievements. The fact remains, however, that the commies felt very uncomfortable within the American trade union movement because they had been unsuccessful in boring from within and disrupting the AFofL, which they had been ordered to do by the Comintern in 1934 when their scabby "Trade Union Unity League" (their so-called international trade union movement composed of strictly paper unions with a few commissars at the head of it), had instructed its stooges to get into the AFofL and bore from within. (The TUUL was disbanded in '34 because of no membership.)

As time went on, the Communist Party phonies in the Longshoremen's, the Cooks' and Stewards', the Cannery Workers and Fishermen's Unions, after having affiliated with the CIO, were ranting up and down the Coast

about how progressive and militant the CIO was, and the like. Some of the commie stooges, such as Bridges, were given directors' positions within the CIO structure and received handsome awards in the form of slush money, supposedly for organizing purposes on the Pacific Coast where everything was already organized. In other words, they received jobs from the CIO and were given money by the CIO to move in and raid legitimate AFofL labor unions.

The commies were in their glory. They were wine and dined by various government bureaucrats in Washington who gushed all over them. The weak-kneed, feeble-minded intellectuals who gather around in the various universities and clubs were giving cocktail parties for their new-found heroes and everything looked rosy for the commies. They were strutting out with double-breasted suits, handkerchiefs in their pockets, slick hair and new cars, and the Communist Party class struggle had really hit the jackpot.

It did not take too long, however, for the legitimate trade union movement to get wise to these characters—these finky disciples of Joe Stalin. It must be said that some of the weak-kneed officials of various unions gave these rats aid and comfort for a long time. Afraid to buck them, they took the easy route out and compromised with them and met with them and sat with them, and dined with them also.

But let us keep the record straight. The Sailors' Union of the Pacific never compromised with these Joe Stalin fakers. We met them physically and morally on every front they tried to move into and we stopped them cold. We fought them all up and down the Coast and exposed them every time we could for what they were. They were nothing to us but a scabby bunch of communists and fellow travelers who tried to move in on the legitimate American trade union movement. In the end, the CIO itself got fed up with these characters, who had to a degree been successful in taking control of some of the CIO unions.

1950:

And so, on August 28, the CIO finally kicked them out as disrupters and phonies and not fit to be in the American trade union movement.

Meanwhile, the commissars are busy behind the scenes dealing with their new-found friends, the "new-look" shipowners within the PMA, looking for ways and means of extending their contracts for another five years so nobody can attack them.

Fraternally submitted,

HARRY LUNDEBERG.

Report of Vice-President Victor S. Swanson

San Francisco, August 1.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

As has been reported previously, the high level of activity in the construction industry

has accounted for the continued stabilization of our economy, nationally as well as locally. The sustained prosperity of this industry has been a welcome surprise to management, labor and the government. With the present outbreak of hostilities in Korea, it can be anticipated that the demand for manpower will grow more

urgent and once again the unions will have the problem of obtaining enough of the right kind of workers for the various priority projects.

Mirroring the upward trend of the construction industry was the June record of employment of 181,400, the highest level for the year. In the San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan area, homebuilders shattered all postwar records for the month of May, and the record volume was 20 per cent above the figure for April, and more than double the total for the same month in 1949.

Labor-management relations in the industry have been operating smoothly with but few minor exceptions. The present contract now in effect between the unions and management has one more year to run. It is expected that by the time of the expiration of the contract a number of adjustments will have to be made.

Industrial Safety Program

The high rate of injuries in the construction industry has always plagued the unions and management. Not only has it represented a frightful waste of human lives, but economically it has levied a terrific cost. To meet this situation, the building trades unions, in cooperation with the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California, have participated most energetically in the Governor's safety program, which has resulted in a comprehensive plan to minimize the adverse effects of this evil.

Representatives of the union, management and the state departments concerned have compiled considerable data, upon which were based a number of recommendations to prevent the recurrence of injuries as well as to tackle the causes.

It is safe to say that, as a result of this activity, the figures for next year will be substantially improved, in so far as reducing the rate of injuries in this industry.

Productivity of Labor

Productivity of construction craftsmen has risen and continues to rise. This has been attested to by management sources, as well as by governmental agencies.

This growing efficiency is due not only to improved techniques in production, but to the increased effort made by the workers, resulting from the stabilized and harmonious labor relations prevailing in the industry. It is only right and equitable that, with this growing proficiency of labor, reflected in the continuing increase in productivity, the workers are entitled to their share in the increased earnings resulting from it.

Wage Pattern

It has been historic for San Francisco to lead in the rates of pay and working conditions in this industry as well as in labor generally. Fortunately, with the growing organization of the workers in the southern part of the state, it has been possible to reduce the disparity in wages because of geographical differences. Rates for the crafts have, and are becoming, equalized.

Negotiations have assumed regional proportions, so that it can be anticipated that uniform

rates will be obtained, in the not too distant future, for comparable work throughout the entire state. Such regional agreements are becoming the mode. This not only benefits the worker, but it also is of great assistance to the industry, since it eliminates the unfair competitor and precludes the exploitation of one group of workers in order to undersell the fair employers in the contracting for the various projects.

Labor's Role in the Community

Labor in San Francisco has always played an important part in the affairs of community life. Today, this still remains the case. Hardly an important civic body operates without a representative of organized labor on it. These representatives have discharged their duties in a very commendable manner and these activities have contributed largely to the growing prestige that labor maintains in civic affairs. Considerable time and effort are expended by many labor officials, unselfishly and without compensation.

Political Activity

The Union Labor League, which is the local LLPE, has done and is doing effective work in behalf of the candidates endorsed by the state LLPE.

The campaign to register the members of the unions and to get out their vote bore good results and will continue to mobilize labor's vote in the right channels. In spite of differences of opinion which are bound to ensue, there has been markedly greater harmony and cooperation, and this will undoubtedly help to enhance labor's influence in the political arena.

Korean War

Once again the San Francisco Bay Area becomes a number one strategic spot, as a result of the Korean war. Not only is this the case from a military point of view, but from an industrial approach.

We are proud to report that immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities the labor movement in this district expressed its unqualified support to our government in its present fight to stave off the encroachment of the Communist horde. Even on the waterfront, all unions—except one—have taken a similar stand. We expect, in the very near future, to expunge even this blot from the record.

The unions in this territory are ready to play their share in helping to prosecute this war to a successful conclusion and are taking the initiative, in many instances, in helping the government officials to carry on the necessary work.

It has indeed been a pleasure to serve as vice-president for another term, and it has been extremely gratifying to have been associated with the California State Federation of Labor, whose prestige and influence continue to grow. I wish to express my appreciation at this time to my colleagues on the Executive Council for their cooperation.

Fraternally submitted,

VICTOR S. SWANSON.

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

Report of Vice-President Robert S. Ash

Oakland, September 1.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

The past year has been an extremely busy one for the labor movement in Alameda County. Some of the events have been of great significance, and have carried repercussions in some instances that could very well have affected the entire California labor movement.

Wage Increases

Unions in District No. 10 have generally been able to negotiate substantial increases in pay and betterment of working conditions without resort to strike or boycott, although there are several very notable exceptions to this. Among the unions who were able to secure increases in pay for their members are the following:

Printing Specialties No. 382; Culinary Workers No. 31; Bartenders No. 52; Cooks No. 228; Department and Specialty Store Employees No. 1265; Retail Food Clerks No. 870; State, County, and Municipal Employees No. 371; Operating Engineers No. 39; Building Service Employees No. 18; Laundry Drivers No. 209; Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304; Office Employees No. 29; Bakery & Confectionery Workers No. 119; Optical Technicians No. 18791; Garage Employees No. 78; Carmen No. 192; Candy Workers No. 119-C; Paint Makers No. 1101; Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432; Carpet and Linoleum Layers No. 1290; and Automobile Painters No. 1176, just to name a few. Increases in pay have ranged from four to twenty-five cents an hour.

Strikes

The exceptions to peaceful negotiations of contracts with industry were those that were of considerable duration. During the convention of the State Federation of Labor last year, the membership of the Carpet and Linoleum Layers Union were locked out by their employers. The union had charges preferred against them by their employer association, charging them with unfair labor practices, and was sued in an attempt to force the membership of the local union to accept the demands of the employer. Because of a shortage in mechanics of this craft, the union was able to place on other jobs all of its members who were locked out by the association, and the union filed unfair labor practices against the association and its members. After being locked out for a little better than 90 days, the union arrived at a settlement with its employers gaining a twenty-five cents an hour increase in pay and other benefits. All charges against the union were dropped.

Printing Specialties Union No. 382, after months of negotiations with the paper box industry, found it necessary to take economic action, and after a 9-months' strike, gained every point in dispute with their employers.

Hospitals Strike

Building Service Employees No. 18, Operating Engineers No. 39, and the labor movement, found it necessary, after over a year of negotiations, to strike two hospitals, one of these being the recipient of funds from the Community Chest.

The labor movement in District No. 10 found itself faced with the same conditions and propaganda that has been encountered by the labor movement over the years whenever an attempt was made to better the conditions of men and women working in hospitals or other so-called charitable organizations. Management's side attempted to place itself behind a screen of respectability, using the argument that since hospitals exist only for the purpose of caring for the ill and injured, the union had no justifiable right to use economic action against a hospital. Certain that the labor movement would be afraid to use economic action to force a hospital to pay a living wage, the management refused for over a year even to discuss the matter of wages and working conditions with representatives of the two mentioned unions.

The organizations, knowing that there is only one weapon available to working men and women, that is, their right to strike, used that weapon. As a result, they were able to substantiate their position and after several weeks of strike, settled the dispute to their entire satisfaction.

During this strike the unions and the labor movement adopted the policy that in strikes of this kind, certain functions must necessarily continue. They therefore permitted some of their members to work, and permitted necessary deliveries of food, medical supplies, etc.

The delegates undoubtedly will understand the great amount of unfavorable publicity in the daily press towards the striking unions, and the terrific amount of pressure that was applied by public officials and the medical profession to try and break the strike. Peculiarly enough, out of hundreds of written complaints received by the unions and the Central Labor Council, none were received from working men and women. All of the protests against the strike were from the medical profession, hospital associations, churches, and the well-to-do, who apparently have nothing to occupy their time except to interfere in the legitimate rights of a labor organization.

Dairy Employees Strike

Due to the expanded market area for fluid milk, Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304 found it necessary to extend the jurisdiction of their local union to the San Joaquin Valley in order to protect the conditions of their members working under contracts furnishing fluid milk to the Bay Area market area. After several months of attempting to negotiate their industry contract with the milk producers in the San Joaquin Valley, the union found it

necessary to petition the Central Labor Council for assistance. Several meetings were held by a committee from the Central Labor Council with representatives of the milk producers, with the result that because of the refusal of the milk producers to put into effect the same conditions enjoyed by other members of the union, the union has been in the process of boycotting an increasing number of milk producers in the San Joaquin Area.

Through the cooperation of the Milk Drivers Union and the labor movement, this milk produced by unfair producers has been kept out of Alameda County. This boycott and strike is still in progress and probably will continue for some months to come.

UC Custodians Strike

Several years ago the custodians employed at the University of California, Berkeley Campus, formed themselves into a union and joined the State, County, and Municipal Employees International. For two years the local union officers, representatives of the Central Labor Council, the Building Trades Council, and representatives of the International Union, have carried on negotiations.

The membership of the union demanded of the University that the Berkeley Campus pay the going scale of custodians being paid by other school boards and districts in the Bay Area. The officials of the University of California, basing their claim upon state legislation, informed the union they could not increase the pay of the custodians because of a lack of funds, and legislative limitations. Realizing that the budget of the University of California is around a hundred million dollars, it was unbelievable that the University could not find \$53,000 to meet the salary request of these union men and women.

The union struck the University of California, Berkeley Campus, on August 14, 1950, and after two weeks of active picketing, reached a settlement with the officials of the University on their wage demands, securing a \$20 and \$30 a month increase in pay.

After the strike had developed, it was discovered that many of the crafts employed by the University had disputes over wages and working conditions.

In arriving at a settlement for the custodians, an agreement was reached with the management of the University that a committee from the Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council would meet with the University officials and iron out all disputes existing at the University, with the assurance on the part of the University officials that they would be straightened out and corrected immediately upon complaints being brought to their attention.

Retail Clerks—Safeway Strike

Perhaps the most important of all victories was that of Retail Food Clerks No. 870 in their dispute with Safeway Stores, Inc., and the rest of the food industry. The contracts of the union terminated on September 19, 1949. Some time around the first of August there were indications that the retail grocery industry was planning on taking on the Food Clerks Union,

and indications that deals had been made by the representatives of industry and some International Unions. On September 19, 1949, the union struck Lucky stores, and about two weeks later, it was decided to extend the strike to include Hagstrom's stores. These two chains and the rest of the grocery industry, with the exception of Safeway Stores, signed with the union, settling the dispute, around the middle of October. Safeway Stores, employing approximately 500 members of the union was the only company left without an agreement.

During the week of October 28, 1949, the union struck Safeway Stores. This strike lasted until July 15, 1950. During the nearly ten months of the strike, only two unions employed directly by Safeway observed the Clerks' picket lines. This picket line was authorized by the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, and the strike was eventually approved by the President of the AFofL.

Even though a legal picket line was violated by members of the Engineers, Butchers, Teamsters, and Machinists, the buying public supported the picket lines to such an extent that at one time during the proceedings in court on the attempted injunction against the union and the labor movement, representatives of Safeway Stores stated that there had been a loss of approximately ten million dollars in sales, and as late as August 23, the San Francisco Chronicle stated that net sales of the company for a 24-week period showed a loss of twenty-seven million dollars. The same article quoted Mr. Lingan A. Warren, President of the company as saying that a substantial part in the drop in sales and earnings could be attributed to the strike of the members of the Clerks Union against the company.

Court Action by Safeway

During the early stages of the strike against Safeway, Safeway Stores, Inc., brought suit against the Clerks Union and a number of individuals, suing for an injunction to prohibit picketing on the part of the union, alleging that picketing for managers was against public policy and prohibited under state and federal law, and alleging that it was a jurisdictional dispute. This case was assigned to Superior Court Judge Ralph Hoyt, an appointee of Governor Warren. During the trial, Safeway's attorneys contended and submitted as evidence information that a jurisdictional dispute existed over retail clerks by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Retail Clerks International. It was apparently proven to the satisfaction of the court that a conspiracy existed between two officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Safeway Stores, Inc., because in the middle of the trial, Judge Hoyt ruled that no jurisdictional dispute existed.

At the end of the trial, which lasted from November 9, 1949 to March 22, 1950, Judge Hoyt issued a temporary restraining order prohibiting the union from picketing, if that picketing involved the use of clerks to force Safeway to bargain for supervisory employees. The managing clerks, who had been members of the union for thirteen years, upon information that Judge Hoyt had issued a

temporary injunction, formed an independent association and proceeded to establish their own picket lines. The Clerks, not having a collective bargaining agreement with Safeway, reestablished a picket line of their own to establish a collective bargaining agreement for clerks.

Safeway Stores then brought a complaint in the Superior Court charging the union, its officers, your Vice-President, and others, with contempt of Judge Hoyt's order. Your Vice-President contacted the Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, and its attorney, and the Federation's attorney entered into the contempt proceedings as representative of your Vice-President.

Settlement of Safeway Strike

The contempt trial proceeded for 18 days, and upon conclusion of the court trial on contempt, attorney Charles Scully of the Federation, and attorney James F. Galliano, and Al Schulmann, arranged a series of meetings with Lingen A. Warren, President of Safeway Stores, which ultimately reached a basis of settlement of the Safeway strike. This strike settlement, arrived at principally through the efforts of attorneys Scully and Galliano, was accepted by the membership of the Clerks Union.

The settlement gave to non-supervisory employees all of the conditions negotiated with the major part of the industry, and left the matter of the inclusion of the so-called managing clerks up to a decision of the California State Supreme Court. The State Court was used as the testing agency because there was an appeal on file by the Clerks Union and the Central Labor Council from the decision of Judge Ralph Hoyt on the issuance of his restraining order.

Even though Safeway Stores had on numerous occasions stated they would not negotiate with the Clerks Union for managing clerks, they did so in the settlement of the strike by negotiating with representatives of the union for wages, hours, and working conditions for managing clerks, as well as signing a stipulation with the union that should any of the striking managing clerks quit or be discharged they would receive, as liquidated damages, the total amount of their gross income for the year's period ending September 19, 1949. In the settlement, Safeway Stores recognized the Clerks Union as the sole collective bargaining agency for the employees in their retail establishments other than the Butchers, and so notified their employees. Safeway also agreed that they would not negotiate wages, hours, and conditions for their employees for a period of five years, but would accept the results of negotiations with the balance of the industry for that period.

Significance of Safeway Strike

This strike of the Clerks Union was won by the faithfulness to the union and the active picketing of the members of the Clerks Union, and the complete unity and support of all of the labor movement in Alameda County, except those unions who violated the Clerks' picket lines. The local Clerks Union, its Inter-

national Union, and the labor movement, except those who violated the picket lines, realized that this strike meant whether or not the labor movement in Alameda County and possibly the State of California would exist, because they knew of the power of the combination between Safeway Stores and a few individuals within the American labor movement. In this fight against Safeway, the labor movement of Alameda County expended a total exceeding three quarters of a million dollars in strike benefits to the striking clerks.

Cannery Workers

At the time of the campaign by the AFofL and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to take the canning industry of California from the CIO, all of the canneries of Alameda County, with the exception of one, voted in favor of the AFL Cannery Workers. During this year, another election was held, and this remaining cannery, the Fruitvale Cannery, voted by a substantial majority to affiliate with Cannery Workers and Warehousemen No. 750.

Shipyards

Your Vice-President, and the labor movement, has been active in attempting to secure ship repairs and construction for the Bay Area, and in particular the reopening of conversion of two large passenger and freighter cargo ships, the Monterey and the Mariposa, tied up at the Oakland Estuary awaiting reconversion from wartime to peacetime use.

Political Activity

The labor movement in District No. 10 was successful in electing at the primary election, Congressman George P. Miller, and Assemblymen Francis Dunn, Jr., Randal F. Dickey, and Wm. Byron Rumford, and qualifying for U. S. Congress, Lyle Cook against the notorious anti-labor Congressman John J. Allen, Jr., and Mrs. Clara Shipper, against Assemblyman Thomas Caldecott.

District No. 10 was one of the counties which qualified by a good majority, James Roosevelt for Governor, and Helen Gahagan Douglas for the U. S. Senate, and Edmund G. Pat Brown for Attorney General. Your Vice-President believes that the chances of electing a labor Congressman to replace the present incumbent in the 7th District, and electing a labor Assemblywoman to replace the present incumbent assemblyman from the 18th District are very good.

Low-Cost Housing

District No. 10 was one of the counties where the low-cost housing controversy was at its highest pitch. Through the efforts of the labor movement, the Oakland City Council voted to enter into an agreement with the federal government for the construction of some 2000 low-cost rental units, getting a bare majority of one in the Oakland City Council in the passage of the ordinance. The passage of this ordinance precipitated a recall election, the opponents of low cost housing and of rent control being able to secure sufficient signatures to start a recall of four of five members of the

City Council who voted in favor of public housing.

In the opinion of the leaders of labor in Alameda County, this recall election points out the necessity of a better educational program among its members on the programs and policies of the Federation.

Community Activity

The labor movement during the past year has completed the construction of a swimming pool and other buildings at the property in the Livermore hills donated to the Oakland Boy Scouts by the Auto Mechanics Union, IAM. This was done by the active support and cooperation of all of the building trades unions. Particular commendation should be given to representatives of Carpenters No. 1622 of Hayward, Plumbers No. 444, Steamfitters No. 342, Carpenters No. 36 of Oakland, Cement Finishers No. 594, Sheet Metal Workers No. 216, Construction and General Laborers No. 304, and Brother J. C. Reynolds of the Building Trades Council of Alameda County, for the completion of this worthwhile project.

The successful conclusions of strikes and

labor disputes mentioned in this report could have only been obtained in a community where the labor movement is as completely together as it is in District No. 10, and with the active support and cooperation of other people identified with the labor movement. The labor movement of Alameda County cannot, in all of the years ahead, ever pay back the debt owed to the Federation, and particularly to Secretary C. J. Haggerty, and the Federation's attorney, Charles Scully, for the splendid assistance given its unions when it appeared to many people in the labor movement that the cause of labor in Alameda County was lost. Neither can it ever forget or forgive the activities of a small minority within the labor movement of California and the West Coast who used every devious method to destroy the labor movement of Alameda County by not only violating an authorized and legal picket line, but by forming a conspiracy with a group of anti-union employers to break the back and spirit of the labor movement of Alameda County.

Fraternally submitted,

ROBERT S. ASH.

Report of Vice-President Harry C. Grady

Oakland, August 14, 1950.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

During the first half of 1950 there was a decline in employment in the building and construction trades crafts. Since that time, however, and particularly since the start of the Korean conflict, there has been a steady increase in the employment situation to the extent that at the present time there is a shortage of mechanics in the majority of the building trades crafts.

Building Trades

After long drawn-out negotiations, an agreement was finally consummated between the building contractors and all crafts belonging to the Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council. All crafts received wage increases.

Mill and Cabinet Shops

Many weeks of negotiation preceded the effecting of an agreement covering planing mill and cabinet work in San Francisco, Alameda, San Mateo, Marin, Santa Clara, and Contra Costa Counties.

The crafts involved won a wage increase of 5¾ cents per hour; the continuous period of working days prerequisite for a paid holiday was reduced from 60 days to 30 days; the number of paid holidays was increased from four to six with the addition of Decoration Day and Thanksgiving Day; one week's vacation will henceforth be granted after 1400 hours of work, and two weeks' vacation after three years.

Carpet and Linoleum Layers

The year 1949-50 saw a few changes in the resilient flooring trade in the East Bay.

After three months of negotiations, Carpet, Linoleum and Soft Tile Layers No. 1290 were locked out by the East Bay Resilient Floor Covering Association for six weeks. At the end of the lock-out a contract was signed containing all of the union's demands, including a 25 cents per hour increase, bringing the scale to \$2.50 per hour, and an improved vacation clause. The contract runs until August 1, 1952, but can be reopened for wages only on August 1, 1951.

Lathers

Lathers No. 88 report a wage scale of \$3.00 per hour, six-hour work day, double time for all overtime, effective March 15, 1950 to July 31, 1951.

A health and welfare plan has been established, paid for by employers' contributions in the amount of 50 cents per day for each lather employed by each and every employer.

The employer's contributions are paid into a trust fund established for the union, which pays the premium on insurance covering all members of the union and their dependents.

Carpenters

After many months of negotiating, the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, with which the Alameda County Carpenter locals are affiliated, were finally forced to take the nine employer groups into the Superior Court in San Francisco to enforce the arbitration clause contained in the agreement with the employer groups. The employer groups appealed the decision of the court and carried their appeal through to the State Supreme Court, losing each appeal.

An arbitrator was then appointed by the court. The arbitrator gave an award of 6½ cents per hour, bringing the carpenters' wage scale up to \$2.22½ per hour, and millwrights, floorlayers and shinglers to \$2.35 per hour. The arbitrator, however, at the request of the employer groups, eliminated the arbitration clause in the agreement.

In November, 1949, the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters served notice of termination of the existing agreement on May 1, 1950.

Negotiations were entered into between the employer groups and the Council from May to July 3, 1950. Then, unable to reach an agreement, the District Council, through its affiliated Construction Carpenter locals, voted to strike.

The men were on strike one day, July 3, when an agreement was arrived at in which the carpenters received an increase of 15 cents per hour, bringing the wage scale for construction carpenters to \$2.37½ per hour, and millwrights, floorlayers and shinglers to \$2.50 per hour, effective July 29, 1950 to June 15, 1951.

Apprentice Training

The mass graduation of apprentices was held May 18 in the Oakland Auditorium. Governor Earl Warren and Secretary Neil Haggerty addressed the class of six hundred and thirty-four graduating apprentices.

The Governor paid high tribute to the apprenticeship committees and the graduates.

Secretary Haggerty also complimented the apprenticeship committees and pointed out to the graduates the important part they could take in aiding labor to further its cause.

Low Cost Housing

The granting of \$20,000,000.00 by the federal government to the City of Oakland for the erection of 2,000 family units over a period of two years brought forth strong protests from the opponents of low-cost housing. This resulted in the recall of one of the city councilmen who, among others, voted for the low-cost housing.

The opposition maintained that the matter of low-cost housing should be placed on the ballot so that it could be decided by the people, and not by a city council. While the matter has been held in abeyance, there is every indication that the homes will be erected.

Decontrol

Some of the neighboring cities have decontrolled rents, but as yet there is but one city in Alameda county where an attempt was made to decontrol rents and that is the City of Hayward.

Due to the vigorous protests on the part of labor, particularly by the Hayward Carpenters and Painters, together with the protest of the Alameda Building and Construction Trades Council, the City Council of Hayward laid the matter over until a survey was made.

It has been a pleasure to serve as vice-president of District No. 10 during the past year, and I am grateful for the many courtesies extended by the affiliated organizations, and to members of the Executive Board with whom it has been my pleasure to work.

Fraternally submitted,

HARRY C. GRADY.

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

Martinez, August 1.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

It is with pleasure that I submit my report this year for District No. 11. Employment conditions are on the upward trend, and there is a shortage of workers in some of the crafts. Several locals report an increase in wages and that they have established insurance, health and welfare plans.

Central Labor Council

The Contra Costa County Central Labor Council has had a full and active year. The Council has taken an active part in civic affairs, with members of the Council on all public commissions and boards. The Council again sponsored a Mobile Unit Blood Bank Day, won an Oscar in the Community Chest Drive, and sponsored a Junior College for Contra Costa County, which will be open to students for the fall semester. The Council is sponsoring labor courses under the direction of the University of California Institute of Industrial Relations, and extension services for officers and members of unions. Courses are available in labor

law, collective bargaining, human relations, every-day economics, etc.

The Council has assisted affiliated unions in negotiations, was successful in getting pay raises for county and various city employees who are organized and affiliated with the Council.

Council meetings are well attended with all delegates taking an active part in affairs of the Council, thereby bringing about harmonious relations between unions to the betterment of labor.

Laborers

Laborers No. 324 reports that there was little change in the number of members from July, 1949, through June, 1950, as the new members taken in about equalled those suspended or delinquent.

The unemployed rolls of members reached an all-time high for the winter months and remained high until late spring. Work then began to pick up in home building and highway construction in May and June.

Work stoppages were infrequent and of little consequence for the year.

Wage increases for the members were only

2½ per cent per hour for general laborers on a two-year agreement consummated between Northern California District Council of Laborers and Associated General Contractors.

The construction workers were employed mostly on home building projects, the PG&E job at Antioch, and a number of new schools being built throughout the county. There were some comparatively small jobs in the oil refining industry which employed both construction and maintenance workers. Both the Richmond and the Contra Costa County Housing Authorities were operating with fewer laborers than in the past.

Local No. 324 participated in its share in political education activities, and the interest of the membership was stimulated in supporting and voting for progressive legislation, and candidates who were known to be friendly to labor in the primary election of June 6, 1950. While all were not elected, progress was made.

The organization itself withstood all attempts to disrupt and destroy the harmony of the officers and members, as proven by the vote of confidence given at the regular election of officers held in June, 1950. All major offices were filled by incumbents, except in minor offices where the incumbent did not choose to hold the office any longer.

The officers and business representatives were elected for a term of five years.

Electricians

Electricians No. 302 report that in the early portion of this year they experienced quite a heavy unemployment situation, reaching a peak when some 200 members were out of work for several months.

Starting with the month of June their employment condition experienced a steady and gradual up-swing to the point now existent that they are able to keep practically all their members employed, on a full-time basis; however, they do experience normal job completions which result in minor lay-offs. So far they have been successful in absorbing these members into other projects under construction.

The future presents a much brighter picture than they have been faced with, and they are looking forward to the prospects of continued steady employment for all of their members.

They have recently gone through their annual negotiating period with the Electrical Contractors for a wage increase, certain fringe conditions, together with a paid vacation, and are quite happy to report that their negotiations terminated successfully with a 5 cents per hour increase effective July 31, 1950, with an additional 5 cents per hour increase effective January 1, 1951, together with the establishing of a paid vacation plan, compensated for by a plus 4 per cent of the straight time hourly earnings of the electrical workers. The operation of this vacation plan is now in the process of being arranged so that all members will be properly credited for their earnings; the plan was to include the tentative period at which time the members shall take their vacation.

They have also established evening schools to afford extensive training to their journeymen so as to improve the quality of their

abilities. These schools have received exceptional attendance from the members. From the best of information, the curriculum presented is of the type and kind that their journeymen have sought from other sources and failed to find.

All in all, this past year has brought several accomplishments to a somewhat stable completion, and the prospects for the future are indeed heartening.

Culinary Workers

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 822 report that employment conditions are improving and that there are now more jobs than workers. Also, they now have waitresses working inside the confines of the military reservation of Camp Stoneman.

Carpenters

The business agent of Carpenters No. 2046 reports that there has been a shortage of carpenters in this area during the past year due to the increase in industrial and home construction. Contra Costa County is now rated as fourth in the top twenty counties in the United States in industrial and home construction.

Hospital Employees

Hospital Employees No. 251 reports all Allied Hospital Employees have received an increase of 5 per cent in wages. Their bookkeeping system has been revised so that they now are paid for overtime, and holidays are classified as holidays instead of overtime as they formerly were when they operated on a 365-day a year schedule. Also, they have straightened out the matter of all kitchen workers being docked one meal a day, which amounts to \$12.50 a month. It is now optional: if they do not eat that meal at the hospital, they receive an additional \$12.50 per month.

Teamsters

General Truck Drivers No. 315 reports that negotiations in all divisions, General Truck Drivers, Garage and Service Employees, have been completed for an employer-paid insurance, health and welfare plan for the membership and their dependents. The plan calls for at least a \$2,000.00 life insurance for the employees, with hospital and medical benefits for them and their dependents.

At International Harvester Company, Richmond, an agreement has been negotiated, covering some 180 warehousemen, for a pension, insurance, health and welfare plan.

In the lumber industry, covering thirty-five yards in Contra Costa County, including the following divisions, truck drivers, lumber handlers and lumber clerks, they received two more paid holidays, giving them eight paid holidays with an \$.06¼ per hour increase across the board.

At the present time they are in negotiations with the American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation covering approximately sixty-three employees. The membership is asking for a \$.15 per hour increase.

Long Line and Turn-around drivers received the insurance, health and welfare plan. All insurance, health and welfare plans are adminis-

tered by trustees representing the employers and the unions. All claims are paid through the secretary of the local union.

Sugar Refinery Employees

Sugar Refinery Employees No. 20037 reports that under their two-year contract signed in September, 1949, they received 12½ cents an hour increase, also an increase of 7 cents per hour to take effect September 1, 1950. At present some of the employees who are needed in

the refining of sugar are working six days a week.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation for the privilege of serving as vice-president of District No. 11, and to thank the Federation office for its generous assistance. I also want to thank all loyal unions in this district for their sincere support in the past year.

Fraternally submitted,

HOWARD REED.

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

Vallejo, August 1.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

Steady forward progress has been the action of the American Federation of Labor councils and unions in the Twelfth District of the California State Federation of Labor since my last report. Organizational work has kept pace with the increase in population and development and growth of industry.

Marin County

American Federation of Labor councils and unions displayed a fighting spirit this last year, which has brought results proving there is no substitute for close harmony and cooperation in the labor movement. Necessary strike action, employer lockouts and successful LLPE accomplishments have all been experienced in this county in 1949-1950.

A four-months' Retail Clerks' strike in the department stores, with all of the bitterness engendered by the notorious California Employers Association, provided an issue for consolidation of union forces never before accomplished in this area. Formation of a Joint Action Committee of Building Trades and Central Labor Council officials, together with wholesale volunteer picketing, mass meetings, participated in by myself and other State Federation officials, and the winning of an NLRB representation election all speak favorably for the aggressiveness of the Marin County labor people. The Clerks also won a union shop election in the grocery division and negotiated improvements in contracts and a health and welfare plan.

The Bartenders and Culinary Workers were locked out and the Joint Action Committee was called upon to function. In five days, the employers "threw in the sponge" and met all the demands of the union, which included \$1.00 a day increase across the board and fringe issues.

Teamsters' progress has been good. In this area can be found some of the finest of contracts in the truck and warehouse industry. This union has put additional representatives in the field and their membership is climbing.

Construction work has been good, considering weather conditions throughout the year. Some heavy construction contracts negotiated

in 1949 will run through 1950; however, Marin Carpenters come under the new San Francisco Bay Area Carpenters scale of \$2.37½ per hour.

Construction work is now in full swing. Highway work, improvements of facilities at Hamilton Field Air Base, the water storage dams and pipe lines are bringing increased payrolls to our people. The work load for the immediate future is bright.

Two beautiful new buildings, one by the Carpenters and one by the Painters, both modern in every respect, have been added to the facilities of AFL labor in this area.

Sonoma County (Santa Rosa Area)

In discussing the activities of our Councils in Sonoma County, we must talk of two Central Labor Councils and one Building Trades Council. A definite cooperative program is in evidence here among all councils and unions and the results are gratifying. The County Building and Construction Trades Council is centered in Santa Rosa, but a definite effort by local union officials in Petaluma and Santa Rosa have brought harmony and new affiliations to the Council from Petaluma and vicinity. The State Building Trades Council has assisted in the consolidation movement, also the Santa Rosa Central Labor Council. Construction unions are busy and many are supporting organizing work to the north in Mendocino County.

Clerks, Butchers and Culinary Workers are carrying out contract expansion in the resort areas of the Russian River and the smaller rural towns. Teamsters are aggressive in this jurisdiction; for example, organization of dairy workers brought gains of 58½ cents for women and 40 cents to 64 cents per hour for men over the previous non-union scale.

Butchers report new shops and meat plants under improved contracts and vigorous action against chiseling meat processors who like to pay below the scale. Of outstanding importance to my entire district was the winning of the NLRB representation election of Pacific Gas and Electric employees by the IBEW. The Electricians have aggressive leadership in every county in District No. 12 and are ever ready to give assistance to sister unions.

The release by the Governor of the four Lumber and Saw Mill members convicted in unfriendly courts of strike violence in the Red-

wood strike was hailed as a vindication by labor for the fight for better conditions for trade unionists.

Sonoma County (Petaluma Area)

Noted for the production of chickens and eggs, this area has large feed and milling plants, warehouses and heavy trucking. Poultry workers' contracts are good, truck and warehouse working conditions are protected by contracts, and wide-awake leadership is second to none.

Organization is needed in this locality in the Retail Clerks' jurisdiction in support of progress by the Bartenders and Culinary Workers and other craft unions who are doing a splendid job for the American Federation of Labor.

Apples are a big industry in the vicinity. Labor entered the picture last year at the request of the growers, who were faced with a loss of 40,000 tons because of market manipulations by buyers. Representatives of the Petaluma Central Labor Council, Santa Rosa Central Labor Council, State Cannery Council and State Federation of Labor met with apple growers in Sebastopol and the result was a self-help market plan satisfactory to labor, which materially assisted the people often antagonistic to our aims and purposes. We value this as an outstanding public relations job.

Napa County

Construction work has been the bright spot in the labor picture here. State projects at Yountville and Imola have kept hundreds of craftsmen employed throughout the year. Several millions of dollars of construction work is now going on, with more approved for the above institutions. Housing is an expanding program.

The Basalt Shipyard has now turned into a pipe manufacturing plant and metal trades unions are supplying personnel under contract. A reorganization of the State Employees' Union at Imola is now in progress. Assistance is given these people by the councils and unions. Gains in contracts and organization have been accomplished in the face of stiff resistance by Cleaners and Dyers, Laundry Workers, Butchers and Clerks.

Solano County

The 1950 census figures show a population gain of 108 per cent here. A noticeable decline in membership of all unions can, however, be attributed to curtailment of armed service installations within the boundaries of the county.

The metal trades have felt the Navy economy lay-off at Mare Island Naval Shipyard, while construction has been insufficient to keep the building trades membership satisfied to remain in this area. FHA housing construction, which was absent from the county for several years, started again in the latter part of 1949 and has gained momentum. Building trades workers are in short supply in all crafts at this writing. The outlook is good because of a school building program through-

out the county and more highway work for Engineers, Teamsters and Laborers.

The construction of the Monticello Dam is coming closer. Money to start the dam has been appropriated by the U. S. Government through the Reclamation Service. Expanding facilities, such as housing and runways, for Fairfield-Suisun Air Base are very near. There has been no let-down in the county in maintaining the highly organized condition in all craft jurisdictions.

Culinary Workers and Bartenders, Clerks, Butchers, Cleaners and Dyers, Laundry Workers and Grain Millers are alive to their responsibilities and in support of American Federation of Labor programs headed by the Solano County Councils. Employment at the three government installations, namely, Benicia Arsenal, Mare Island Naval Shipyard, and the Fairfield-Suisun Army Air Base, is on the increase because of the international situation.

The Building Trades Council recently completed an agreement with the Vallejo Housing Authority, approved by the Public Housing Administration, covering maintenance personnel, the first agreement of this type in California.

District LLPE

Political accomplishments and activities in my district, considering the newness and our lack of experience in forming Leagues, was outstanding during the primary election. A good job was carried out, and although all endorsed candidates in the respective areas were not elected, labor's influence is felt more than ever before. In cooperation with Vice-Presidents Albin Gruhn and Harry Finks, LLPE's were formed in the First and Third California Congressional Districts. An organizational meeting for the First District was held in Santa Rosa and representatives from the entire American Federation of Labor movement were present. The results of this effort provided the impetus for the formation of local Leagues by every council. Outstanding campaigns were conducted.

Labor Press

Recognized as the most important medium of expression and education is the loyal labor newspaper, which has given the unions and councils in my district wholehearted support and service. The public relations part of the continued struggle for recognition and better conditions has been a vital fight in our gains and accomplishments in the Twelfth District.

Many small councils and unions cannot afford to publish their own labor paper and must rely on the commercial labor publications to put over their message. The North Bay Labor Journal, covering Marin and Sonoma Counties, and the Labor Journal, covering Napa and Solano Counties, have given invaluable service to us.

In summing up this report, I want the convention to know that I have made many visits

to councils and affiliated unions in this district and have found the utmost courtesy and respect for the California State Federation of Labor, and the efforts of the officers of the western office of the American Federation of Labor. I am proud to have served as a vice-president, and wish to express my heartfelt thanks and deep appreciation for the help I have received

from the officers of the California State Federation of Labor and their staffs, which has made it possible for me to carry out the principles and purposes of the American Federation of Labor to the best of my ability.

Fraternally submitted,

LOWELL NELSON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT HARRY FINKS FOR DISTRICT No. 13 (Sacramento and Northern Counties)

Sacramento, August 1.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

This district has been the center of much and varied activity during the past year. Organizational work, and in some cases reorganization, has covered a wide area and produced excellent results. The special session of the state legislature considered matters of great concern to labor and required the attention of the union representatives throughout the somewhat lengthy session. And finally, the work of the California Labor League for Political Education was stepped up tremendously as it entered its first full-scale, statewide campaign.

Organization in Chico

Great advances have been made in the Chico area, where only a year ago the picture was very discouraging. Your vice-president and AFL organizer Gene de Christoforo met several times last fall with representatives from the Butte County Central Labor and Building Trades Councils to work out policies and a program to deal as effectively and rapidly as possible with this serious situation. Out of these meetings also came an organizing committee empowered to enforce policy and handle all disputes.

We were very fortunate in obtaining the services of Brother Rex Pritchard as full-time organizer. This was made possible by the joint sharing of expenses by the Federation and the local unions. Progress was extremely slow in the face of adverse conditions, but by spring the picture had brightened considerably, and the work is still going steadily forward.

The success experienced here has been heartening and shows what AFL organizational activity can accomplish even in the worst of circumstances with good teamwork and a sound program.

Marysville and Placer County

Working similarly with AFL representatives, your vice-president assisted in the reorganization of the Marysville Central Labor Council, which has already begun to show progress. Preliminary work has also been done for coordinating the AFL unions in Placer County in a central body.

Legislature

Throughout both the budget and special sessions of the state legislature I served as

assistant to Secretary Haggerty, and as his representative when occasion required. The issues before the legislature and the Federation's participation in the work of these sessions is set forth in some detail in the Secretary's report to this convention and need not be repeated here.

On several occasions during the year I was proud to represent the Federation at hearings before various interim committees of the state legislature.

LLPE Activity

District No. 13's response to the need for stepped-up political activity has been gratifying. For the first time it was possible to coordinate the activities of the local groups over a wide area, and the results of the primary election show the effect of such coordination. The so-called Central Valleys, from Bakersfield on the south to the Oregon line, were linked through this coordination, and we were able to make a good showing in our campaigns in this large area on behalf of the various congressional and state legislative nominees who had been endorsed by the LLPE.

Contract Negotiations

Numerous local unions were assisted in contract negotiations. The most recent was the successful conclusion of negotiations resulting in a new contract for Laundry and Dry Cleaners No. 75. The union won a 10 cents an hour increase across the board, and three additional paid holidays. An important gain was the inclusion of forty-eight members of the union formerly not covered by the contract.

Assistance to Unions

At the request of Frank Lawrence, President of the State Building Trades Council, your vice-president attended meetings with various departments of the state government in regard to the use of prison labor. I am pleased to report that the outcome of these discussions was satisfactory.

I also assisted the Screen Extras Guild in obtaining unemployment insurance benefits for its members. This entailed meetings with members of the California Employment Stabilization Commission in order to present the union's arguments for the granting of benefits.

At the request of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, I contacted the proper state office to lodge a protest against the employment of a non-union sign painter at the Los

Angeles Coliseum. This effort met with success, and resulted in the signing of a contract.

Mexican "Wetback" Problem

As part of the work done by the Federation in attempting at least to alleviate the problem of the illegal Mexican workers in this country, known as "wetbacks," Secretary Haggerty asked me to go to Washington, D. C., to consult with the authorities there. I am pleased to report that Congressmen Shelley and McKinnon were very cooperative and helpful. The Federation's efforts in this situation resulted in obtaining the assignment of thirty additional immigration officers.

California State Fair

For the first time in the history of the California State Fair, there has been an organized labor exhibit at this year's event, held in Sacramento, August 31-September 10.

The labor exhibit, known as the Samuel Gompers Centennial Exhibit, was sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor, and was arranged and directed by your vice-president on behalf of the Federation.

Labor literature and labor films featured the exhibit. Included in the literature telling about the purposes and functions of the organized labor movement was a pamphlet entitled, "Do You Know?" issued by the AFL for the centennial celebration, and a Samuel Gompers Centennial pamphlet especially prepared for the exhibit by the California State Federation

of Labor. One hundred thousand copies of each pamphlet were distributed to Fair visitors.

Labor films were gathered from many sources through the cooperation of International unions, such as the Butchers, the Culinary Workers, the IATSE, and others who assisted generously. Our thanks are also due the IATSE in Sacramento for the loan of motion picture equipment.

About a million and a half persons attended the fair, and many of them who visited our exhibit must have gone away with new knowledge about the labor movement. It is our hope that this precedent-making exhibit will become a regular feature of the annual fairs.

Community Activities

Among numerous community-wide activities shared by labor groups, your vice-president cooperated energetically in the Community Chest, the Red Cross, the Boy Scout and other fund-raising campaigns.

The year has been an unusually busy and satisfactory one for the labor movement in this district, and I am grateful for the opportunity to take my part in it as an officer of the State Federation of Labor.

I want to note especially what a pleasure it has been to work closely with Secretary Neil Haggerty in the various labor activities we have shared. To him and to my colleagues on the Executive Council, my appreciation and gratitude for their helpfulness and cooperation.

Fraternally submitted,

HARRY FINKS.

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

Eureka, August 1.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

The AFofL unions and councils of the Fourteenth District can look back at a period of progress since my last report on June 1, 1949. The labor movement in the district has had its share of trials and tribulations, which tests the mettle of its officers and members. Internal strife which could have brought frustration has brought opposite results. Some officers and local unions who adopted an individualistic attitude are being awakened to the fact that cooperation with and participation in the family of organized labor is essential to meet the challenges of today. The old saying, "United We Stand, Divided We Fall," is indeed taking on new meaning. This evident return to basic thinking on trade union principles will undoubtedly result in many important gains for the labor movement of this district in the coming year.

Humboldt Central Labor Council

The Central Labor Council of Humboldt County was successful in making arrangements for the remodeling of its office, which is located in the Eureka Labor Temple. The remodeling

has been completed and everyone is happy about the new look.

The Council is now engaged in a program to bring about better cooperation and coordination among the AFofL unions and councils in the county. The Humboldt Central Body acts as a virtual daddy to many of the small local unions who are unable to maintain a representative. In fact, the Council was instrumental in organizing many of these locals. Among the growing list of Council affiliations is the recently organized Carpenters No. 960 of Fortuna.

During the spring of this year the Council's Education Committee sponsored a school on "Current Labor Problems." The school was conducted one evening a week under the direction of the Eureka Adult Education Department. Professor Hickman of Humboldt State College was the instructor. Those attending the school received a wealth of information on the history and problems of organized labor. Council Committees are now hard at work completing plans for this year's Labor Day celebration.

Mendocino Central Labor Council

The Mendocino Central Labor Council celebrated its first anniversary on February 14 of this year. This was an occasion which will be

long remembered by those present. Practically all state and local officers who participated in the organization of the Council were in attendance. A review of events in the Mendocino labor movement during the past year gave positive evidence that a central labor body is a necessity in every community.

The Mendocino Council has welded the AFofL unions of the county into a strong and effective unit. Labor's public relations have been greatly improved as a result of the Council's active participation in civic affairs. The sponsoring of a Boy Scout troop is among the projects undertaken by this Council. George Peters is the Council's secretary.

Humboldt Building Trades Council

The membership of the unions affiliated with the Humboldt Building & Construction Trades Council are continuing to experience a volume of work well above the average of other California cities. There is no unemployment in the building trades at this time, and it appears that this condition will continue to exist for the next few months.

Wage increases for the local building trades unions have been governed to a great extent by settlements made on an area basis with the Associated General Contractors. Two large construction projects in Del Norte county have been lined up by the local council. President Frank Lawrence of the State Building Trades Council gave valuable assistance on the Dutton Mill construction project near Crescent City.

Representatives of the various building trades unions remain the same except for Painters No. 1034; Frank Shipman is again acting as their representative.

Jurisdictional problems and other misunderstandings have plagued the Building Trades Council during the past year. I am pleased to report at this time that a number of these differences have been ironed out in recent weeks and certain reaffiliations with the Council are contemplated. The past year has also witnessed the installation of a local union charter for the Roofers.

Among the major headaches of the local building trades unions are the proverbial gypo contractor and the so-called self-employed builders. Positive steps are being taken to keep this problem under control.

Electrical Workers No. 482 has just advised me that they were successful in obtaining a 25 cents per hour increase. This is one of the largest single increases obtained by a local building trades union in recent years.

The Building Trades Council suffered a great loss in May of this year when Brother J. A. "Bert" Webster passed away. "Bert," as he was affectionately known by his many friends in the local labor movement, had served as secretary of the Council for approximately 12 years and as vice-president of the State Building and Construction Trades Council for several years, in addition to his regular duties as representative of Laborers No. 181. "Bert's" unselfish devotion to the cause of labor should act as a challenge to those who follow him.

Redwood District Council

Another important Council in District No. 14 is the Redwood District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers. This Council has jurisdiction over all lumber, box and plywood workers' unions affiliated with the UBC and J in Humboldt, Del Norte and Mendocino counties. It holds quarterly meetings alternating between Eureka and Ukiah.

The final curtain in the historic 27-months redwood lumber strike was rung down in a most favorable atmosphere for the lumber workers' unions. This was the occasion on which Governor Earl Warren granted executive clemency to our imprisoned brothers, John Bundte, Robert Moore, George Sherrard and William Phillips, Jr. These men were given excessive sentences for alleged actions that occurred on a picket line during the lumber strike. This miscarriage of justice was opposed vigorously by the Redwood District Council of Lumber Workers, the California State Federation of Labor and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Attempts by Communist front organizations to capitalize on the plight of these trade unionists met with complete failure, thanks to everyone who participated in the action which brought about executive clemency.

The Redwood District Council has had its ups and downs on the organizational front. Organization of workers in the lumber industry in such a large area, with mills and woods operations scattered from h—to breakfast, is a gigantic task for a small staff of representatives. Add to this a certain amount of AFL jurisdictional differences plus the CIO Woodworkers, and you have a package that is pretty hard to wrap up. Some top level (and I mean International) agreement should be reached on the organization of the lumber industry in this area or we will find ourselves in the position of sitting ducks to be pot-shot at by the CIO and anti-union employers.

On the brighter side of the ledger I am pleased to report that the affiliates of the Redwood District Council have been successful in obtaining wage increases ranging from 7½ cents to 12½ cents per hour plus other contract improvements. Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2868 led the increases with an average of 12½ cents per hour across the board. The Plywood local unions obtained a 10½ cents per hour increase, as did Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2808. Local No. 2808 has jurisdiction over the California Barrel Company operations in Arcata. Local unions that did not obtain the 10½ cents per hour increase are now in negotiation for the additional amount.

The lumber industry as a whole is enjoying "boom" conditions.

Political Action

The Northern California AFofL Political League has maintained its high batting average on election endorsements. In the recent June primary election the League carried all but two of its endorsements in Humboldt County. One of these endorsed candidates will be in the run-off in November. The other candidate, George Miller, Jr., carried the Eureka area but lost out in the rural areas. The League's efforts to

get out the vote paid off when 70.3 per cent of the eligible voters went to the polls. The League is now concentrating its efforts on a registration campaign prior to the close of registration on September 14.

Mendocino County AFofL unions have organized their first Labor League for Political Education unit as a branch of their Central Labor Council. Its first activity was in the June primary election. Much is expected from this new league as they gain experience in political matters.

Another political organization which is wielding considerable influence in this area is the recently formed Labor League for Political Education, 1st Congressional District. This organization was formed during the early part of this year at a district-wide meeting held in Santa Rosa. Vice-Presidents Harry Finks and Lowell Nelson gave us valuable assistance on this important occasion. The District League has been set up on a permanent basis. Quarterly meetings are being held in Ukiah. The League has a big job to do in coordinating political education in a congressional district which covers an area from the Oregon border to San Francisco Bay, not to speak of the portion which stretches over into the Sacramento Valley. Herb Howell of Marysville is the Secretary-Treasurer and the writer is President of this district political arm.

Local Union Activities

Barbers No. 431 has increased the price of hair-cuts to \$1.25. Proposals to establish a 5-day work week have also been under consideration during the past year. All shops in Eureka and vicinity are operating on a 100 per cent union basis. International Representative Walter Pierce has visited Eureka to assist the local in some of its problems. No further progress has been made in the organization of the beauty shops.

Bakers No. 195 is now engaged in negotiations with the retail shops. The employers have just offered a \$2.50 per week increase in pay plus a third week's vacation with pay after five years of service. This is the employers' third proposal since negotiations started. The Machine Shop Bakers did not reopen their agreement this year due to the provision in the agreement which automatically reduced the work week to 38 hours with no reduction in pay.

Bartenders No. 318 has moved its office and meeting hall to the former Eagles Hall on 5th street. The "Union Bar" card continues to be a prominent fixture in all taverns in Eureka and vicinity. In his spare moments Representative R. G. "Dick" Dickinson is busy writing articles and editorials for the Redwood Empire Labor Journal. "Dick" is gifted in this respect and we certainly appreciate his contributions.

Butchers No. 445 has concentrated most of its efforts during the past year on the Fish Workers and Fishermen's Division. The local was successful in winning NLRB certification and union shop elections at the Theo Weissich Fish plant in Eureka despite the opposition of the CIO. A number of drag boat crews have joined Local 445 Fishermen's Division. Representative Pavey has announced that Local 445 is establishing a branch local in Crescent City

to service fish workers and fishermen in that area. A working agreement has been negotiated for the crew members. The Egg Workers division received an increase in pay and improved working conditions patterned after the Bay area settlement. Meat Cutters and Meat Packing Division of Local 445 are working under the same agreement as last year. A shortage of journeymen meat cutters has been experienced by the local during the past few months.

Cooks and Waiters No. 220 has continued to make progress in its organizational activities. Business Representative Al Kilpatrick and his office secretary, Ann Robbins, really keep things moving. The local union's office which was located in Room 32 of the Gross building has been moved across the hall to Room 29. The new location gives the local a much needed change in office arrangement. Local 220 was honored recently when its president, Lucille Pope, was elected 14th District Vice-President of the State Council of Culinary Workers. She takes the place of Brother Joe King who passed away last fall. The passing of Joe King was another blow to the local labor movement. Joe was one of the faithful old work horses who gave up his personal interests whenever the problems or affairs of the labor movement required it. We miss him very much.

Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 327 is now engaged in negotiations with the General Hospital. They are asking for several improvements to the present agreement plus a salary increase. Since my last report, Local 327 elected Katie Nelson as their business representative. No further progress has been made in organizing the Sisters Hospitals.

Laundry Workers No. 156 has been in negotiations for the past two months with the laundries in Eureka, Arcata and Ferndale. The employers have offered a 5 cents per hour increase across the board, two additional paid holidays and improved vacation rights. The local is now awaiting the arrival of International Vice-President Lawrence Palacios who is to explain the International Union's welfare plan which is a part of the union's proposal to the employers. The employers are vigorously opposing this plan.

Once again the efforts of Firefighters No. 652 and Municipal Employees No. 54 have paid off in salary increases for city employees. All employees were granted a minimum increase of \$10.00 per month effective July 1, 1950. Progress on the establishment of the retirement fund has been very slow up to this time. Local 54 is continuing to have difficulty in organizing the office personnel in a number of the city's offices. This adds to the local's problems when requesting salary increases and early establishment of the retirement fund.

Typographical No. 207 is in negotiations at the present time for a wage boost. The employers have offered a 15 cents per hour increase. Printing Pressmen No. 279 has not started negotiations as yet.

Retail Clerks No. 541 has voted to reopen its Food and Liquor Store agreement. The union's proposal includes a 40-hour week and higher premium pay for Sunday and night work. The Bakery Sales Clerks' division has

been in negotiations for the past 2 months. The employers have offered a \$2.50 per week increase and a third week's vacation with pay after 5 years of service. Details are being completed on a petition for an NLRB union shop election among the Safeway Store employees in Humboldt County. Action has also been taken to reopen the existing mercantile agreement.

Teamsters No. 684 has also taken steps to improve its office facilities. Last month it purchased an office building at 12 W. 4th Street in Eureka. The new office gives the local much needed additional space and a location which is more convenient for their membership. Local 684 was successful in its campaign to organize the Eureka taxi-cab drivers. An agreement has been signed with the cab companies. The local's score board on negotiations during the past year reads as follows: Warehousemen negotiations are under way with the employers offering a 6¼ cents per hour increase. Creamery Workers obtained an employer-paid health and welfare plan, effective January 1, 1950. Draymen obtained 8 paid holidays. Fluid Milk Workers' negotiations are in progress. Over the road drivers obtained a company-paid health and welfare plan. Bread Truck Drivers obtained a \$5.00 increase in their weekly guarantee. Local 684 has also sponsored a very successful Truck Rodeo in this area. Bob Thompson, winner in the local Rodeo, recently won first place in the state semi-finals held in Oakland. He will compete in the State Tournament which is to be held in Sacramento on Labor Day. Business Representative S. F. "Sal" Burke has been appointed Chairman of the Redwood Empire Division of the Nor. Cal. Truck Rodeo Committee.

Women's Auxiliaries

As indicated in my last report, the women's auxiliaries in this area were playing an important part in the education of the women and children in the fundamental principles of the labor movement. They do need one thing, however, and that is the support of the local union membership in getting more of their wives, mothers, sisters and daughters to join the auxiliaries and take part in auxiliary activities.

Joint Apprenticeship Program

The Humboldt County Apprenticeship Council and its joint apprenticeship committees are continuing their efforts to build up a training program which will produce the highest type of qualified journeyman. This unheralded work of the committees is indeed the backbone of America's future. Whether in war or peace, this nation depends upon a continuing supply of qualified journeymen. Labor and management would do well to place even more emphasis on this program. I am pleased to report that labor is upholding its end of the program quite well but it could do better. Strange as it may seem, management's participation has fallen down badly in some of the local committees. I sincerely hope that they will correct this situation in the future. The committees

have received excellent cooperation from Lewis Ehrlich, field representative of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards. Theo Chegwidden and John Bowersox of the Eureka Education Department have given outstanding service. Bowersox acts as secretary of the County Council. Chegwidden is the coordinator.

Labor Day Celebration

"Bigger and better" are the words that can be used in describing the 1949 Labor Day celebration held in Eureka. The float entries in the annual Labor Day parade were outstanding. Textile Workers No. 126 won the first place trophy for the best decorated float. The parade with its floats, equipment and marching units was the longest in Eureka's history. Lumber Workers No. 2808 had the largest marching unit. Following the parade, thousands enjoyed the barbecue and picnic at Sequoia Park. Clarence Todd, Federation attorney, was the speaker of the day. His review of the attempts to shackle labor through anti-labor legislation was enlightening and well received.

General Hospital Building Fund

Despite several setbacks, efforts are still continuing in the campaign to raise the necessary funds to build a new General Hospital in Eureka. The Union Labor Hospital Association has acted to seat six businessmen on its board of directors. This action was taken in order to be assured unqualified community-wide support in the raising of funds for the proposed \$1,200,000 hospital. It was also felt that others in the community, besides labor, should assume some of the responsibilities in maintaining such a non-profit hospital for the good and welfare of all the people in the community. A renewal of the campaign for funds is expected to begin shortly after Labor Day.

Civic Affairs

The Central Labor Council won the first place trophy for the best decorated float in the community-wide Valley of the Giants parade. Several of our local unions have donated labor to assist in the construction of buildings and camps for local youth groups. A representative of labor is acting on virtually all important committees and commissions in the Eureka area. These activities have added greatly to labor's status in the community.

Loss of Friend

Organized labor lost another very good friend during the past year when former Eureka Mayor John P. Ryan was killed in an automobile accident near Garberville. Prior to his becoming a plumbing contractor, Ryan had served as secretary of the local Plumbers Union, president and secretary of the Central Labor Council, and, in 1917, as a vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor. Ryan's sympathies were always with those who toiled.

In concluding this report I wish to thank our affiliated unions and councils in the Fourteenth

district who have assisted me during the past year. I wish to also express my appreciation to Secretary Haggerty, his staff, and to my colleagues on the Executive Council for the assistance and courtesies which have been so

willingly extended to me. It is indeed a pleasure and an honor to serve as your vice-president in District No. 14.

Fraternally submitted,
ALBIN J. GRUHN.

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

Westwood, August 1.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Organized labor in this district, as well as in California and over the entire United States, has continued to show definite progress. Many people working in various industries have begun to realize the necessity of organization.

Lumber Industry

The lumber industry in this area has just recently completed signing a new wage agreement, calling for a wage increase of ten cents across the board.

In the organizational field we have been successful in organizing many small plants. The lumber market was very slow last fall, but came back strong this spring, reaching a near all-time peak; consequently, many new operations are springing up. In the Redding area at the present time there are four new operations under construction. One of these will be a new type of press board plant; the press board is being made from wood waste.

There is still, however, a wide organizational field which we are working on, through the efforts of the Northern California District Council and Brotherhood representatives, with the perspective of bringing the entire lumber industry under the union banner.

Teamsters

The Teamsters are in the process of an extensive organizational campaign. They have been conducting road checks to see that all the truck drivers on the highway carry union books. This has proven to be very effective. They have just completed signing new agreements for the long line drivers, milk wagon drivers, and others, calling for an increase in wages and improved conditions.

Building Trades

The building trades unions of this district have an abundance of work, and for the first time since the war have been unable to meet the labor demand. The extensive school building program, and numerous other construction projects have absorbed all of the skilled building tradesmen.

Culinary Crafts

Definite progress has been made by the culinary crafts. At present they also are conducting a strong organizational program in the district. The Bartenders and Culinary Workers in Redding were forced to strike for eight days

to gain a new contract calling for wage increases and improved contracts. An excellent job has been done in this area.

Retail Clerks

The Retail Clerks have just recently completed wage and contract negotiations, and at the present time are conducting an extensive organizational campaign. Many retail food stores in Lassen, Plumas, Tehama and Modoc counties are unorganized. A definite attempt is being made, through local organizations and the Retail Clerks International, to organize the food stores in these counties. All organized labor in the district has offered to lend a helping hand to bring these people into the union. There has also been a concentrated effort in Shasta and Siskiyou Counties where definite progress has been made.

Barbers

The Barbers have kept themselves very well organized, and at present are working on a five-day week. Practically all of the shops in the six northern counties display the union card. Most of them are working on a five-day week basis, staggering their days so that they have two days a week off. This is a considerable and substantial gain, as the Barbers have fought many years for an eight-hour day, five days a week.

Central Labor Council

The Tri-County Central Labor Council, which covers Lassen, Plumas, and Sierra counties, has been ineffective for the past year. Efforts are being made, however, to revive this organization and stimulate it to the point where it will become an efficient organization.

The Redding Central Labor Council is a very effective organization, and has done a good job in coordinating the various crafts in Shasta County. I sincerely urge all members of organized labor to affiliate and send delegates to their Central Labor Councils, and to cooperate with these bodies. We have started a big job, now let's finish it.

In closing my report, I would like to state that it has been a privilege and honor to have served the past year as vice-president of District No. 15. I have enjoyed immensely working with the officers and members of the California State Federation of Labor. I also wish to thank all of the local unions and their officers, and the officers of the California State Federation of Labor for their splendid cooperation and support in the past year.

Fraternally submitted,
ROY WALKER.

REPORT OF DELEGATE**To the Sixty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor**

To the Affiliates of the California State Federation of Labor—

Greetings:

The sixty-eighth convention of the California State Federation of Labor met in St. Paul, Minnesota during the week of October 3-10, 1949, and enacted a program of fundamental importance to the American workers. Seven hundred delegates, representing the eight million members of unions, state federations of labor, and central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, attended the convention.

This was a planning convention, a convention which briefly recognized past gains, but devoted its energies to the successful completion of plans already made and to the outlining of new goals of achievement. It was therefore a vital, determined gathering, intent upon doing its job.

LLPE

The report on Labor's League for Political Education showed how rapidly this new organization—labor's political arm—has matured in the short time since it was formed, and proved the soundness of the basis on which it rests. Participation by national unions has steadily increased, and in the time that has elapsed since the convention, organization on local levels throughout the country has developed strongly.

As the organization has grown and put down roots, its aims have broadened. The LLPE is not interested merely in the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act; it is equally active in supporting many other issues affecting the common welfare of all the people: housing, the minimum wage, the farm problem, social security, and many others.

In acting upon the report of the LLPE's past year's activity, as well as resolutions and recommendations, the convention pledged itself to the greatest political effort ever undertaken by organized labor in the history of the nation. To facilitate plans for the coming campaigns, it was recommended that all members contribute \$2 each as a minimum contribution, one-half to be sent back to the states, the other to be retained by the national league for use at its discretion for areas of particular importance.

Change of Convention Date

In connection with LLPE activity, the constitution of the AFofL was amended by the convention to shift the date of the annual convention to the third Monday in September. Formerly, the convention met regularly on the first Monday in October, except during presidential election years, when the opening day was the third Monday in November.

The AFL's emphasis on political action dictated the shift, in order that all members of the organization may fully participate in organized labor's political activities during the weeks immediately preceding election day.

International Affairs

Although your Delegate has been aware of the activity of the AFL in the international field, the report on the scope and extent of this work was a pleasant surprise.

The competence of the AFL representatives, both abroad through ECA, through direct labor delegations, and as advisers to government bodies, accounts for the fact that in practically every area where the AFL issues a declaration of principle, and these are many, its opinion is based upon personal reports from its own people active in the field.

Issues reported to and dealt with by the convention included strategy against Soviet Russia, the Marshall Plan and European recovery, Latin America, China and the Far East.

The convention likewise heralded the end of the communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions and announced its plan for participation in the new free trade union group, which was formally organized in London last December as the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Unity of Labor Movement

The desirability of achieving unity of the labor movement was emphatically stated by the convention, but it made equally clear its determination not to identify its activities with those of other groups unless formal unification was achieved, in the belief that efforts to cooperate in the economic, legislative and political fields could be only partially successful as long as division in the ranks of labor continued.

Because they reveal so clearly the American Federation of Labor's full realization and acceptance of the leadership it is called upon to give today, your Delegate can do no better than to quote the following from statements on unity adopted by the convention:

"Issues dividing the labor movement have largely disappeared and whatever conflict may remain is overshadowed by far by the more fundamental and serious problems confronting labor not only here at home but in other lands as well. . . . Now that we are about to unite on the labor front of free trade unions and enter the theatre of world labor affairs, the road to cooperation is considerably smoother and should lead to the ultimate unison and merging of all our separate divisions of labor here in our land under the banner of the American Federation of Labor."

Housing

The passage of the Housing Act of 1949 was hailed as a signal victory for the AFofL, resulting from a hard-fought campaign directed by the AFL Housing Committee, the Building and Construction Trades Department, and other organizations devoted to the public interest.

The fight for public housing and slum clearance is not yet over, however; the battle has now shifted from Congress to the various cities and localities throughout the country who wish to take advantage of the new law to construct

housing and clear slums. The convention therefore asked AFL unions to maintain particular vigilance during the coming year through community-wide activity by local trade union groups, and urged all central labor bodies and building trades councils to establish housing committees, with the following functions:

1. To take an active interest in local public housing and slum clearance projects under the new law, making certain that organized labor is fully represented.

2. To follow developments in rent control and see that the interest of union families is protected.

3. To stimulate interest in labor's "middle-income" housing program.

Social Security

Of paramount importance to the convention was the entire subject of social security.

One month after the convention, the Voice of America, the United States radio agency which beams news and views to the world on both sides of the Iron Curtain, broadcast a summary of the convention's attitude on social insurance. This summary was prepared by your Delegate, and is given here in full:

Unquestionably, the desire for security is one of the outstanding objectives of the workers of our country today. The convention, therefore, devoted a great deal of consideration to this problem and arrived at several important decisions on future policy that the American people ought to know about.

First, the convention unanimously endorsed the bill passed by the House of Representatives in Washington which would increase social security benefits and extend coverage to millions of persons now excluded. The delegates also called upon the Senate to approve this measure and enact it into law without delay. The American Federation of Labor has pioneered in the social security field and is constantly trying to improve its services to the people. Many proposals to strengthen the social security system were voted by the delegates. One very important one is to insure workers against temporary disability which deprives them of wage income.

The second major step taken by the convention to carry out the mandate of its members for real social security was to endorse a national health insurance system. No amount of opposition, no extremes of villification and no propaganda campaigns warning about a "welfare state" will deter the American Federation of Labor from this goal. The health insurance law we favor is really a law to protect all the American people against the costs of medical care, which are now so high that the savings of a lifetime can be wiped out overnight when illness attacks some one in the family.

There is nothing radical or impractical about having the federal government operate such a health insurance program toward which both the workers themselves and industry would contribute. It is such a huge undertaking that private insurance companies could not handle it. The insurance premiums would take the form of payroll taxes, just as social security is now financed.

Finally, the convention took up the stormy question of industry's responsibility in the matter of pensions for retired workers, which is now disrupting labor-management relations in several important industries.

The convention pointed out—and this is news—that the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor paid out more than \$100,000,000 to their members in benefit services during the past year alone. It emphasized that the government must assume its share of the burden by improving the social security system, along the lines I have already mentioned. And it declared that industry, too, must shoulder part of the responsibility, instead of heartlessly discarding injured or aged workers like broken or worn-out pieces of machinery.

Social insurance from trade unions, from public funds and from industry's funds must supplement each other.

That, in brief, sums up the convention's statement of policy on this vital subject. We are confident that the principle of sharing the burden and responsibility makes sound common sense and will commend itself to the good judgment of the American people.

Samuel Gompers Centennial

Final plans for the celebration of the centenary of Samuel Gompers were made by the convention, and members of organized labor have since participated in many of these functions throughout the nation. Outstanding was the Samuel Gompers Centennial Year dinner held in Washington, D. C. early in January.

One additional tribute was planned by the convention, one which would have greatly pleased Samuel Gompers, and that was the planning of an organizational drive during the Gompers' centennial year. The convention authorized and directed that there be complete coordination of political activity with the expansion of organization among the unorganized. A goal of at least one million new AFL members for 1950 was set.

CSFL Resolutions

Your Delegate introduced six resolutions which had been adopted by our state convention. These resolutions, bearing the state convention numbers, and the action taken on each by the AFL convention, are as follows:

No. 34—"Increase Federal Minimum Wage to \$1.00 per Hour."

Recent developments in regard to the federal minimum wage, i.e., the increase from 40 cents to 75 cents an hour accompanied by the removal of over a million workers from coverage by the law, dictated a shift of emphasis in AFL policy on the minimum wage. The convention adopted the following committee recommendation on this matter:

"Because of these recent developments, the Committee feels that during the coming year the American Federation of Labor should direct its legislative efforts regarding the Fair Labor Standards Act toward extending the coverage of the law. Efforts should be made to include within the law not only those groups of workers who will have been removed from

coverage by the 1949 law, but also such additional workers as employees of large department stores and hotels, employees engaged in processing and canning of food products, and those working for large-scale industrialized farms."

No. 112—"Enact Sparkman-Spence Housing Bill."

This resolution was unanimously adopted after a few minor changes in wording were made due to the legislative situation having altered since the resolution was sent in.

No. 128—"Full Subsistence for Veterans in On-the-Job Training."

This resolution was adopted.

No. 141—"Urge Immediate Action by California Housing Authorities."

This resolution was adopted.

No. 149—"Increase Recreational Opportunities."

This resolution was adopted.

No. 163—"Financial Support for Labor Films."

This resolution was referred to the Executive Council for study and appropriate action.

California Disability Insurance Boycott

The convention took note of the boycott of private disability insurance plans which had been adopted by the California State Federation of Labor's convention a month earlier by unanimously adopting a resolution urging that wherever disability benefit laws were passed by state legislatures, the existence of any private coverage system should be prohibited.

There were numerous other issues before the convention, all of compelling interest to labor, but space does not permit your Delegate to mention these. Instead, I urge all members of organized labor to read and study carefully the proceedings of the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor. They are excellent and frequently inspiring documents, worthy of the closest attention of all interested in the cause of labor.

Once again, I want to express my pride and gratitude in representing the California State Federation of Labor at another convention of our parent body.

Fraternally submitted,

C. J. HAGGERTY.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER C. J. HAGGERTY

San Francisco, August 1.

To the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Another full and active year lies behind us of the American Federation of Labor in California; ahead, new challenges await us, new tests of our aims and of our organizational strength. Thus, your Secretary has much to report to this convention, while the convention itself must judge of these matters, and assume the task, perhaps more than usually serious this year, of making decisions for the future and adopting the policies and programs of action necessary to carry them out.

It is three years since we began our campaign for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. The November elections will reveal not only how efficiently we have planned and executed this campaign, but also the strength and weakness of our agency in this matter, the Labor League for Political Education.

Your Secretary's summary of the work of the California LLPE during the past year will be found in Part IV of this report, while Part III will contain a full description of the 1950 sessions of the state legislature, as well as voting records of members of the Assembly and Senate based on roll calls during these sessions.

Date of Convention

Again this year it was necessary to postpone the date of our convention from August to October, due to the fact that neither auditorium nor hotel accommodations were available at any earlier date for a convention the size of ours.

New Headquarters

In March the Federation moved into new offices on the eighth floor of the David Hewes Building at 995 Market Street, San Francisco. The move from the Flood Building, where the Federation had maintained its headquarters since 1939, was made necessary by plans to tear down the Flood Building in 1951.

Federation's Group Insurance Plan

Since December 8, 1949, the Federation's employees have been covered by a group hospital, medical and surgical plan. The cost of the plan is borne wholly by the Federation.

In Memoriam

During the past year death has taken several of our outstanding members, men whom we will miss sorely and cannot hope to replace.

On May 27, Brother Aubrey Blair of Studio Transportation Workers No. 399 died of a heart ailment. For many years before his death Brother Blair served as chairman of the important elections committee at the Federation's annual conventions.

Brother John P. McLaughlin, Teamster leader in San Francisco for half a century, passed away on July 1. Brother McLaughlin, secretary of Teamsters No. 85 for forty years, and an officer of his International, will be long remembered by the labor movement for his share in winning the great Teamsters' strike of 1901 in San Francisco.

It was your Secretary's sad duty to inform the Executive Council at its November meeting of the death on May 17, 1949, of Brother Earl F. Nelson, who served the Federation as vice-president of the First District for the greater part of two decades. The resolution memorializ-

ing Brother Nelson which was adopted by the Council appears at the beginning of this volume of reports.

We mourn the loss of these and all other members of our affiliated unions who have passed away during the year.

Appointments

It is with great pride that your Secretary reports on two appointments with which he has been honored this past year. In March, he was named by the Governor to the Board of Regents of the University of California, thus realizing on behalf of organized labor in this state its long-held desire to have a spokesman on this important body.

More recently your Secretary accepted an invitation to serve on the advisory board of research directors of Opportunities for the Blind, Inc. This organization is a non-profit corporate sub-division of the National Federation of The Blind, and has been founded to work toward the educating of administrators of agencies serving the blind, educating legislators, and business, labor and professional leaders to the true nature and needs of blindness as the blind themselves live and know them. Your Secretary will render what assistance he can to guide and help this excellent organization, and will seek to advance all valid opportunities for the blind.

I

ADMINISTRATION

1949 Convention Resolutions

A number of resolutions considered by the Federation's 1949 convention were referred to the Executive Council for further study and/or action. These came before the Council at its meeting in November 1949. Other resolutions required action by your Secretary. All these matters were disposed of as follows:

Resolutions Presented to 1949 AFL Convention

"Increase Federal Minimum Wage to \$1.00 per Hour."

Recent developments in regard to the federal minimum wage, i.e., the increase from 40 cents to 75 cents an hour accompanied by the removal of over a million workers from coverage by the law, dictated a shift of emphasis in AFL policy on the minimum wage. The convention adopted the following committee recommendation on this matter:

"Because of these recent developments, the committee feels that during the coming year the American Federation of Labor should direct its legislative efforts regarding the Fair Labor Standards Act toward extending the coverage of the law. Efforts should be made to include within the law not only those groups of workers who will have been removed from coverage by the 1949 law, but also such additional workers as employees of large department stores and hotels, employees engaged in processing and canning of food

products, and those working for large-scale industrialized farms."

No. 112—"Enact Sparkman-Spence Housing Bill."

This resolution was unanimously adopted with a few minor changes in wording.

No. 128—"Full Subsistence for Veterans in On-the-Job Training."

This resolution was adopted.

No. 141—"Urge Immediate Action by California Housing Authorities."

This resolution was adopted.

No. 149—"Increase Recreational Opportunities."

This resolution was adopted.

No. 163—"Financial Support for Labor Films."

This resolution was referred to the Executive Council for study and appropriate action.

Resolutions Sent to President Green

No. 88—"Special Stamp for Centennial of Los Angeles Post Office."

No. 159—"Oppose Exemption of Transit Industry Employees from Wage-Hour Law."

President Green assured us that he would do everything he could to help make the provisions in these resolutions effective.

A copy of **Resolution No. 88** was likewise sent to Secretary George Meany.

Resolutions Sent to All Affiliates

No. 20—"Urge Union Members Teaching Crafts to Join Teachers' Union."

No. 27—"Support National Park Service."

No. 53—"Use Only Allied Printing Trades Council Union Label."

No. 157—"Endorse 'The City of Hope'."

No. 163—"Financial Support for Labor Films."

Resolutions Sent to California Congressmen and Senators

No. 24—"Oppose Requiring U. S. Civil Service Commission to Discipline Career Employees."

No. 59—"Provide Adequate Maximum Expenditures for Liquor Store Displays."

No. 134—"Allocate Work to West Coast Shipyards."

No. 135—"Restore Funds for West Coast Shipyards."

No. 156—"Preserve Rent Control."

No. 159—"Oppose Exemption of Transit Industry Employees from Wage-Hour Law."

No. 170—"Full Appropriation for Alaska in Armed Services Public Works Bill."

No. 182—"Extend Rights and Privileges of World War II Veterans."

No. 183—"Support Creation of Federal Department of Welfare."

No. 187—"Create National Foundation to Study Multiple Sclerosis."

No. 191—"Expansion of Hydro-Electric Power by Public Agencies."

In addition to the above, the following resolutions were sent to Senators Sheridan Downey and William F. Knowland:

No. 112—"Enact Sparkman-Spence Housing Bill."

No. 139—"Oppose Mundt-Ferguson Bill."

Receipt of these resolutions was acknowledged by Congressmen Franck R. Havenner, George P. Miller, John J. Allen, Jr., Clair Engle, Cecil F. White, and by Senators Downey and Knowland.

Resolutions Sent to President Truman

No. 134—"Allocate Work to West Coast Shipyards."

No. 149—"Increase Recreational Opportunities."

No. 182—"Extend Rights and Privileges of World War II Veterans."

No. 191—"Expansion of Hydro-Electric Power by Public Agencies."

Resolutions Sent to Vice-President Barkley

No. 170—"Full Appropriation for Alaska in Armed Services Public Works Bill."

No. 182—"Extend Rights and Privileges of World War II Veterans."

Receipt of these was acknowledged by Vice-President Barkley.

The same resolutions were also sent to Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives.

Resolutions Sent to Secretary of Defense

No. 74—"Request National Military Establishment to Declare Policy re Military and Civilian Personnel."

No. 134—"Allocate Work to West Coast Shipyards."

No. 135—"Restore Funds for West Coast Shipyards."

Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson replied at some length on these matters. Stressing the need for the "utmost in economy and efficiency in the operations of our military establishment," he stated: "The shifting of forces from the Pacific to the Atlantic was made for military reasons and was not based on political considerations. Consequently, the need for maintaining the West Coast shipyards at high operating levels has diminished in direct proportion to the requirements of the active fleet in that area."

In regard to **Resolution No. 73**, he stated: "The most efficient utilization of military and civilian personnel is receiving the attention of my Personnel Policy Board. That Board will establish uniform standards and policies in the entire field of military and civilian personnel. In the meantime, however, I can say that the Department of Defense has been operating under the general policy that positions essentially civilian in character shall not be filled by military personnel un-

less that type of experience is essential to the fulfillment of their military duties."

A copy of **Resolution No. 135** was also sent to Secretary of the Navy Francis P. Matthews.

Copies of **Resolutions Nos. 134 and 135** sent to Major-General Philip B. Fleming of the U. S. Maritime Commission were acknowledged by Charles D. Marshall, General Manager, who stated, in part, as follows: "... it is believed that any new request for the appropriation of additional funds would probably have to be initiated by the Bureau of the Budget or the President to secure the favorable action of Congress."

Copies of these last two resolutions were also sent to the Oregon and Washington State Federations of Labor.

Resolution Sent to Bureau of Reclamation

No. 191—"Expansion of Hydro-Electric Power by Public Agencies."

Receipt was warmly acknowledged by Acting Commissioner Kenneth Markwell.

Resolution Sent to U. S. Civil Service Commission

No. 24—"Oppose Requiring U. S. Civil Service Commission to Discipline Career Employees."

Copies were sent to Harry B. Mitchell, President of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and Harry T. Kranz, Regional Director, San Francisco.

Resolutions Sent to Postmaster General

No. 84—"Insurance for Postal Employees Certifying Bonds."

No. 85—"Bonding Facilities for Postal Employees."

No. 88—"Special Stamp for Centennial of Los Angeles Post Office."

In acknowledging receipt of these resolutions, Joseph J. L. Lawler, Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Stamps and Philately, stated as follows:

"It is regretted that it is necessary to advise you that the anniversaries of post offices are not considered to be in the category generally approved for special stamps. The commemorative program of the Department is restricted to ten or twelve new stamps each year, thus making it impossible to accord postal honors to such anniversaries, which occur with great frequency."

Resolution Sent to Treasury Department

No. 84—"Insurance for Postal Employees Certifying Bonds."

Receipt was acknowledged by Thomas J. Lynch, General Counsel of the Treasury; A. J. Dunn, Consultant, Labor Division, U. S. Savings Bond Division, and E. L. Kilby, Commissioner of the Public Debt, who explained that no change had taken place in the Treasury Department's position since last year, i.e., that the Department does not pro-

vide insurance for its own employees under similar conditions, and emphasized that "the peak of certifications by Postal employees was reached some time ago and that our records do not reflect any instance in which a Postal employee has been held liable for an erroneous certification."

Resolutions Sent to Governor Warren

No. 136—"Protest and Condemn Use of Convict Labor."

No. 149—"Increase Recreational Opportunities."

No. 191—"Expansion of Hydro-Electric Power by Public Agencies."

These were acknowledged by Governor Warren.

Resolutions Sent to Industrial Accident Commission and Others

No. 10—"Regulate Use of Cartridge Fired Guns in Industry."

No. 107—"Enforce State Safety Laws."

No. 108—"Regulate Use of Diesel and Similar Engines."

Copies were sent to the members of the Division of Industrial Safety and the Industrial Accident Commission, and to M. I. Gershenson, Chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Research. These were acknowledged by Chairman Dan Murphy, Jr., and Commissioners Alexander Watchman and Ernest B. Webb of the Industrial Accident Commission, and by Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations. Commissioner Webb commended the Federation on "its alertness in all matters pertaining to safeguards for the workers of the state of California." Commissioner Watchman informed us that the safety regulations urged by us in these resolutions would be taken up at the Governor's Safety Convention in Los Angeles in October.

Resolution Sent to Director of Finance and Purchasing Agents

No. 166—"Urging Purchase of California-made Products by State Government."

Assurances of agreement with our stand on this subject, both in theory and practice, were received from A. Earl Washburn, Deputy Director of Finance; J. F. Misphey, State Purchasing Agent; Grant Goodale, Deputy State Purchasing Agent, and L. E. Hobart, Deputy State Purchasing Agent.

Other Resolutions

No. 169—"Protest Holding of Examinations for Institution Electrician."

A letter protesting the holding of an examination for "institutional engineer" on September 17, 1949, and urging that all electricians in state employment be paid the prevailing wage, was sent to John P. Fisher, Executive Officer of the State Personnel Board, shortly after the Federation's convention adjourned. In a lengthy reply, Mr. Fisher set forth the reasons why the Personnel Board does not pay pre-

vailing construction hourly rates except for intermittent employment in state service, and expressed the hope that monthly salaries for all crafts should be equalized and the class "institution electrician" be eliminated in the future, since statewide salary data on craftsmen employed on a year-round basis indicate that there is no strong argument for a differential in any one of the crafts.

No. 165—"Reaffirm Vital Concern with Apprentice Training."

Copies of this resolution were sent to Archie Mooney, Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards; Paul Scharrenberg, Administrator of the Division; Governor Warren; James S. Dean, Director of Finance, and to Carl R. Gray, Jr., Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and H. V. Stirling, Assistant Administrator for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education. Receipt was acknowledged by all.

Governor Warren stated in his reply that the Director of Industrial Relations and the Department of Finance had been in touch with the Veterans Administration with regard to the financing of the apprentice-training program, and that he had been assured by the Director of Finance that the Division of Apprenticeship Standards should be able to carry on its necessary functions during the remainder of the present fiscal year.

No. 162—"Endorse Blood Bank Program and 'March of Dimes'."

As amended by the convention, this resolution endorsed and favored the campaigns of the American Red Cross, "March of Dimes," and Community Chest, but instructed that these agencies be advised that if in the future they should adopt the policy enunciated by certain of them during the last session of the legislature of opposing coverage of their employees under the Unemployment Insurance Act, they would be denied support in the future.

Copies of the amended resolution were accordingly sent to local agencies of the Community Chest and Red Cross chapters in approximately 125 cities in the state; to Community Chests and Councils, Inc., in San Francisco; to the American National Red Cross, Pacific Area, in San Francisco; to the "March of Dimes," National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., San Francisco, and the "March of Dimes," Los Angeles County Chapter; and to all central labor bodies in the state. Some acknowledgements were received.

No. 149—"Increase Recreational Opportunities."

Copies of this resolution were sent to the members of the California Recreation Commission, and to recreation directors, superintendents or commissions, park superintendents or commissions, and planning commissions in all cities in California where such offices exist. A small but enthusiastic response was received.

No. 141—"Urge Immediate Action by California Housing Authorities."

Letters setting forth our stand on the need for low-rent public housing and urging that all housing authorities in California take immediate action to secure funds under the Housing Act of 1949 were sent to all city and county housing

authorities in the state, and to members of all boards of supervisors and city councils in counties and cities where housing authorities exist. Letters suggesting local pressure were also sent to all building trades councils. A small but warm response was received.

Resolutions Referred To Executive Council

Resolution No. 9—"Enact Laws and Ordinances Governing Plumbing and Pipe-Fitting Industry."

This resolution recommended that the Federation lend every assistance to enact and strengthen laws and ordinances governing the plumbing and pipe-fitting industry.

Because of the technical nature of this resolution, the Executive Council referred the subject matter to your Secretary for consultation with the parties involved.

Resolution No. 23—"Improve and Enlarge California Labor Press."

This resolution recommended that the Federation direct the leadership of the American Federation of Labor in California to give to the labor press the full benefit of its experience, time, talent and energy, in recognition of the need for the building of a greater labor press; further, that the Federation, in conjunction with the University of California Industrial Relations Institute, sponsor a labor press institute to create a permanent forum for the exchange of information and ideas for the betterment of the labor press; and finally, that the present Federation Weekly News Letter be supplemented and enlarged to include West Coast news coverage, newspaper mats and background material.

The Executive Council referred this matter to the Secretary to explore the feasibility of the recommendations offered in the resolution.

Your Secretary is pleased to report that negotiations have begun between the Federation and the University of California's Industrial Relations Institute for the holding of a labor press institute before the end of the year.

Resolution No. 29—"Statewide Observance of Labor Day."

This resolution recommended that the Federation go on record supporting a program of expanding the observance of Labor Day in California.

The Executive Council voted to file this resolution.

Resolution No. 70—"Job Openings to Be Reported First to Department of Employment."

This resolution recommended that the Federation prepare and submit to the next session of the California state legislature a bill making it mandatory for all employers to notify the local office of the California Department of Employment of any and all existing vacancies, allowing a period of 48 hours from date of notification for such vacancies to be filled before notifying private employment agencies of such job openings.

The Resolutions Committee's report on this resolution was as follows:

"Your committee understands the intent of this resolution to be the encouragement of public employment offices and the exhaustion of such facilities by employers before using the facilities of private employment agencies. If such be the intent of the resolution, your committee concurs in this intent.

"However, in view of the fact that the next session of the legislature will be a so-called 'budgetary' session, in which no general legislation will be introduced, your committee recommends that this convention, although concurring in the intent of this resolution, file the resolution and that the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council."

The Executive Council concurred in the committee's report and referred the subject matter of employment agencies to your Secretary to be properly dealt with during the 1951 legislative session.

Resolution No. 74—"Establish Citations for Outstanding Achievements."

This resolution recommended that the Federation establish a series of awards to be given the outstanding man or woman of the year from the viewpoint of labor, in the fields of religion, commerce, science, government, journalism and entertainment; and further, that a like series of awards on an international basis be sponsored by all AFL affiliates.

The Resolutions Committee's report on this resolution was as follows:

"Your committee believes that the subject of awarding the certificates of merit discussed in this resolution is one which would require extensive study and consideration. Your committee accordingly believes that it is a subject matter which should be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the Federation and that the sponsors submit to the Executive Council for its consideration a detailed program to be applied on a statewide basis. Your committee believes that such submission should contain the full, proposed machinery for the determination of the individual who is to receive the citation and the basis upon which such determination is to be made.

"Since your committee believes that such procedure is the only practical one in order that the feasibility of the proposal can be exhaustively examined, it is therefore recommended that the resolution be filed."

The Executive Council concurred in the committee's report. To date, however, no program has been submitted.

Resolution No. 136—"Protest and Condemn Use of Convict Labor."

This resolution recommended that the Federation condemn the use of convict labor for the state of California; that the Secretary carry this protest to the Governor of California and to the heads of the executive departments thereof responsible; and further, that a committee be appointed to determine ways and means of meeting problems arising from the use of such convict labor, and to draft legislative proposals appropriate thereto for submission to the legislature of the state of California at the next session.

Immediately following the discussion of this resolution at the convention a committee was appointed which met with the Governor on the stage of the auditorium and, at your Secretary's request, arranged for a later meeting with the Governor and the departments involved.

At this conference free and full discussion was permitted. The Governor said that the state of California did not in any way wish to compete with free men in any type of work which would deprive the free men of the right to earn a living. He stated further that he believed labor had always been willing to cooperate in the rehabilitation of prisoners, and that he could see no reason why these men could not be used in the mountain areas where labor pools were scarce.

Governor Warren assured the committee that he would do everything in his power to see that the complaints as registered would be corrected as soon as possible.

The Executive Council adopted this resolution and referred the subject matter to your Secretary for continued action.

Resolution No. 178—"Endorse SB 104, National Food Allotment Plan."

This resolution recommended that the Federation approve and endorse SB 104, which provides for a national food allotment plan, and so inform Senator George Aiken, its author, and all interested parties.

The Executive Council voted that this resolution be held in abeyance.

Resolution No. 181—"Endorse Vetville, Inc."

This resolution recommended that the Federation approve and endorse the purpose and program of Vetville, Incorporated, a non-profit national organization founded to aid the disabled and paraplegic veterans of America.

The Executive Council went on record as expressing its sympathy with the idea of Vetville, Inc., reaffirmed its position of offering aid to handicapped veterans to secure employment, and referred the general subject matter of the resolution to your Secretary.

Resolution No. 190—"Plug Loophole in Clayton Act."

This resolution recommended that the Federation condemn the ominous growth of monopoly power in America, and urged amendment of the Clayton Act to prevent such abuses.

The Council referred this resolution to your Secretary for continued study.

Resolution No. 196—"Support Metal Trades' Strike vs. Waterman's Industries, Inc."

This resolution recommended that the Federation give its endorsement to the metal trades strike called in Exeter, California, against Waterman's Industries, Inc.

Since the Federation had given full support to the unions involved, and the strike was settled, the Council ordered that this resolution be filed.

Proposed Initiative Measures:

Resolution No. 7—"Require All Employers to Insure in State Compensation Insurance Fund."

This resolution recommended that the Federation prepare and submit to the people of the state at the next election, an initiative petition for a referendum vote of the people which would require the employer coming under the California Workmen's Compensation and Safety Law to insure in the State Compensation Insurance Fund, and that no private insurance company be permitted to carry industrial accident insurance under the act.

Because of the wide scope of this resolution and the fact that the Federation must concentrate all its efforts on the boycott of the private insurance plans for disability insurance, the Executive Council voted that action be held in abeyance.

Resolution No. 150—"Health Insurance Initiative Measure."

This resolution recommended that the Federation go on record reaffirming its support and endorsement of a state-sponsored, prepaid health insurance plan for California; and further, that the Executive Council be authorized to prepare and sponsor an initiative measure on the November 1950 state ballot which would give the people of California an opportunity to vote on the matter of such a prepaid health insurance plan.

The Executive Council referred this resolution to your Secretary for future action at the pleasure of the Council.

Union Label:

Resolution No. 12—"Union Label Campaign."

This resolution recommended that the Executive Council of the Federation institute an active campaign calling attention to the advantage of union-labeled merchandise, and that the Executive Council stand instructed to provide an annual display of union-made, union-labeled merchandise at the California State Fair beginning in 1950.

The Executive Council referred this resolution to your Secretary for implementation at the proper time.

At this writing, plans are underway for a splendid AFL union label exhibit at the State Fair in Sacramento.

Resolution No. 124—"Assist Organization of Union Label Leagues."

This resolution recommended that the Executive Council do all within its power to assist in organizing and furthering the interests of Union Label Sections and Women's Auxiliaries throughout the state of California.

The Executive Council adopted this resolution and referred it to your Secretary for implementation.

Education:

Resolution No. 16—"Establish Scholarships on American Labor Movement."

This resolution recommended that the Executive Council establish three or more college scholarships on the American Labor movement of \$500 each, to be awarded to California high school seniors in May 1950; and further, that the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to ask for donations from all affiliated bodies to a permanent scholarship fund to be established by the Executive Council so that the scholarship awards may become a yearly event.

This resolution was changed by the Resolutions Committee to read "... to be awarded to California high school seniors graduating in the spring semester of 1950, in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the Executive Board in consultation with whatever individuals or bodies it deems necessary or desirable."

The Executive Council voted to leave this resolution in the hands of your Secretary to consult with the proper educational groups in order to have these awards made available for the spring semester of 1950.

(For subsequent action in this matter, see "Education" in Part I of this report.)

Resolution No. 18—"Labor Representatives on Local School Boards."

This resolution recommended that the Federation go on record urging all central labor bodies and unions to campaign for labor representatives or persons friendly to the labor movement on all local school boards; and further, that the Executive Council and the Secretary-Treasurer be directed to work out ways and means to implement this resolution.

The Executive Council referred this matter to your Secretary to take whatever steps he might deem necessary.

Resolution No. 117—"Scholarships for Medical Students."

This resolution recommended that the number of medical students permitted to enter the first-year classes in the five medical schools of the state be increased from 400 to 800 students; that a scholarship program based on the plan now used in the state of Mississippi be inaugurated by the state of California, providing for a \$1,000 award to attend each scholarship; that funds of \$3,000 per admitted student be allocated to the medical schools to bear the cost of the increased enrollment; and that funds be set up to encourage more trained personnel to enlist in the teaching program of the above-mentioned medical school enrollees.

Due to the lack of funds for such a project, the Executive Council voted to file this resolution.

Organizational Assistance:

Resolution No. 93—"Assist in Organization of Office Employees."

This resolution recommended that the Federation go on record in favor of lending all aid and support to further the organization of office employees, and additionally urged that the executive officer of the Federation be instructed to appoint a subcommittee

of the Executive Council to meet with and give counsel to officers of the Office Employees International Union, to the end of sponsoring a state-wide organizing campaign.

The Executive Council referred this resolution to your Secretary.

Resolution No. 137—"Assist Organization of Mental Hygiene Department Employees."

This resolution instructed your Secretary to supply needed financial aid, organizers, publicity, etc., in order to conduct an organizing campaign among the employees of the California Department of Mental Hygiene on behalf of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

The Executive Council referred this subject matter to your Secretary.

(See Part II for complete report on the Federation's organizing activities.)

Sawmill Workers:

Resolution No. 15—"Work for Release of Imprisoned Sawmill Workers."

This resolution recommended that the Executive Council continue to use all of its efforts to secure complete release for the four members of Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local No. 2519 who were convicted of a felony charge growing out of the redwood lumber strike, and sentenced to six months in the county jail and one to ten years in the state penitentiary.

Council for the State Federation defended these men in the Superior, Appellate and State Supreme Courts, as well as appealing to the U. S. Supreme Court. The matter then went to the Governor upon application of the Federation for executive clemency against the excessive sentences imposed on these men.

The Federation circularized all of its local unions in the state, asking them to write to the Governor and request that he grant the Federation's petition for executive clemency in this case.

On December 2, the Governor pardoned these four workers.

Labor League for Political Education:

Resolution No. 54—"Federation and Officers to Support District LLPE Endorsements."

This resolution recommended that the State Federation adopt the following policy:

1. The California State Federation of Labor recognizes the need for a coordinated democratic program of political activity.

2. The State Federation and the officers follow and support the endorsements of the district leagues for political education recognized as official by the respective central labor councils in all elections of county and municipal officers, state assemblymen, state senators and members of the House of Representatives.

3. Article IV, Section 16, of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor shall apply in disciplining any officer of the State Federation who may violate the foregoing policy.

Resolution No. 115—"Establish Governing Body for California LLPE."

This resolution recommended that the Federation establish a governing body for California's Labor League for Political Education, consisting of the officers and Executive Council members of the California State Federation of Labor and one representative from each league for political education established by each respective central labor council throughout the state of California; and further, that this organization be recognized officially to act in political matters of the California State Federation of Labor between conventions.

Your Secretary contacted the proponents of both resolutions through their unions to notify them that the Council would be very happy to have them appear during the meeting to present their views on these resolutions. No one appeared for either resolution.

The Executive Council therefore voted to concur in the report of the Resolutions Committee on this matter, as follows:

"Your committee recommends nonconurrence in **Resolution No. 54** because the subject matter of this resolution, which is concerned with vesting final authority in the hands of local political leagues with respect to the question of endorsement of candidates, is directly opposed to the existing policy of the State League and to the Policy Statement on Political Action.

"With respect to **Resolution No. 115**, your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution, which calls for the creation and delineation of the organizational structure and responsibility of the State League and its component parts. However, in view of the fact that your committee believes a more desirable structure is that which we now submit to you, we recommend that **Resolution No. 115** be filed and that this convention approve the following structure as suggested by your committee:

"1. That the structure of the State League, as enunciated in the Policy Statement of the 1947 Convention of this Federation, and reaffirmed by the 1948 Convention of this Federation, be continued in effect.

"2. That the area organization, local organization and citizens' committees, as delineated in the program established by the Executive Council in January 1948, be continued.

"3. That in addition to the continuation of the above portions of the program, a separate convention be called in advance of each primary state-wide election (the time and place of which shall be determined by the Executive Council), and at such other times as the Executive Council of the State League deems it necessary or desirable, to which representation and voting rights of delegates will be as follows:

- a. Each local union affiliated with the State League shall be entitled to representation by one delegate, but the vote of such local union shall be based upon the average per capita tax paid into the State League during the preceding year; i.e.,

the total amount paid in for the 12 calendar month period, ending 2 calendar months prior to the first day of the month in which the convention call is issued, divided by 36. To be eligible for affiliation with the State League, each local union must be an AFL affiliate.

- b. Each local league affiliated with the State League and each AFL affiliated central body, including building and construction trades councils, etc., shall be entitled to representation by one delegate who shall be entitled to cast one vote. The delegate from such local league or central body must, however, be a member of an AFL affiliated local union, which local union in turn is an affiliated member of the State League.

"4. A local union, a local league or a central body may make recommendations to the convention of the State League as to the endorsement of candidates for the Assembly and the Senate of the state legislature and the Congress of the United States, which recommendations must be submitted to the secretary of the League at least one week prior to the convention of the State League and must be signed by the executive officer of the affiliated local, the local league, or the central body.

"Recommendations as to state-wide offices, such as governor, lieutenant governor, United States senator, etc., shall be made only by the Executive Council of the State League.

"5. The Executive Council of the State League shall be composed of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, provided, however, that no such member can serve on the Executive Council of the State League, unless the local union with which such member is affiliated is also affiliated with the State League.

"6. With respect to convention action, all endorsements with respect to candidates for the offices above indicated shall be by a majority vote, in accordance with the per capita formula specified in Section 3 above."

(See Part IV for complete report on activities of the California LLPE.)

Boycott of "Voluntary" Disability Insurance Plans

The boycott of so-called "voluntary," or private disability insurance plans, unanimously adopted by the 1949 convention, has been vigorously carried out. Exact figures are unobtainable, but judging by the number of withdrawal forms requested by the unions, nearly 250,000, the boycott has received excellent support.

Significantly, the boycott has been felt indirectly over the entire country. Articles have been written on it in the various labor presses, the AFL news service has carried stories on it, and the Federation has had nation-wide notice, if not nation-wide acclaim from all sources.

Certain private insurance companies have written letters to employees whose insurance was carried by them, protesting that they be

allowed a fair trial and a chance to state their case. Typical of this sort of reaction was a statement by the California State Chamber of Commerce issued early this year, which reads in part:

"The California State Chamber of Commerce earnestly urges the California State Federation of Labor to reconsider its recently announced 'boycott' of workmen's compensation and unemployment disability insurance written by private insurance carriers. The announced purpose of the Federation's action is to require all such insurance to be handled through state administered funds, and to drive all private insurance companies out of these two fields; the result intended, if accomplished, would be to create monopolistic state funds in business operations now substantially and efficiently conducted by private enterprise.

"Believing that misunderstandings are best resolved by honest discussion, the California State Chamber of Commerce calls upon the California State Federation of Labor to resume its avowed adherence to the principle of private enterprise by announcing discontinuance of the 'boycott' . . ."

(Needless to say, the State Chamber of Commerce was in error in stating that we were also boycotting private workmen's compensation insurance; only unemployment disability insurance has been involved in our boycott.)

In view of the insurance companies' pleas for a "fair trial," your Secretary would like to review the facts:

Boycott of private disability plans was unanimously adopted by the 1949 convention of the State Federation of Labor because of the conduct of the insurance lobby during the 1949 general session of the California legislature. The insurance lobby resisted all efforts to liberalize the disability insurance law, and what is more, joined with employer forces in seeking to frustrate the true function of the Unemployment Insurance and the Workmen's Compensation Acts.

Insurance lobbyists vigorously fought the hospitalization benefit feature which now identifies the disability insurance law. This victory was won by the California State Federation of Labor over the desperate protests of the insurance lobby.

As envisioned by its authors, the primary purpose of the unemployment disability law was the aiding of the disabled workers of California. Its secondary, or incidental purpose, was the participation of private insurance carriers. The insurance lobby has made it quite evident that it holds to another, to a contrary philosophy. It has sought to make corporation profit the first purpose of the law.

Last year's convention agreed that if the working people of California were ever to know the full fruits of the disability system, they should join with the State Federation of Labor in this boycott action. That they have done so, is gratifying.

The insurance corporations have received a fair trial. They received that trial in Sacramento before the state legislature. They can-

not now escape responsibility for the behavior of their powerful lobby.

A different view of the boycott was taken by the American Federation of Labor at its convention in October, 1949, when it unanimously adopted a resolution urging that whenever disability insurance laws are passed by state legislatures, the existence of any private coverage system should be denied.

Workmen's Compensation Disability Rating Schedule

On August 9 and 10, 1949, a meeting was held in Monterey to discuss revision of the permanent disability rating schedule under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The schedule still in effect at that time had been introduced in 1914, and no revision had ever been made, despite the growth and complexity of California industries and the fact that not for years had the schedule borne any relation to living costs. Your Secretary and Attorney Scully attended this preliminary meeting.

Subsequently, two more meetings were held to discuss the proposed revisions, one on December 2, 1949 and the other on January 20, 1950, at the San Francisco Labor Temple. Members of the Rating Bureau and the Industrial Accident Commission were present at both meetings.

A list of recommendations was presented to the delegates by the Federation's representatives at the meeting on January 20. These had been received from local unions and councils throughout the state and were compiled by the Federation's office for presentation. Full discussion was held on each proposed change and decisions were reached in all instances which were agreed upon by all delegates.

After the January 20 meeting the Federation prepared a request to the Industrial Accident Commission to incorporate our recommendations into the new permanent disability rating schedule. This formal request to the Commission was presented at a meeting held on February 9, 1950.

Because the insurance companies and employer representatives were not prepared to present their recommendations at the February 9 meeting, they asked that the effective date of the new schedule (July 1, 1950) be deferred. Your Secretary refused to agree to such a deferment. The Commission thereupon, set another meeting for some time in May to hear any further recommendations by interested parties.

This meeting was held on May 17 in the office of the Industrial Accident Commission in San Francisco. Representatives of the California State Chamber of Commerce and various insurance companies were present at this hearing together with Mr. H. E. McClellan, Executive Secretary of the Senate Interim Committee on Workmen's Compensation Benefits.

The California State Chamber of Commerce and the insurance companies were in favor of delaying the effective date of the

revised permanent disability rating schedule. In addition, Mr. McClellan, on behalf of the Senate Interim Committee on Workmen's Compensation, issued a statement recommending that the new schedule be delayed and the old schedule be continued until the Committee's recommendations were acted upon by the legislature.

The Federation's attorney, Mr. C. P. Scully, pointed out that because the opinion filed by the Commission from its own legal counsel stated that it had full legal authority to act, and since the opinion of the Attorney General stated that no substantial legal question was involved, there did not appear to be any major issue of legal controversy. He also pointed out that since no objections to the schedule other than the Federation's own had been presented, aside from such objections nothing should prevent the Commission from putting it into effect.

The Industrial Accident Commission subsequently acted as follows:

1—Affirmed its action of August 10, 1949, in adopting the amended schedule to take effect on July 1, 1950.

2—Voted to transmit the schedule to the Secretary of State.

3—Did not act on any amendments proposed by the California State Federation of Labor and Mr. R. E. Haggard, as it felt that the public generally should be allowed to present amendments. Therefore, suggested amendments will be considered at a later date.

Meantime, your Secretary has acquainted all the affiliated unions with these facts by letter, and to ensure that the revised schedule will operate equitably, has urged them to advise the Federation office of any inequities that may occur so that we can bring them to the attention of the Commission.

Workmen's Compensation For Union Employees

At the June meeting of the Executive Council, several vice-presidents brought to its attention the fact that various unions throughout the state were not complying with the law and purchasing workmen's compensation for their employees. This is a very serious matter and one which can cause a great deal of trouble and embarrassment not only to the local union involved but to the State Federation as a whole.

The Executive Council therefore instructed your Secretary to send a letter to all AFL unions informing them of the law covering workmen's compensation as it pertains to them as employers. Your Secretary acted upon this promptly, taking the opportunity to remind the unions of their obligations under the Unemployment Insurance Act as well.

Unemployment Insurance

Since the first of the year there has been an apparent change in policy with respect to the acceptance of the blue identification cards when applying for unemployment in-

surance. This situation has become very serious. In some instances union members have had to repay sums as high as \$600 solely on the ground that the use of the union registration card was retroactively determined insufficient, although currently accepted each week as the claimant registered.

This action on the part of the local offices of the State Department of Employment has caused considerable confusion. A great number of AFL unions have closed shop contracts where solicitation for work is done through the union. The state employment offices have been insisting, however, that the members who must abide by such a closed shop contract seek work in addition to presentation of the blue cards before unemployment insurance payments will be made. Such solicitation would be in direct violation of union closed shop contracts.

A meeting was held with the officials of the Department of Employment to discuss this entire matter. The results of this meeting were not considered satisfactory by your Secretary, and it is hoped that another such meeting may be called soon to settle this controversy in our favor.

Conference on Employment

Over 100 officials from AFL unions throughout the state of California attended Governor Warren's Conference on Employment, held in Sacramento, December 5 and 6. As a result, labor was represented in practically all the 16 sections into which the Conference was organized; your Secretary was chairman of the section on the construction industry.

Throughout the Conference, the AFL urged a program in which the state and federal governments would take an active part in maintaining consumer purchasing power in order to stimulate the demand for additional goods and services, and thus bring about full employment at high income levels. Such a program is essential to make it possible for private industry to operate successfully and in the best interests of the American people.

AFL representatives pointed out that an economy in which wages, living standards and conditions of employment steadily advanced and improved is the one most conducive to sustaining a high level of employment. The efficacy of government action to stimulate employment and combat unemployment has already been proved during the depths of the great depression, and it is clear that spending by government, and subsequently by private industry, during the war years, was responsible for the elimination of the unemployment existing at the end of the 'thirties.

The detailed program advocated by AFL delegates at the Conference included the following points:

A broad and expanded system of social security at both the state and national level.

A continued and expanded public works program, with aid to localities by both state and federal agencies.

Full use by localities of existing legislation, particularly in the field of housing.

A revision of the tax structure at both the state and federal levels, to reduce sales and excise taxes and raise additional revenue from the income tax.

Encouragement of free collective bargaining in order to maintain industrial peace and bring about higher wages and greater productivity.

A state full employment act, similar to the federal Employment Act of 1946, which would provide for a periodic review of the employment and unemployment situation in the state.

Specific measures needed immediately to assist the unemployed, including a fair employment practices commission and an expanded relief program for those persons not eligible for unemployment insurance or county relief.

Industrial Safety Conference

An Industrial Safety Conference called by Governor Warren was held in Los Angeles on April 12 and 13, following preliminary meetings in both northern and southern California earlier in the year. Your Secretary was unable to attend because his presence in Sacramento during the special session of the legislature was imperative, but a written message, "Labor's Share in Accident Prevention," was presented to the conference and is printed in full in June 1950 issue of the California Safety News, published quarterly by the Division of Industrial Safety.

The same issue of this magazine, which is wholly devoted to the conference, contains the general, industry-wide recommendations of the various committees, now being studied by the Coordinating Committee for final adoption, as well as the separate recommendations of the following committees: agriculture, construction, manufacturing, research, trades and services, and transportation, communications, utilities.

Much and lasting good can be expected to come out of this conference, which will in all likelihood become a permanent organization.

Our thanks and appreciation are due to the many of our people who actively participated in the committee work, bringing to the conference their wealth of experience as workers and union officials.

Housing

Richmond Housing Project:

At the request of the AFL Housing Committee in Richmond, a letter was sent early this year to President Truman asking his assistance in obtaining a change of administrative ruling issued by Public Housing Administrator Raymond Foley. This ruling was to the effect that only veterans of World War II might be housed by the Richmond Housing Authority. Because of this ruling, there were 3000 vacancies, while AFL members

and other workers in the district who were non-veterans were unable to find proper housing.

Immediately after the war the Federation was in complete agreement with this ruling, but since returned veterans had been assimilated into the community, no good reason appeared to exist for denying housing to workers who were not veterans of World War II.

A limited relaxation of eligibility was ordered pending further developments.

Rural Housing:

A meeting of public housing advocates was held in Sacramento March 16, to discuss the possibility of rural non-farm housing being inaugurated throughout California by terms of the Federal Housing Act of 1949.

The Housing Act provides that communities of populations not exceeding 2500 and possessing at least one non-farm family may qualify for such housing if the area housing authority and local government are so minded.

Senator Harry Drobish, who presided at the Sacramento meeting, claimed that such housing would permit the erection of permanent housing units throughout rural California which would serve as bases for the permanent working farm population.

The U. S. Housing Administration, as of June 21, asserts that application forms for such units are now available for California communities.

Farm Labor Camps:

The long, determined campaign of the California State Federation of Labor and other liberal forces to rescue federal farm labor camps from the ultimate ownership of private farm powers was apparently won this spring when Congress passed S.2246, a bill to amend the National Housing Act.

Section 205 of the measure provides for the transfer to the Public Housing Administration, effective not later than 60 days after adoption of the amendment, of the farm labor camps built during the late 1930's and now administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

When so transferred these camps will be used as low-rent housing under the terms of the United States Housing Act, except that they shall be operated for the principal purpose of housing farm workers and their families.

The Federation has consistently urged that private farm owners be prevented from claiming the camps for company housing use. Twenty such camps are now being operated in California. They offer 5,000 family units with facilities for some 20,000 people.

Urban Redevelopment:

The following resolution on urban redevelopment was passed unanimously by the Executive Council at its June meeting:

Whereas, The Housing Act of 1949 provides \$1 billion for loans and \$500 million

for capital grants over a five-year period for urban redevelopment and slum clearance; and

Whereas, The Community Redevelopment Act of 1945 of California makes state legislative provision for local redevelopment; and

Whereas, "Blighted areas" in the older sections of our cities yield low revenues and demand high police, fire and welfare expenditures; and

Whereas, Urban redevelopment makes it possible for cities to aid in clearing and rebuilding such blighted areas at relatively small cost to the cities, which will soon be repaid in increased revenues from the developed property; and

Whereas, Urban redevelopment is accomplished entirely through private industry and will provide substantial local employment; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor meeting in Hollywood, California, June 25, 1950, does hereby support and encourage local efforts to initiate urban redevelopment projects; and be it further

Resolved, That this council urge all of our unions and councils to petition city councils and boards of supervisors to utilize the facilities of the State Community Redevelopment Act and the National Housing Act to eliminate slums and to rebuild blighted areas, thereby creating better living accommodations commensurate with American standards; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all local councils and joint councils in California.

Copies of this resolution were sent out as instructed immediately following the meeting of the Council.

Commission on Migratory Labor

A five-man Commission on Migratory Labor was established in June by executive order of President Truman to make a broad study of conditions among migratory workers in the United States and of problems created by the migration of workers into this country.

Creation of the Commission is largely the result of action by the California State Federation of Labor in demanding an end to Mexican farm labor importation and demanding a proper policing of the Mexican border to prevent illegal entries.

Both your Secretary and your President, Congressman John F. Shelley, have asked for congressional remedies of migratory labor problems generally and Mexican national problems particularly.

(For more detailed information on this committee, see Part II of this report.)

Agricultural Labor Resources Committee

The San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Labor Resources Committee appointed by Governor

Warren opened public hearings in June on the problem of migrant farm labor in the rich farm lands of central California.

Your Secretary and Brother Chet Cary, secretary of the Fresno Central Labor Council, are members of the 15-man committee created last winter to probe valley conditions following numerous deaths by malnutrition in the farm labor settlements.

Brother Cary attended the hearings in Fresno on June 20 and 21. Representatives of the National Farm Labor Union, AFL, testified at the hearings which were held in Bakersfield, Visalia, and Corcoran, on August 1, 2 and 3.

(For more detailed information, see Part II of this report.)

Labor Education

Asilomar Labor Institute:

The Asilomar Summer Labor Institute, the third annual conference sponsored by the Federation in cooperation with the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California, was held June 11 to 17. About 100 persons were registered, the majority being from Southern California.

The Institute worked intensively throughout the week on problems of old age security, economic outlook, and labor legislation.

Clark Kerr, chief of the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California, and Ewan Clague, commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, joined in a keynote presentation of the problems of older workers and the technological unemployed. Mr. Clague also took over Nelson Cruikshank's lectures on social security. Mr. Cruikshank was not able to be present due to the urgency of remaining in Washington because of the critical status of H.R. 6000. Intense discussions of employment, unemployment, and production featured the week's program.

Your Secretary addressed one of the evening sessions on the subject "Where is the Labor Movement Headed?"

All those in attendance felt that the institute was a great success both from an educational and recreational point of view. A similar conference during the third week in July of 1951 was favored.

Many who had attended the previous institutes emphasized that a greater number of rank and file members be sent next year.

Labor Press Institute:

As we go to press it can be announced that negotiations have begun between the Federation and the University of California's Institute of Industrial Relations looking toward the holding of a labor press institute before the close of the year.

Labor Scholarships:

Because of the manifold duties of your Secretary and his staff during this busy year, it proved impossible to take final action on

the plans to award three labor scholarships for the coming school year (1950-1951). The 1949 convention passed **Resolution No. 16**, as amended by the Committee on Resolutions, directing the establishment of 3 or more college scholarships on the American labor movement, of \$500 each, to be awarded to California high school seniors graduating in the spring semester of 1950.

It is with sincere regret that your Secretary reports a lack of action on this resolution. Tentative plans have been started, however, to follow through on this resolution so that scholarships may be awarded to high school students graduating in the spring semester of 1951.

Standing Committee on Education:

The following were appointed by your Secretary as members of the Standing Committee on Education: Brothers Max Osslo, Albin Gruhn, Thomas Pitts, Paul Reeves and Ed M. Ross. The purpose of this committee is to deal with any educational matters referred to it by the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor or by the Federation's officers.

State Fair Labor Exhibit

For the first time in its history, the 1950 California State Fair featured an organized labor exhibit. The fair, which drew upwards of a million and a half visitors from all parts of the state, opened in Sacramento on August 31 and lasted through September 10.

The labor exhibit was sponsored by the Federation, and was known as the Samuel Gompers Centennial Exhibit. It was auspicious that California's celebration of 100 years of statehood should coincide with the honors being paid to Samuel Gompers by the American Federation of Labor on the centennial of the year of his birth.

Labor literature and labor films explaining the purposes and functions of the organized labor movement were included in the exhibit material. The California State Federation of Labor issued a special pamphlet for this occasion, and 100,000 copies of this and of an AFL pamphlet entitled "Do You Know?" were distributed. Labor films were donated by several of our Internationals.

All the work of planning and arranging the exhibit was done by Vice-President Harry Finks, who remained in charge throughout the fair.

II

ORGANIZATION

This, the Gompers' centennial year, has been dedicated by the American Federation of Labor to organization. The 1949 AFL convention set a minimum goal of one million new AFL members in 1950, as an additional tribute to Gompers during the year that marks the one-hundredth anniversary of his birth.

Together with all other state federations, the California State Federation of Labor has actively participated in this drive, while maintaining its long-established policy of rendering financial assistance to those unions or councils who present a complete organizing program to your Secretary for the approval of the Executive Council, and who follow through with regular progress reports.

Unfortunately, the importance of making such reports has not been fully realized by some of the unions assisted by us. After a lengthy discussion of this matter at its June meeting, the Executive Council unanimously adopted a motion to the effect that all organizations which receive financial aid from the California State Federation of Labor for organizing purposes must keep the Council advised regularly through your Secretary, of progress made, otherwise, financial assistance will cease.

The outstanding organizing programs in which the Federation has participated during the past year by furnishing financial and/or other aid are described below.

Teachers

The campaign of the California Federation of Teachers, which got under way early in 1949, has shown slow but steady progress in a more than usually difficult field. Brother F. C. Snow, Teachers' organizer, concentrated the bulk of his efforts in Southern California, and locals have been organized in San Diego, Pasadena, Glendale, San Bernardino, Long Beach, and other cities. These are admittedly small groups at present, but we are confident that they are the nuclei of larger locals.

Your Secretary was privileged to address the Teachers' Institute in Los Angeles on November 9, and was proud to hear that some twenty teachers subsequently applied for membership in the Los Angeles local.

About the first of the year Dr. Snow was appointed an AFL organizer by President Green and assigned temporarily to continue his work in California. At this writing he is still organizing for the Teachers. Our support of this campaign continues.

Recently a new local was formed in Chico, a significant part of other organizing activities in that area. Some of the outstanding leaders in the Chico city schools are now members of the Teachers' Union.

A few months ago a pamphlet issued by the California Federation of Teachers was mailed to approximately 10,000 high school teachers throughout the state, outlining the program of the Teachers' Union and urging their affiliation.

Of the sixty-six city school systems in the state, it is safe to say that organization has been started in nearly one-third.

State, County and Municipal Employees

Another campaign which has been under way since last year is that of the California

Council of State Employees. Financial assistance by us was afforded this group.

Organizing work was concentrated principally in the Department of Employment in Southern California, and in various state hospitals such as Norwalk and Pacific Colony.

Chico

Organizational advances in Butte County and vicinity have been very gratifying. Reports reaching your Secretary last fall indicated the existence of a serious situation there and the need for immediate action.

Meetings were held in Chico on October 7 and 12 to discuss ways and means of counteracting the vicious attacks made on organized labor in that area by strong anti-labor groups. Vice-President Harry Finks and AFL organizer Gene De Christoforo attended these meetings. A committee was appointed comprised of men from both the Butte County Central Labor Council and the Butte County Building Trades Council. This committee was empowered to draw up a program, enforce the policies of this program, and handle all disputes.

Brother Rex Pritchard agreed to undertake the job of organizer at the request of the unions in that area. It was also agreed that the expense was to be borne jointly by the local unions and the State Federation of Labor.

Because of adverse conditions, organizing proved extremely difficult, but the work went forward, and by June your Secretary was able to give the Executive Council a report of genuine progress.

The relationship between the various crafts has been greatly improved. Organizing in the building trades has gone ahead. Two of the large building contractors in the area have signed up under 100 per cent union conditions. When a third contractor stated that he would not negotiate with the unions, the unions involved voted to picket this firm and in less than two weeks the firm was signed up.

Organizer Rex Pritchard checked on building contractors in all the area surrounding Chico and unearthed some methods practiced by various contractors which were not in accordance with labor views and principles. These contractors were contacted and promised to rectify the conditions.

The Teamsters, with the assistance of Organizer Pritchard, have started to organize the lumber yard drivers. Three yards in the Chico area have been organized and the other two yards are expected to go union in the near future.

Recently a local union affiliated with the Hotel and Restaurant Workers and Bartenders has been chartered in Chico. Organizational work for such a local has been going on for some time.

As reported earlier, the Teachers' Union has also succeeded in establishing a local in Chico.

Teamsters

At its February meeting the Executive Council unanimously endorsed the current campaign of the Teamsters to organize warehousemen into the newly formed Warehousemen's Local No. 12, and pledged moral, financial and material assistance to bring warehousemen in the area under the banner of the AFL. Your Secretary was instructed to give full support and aid to the Teamsters in making the campaign a complete success. Brother John J. Sweeney, AFL organizer, has been loaned to the Teamsters to assist in the campaign.

Metal Trades

An organizing drive has been instituted by the Metal Trades Council of Southern California, which had its inception in the AFL Metal Trades Department and has the approval of all the Internationals involved.⁶

This organizational campaign will be devoted to production plants and related industries within the jurisdiction of metal trades unions. The members signed up have often included workers of various crafts, and these workers have been assigned to their respective locals.

Brother Curtis J. Hyans, the Federation's organizer in Southern California, is actively participating in this drive.

National Farm Labor Union

This somewhat lengthy report on the work accomplished during the past year by the National Farm Labor Union is made necessary by the many and varied problems associated with it which, to a greater or lesser degree, the Federation has helped to solve. The report is also significant in that it reflects not only the activity of this union and its growing organizational strength in the face of the oldest and most bitter anti-union opposition in the state, but also the fact that, for the first time in California, a fundamentally sound organizing program is in operation among the state's agricultural workers.

Di Giorgio Strike

The long strike of the National Farm Labor Union against the Di Giorgio Fruit Corporation, near Bakersfield, which began October 1, 1947, came to an end early in May. This is the longest agricultural strike in labor history.

Your Secretary has reported fully on this strike since its inception and recommends that reference be made to his annual reports for 1948 and 1949 for a full picture of this momentous struggle.

The strikers received a severe setback when the Di Giorgio Corporation secured the aid of NLRB General Counsel, Robert N. Denham, and obtained an injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act on the basis of an alleged secondary boycott. Nearly two years later, on an appeal to the NLRB, the injunction was

set aside, but until its withdrawal at the end of the strike, the picket line had been maintained daily except Sundays for close to three years. A new organizing campaign to sign up the Di Giorgio employees was immediately launched.

Although the union's demands were not met by the corporation, it is already apparent that the strike was largely instrumental in bringing the general public and the members of organized labor to the realization of the need for union organization in the agricultural field. As part of the settlement agreement, the film "Poverty in the Land of Plenty" was withdrawn from circulation and all copies destroyed.

Prior to the ending of the strike, on November 12-14, 1949, a hearing by a sub-committee of the House Committee on Labor and Education to study the reasons for the Di Giorgio strike was held in Bakersfield.

Representatives of the NFLU, President H. L. Mitchell, and Organizers Ernesto Galarza and Hank Hasiwar, made an excellent presentation, and your Secretary likewise testified. Judging by the attitude manifested by the farmers at this hearing, it is your Secretary's feeling that they will continue to oppose the organization of farm workers. (An interesting sidelight on this is contained in excerpts from a report by Brother Galarza below.)

Cotton Pickers' Strike

Splendid work was accomplished in the Cotton Pickers' strike in Tulare, Kern, Fresno and Kings Counties last September. Even though at one time nearly 20,000 cotton pickers were involved in the strike, there was never any disorder, violence or destruction of private property. The strike was settled in less than two weeks' time, with the Farm Labor Union winning its demand for a scale of \$3.00 per hundred pounds of cotton. An even more significant part of this victory was the tacit recognition of the union as the bargaining agent of the farm workers, as well as the fact that the settlement was made applicable to over 100,000 workers harvesting the 1949 cotton crop.

Financial Support

The NFLU's need for financial support is ever-present, notwithstanding the continuing financial support of the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor. The worthy cause of this organization is commended to our unions for their additional financial assistance.

Importation of Mexican Nationals

The controversy over the importation of Mexican Nationals permeates almost every phase of the NFLU organization work. The whole campaign which began this spring in the Imperial Valley has been waged against the so-called "wetbacks." This problem is now being studied by Congress, but it must always be taken into consideration in judging how well any NFLU organizing campaign is going in California. Due to this very seri-

ous situation, the NFLU is working under tremendous difficulties.

President H. L. Mitchell of the NFLU asked the Federation's assistance in this matter. Your Secretary recommended that he get in touch with Congressman Shelley, and, at his request, supplied Brother Shelley with additional data on the subject. An item was also carried in the News Letter. Brother Hank Hasiwar reported that it was received with great interest, and copies were made to send to members of the NFLU in the Imperial Valley and to some of the labor people in El Centro.

Meantime, it was hoped that something might be accomplished through Congress. Brother Shelley organized a group from both parties in the California delegation and planned to introduce legislation which would increase the appropriation to provide for enlarging the number of border patrols, as well as to have some Department of Justice agents especially assigned to investigate the entire situation.

Congressman Shelley corresponded with Secretary of Labor Tobin regarding this situation, and was informed by Secretary Tobin that he had recommended to the President the appointment of a Presidential committee to study the economic and social problems of migratory agricultural workers, foreign and domestic, and based upon the findings of the Committee, recommend to the President whatever program might be found desirable. Secretary Tobin therefore suggested that legislation be withheld. (A report on the creation of this committee may be found below.)

A very fine statement, "Mexican-United States Labor Relations and Problems," was prepared by Brother Ernesto Galarza of the NFLU. The statement defines clearly the existing agreement now covering the importation of Mexican contract labor for agricultural work and describes the effect of such importation on the domestic labor supply. Your Secretary forwarded this statement to all members of the Executive Council and to all California Congressmen.

Renewal of contracts of approximately 1200 Mexican Nationals was completed in April in the Imperial Valley. There are about 400 effective contracts in the area. Growers used mixed crews of "wets" and Nationals with a few members from the National Farm Labor Union to overload their crews and finish a day's job by 9:30 or 10:00 a.m. Earnings of local members have run as low as \$1.00 a day for carrot tying.

Mexican Nationals are also being used in the Salinas area, while our own agricultural laborers are denied work. In addition to Mexican Nationals, Filipinos have been imported from Hawaii to work in the fields in the Salinas Valley. The Central Labor Council of Honolulu has protested the mass emigration of these Filipinos to help swell the rolls of the unemployed in California. It is our understanding that the Associated Farmers of Salinas intend to import about 3,000 field workers into that area.

Through the efforts of the California State Federation of Labor and the National Farm Labor Union, a California Department of Employment directive was issued to all area managers declaring that labor unions must be contacted in the search for domestic workers before the Department would consider any request for certification of foreign workers. This directive was issued as a result of a U. S. Department of Employment memorandum. The methods for recruitment of farm labor were to include referral to the National Farm Labor Union for available workers.

On May 15 the State Board of Agriculture recommended rescinding the order mentioned above. This action was taken by the Board because it resented what it termed an attempt by the federal government to force unionization of farm workers in California.

Mr. Bryant, director of the Department of Employment, indicated he would comply with the recommendation of the Board, which is the advisory agency to his department, but warned that any requests for Mexican workers which did not show compliance with federal rules would be "tossed back" to the Department.

Your Secretary contacted officials of the State Department of Employment immediately upon learning of the rescinding of the directive and advised them of our firm determination to resist any attempt on their part to refuse to recognize the existence of farm labor unions in this state. The order to contact farm labor unions was reinstated and it is our belief that no drastic changes will be made in the directive.

State Committee

To deal with the basic causes of the unemployment problem in the San Joaquin Valley, and in an effort to find long-range solutions, Governor Earl Warren this year appointed a Committee to Survey the Agricultural Labor Resources of the San Joaquin Valley. This committee was set up to examine the over-all problem of the seasonal worker, including employment, health, housing (both on and off the farm), and education, and to propose permanent means of dealing with it. The Governor invited your Secretary and Brother Chet Cary, Secretary of the Federated Trades and Labor Council of Fresno, to serve on this committee.

Dr. Paul Prasow is the full-time executive director of the committee. A small research staff has been established in Sacramento to assemble and evaluate existing studies which have been made on various aspects of the problems in the San Joaquin Valley.

The main aspects of the unemployment problem in the San Joaquin Valley to be studied by this committee are:

1. Pin-pointing the investigation of the malnutrition problem.
2. Survey of the individual labor situation in the San Joaquin Valley.
3. Investigation of labor contractors and their methods.
4. Housing and sanitation.
5. Health and nutrition.
6. Education.
7. Social security legislation and welfare service.
8. Employment stabilization of agricultural workers.

This committee has legislative authorization to make a two-year study and propose remedial legislation in 1951. Public hearings began early in August.

This subject is very important to every one in this state, but particularly so to labor members in the agricultural districts. It is hoped that the survey will accomplish some concrete results so that the unfortunate conditions existing in the San Joaquin Valley may not merely be alleviated but entirely corrected. If any AFL unions have ideas or questions which they feel should be transmitted to this Committee, your Secretary urges them to contact him or Brother Cary.

Commission on Migratory Labor

President Truman has heeded the request made to him by Secretary of Labor Tobin, the National Farm Labor Union, the California State Federation of Labor and others, and has established a five-man Commission on Migratory Labor to study three important and related questions:

1. The social, economic, health and educational conditions among migratory workers in the United States, and responsibilities now being assumed by federal, state, county and municipal authorities to alleviate conditions among these workers.

2. The problems created by the migration into the United States of alien workers for temporary employment, and the extent to which alien workers are now required to supplement the domestic labor supply.

3. The extent of illegal migration of foreign workers into the United States, and whether and how law enforcement measures may be improved to eliminate illegal migration.

Maurice T. Van Hecke, professor of law at the University of North Carolina, was named Chairman of the Commission. Other members are Robert E. Lucey, Catholic Bishop of San Antonio, Texas; Paul Miller, Chief, University of Minnesota Extension Service; William M. Leiserson, former Chairman of the National Mediation Board, and Peter H. Odegard, professor of political science, University of California.

The Commission is directed to report its findings to the President by December 15, 1950.

The Commission has already started its work. A three-day hearing was held in Los Angeles on August 10, 11, and 12, during which your Secretary and Brother Galarza presented testimony with specific recommendations for the correction of the present intolerable conditions existing in the agricultural industry with respect to the workers, with particular reference to "wetbacks" and contract Mexican Nationals.

Your Secretary would like to review the following facts which underline the importance of this Commission:

The number of migratory workers in the United States has been variously estimated at from 1 to 5 million workers. Previous studies have shown in many instances that living standards among migratory workers and their families are markedly below those of other elements in the population, and that migratory workers are frequently denied the benefits of federal, as well as state and local social legislation.

Since the war the United States has imported farm laborers, principally from Mexico, under an international agreement last renegotiated in 1949. A number of organizations in addition to our own have taken a stand against the further importation of alien workers, contending that domestic labor can fulfill the needs in the United States, while other organizations have insisted that agricultural production would suffer if employers could not fall back upon alien labor in instances where domestic labor proved to be insufficient.

Organizational Perspectives

For a summary of the NFLU organizing policies and program in California, as well as the organizational perspectives of this union, your Secretary feels he can do no better than quote from a report written in June by Brother Ernesto Galarza, as follows:

"For the past two years the Di Giorgio strike affected strongly the strategy and pattern of organization of the union. In the fall of 1947 it was quite clear that the aim of the corporation was to localize the struggle. Had it succeeded in this policy, the strike probably would have been beaten in a short time, farm unionism would have been discredited throughout the state, our organizers would have been far less secure and the 'tough' attitude of the company would have been greatly encouraged.

"The union's counter-strategy of extending the knowledge of, interest in, and support for this strike can be said to have been successful. . . . However, in making the strike an issue over the entire state and, with respect to publicity, over the entire nation, the union had to pay a price. This necessarily took the form of a thin spread of its energies, personnel and other resources.

"The temporary truce with Di Giorgio marks an opportunity to reconsider and re-order the basic strategy of the union and the more thorough use of contacts, opportunities and experiences which could not have come to it other than through a widespread, guerrilla operation designed to surround the Di Giorgio strikers with support.

"This operation has enabled the union to penetrate every major farm production area in the state. There is not an important valley of economic significance in which one or more of our organizers have not worked, however briefly. Out of this work has come a first-hand appreciation of the basic factors which condition union organization of farm

labor. Assuming a limited personnel and very limited funds, as at present, this knowledge can be used to establish a priority of organizational effort with regard to these major areas in which the overwhelming agricultural production takes place. . . .

"An important lesson which has been learned, and emphasized many times, is that the best field for the union is the rural town of 10,000 population or under located in the strategic point of an important agricultural area. . . . It is in towns of this type that the union has found the bulk of the local, resident farm labor—Negro, Mexican, Filipino and Anglo-American. There are perhaps not less than 80,000 of these workers in the main agricultural areas. They have a specific residence pattern, characterized by a short radius of seasonal migration which tends to become shorter under favorable conditions.

"It is around these workers that the union can be built. The economic structure of large-scale agriculture tends to encourage the stability, more or less precarious, which they have developed. They gravitate, socially, politically and economically, around given points where contact with the union can be continuous and effective. The problems which affect them—housing, health, education, steady employment—can be stated as issues in more specific terms.

"In this connection, the union is squaring, slowly but surely, its basic strategy in response to the basic goals of the corporation farmers. These goals can be summarized in one proposition—to liquidate the stability of the resident local labor and force it back into the flux and insecurity of the out-of-state migrant. It does not oversimplify the matter to say that every development of the Associated Farmers' labor policy tends to support this proposition. Consequently, every major step taken by the union should be tested by its value in contributing to the stabilization of that portion of the farm labor power that has already achieved it in some degree.

"The union has already found it possible to impress this type of worker with the importance of tying up with the central labor councils of the area. The support of these councils has been vital to the steady growth of the union thus far. The councils have also demonstrated concretely what the support of the State Federation of Labor means to the farm workers. Undoubtedly this is one of the outstanding developments in the labor movement of the state—the growing consciousness of solidarity between the industrial and the agricultural workers, and the evidence thus far that the industrial and service workers affiliated with the State Federation are willing and ready to support trade-unionism in the fields.

"Another front on which the union has made progress is in relation to the small farmers and small businessmen of the rural communities. For the most part the small farmers have begun to abandon the old notion fostered by the Associated Farmers that all farm unionization is necessarily subversive. A few small farmers in various parts

of the state have given active, public support to the union. Moreover, the small business men have responded well to the union's position that the standard of living of the farm workers is the foundation of the well-being of the entire community. This is strikingly clear in the small towns to which reference has been made. . . .

"In connection with the major and some of the minor strikes, the union has become known to a larger number of farm workers as an organization that is familiar with the problems of production other than those of wages. The issue of honest weights and measures in the computation of wages was clearly and aggressively raised in the potato strike, for instance. This marked the beginning of a widening of the grievances of which the workers are keenly aware which the union will continue to raise.

"Without undue emphasis, it can be stated that the Associated Farmers are on the defensive with respect to trade-unionism in agriculture. The machinery of control is still apparently intact and it is likely that there will be occasional reversions to violence in future strikes on the part of the corporation farmers. On the over-all front, however, the union has taken and is holding the initiative. An encouraging example of this is the abandonment by the Associated Farmers of the so-called 'wage conference' method of covering up the one-sided fixing of farm wages which they have practiced for generations. This year the San Joaquin Valley Employment Bureau did not hold a cotton-chopping wage conference. This was a direct result of the union's attack on this counterfeit operation. It is not expected that the A. F. will successfully revive the 'wage conference.' . . .

"Without doubt one of the most difficult problems that the union faces is the coordination and simultaneous organization of Mexicans, Negroes, Anglo-Americans and Filipinos. Racial animosity has been and is exploited by the corporation farmers throughout the state. It is an invaluable weapon in their policy of 'divide and rule.' The union has a severe test to meet in this respect. It has met it with more than average success thus far. The means that it has developed to this end are not only a contribution to trade-unionism but also to the work being done by so many other organizations in the field of race relations. The union can be justly satisfied with the fact that it has brought together working teams of these racial groups. These teams show promise of becoming the leaders of the fight against intolerance and discrimination in California.

"Special work has been done with the Mexican group, particularly through the medium of the bulletin 'El Porvenir.' . . . The reading public of 'El Porvenir' is probably not less than 30,000 people. . . .

"The union has been fighting a steady battle on the issue of the Mexican illegals or 'wetbacks.' The facts assembled by the union, the support given its campaign by the State Federation, and the constant pressure of the AFL in Washington, D. C. have made

this issue ripe for remedial action by the federal government.

"The union has also sustained a steady attack on the contracting of Mexican Nationals. . . . It has been through the activities of the union's locals that evidence has been gathered for the first time showing that displacement of local labor and the lowering of wage rates have been the real, practical and recorded results of the Mexican agreements. . . .

"Finally, the union will benefit considerably from the appointment of two commissions to study the problems of the farm laborers—the state and federal commissions appointed respectively by Governor Warren and President Truman. Since the summer of 1940 the union has maintained steady and aggressive pressure on public agencies, private organizations and on the press to have these problems thoroughly studied and legislative remedies proposed. If nothing more than a federal law to prohibit the employment of 'wetbacks' comes out of these studies, a major victory for farm labor will have been won.

"In spite of the already extended efforts of the union's staff, they have assumed responsibility for political education and organization in rural California. This has taken the form of political committees, political mass meetings, political propaganda and the distribution of LLPE materials through leaflets and through the Spanish bulletin. This phase of the work has been extremely limited and has mainly served to define the nature of the problems to be confronted in the political battles that lie ahead."

III

LEGISLATION

Federal

Postal Employees

Your Secretary wired Senators Downey and Knowland last fall notifying them of the Federation's vital interest in H.R. 4495, providing for pay increases for postal employees. In amended form, this bill was subsequently approved.

At the request of Branch 39 of the National Association of Postal Supervisors, letters were sent to Senators Downey and Knowland and to all California Congressmen requesting their aid to secure the enactment of HR 4678 and S 1978, providing for the reclassification of the salaries of postal supervisors and postmasters. To date, neither of these bills has been passed.

On May 3 letters were sent to all California Congressmen and U. S. Senators protesting the cut in postal service deliveries and requesting them to work to have this unjust order rescinded.

Displaced Persons

At the request of Emil Rosenberg, Director of Labor Division, Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons, letters were sent last year

to Senators Downey and Knowland requesting them to support **Senate Resolution 162** to discharge the Celler Bill.

Later, a wire was sent to Senator Knowland requesting a yes vote on the Kilgore substitute bill, **HR 4567**, to ensure a fair and democratic displaced persons' policy.

This bill, in its amended form and as passed by the Senate, increased the number of displaced persons eligible to enter this country to 341,000. It extends for a year beyond June 30 a law which provided for the admission of 205,000 displaced persons. The bill was approved on June 16, 1950.

Shipyards

Letters were sent to members of Congress urging their support of Senator Magnuson's resolution for the 25 million dollar reserve fleet repair program. Your Secretary also dispatched letters and telegrams protesting the closing of the Navy's shipyards in California.

Maritime Hiring Halls

The Magnuson-Lesinski Bill, **S 2196** and **HR 5008**, has been introduced to legalize maritime hiring halls and to legalize hiring hall practices "prevalent in the industry prior to June 15, 1947." The Federation firmly believes that if hiring halls are to be legalized, the legality should encompass the entire field of employment. This bill is too limited and restricted in scope. It proposes to overcome what has been recently pointed up as an acute condition existing in the maritime industry, but fails utterly to meet the problem as a whole.

Labor Extension Act of 1949

At the request of the National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education, letters were written to President Truman and Secretary of Labor Tobin concurring in the statements made by the President in his State of the Union message, in which he urged passage of a labor education bill by Congress. The bill providing for this is **HR 1380**.

Unemployment Insurance

At the request of the American Federation of Labor, your Secretary wrote to all California Congressmen in regard to **HR 8059**. This bill contains a broad program for providing minimum benefit and administrative standards for state unemployment insurance laws. High standards of this type would be of great benefit to both California workers and employers, would equalize unemployment benefits throughout the country, and would minimize competition between the states in offering low-cost unemployment insurance programs to employers.

An important feature of the bill is the extension of coverage to all employers with one or more employees. California has this provision in its state law. A provision which would be incorporated in the state law by passage of **HR 8059** is that minimum benefit provisions require that benefit payments be substantially equal to 50 per cent of weekly wages. The maximum benefit would be \$30

a week. The California maximum is \$25.

This bill has not yet been reported out of the House Ways and Means Committee. No hearings have been held.

Housing

Letters were written to Senators Knowland and Downey requesting their support of the Sparkman Middle Income Housing Bill, **S 2246**, particularly Title III (Cooperative Housing). This bill also includes a section transferring the federally owned migrant labor camps from the Department of Agriculture to the Public Housing Administration. This will result in the farm labor camps being operated by local housing authorities rather than being leased and operated by private farmers. The bill provides for ultimate transfer of ownership to local housing authorities. Before such transfer takes place the camps will be restored to their original condition through federal funds.

This bill was passed by both Houses after the elimination of Title III, and has been signed by the President.

Social Security Improvements

After prolonged study the Senate Committee on Finance reported out **HR 6000** and the Senate commenced consideration of this bill on June 13.

Information was received by Secretary Haggerty that Director Bryant of the State Department of Employment was in Washington, D. C., attempting to obtain an amendment to **HR 6000** providing that as long as a state law incorporated the language of the federal law and standards, then the federal government would have no authority to review the provisions or the actions of the state agencies until the last court in the state had made a decision. The passage of **HR 6000** with this amendment would mean that the federal government could not intervene even though it was felt that a particular state was not correctly complying with the federal regulations. Action could thus be delayed in the courts indefinitely or could be permanently shelved. Mr. Bryant was successful in having Senator Knowland introduce such a rider to **HR 6000**.

This bill deals primarily with the federal old age and survivors insurance pension system. As approved by the Senate Committee, the primary benefit for a single eligible person is increased about 90 per cent, so that the average primary benefit now being paid of approximately \$26 a month will be increased to more than \$48. For future beneficiaries, the minimum benefit will be increased from the present minimum level of \$10 a month to \$20, and the maximum family benefit will be increased from \$85 to \$150 a month.

Eligibility for benefits and methods of computing benefits are considerably changed so that many persons who would not be eligible at the present time will be eligible in the future.

The coverage of the system is extended to an additional 10 million workers, including

the non-farm self-employed, domestics, and hired farm workers under certain circumstances. Coverage for state and local employees is on a voluntary basis with the employing government.

The Senate bill drops entirely the provision for permanent disability insurance contained in the House bill. It also revises the Public Assistance Law.

The bill was passed by the Senate June 20 with Senator Knowland's rider.

The Council voted unanimously to instruct your Secretary to wire all California Congressmen urging them to oppose concurrence in the amendment to **HR 6000**, introduced by Senator Knowland, and to request them to use their best influence to remove this rider from the bill. The measure passed the House, however, with the Knowland rider intact. At this writing, the conference report and recommendation on **HR 6000** is momentarily expected.

(As we go to press, word has just come that President Truman has signed this bill.)

Physically Handicapped

Three pairs of bills providing for aid to the physically handicapped are now receiving congressional consideration. The major difference is in administration.

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped (Paul Strachan) supports **HR 3095** and **S 1066** as amended, providing for a transfer of vocational functions to the U. S. Department of Labor. It also provides for a federal pension of \$60 a month for those who cannot be retrained and the bill also has other more liberal benefit provisions.

The Federal Security Agency and the National Rehabilitation Association (the latter is composed of the state rehabilitation officers) support **S 2273** as amended and its companion **HR 5577**. These bills expand the present vocational training functions of the Federal Security Agency.

The U. S. Department of Labor supports **S 3465** and its companion **HR 7801**. These bills place the program in the Department of Labor to be operated in connection with the U. S. Employment Service. Otherwise, the measures are similar to the Strachan bills without the pension clause.

All three bills were the subject of hearings early in May before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. House hearings were held last fall.

The AFL sub-committee of the Committee on Education, of which your Secretary is a member, held meetings in Washington, D. C., on June 12 and 13 and recommended endorsement of the bills sponsored by the U. S. Department of Labor since they were similar to those of the Strachan group. It was felt that the section covering pensions for the handicapped would jeopardize the whole program, were it considered at the present time.

Later, word was received from President Green stating that he will instruct the AFofL Legislative Committee to support **S 3465** and **HR 7801**.

Central Valley Project

On March 27 a statement relative to the development of power sites on Kings River was submitted by your Secretary to the Public Lands Subcommittee of the House. This statement urged early passage of **HR 5264**, introduced by Rep. Cecil White, and its companion measure **HR 6919**, introduced by Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas.

Both measures would authorize and incorporate into the Central Valley Project the North Fork Kings River hydroelectric plants, including the proposed power plant at Pine Flat Dam which would greatly enlarge the Project's public power potential; authorize studies looking to the irrigation of a vast stretch of some 700,000 acres of potentially rich farmland on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley; and apply the so-called "Folsom formula" to Pine Flat Dam so that upon its completion by the Army it will be added to the Central Valley Project and operated in coordination with the other federal water and power units in the Valley.

The bills would pave the way for opening up many new irrigated farms and providing jobs in industry through the availability of new supplies of badly needed low-cost power.

The bills received a great deal of opposition from the big land companies and private power interests.

Hearings before the House sub-committee of the Committee on Public Lands were adjourned early in May and no further action has since occurred.

State Legislature

1949 Extraordinary Session

Early in December Governor Warren issued a call for the holding of a special session of the legislature to convene on December 12.

REPORT ON 1949 EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

Introduction

The 1949 special session of the legislature was called primarily to deal with pensions and lobbying. The adoption of Article 27, Proposition No. 2 in the 1949 election, repealing Article 25, Proposition No. 4 in the 1948 election, created financial problems with regard to administration and financing.

Lobbying activities had also been brought to light during the months preceding the election and the matter was therefore included in the Governor's call.

Other items covered were: a bond issue for veterans' housing, the consideration of stricter legislation regarding sex crimes, particularly against children, and school finances. The unemployment situation, while not included in the Governor's call, did receive some consideration from the legislature.

Since the session was obviously going to be a short one due to the approach of the Christmas holidays, and since the matters

before the legislature were not primarily labor issues, your Secretary did not appear in Sacramento.

For the convenience of our membership, the following brief report of the major legislation considered by the session is presented.

Lobbying

AB 2 (Anderson et al). Would have controlled contribution expenditures and required registration in connection with lobbying to the same extent as required by **AB 5**. In addition, would have made it unlawful for any employee of the legislature or of legislators to give information to lobbyists on pending legislation or the attitude of legislators. Also would have made it unlawful for any elective or appointive officer or employee of the state or any of its departments to engage in lobbying activities. Pocket-vetoed by the Governor.

AB 4 (Coats et al). Similar to **AB 5** in its regulation of lobbying, but would have required reports on contributions of over \$200. Also, would have provided for registration with the Secretary of State. Pocket-vetoed by the Governor.

AB 5 (Collier et al). Provides for the registration of lobbyists with the Chief Clerk of the Assembly or the Secretary of the Senate. Requires all lobbyists to report monthly on contributions of over \$20 and on expenditures of over \$10. Lobbying activities in connection with the passage of bills through the legislature and in connection with obtaining the signing or veto of any bill by the Governor are covered. Only lobbyists who are receiving a salary for their lobbying activities need register. Others who merely appear before committees do not have to register. Violation of the lobbying law is subject to a fine up to \$5,000 and/or imprisonment up to 5 years. Signed by the Governor in preference to the other two lobbying bills sent to him by the legislature, December 29, 1949. Chapter 4.

AB 29 (Coats). Prohibits the introduction of "cinch" bills which may be introduced merely as a form of blackmail. Makes such action punishable by a fine up to \$5,000 and/or imprisonment for 5 years. Signed by the Governor, December 29, 1949. Chapter 5.

AB 30 (Sherwin et al). This was Governor Warren's proposal for regulating lobbyists. Died in the Assembly, December 20, 1949.

ACR 12 (Erwin et al). Creates a Joint Legislative Committee on Lobby Regulation and appropriates \$7,500 for it. Adopted December 21. Resolutions, Chapter 24.

SCR (Tennet et al). Bars Arthur H. Samish and all of his employees from appearing as legislative representatives in the Assembly or Senate. Adopted December 20, 1949. Resolutions, Chapter 33.

Pensions

AB 25 (Conrad et al). Provides for the layoff of employees engaged in aged and blind pension administration from the state

on the basis of their seniority accumulated in both state and county service, and requires the counties to reemploy those persons formerly employed by the state insofar as necessary to continue the county administration of aged and blind aid. Such legislation was needed to conform with federal requirements regarding administration of aged and blind aid under a merit system in the payment of such aid. Signed by the Governor, January 5, 1950. Chapter 10.

AB 27 (Fleury et al). Provides for the transfer of the retirement rights of employees moving from state to county employment to administer aged and blind aid. Signed by the Governor, January 5, 1950. Chapter 11.

SB 8 (Rich et al). Provides that the state shall pay the full amount of aged and blind aid, thus relieving the counties of any financial burden. The state assumes this obligation up to July 1, 1950. This legislation was necessary due to the repeal of Article 25, and due to the fact that the counties had not budgeted for blind and aged assistance for the current fiscal year. Signed by the Governor, January 5, 1950. Chapter 8.

SB 9 (Rich et al). Provides for state payment to the counties of the cost of administering aged and blind aid during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1950. The amount appropriated shall not exceed \$2 million. This supplements **SB 8** above. Signed by the Governor, January 5, 1950. Chapter 9.

Unemployment

ACR 21 (Lewis et al). Would have brought the Relief Act of 1945 into effect, thereby providing for state administration of relief, and presumably the use of state funds in the payment of relief. Killed in the Assembly, December 21.

AJR 3 (Fletcher et al). Requesting federal officials and the U. S. Congress to maintain the operation of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. Filed with the Secretary of State, December 21, 1949. Resolutions, Chapter 19.

SJR 4 (Gibson). Requesting federal officials and the U. S. Congress to continue the naval shipyard at Mare Island. Filed with the Secretary of State, December 21, 1949. Resolutions, Chapter 35.

Schools

AB 47 (Kirkwood et al). Appropriates \$2,100,000 to aid over-populated and impoverished school districts. Original appropriation approved by the Assembly was \$2,500,000. Signed by the Governor, December 30, 1949. Chapter 6.

Veterans

SB 1 (Dilworth et al). Provides for the submission to the voters of two measures affecting veterans at the June 6 primary election instead of the November final election of 1950. The measures which will appear on the ballot are **ACA 28** of the regular session, providing for certain tax exemptions on homes owned by veterans. The second measure which will appear is a \$100,000,000 bond issue, to be used to provide farm and home

aid to veterans under the capitalized Veterans Farm and Home Purchase Act of 1943. **SB 1** was signed by the Governor, January 4, 1950. Chapter 7.

SCA 1 (Dilworth et al). Provides for a bond issue of \$100 million for veterans farm and home aid. Filed with the Secretary of State, December 21, 1949. Chapter 31.
1950 Regular and

Extraordinary Sessions

The following is your Secretary's report on the 1950 regular and special sessions of the legislature, which convened on March 6 and ran concurrently:

REPORT ON 1950 REGULAR AND FIRST EXTRAORDINARY SESSIONS

March 6-April 4, March 6-April 14, 1950

Foreword

The need for a 1950 special legislative session was foreseen by the end of 1949. The November special election had resulted in the repeal of Article 25, the aged and blind pension measure, and at the same time the provisions of the Social Welfare Code on pensions were considered inadequate and, furthermore, were partially obsolete due to rulings of the Federal Security Administration.

In addition to pension matters, it appeared that unemployment would constitute a major problem; at the Governor's Conference on Employment at the beginning of December, 1949, it was estimated that some 500,000 to 600,000 persons might be unemployed by March, 1950. The Conference itself had acquainted many with the importance of the problem, but little or no uniformity of opinion as to specific action was reached.

Lobbying controls had received some attention at the 1949 special session, but amendments to the law were needed.

It was to consider these matters, therefore, as well as other specific problems that the special session was called.

Call for Special Session

The call for the special session was issued March 1, 1950 and contained the following items of concern to labor:

- a. Aid to needy persons and children. (The legislative counsel ruled that this subject included unemployment insurance, disability insurance and workmen's compensation.)
- b. Public works planning and financing.
- c. Lobbying.
- d. School funds.
- e. The Community Redevelopment Act.
- f. Gambling (slot machines).

Other items of lesser concern were also included, and similar minor matters, as far as labor is concerned, were added to the call on April 5. On March 9, the call was amended to include placing the parking meter revenue proposal on the June 1950 ballot.

The Federation's Executive Council, at its meeting on February 25, 1950, had requested the Governor to include in the call (1) unemployment insurance and general measures for the relief of the needy; (2) liberalization of the pension law to bring it up to the standards of Article 25, including particularly the elimination of the relatives' responsibility provisions; (3) continuation of child care centers; and (4) a state rent control law. These items, with the exception of rent control, were considered covered by the call as subsequently issued.

Developments at Special Session

The most important issue raised at the special session was the tobacco tax to finance schools and aid to the blind and aged, as presented in **AB 65**. The Federation worked full time in opposition to the objectionable tobacco tax features of this proposal, which would have levied an increasing burden on the lower income groups who can least afford additional taxes at this time. After passing the Assembly the measure was finally defeated in the Senate when a related bill, **SB 19**, to increase aid to the partially self-supporting blind was killed. The failure of **SB 19** in the closing days of the session made further action on the tobacco tax useless.

On the positive side, the special session did increase apportionments to needy school districts, and through action with the concurrent budget session, provided \$3 million for child care centers up to February 15, 1951. No appropriation for this purpose was made in the budget bill; \$6 million would have been needed for full operation of the centers for the whole fiscal year.

The special session also improved the pension laws in some respects and in particular lowered the responsible relatives' contribution scale.

Federation bills on unemployment insurance, disability insurance and workmen's compensation were all referred to an interim committee and will be considered again in the 1951 session.

Legislation designed to relieve unemployment through a public works program and bring into effect the Relief Act of 1945 to provide state administration of what is now "county" relief passed the Assembly but was killed in the Senate.

Where necessary, the few bills considered at the regular (budget) session are also commented upon in this report.

Conclusions

The issues raised in the 1950 special session on our old age and blind program, county relief, the respective roles of the state and local government in these programs, and the means of financing them will continue to be with us in the 1951 session. In addition, the 1951 session will be considering our unemployment and disability insurance program, workmen's compensation, housing, and a host of other matters of concern to labor, including the reapportionment of the state's assembly and congressional districts. Labor must

put forth its fullest effort in money and in hard work to assure the election in 1950 of candidates who will work with us and in our interests on these matters.

Child Care Centers

Good Bills

AB 3 (Conrad et al). Would have appropriated moneys for child care centers for the 1950-1951 fiscal year. Apportionment would have been made on the basis of demonstrated need.

As amended in the Assembly on April 3, appropriated only \$524,000 for child care centers to supplement the appropriation made by budget act, item 79.5. Died in Senate committee.

AB 6 (Geddes et al). Would have provided that an emergency justifying the continuation of child care centers still existed. Would have provided for complete state support of such centers and eliminated the provisions permitting the local districts to raise taxes for the centers or to discontinue the centers. Died in Senate committee.

ACR 17 (Geddes et al). Would have established a Joint Legislative Interim Committee on child care centers, with a \$6,000 appropriation. Died in Senate committee.

Reg. Sess., SB 1 (Rich and Swing). Item 79.5 of the Budget Bill, as finally adopted, appropriated \$3,000,000 to continue child care centers to February 15, 1951. (See **SB 13** of the special session.)

The budget as submitted by Governor Warren contained no appropriation for child care centers. The Assembly, on March 21, added an appropriation for \$6,000,000 for the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1951. During Assembly-Senate conference on the budget, the amount was cut to \$3 million for the period ending February 15, 1951. An additional qualification put into the budget limited expenditures to \$40 a month per child in attendance. This last qualification was eliminated by **SB 13** of the special session.

SB 13 (Kraft). As amended, continues child care centers to February 15, 1951. Funds are to be allocated on the basis of demonstrated need. The provisions of this bill also eliminate the provisions in the regular session Budget Bill limiting aid to a maximum of \$40 per month per child in attendance. Passage of this bill permits the release of the \$3,000,000 appropriated under item 79.5 of the Budget Bill. Signed by the Governor, April 27, 1950. Chapter 31.

Elections

Good Bills

ACR 5 (Elliott et al). Would have requested the Governor to make cross-filing a matter which the special session could consider. Died in Assembly committee.

SB 30 (Desmond). Provides that an absentee ballot need not be signed by an officer authorized to administer oaths. Effective immediately. Signed by the Governor, April 26, 1950. Chapter 20.

Housing and Rent Control

Good Bills

AB 77 (Stewart et al). See **SB 32**.

AB 121 (George D. Collins and Elliott). Would have established a temporary state rent control law to become operative only when and if federal rent control was discontinued. In addition, provided for reconrol of areas decontrolled under federal law. Died in Assembly committee.

SB 16 (Hatfield). Would have provided that the state should engage in the insurance business with regard to the insurance of farms and homes being purchased under the Veterans Farm and Home Purchase Act, and appropriated \$100,000 to initiate the state insurance program. Died in Senate committee.

SB 17 (Hatfield). Enables the Department of Veterans Affairs to negotiate with fire underwriters for advantageous insurance rates in behalf of veterans buying their farms and homes under the state low-cost plan; permits continuation of previous special agreements between the Department and underwriters. Signed by the Governor, April 26, 1950. Chapter 19.

SB 32 (O'Gara et al). As amended, amends the Community Redevelopment Act (Deering's General Laws, Act 1500) to give local redevelopment agencies additional powers. Redevelopment may include the alteration, improvement, etc., of structures in an area. The agency may engage in publicity activities and assume certain planning functions with regard to redevelopment. It may operate a re-housing bureau. Provides that property acquired by an agency may be sold or leased at its fair value in accordance with the redevelopment plan, following approval by the local legislative body; present law provides that property may not be resold at less than 50 percent of its cost except by permission of voters in the community.

Amendments in the Assembly on March 31 eliminated provision of the original bill to permit an agency to receive state financial aid. Signed by the Governor, May 1, 1950. Chapter 53.

Lobbying

Bills on lobbying are reported because of the general public interest in the matter. The Federation did not take an active part in the issue.

Bills To Watch

AB 11 (Moss et al). As amended, provides a penalty of imprisonment up to five years for any person violating the provisions of the Constitution prohibiting certain lobbying activities, including bribery. Pocket-vetoed by the Governor.

AB 74 (Erwin et al). As amended, amends the lobby law of the 1949 special session (**AB 5**, Chapter 4, 1949 special session). Contributions of \$100 and over, instead of \$20, and expenditures of \$25 and over, instead of all expenditures, are now reportable. Financial reports need only be made quarterly, instead of monthly, when the legislature is not

in session. Lobbyists need only report compensation received specifically for lobby activities, excluding expenses for subsistence, travel and office expenses under \$25 a day.

When registering, lobbyists must give additional information as to whom they have promised money in connection with legislation. The employer of a lobbyist must also file a form. Persons from a legislator's home district who pressure their own legislator are exempt, as are religious lobbyists lobbying on the practice of their religion.

Fees contingent upon the passage or defeat of a measure are illegal.

Lobbyists must report specifically if they employ a member of the legislature or a state official.

Each house of the legislature is to establish a committee to supervise the operation of the law and the activities of lobbyists.

Each lobbyist is required to assume certain ethical obligations, including honest representation of his employer and presentation of facts to legislators, etc. Failure to observe these obligations results in suspension of the certificate of registration.

The provisions of this bill are modified by other bills signed subsequently by the Governor. Signed by the Governor, May 3, 1950. Chapter 66.

AB 104 (Collier). Provides that all employees of lobbyists must register. Signed by the Governor, May 3, 1950. Chapter 67.

AB 105 (Collier). Prohibits employing a person and promising to pay him only upon the passage or defeat of a particular bill. Pocket-vetoed by the Governor.

Provisions of this bill also in **AB 74**.

AB 106 (Collier). Requires each registered lobbyist to report each month on expenditures of \$10 or more during the preceding month. Lobbyists must also submit authorization from their employer. Lobbyists for religious organizations lobbying for the protection of the practice of religious doctrines are exempt. This measure strengthens the lobbyist control provisions of **AB 74**. Signed by the Governor, May 3, 1950. Chapter 69.

Miscellaneous

Good Bills

AB 1 (Brown and Caldecott). Makes possession of slot machines which pay off in money or goods a misdemeanor punishable by a fine or \$500 and/or six months in jail. Signed by the Governor, April 26, 1950. Chapter 18.

Reg. Sess., AB 1 (Sherwin). An amendment of March 21 to the Budget Bill would have increased the appropriation of the Department of Industrial Relations to provide state funds for federal funds which had been withdrawn, thus keeping the apprenticeship program at its present level. The amendment carried in the Assembly, March 21, but was eliminated in the Senate.

AB 34 (Caldecott and Brown). Supplements **AB 1** to make the possession of slot

machines illegal. Signed by the Governor, April 26, 1950. Chapter 17.

AB 142 (Maloney and Gaffney). Appropriates \$9,725 for an investigation of living costs for women and minors, to be used in subsequent consideration of the minimum wage levels now provided in orders of the Division of Industrial Welfare. Signed by the Governor, May 1, 1950. Chapter 61.

Reg. Sess., AJR 1 (Erwin et al). Requests the House of Representatives to refuse passage of **S 75** creating a Central Arizona project. Such project would threaten California's rights to Colorado River water. Filed with Secretary of State, March 29, 1950. Resolutions, Chapter 10.

AJR 7 (Lewis et al). Requests Congress to restore the budget of the Central Valley project to the sum originally recommended by the President. The House of Representatives Interior Department Appropriations Committee had made a reduction of \$4,450,000. Died in Assembly committee.

"Package Deal"

The problems of school aid, and aid to the blind and aged and additional taxes for these purposes were all tied together at one time or another in a series of bills, which are considered together in this section.

The Federation vigorously opposed the tobacco tax or any form of consumer tax on the ground that it bore most heavily on the low income groups least able to afford the tax. We recognized the need for additional school and social welfare funds, but felt that they should be obtained from income and similar taxes based on ability to pay.

Bills to Watch

AB 65 (Dunn et al). This bill, as introduced, provided both for apportionment of school funds and for a 3-cents a package tax on cigarettes and a 15% tax on other tobacco products. The tobacco tax was eventually dropped and, as signed by the Governor, the bill provides for \$4,615,000 in increased school apportionments, including \$1,265,000 for districts with excessive transportation costs, \$3,000,000 for elementary districts with excess growth, and \$350,000 for high schools with excess growth. Since no revenue was provided to meet these increases, the Governor stated that the deficit in state finances of \$2,250,000 created by the bill would be met by economy measures in other branches of the state government.

The original tobacco tax was estimated to raise some \$40,000,000 to \$52,000,000. During its passage through the legislature the school proponents agreed to share this revenue with the counties to meet the additional costs to the counties resulting from the repeal of Article 25. Its course through the legislature was as follows:

As introduced in the Assembly, a tax was provided; the tax features were removed by the Assembly committee, then reinstated on the floor of the Assembly, April 4, by a vote of 42 to 34. The bill as a whole was passed the following day.

In the Senate, on April 14, a motion by O'Gara to kill the tobacco tax features and obtain any additional revenue needed for increased aid to schools, aged and blind, from the rainy-day fund was killed by a vote of 19 to 16. The vote on the O'Gara motion also involved tying **AB 65** to **SB 18**, **19**, **20** and **44**, so that if any one of these bills failed to pass, all the other bills would fail. After the Senate failed to adopt the O'Gara motion, it also failed to adopt one of the tied bills, **SB 19** (aid to the partially self-supporting blind). **AB 65** was then amended and passed with only one opposing vote merely to reapportion school funds with some increases and without a tobacco tax.

The Assembly on April 14 refused to concur in the Senate amendments, and in Conference provisions for apportionment for growth were added and the bill finally accepted in both houses. Signed by the Governor, May 5, 1950. Chapter 74.

SB 18 (Dilworth et al). Would have increased the state's share of aid to the aged. As first presented in the Senate, increased the state's share of aid to the aged from 85.7 percent to 94.4 percent up to December 31, 1951, provided **AB 65**, the tobacco tax measure, passed. Passage refused, April 13, 1950.

Amendments offered in the Senate on April 14, after reconsideration, would have increased the state share from present 85.7 percent to 91.7 percent, regardless of the passage of the tobacco tax measure. The amendments were adopted 21 to 13, but the bill then was killed by re-referring it to committee by a vote of 21 to 10.

SB 19 (Dilworth et al). Would have increased the state share of aid to the partially self-supporting blind from five-sixths to nine-tenths, provided **AB 65**, the tobacco tax measure, passed.

The Senate vote on this measure therefore involved not only increasing state aid, but also approving a tobacco tax. The bill was voted on immediately following the defeat of the O'Gara measure which would have eliminated the tobacco tax and obtained increased state aid from the "rainy day" fund. The Senate killed **SB 19**, on April 14, 1950, by a vote of 23 to 12.

SB 20 (Dilworth et al). With regard to aid to the needy blind, would have increased the State share from three-fourths to nine-tenths up to December 31, 1951, provided **AB 65** passed. Died in the Senate, following action on **SB 18** and **19**.

SB 43 (Brown et al). Would have levied a 15 percent tobacco products tax, the proceeds to be used for schools and state aid to the aged blind. The act would have become operative only if **SB 44**, **SB 18** and **SB 20** were passed. Died in Senate committee, with the defeat of other tobacco tax measures.

SB 44 (Jespersen et al). Would have amended provisions of the Education Code relating to apportionment of school funds, but would only have become effective if **SB 43** or **AB 65**, providing for a tobacco tax, passed. Died in Senate.

Public Works

A number of technical bills relating to the issuance of bonds for public works projects were passed and are not reported here.

A large number of bills requesting particular projects were introduced, never acted upon, and are not reported here.

Measures relating to school district construction are reported under "Schools."

Good Bills

AB 63 (Yorty et al). As amended, would have provided for a \$1 billion bond issue to appear before the voters in the November 1950 elections. The proceeds of this bond issue would have constituted a "full employment construction fund," to be used for public works to relieve unemployment. Passed the Assembly, March 30, but died in Senate committee.

ACA 1 (Condon et al). Would have provided for a \$50 million bond issue, the proceeds to be spent during the next four to six years on a comprehensive program of public works which would have relieved unemployment. The measure would have been submitted to the voters in the November election. \$200,000 would have been appropriated for administration. Died in Assembly committee.

Schools

(See also "Package Deal.")

Good Bills

AB 147 (Smith and Yorty). As amended, would have continued the present provisions regarding apportionment of school funds until February 1, 1951. Killed in the Senate.

SB 15 (Jespersen). As amended, provides additional funds for elementary and secondary schools for minors in juvenile homes or camps. Signed by the Governor, May 1, 1950. Chapter 51.

Social Welfare

(Aid to the aged, blind, and to needy children.)

(See "Unemployment — General" for amendments dealing with general, or county, relief. See also "Package Deal.")

Good Bills

AB 13 (Crowley et al). Would have repealed the relatives' responsibility provisions of the aid to the aged, the needy blind and partially self-supporting blind programs. Died in Senate committee. See **SB 3**.

AB 14 (Crowley et al). Would have provided for aid to the needy aged in the 63 to 65 age group who were recipients of aid under Article 25, but does not make persons currently reaching the age of 63 eligible for aid. Similar to **SB 1**. Both died in Senate committee.

AB 16 (Hawkins). With regard to aged and blind aid, would have provided for complete state administration, with the state assuming the full cost of both aid and administration. Died in Assembly committee.

AB 21 (Mrs. Niehouse et al). Would have repealed the responsible relative provisions

of the aid to the needy blind law. Died in Senate committee. See SB 3.

AB 24 (Crowley). As amended, provides with regard to blind aid that the applicant's statements concerning his financial resources, etc., shall constitute prima facie evidence of the facts stated, but permits further investigation. Signed by the Governor, May 1, 1950. Chapter 38.

AB 27 (Crowley). Would have removed the maximum limitation on supplementary aid in excess of \$85 a month to the blind and made a skeleton appropriation therefor. Died in Assembly committee.

AB 28 (Crowley). Increases the annual income which a claimant for aid to the partially self-supporting blind may have from \$800 per year to a maximum of \$1500 a year. Signed by the Governor, May 1, 1950. Chapter 41.

AB 29 (Crowley). Under Article 25 as amended by federal regulations, aid to the blind was given an applicant with personal property of \$1500 (including life and burial insurance and cash). In addition, an applicant could own an interment plot and essential low-priced car.

Under the Welfare Code, an applicant was permitted \$600 in personal property (mainly cash and securities), plus \$1000 life insurance, plus an interment plot, plus \$500 burial insurance.

AB 29, as passed by the Assembly on March 30, provided the personal property limit of \$1500, including life and burial insurance, cash and interment plot. In addition, an applicant can own an essential car.

AB 29, as passed by the Senate on April 13, provides for a personal property limit of \$1200, or \$2000 for a couple both receiving aid, and is in other respects the same as SB 4 dealing with personal property qualifications for aged applicants.

AB 29 also revised the real property qualifications along the lines of Article 25. Signed by the Governor, May 1, 1950. Chapter 42.

AB 35 (Maloney). Would have revised personal property qualifications of applicants for aged aid.

As passed by the Assembly, April 3, was the same as SB 4 as passed by the Assembly, April 8.

AB 35, as amended by the Senate, was the same as SB 4 as passed by the Senate, March 29. Died in Senate committee. See SB 4.

AB 36 (Waters). Amends the Welfare Code provisions on real property qualifications for applicants for aged aid and makes them about the same as those of Article 25, as amended by federal regulations. Signed by the Governor, April 26, 1950. Chapter 26.

AB 45 (Niehouse). As a transitional measure between Article 25 and Article 27, clarifies the county residence requirements for current recipients of aged and blind aid who have state residence but no county residence as of March 1, 1950. Signed by the Governor, April 26, 1950. Chapter 27.

AB 60 (Gaffney et al). Would have pro-

vided that claimants for aid to the needy blind or aid to partially self-supporting blind shall receive the full amount of aid to which they are entitled without regard to the financial ability of their relatives. Would have provided that the county collect directly from the financially responsible relatives.

Would have provided further that aid in excess of \$85 a month may be paid up to the amount contributed to the county by responsible relatives. Died in Senate committee. See SB 3.

AB 116 (Morris). Would have revised relatives' contributions for blind and aged aid recipients. Died in the Assembly.

SB 3 (Weybret et al). Revises relatives' responsibility provision of aid to blind and aged. Present Welfare Code requires aid on a graduated scale from relatives having an income of \$155 a month or over.

As passed by the Senate, relatives in the \$200 class were exempt from contributing, and relatives in the \$914 class paid about one-third more. Income taxes and a wife's earnings are made deductible.

The Senate refused the Assembly bill. As finally worked out in Conference, relatives in the \$200 class or under are exempt; the contribution rates for relatives up to the \$700 group are cut, with the largest cuts in the lower income groups, and relatives in the \$914 class pay approximately 50 percent more.

(Contributions from responsible relatives are required only if the parent is claiming aid to the aged or blind.)

Signed by the Governor, April 26, 1950. Chapter 22.

SB 4 (Weybret et al). Under Article 25, as amended by federal regulation, personal property (including life and burial insurance) was allowed an applicant for aged aid up to \$1500. In addition to the \$1500, an interment plot and essential low-priced car could be owned.

Under the Welfare Code, applicants were permitted \$1500, with a maximum of \$600 in cash; \$600 in personal property, plus \$1000 in life insurance, plus \$500 burial insurance, plus an interment plot.

As passed by the Senate on March 29, SB 4 provided that personal property up to \$1500 might be held, of which no more than \$600 might be in cash and securities; an interment plot and care were included in the \$1500.

As passed by the Assembly on April 8, SB 4 limits personal property to \$1500, including life and burial insurance and interment plot. A low-priced car may be owned in addition.

The Senate refused the more liberal Assembly amendments on April 8.

As worked out in Conference and accepted on April 13, personal property is limited to \$1200 for a single claimant or \$2000 for a couple both receiving aid. A car must be included in the \$1200 or \$2000. Signed by the Governor, April 26, 1950. Chapter 23.

SB 22 (Rich et al). Increases the salary of the Director of Social Welfare from \$10,000

to \$12,000. Signed by the Governor, April 8, 1950. Chapter 8.

SB 37 (Dillinger). Provides that checks issued to recipients of public assistance shall not include any word indicative of aid, charity or welfare. Signed by the Governor, May 1, 1950. Chapter 37.

Bad Bills

SB 41 (Weybret). Would have provided that the provisions of the Welfare and Institutions Code relating to eligibility standards for public assistance are controlling and may not be changed by administrative agreement by the Department of Social Welfare merely in order to conform with requirements of the federal Social Security Act. This would require special or regular sessions of the legislature every time the federal Social Security Administration found that some practice or provisions of the state public assistance laws rendered the state ineligible for federal funds. Died in Assembly committee.

Taxes

(See also "Package Deal.")

Good Bills

Reg. Sess., AB 4 (Morris). Would have exempted from the sales tax, food served in restaurants. Died in Assembly committee.

AB 136 (Maloney and Dolwig). Re-enacts legislation regarding horse racing and the collection of horse racing license fees. Existing legislation has been declared unconstitutional in one court. Signed by the Governor, April 26, 1950. Chapter 21.

Reg. Sess., AJR 6 (Burkhalter et al). Requests Congress to exempt motion pictures and theatrical entertainment from the federal admissions tax. Filed with the Secretary of State, April 4, 1950. Resolutions, Chapter 12.

Reg. Sess., AJR 7 (Gaffney and George D. Collins). Requests Congress to modify federal luxury taxes. Filed with the Secretary of State, April 4, 1950. Resolutions, Chapter 13.

AJR 13 (Morris). Would have requested the repeal of the federal excise tax on automobiles. Killed in the Assembly, April 12.

Bad Bills

Reg. Sess., SB 7 (Ward and Regan). Increases the inheritance tax exemption to permit a husband through his will to transfer one-half of his property to his wife without subjecting this amount to tax. Signed by the Governor, April 26, 1950. Chapter 5.

SB 40 (Breed). Would have provided for a county sales tax to raise the additional revenue needed for aged and blind aid. Died in Senate committee.

SJR 5 (Desmond et al). Would have requested Congress to call a convention to amend the Constitution of the United States. The proposed amendment would have prohibited any federal tax at a rate of over 25 percent. Killed in the Senate, April 10.

Unemployment—General

(Excludes unemployment and disability insurance.)

Good Bills

AB 62 (Anderson et al). As passed by the Assembly, would have brought into effect the Relief Act of 1945, thereby providing for state aid and administration in local relief. Provided that the Department of Social Welfare should establish uniform maximum limitations on the amount of property, cash, etc., which a recipient may own. Provided that the state shall pay four-fifths of the cost of relief. Previously the state paid for all relief costs when county payments amounted to more than a certain percentage of assessed valuation. Provided that the file on a relief claimant be open to his inspection; provided that counties spend certain portions of their funds on surplus food products. Died in Senate committee.

AB 127 (Yorty). Would have provided with respect to county aid to the indigent (county relief) that the applicant may appeal to the State Department of Social Welfare. Provided further that the application and the file might be opened to inspection by the applicant. Provided further that the Board of Supervisors must complete its examination of the application within 60 days. Killed in the Assembly, April 12.

AB 134 (Coats et al). Would have provided that under the Relief Act of 1945, county food purchases for relief purposes must consist, at least in part, of foods determined surplus by the Director of Agriculture. Died in Senate committee.

AJR 12 (Burkhalter et al). Requests the continuation of the Birmingham Veterans Hospital at Van Nuys and the Long Beach Naval Hospital at Long Beach. Filed with the Secretary of State, April 15, 1950. Resolutions, Chapter 33.

Reg. Sess., SCR 10 (Burns). Would have commended the Governor and the members of his Committee to survey the Agricultural Labor Resources of the San Joaquin Valley, and urged all to cooperate with this committee. Died in Senate Committee.

SJR 3 (Dorsey). Requests the federal government to make surplus food available to the unemployed. Filed with the Secretary of State, April 4, 1950. Resolutions, Chapter 8.

Unemployment Insurance

(Bills preceded by * were sponsored by the Federation.)

Good Bills

AB 57 (Condon). Would have repealed the merit rating provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Died in Assembly committee.

AB 58 (Condon). Would have amended Section 53 of the Unemployment Insurance Act to extend the duration of benefits from 26 to 39 weeks. Eliminated the present provision that total benefits must be limited to one-half total wages paid during the claimant's base period. Died in Assembly committee.

AB 59 (Condon). Would have amended Section 54 of the Unemployment Insurance Act to increase all weekly benefit amounts by \$10 a week, thus raising the minimum to \$20 and the maximum to \$35 a week. Died in Assembly committee.

***AB 75 (Fletcher).** Would have extended unemployment insurance coverage to agricultural workers. Same as AB 91. Died in Assembly committee.

***AB 76 (Rosenthal et al).** Would have amended the Unemployment Insurance Act to provide an additional weekly benefit of \$5.00 a week for dependent spouse and an additional benefit of \$2.50 for each of the first two dependent children. Died in Assembly committee.

***AB 90 (Dunn and Brady).** Would have provided for the payment of unemployment benefits during the first week of unemployment if the unemployment continues beyond one week. In other words, the waiting period would be abolished for unemployment lasting more than one week. Died in Assembly committee.

AB 91 (Lewis et al). Would have extended unemployment insurance coverage to agricultural workers. Same as AB 75. Died in Assembly committee.

***AB 94 (McMillan).** Would have extended unemployment insurance coverage to employees of nonprofit institutions. Died in Assembly committee.

***AB 101 (Brown).** Would have removed the present provision in the Unemployment Insurance Law which disqualifies seasonal workers. Specifically, the law now disqualifies a worker who has received more than 75 percent of his base period wages during a single calendar quarter. Died in Assembly committee.

Bad Bills

AB 113 (Morris and Levering). Would have amended the Unemployment Insurance Act to raise the amount of qualifying wages from \$300 a year to \$600. Died in Assembly committee.

Unemployment Disability Insurance

Good Bills

AB 66 (Condon et al). Would have amended Section 209 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, relating to hospital benefits, to provide that an individual otherwise eligible for hospital benefits shall not be disqualified from receiving hospital benefits merely because he

is receiving some form of regular wages such as vacation or sick pay. Died in Assembly committee.

***AB 78 (Gaffney and Berry).** Would have amended the disability law to provide for disability payments during pregnancy up to a maximum of 6 weeks. Died in Assembly committee.

***AB 79 (Berry).** Would have eliminated provision for voluntary plans under the disability law. Died in Assembly committee.

***AB 85 (Beck).** Would have increased the maximum benefit for disability only to \$30 a week. Died in Assembly committee.

***AB 88 (Doyle).** Would have removed the present provision of the disability law which disqualifies an applicant when he is receiving his regular wages or such payments as sick or vacation leave. Died in Assembly committee.

***AB 111 (Meyers).** Would allow individuals suffering disability to be paid benefits during a trade dispute, provided the disability was in no way connected with the trade dispute. Died in Assembly Committee.

Workmen's Compensation

Good Bills

AB 56 (Condon). Would have amended Sections 4460 and 4656 of the Labor Code to increase the temporary disability benefit under workmen's compensation to a maximum of \$40 a week. The permanent disability benefit, however, would have remained at its present level of \$30 a week. Died in Assembly committee.

***AB 86 (Maloney).** Would have provided for additional workmen's compensation benefits amounting to \$5.00 per week for each of the first two dependents. Died in Assembly committee.

***AB 87 (Maloney).** Would have increased workmen's compensation benefits from a minimum of \$9.00 to a new minimum of \$15 a week, and from a maximum of \$30 to a new maximum of \$40 a week. Died in Assembly committee.

Voting Records

Because of the importance to labor of many of the issues considered by the legislature, and the fact that this is an election year, your Secretary has compiled the voting records of the Senators and Assemblymen on issues of significance to labor during the 1949 and 1950 extraordinary sessions and the 1950 regular session, as follows:

VOTING RECORDS OF SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN

First Extraordinary Session, 1949; Regular and First Extraordinary Sessions, 1950.

Summary

G = Good vote, for labor.

B = Bad vote.

A = Absent.

G = Good vote, for labor.
B = Bad vote.
A = Absent.

		State Senators (7 Roll Calls)			
Party	District	G	B	A	Rating
O'Gara.....	D 14	7	0	0	1
Judah.....	R 23	6	0	1	2
Donnelly.....	D 22	6	1	0	3
Johnson.....	D 7	6	1	0	3
Dorsey.....	R 34	5	0	2	4
Miller.....	D 17	5	1	1	5
Dillinger.....	D 9	5	2	0	6
Gibson.....	D 15	5	2	0	6
Regan.....	D 5	5	2	0	6
Drobish.....	D 6	4	2	1	7
Coombs.....	R 11	4	3	0	8
Mayo.....	R 26	4	3	0	8
Parkman.....	R 21	4	3	0	8
Way.....	R 3	4	3	0	8
Kraft.....	R 40	3	1	3	9
Keating.....	D 13	3	2	2	10
Williams.....	R 32	3	2	2	10
Busch.....	R 4	3	3	1	11
Desmond.....	D 19	3	3	1	11
Powers.....	R 1	3	3	1	11
Breed.....	R 16	3	4	0	12
Burns.....	D 30	3	4	0	12
Collier.....	R 2	2	1	4	13
Sutton.....	R 8	2	2	3	14
Ward.....	R 31	2	3	2	15
Cunningham.....	D 27	2	4	1	16
Tenney.....	R 38	2	4	1	16
Abshire.....	R 12	2	5	0	17
Brown.....	D 28	2	5	0	17
Dilworth.....	R 37	2	5	0	17
Hatfield.....	R 24	2	5	0	17
Hulse.....	R 39	2	5	0	17
Jespersen.....	R 29	2	5	0	17
Watson.....	R 35	2	5	0	17
Weybret.....	R 25	2	5	0	17
McBride.....	D 33	1	1	5	18
Rich.....	R 10	1	4	2	19
Swing.....	R 36	1	4	2	19
Crittenden.....	R 20	1	6	0	20

Assemblymen

(18 Roll Calls)

Brady.....	D 19	18	0	0	1	1
Fletcher.....	D 71	18	0	0	1	1
Rumford.....	D 17	18	0	0	1	1
Yorty.....	D 64	18	0	0	1	1
Coats.....	D 4	17	0	1	2	2
Crowley.....	D 5	17	0	1	2	2
Doyle.....	D 45	17	0	1	2	2
Evans.....	R 65	17	0	1	2	2
Morris.....	R 63	17	0	1	2	2
Thomas.....	D 68	17	0	1	2	2
Burkhalter.....	D 42	17	1	0	3	3
Cooke.....	D 38	17	1	0	3	3
Dunn.....	D 13	17	1	0	3	3
Elliott.....	D 44	17	1	0	3	3
Hahn.....	R 66	17	1	0	3	3
McMillan.....	D 61	17	1	0	3	3
Niehouse.....	R 79	17	1	0	3	3
Anderson.....	D 46	16	0	2	4	4
Bennett.....	D 51	16	0	2	4	4
Hawkins.....	D 62	16	0	2	4	4
Hollibaugh.....	R 52	16	0	2	4	4

OFFICERS' REPORTS TO

	Party	District	G	B	A	Rating
Lewis.....	D	39	16	0	2	4
Beck.....	D	41	16	1	1	5
Collins, G. D.....	D	22	16	1	1	5
Porter.....	D	69	16	1	1	5
Gaffney.....	D	26	16	2	0	6
Meyers.....	D	24	16	2	0	6
Brown.....	D	30	15	1	2	7
McCollister.....	R	7	15	1	2	7
Dickey.....	R	14	15	3	0	8
Luckel.....	R	78	15	3	0	8
Davis.....	D	2	14	0	4	9
Dills.....	D	67	14	0	4	9
Berry.....	D	23	14	1	3	10
Condon.....	D	10	14	1	3	10
Geddes.....	R	49	14	2	2	11
Grant.....	R	70	14	3	1	12
Lowrey.....	D	3	14	3	1	12
Weber.....	R	11	13	3	2	13
Maloney.....	R	20	13	5	0	14
Rosenthal.....	D	40	12	1	5	15
Kilpatrick.....	D	55	12	2	4	16
Moss.....	D	9	12	4	2	17
Lincoln.....	R	15	11	1	6	18
Thompson.....	R	29	11	7	0	19
Lindsay.....	R	6	10	5	3	20
Dolwig.....	R	27	10	7	1	21
Fleury.....	R	8	10	7	1	21
Grunsky.....	R	32	10	7	1	21
Stanley.....	R	74	10	8	0	22
Crichton.....	D	34	9	1	8	23
Hagen.....	D	36	8	7	3	24
McCarthy.....	D	25	8	7	3	24
Connolly.....	R	21	8	8	2	25
Burke.....	R	53	8	9	1	26
Caldecott.....	R	18	7	8	3	27
Hansen.....	R	35	7	8	3	27
Cloyed.....	R	80	7	9	2	28
Lipscomb.....	R	56	7	10	1	29
Collier.....	R	54	6	6	6	30
Hoffman.....	R	12	6	9	3	31
Smith.....	R	43	6	10	2	32
Stewart.....	R	47	6	10	2	32
Waters.....	R	58	5	5	8	33
Conrad.....	R	57	5	10	3	34
Erwin.....	R	50	5	10	3	34
Clarke.....	R	31	4	10	4	35
Huyck.....	R	59	4	10	4	35
Tomlinson.....	R	37	4	11	3	36
Butters.....	R	77	4	14	0	37
Collins, S. L.....	R	75	3	7	8	38
Kirkwood.....	R	28	3	12	3	39
Babbage.....	R	76	3	13	2	40
Hinckley.....	R	73	3	14	1	41
Silliman.....	R	33	2	4	12	42
Reagan.....	R	48	2	11	5	43
Levering.....	R	60	2	15	1	44
Price.....	R	72	1	2	15	45
Sherwin.....	R	16	1	9	8	46

Voting Records of Senators: 7 Roll Calls 1950 First Extraordinary Session

(Description of roll calls follows)

ABSHIRE (R), District 12, Geyserville

2 good votes: Nos. 1, 7.
5 bad votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Voted on every roll call.

BREED (R), District 16, Oakland.

3 good votes: Nos. 1, 5, 6.
4 bad votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7.
Voted on every roll call.

BROWN (D), District 28, Shoshone.

2 good votes: Nos. 1, 5.
5 bad votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7.
Voted on every roll call.

BURNS (D), District 30, Fresno.

3 good votes: Nos. 1, 5, 6.
4 bad votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7.
Voted on every roll call.

BUSCH (R), District 4, Lakeport.

3 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 5.
3 bad votes: Nos. 4, 6, 7.
Absent 1 roll call: No. 3.

COLLIER (R), District 2, Yreka.

2 good votes: Nos. 5, 6.

1 bad vote: No. 3.

Absent 4 roll calls: Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7.

COOMBS (R), District 11, Napa.

4 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7.

3 bad votes: Nos. 3, 4, 6.

Voted on every roll call.

CRITTENDEN (R), District 20, Stockton.

1 good vote: No. 1.

6 bad votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Voted on every roll call.

CUNNINGHAM (D), District 27, Hanford.

2 good votes: Nos. 5, 7.

4 bad votes: Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6.

Absent 1 roll call: No. 3.

DESMOND (D), District 19, Sacramento.

3 good votes: Nos. 2, 5, 6.

3 bad votes: Nos. 3, 4, 7.

Absent 1 roll call: No. 1.

DILLINGER (D), District 9, Placerville.

5 good votes: Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7.

2 bad votes: Nos. 2, 6.

Voted on every roll call.

DILWORTH (R), District 37, Hemet.

2 good votes: Nos. 1, 5.

5 bad votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7.

Voted on every roll call.

DONNELLY (D), District 22, Turlock.

6 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7.

1 bad vote: No. 6.

Voted on every roll call.

DORSEY (R), District 34, Bakersfield.

5 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7.

No bad votes.

Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 3, 4.

DROBISH (D), District 6, Bangor.

4 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7.

2 bad votes: Nos. 4, 6.

Absent 1 roll call: No. 3.

GIBSON (D), District 15, Vallejo.

5 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7.

2 bad votes: Nos. 3, 4.

Voted on every roll call.

HATFIELD (R), District 24, Newman.

2 good votes: Nos. 1, 7.

5 bad votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Voted on every roll call.

HULSE (R), District 39, El Centro.

2 good votes: Nos. 1, 7.

5 bad votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Voted on every roll call.

JESPERSEN (R), District 29, Atascadero.

2 good votes: Nos. 1, 7.

5 bad votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Voted on every roll call.

JOHNSON (D), District 7, Roseville.

6 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.

1 bad vote: No. 4.

Voted on every roll call.

JUDAH (R), District 23, Santa Cruz.

6 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.

No bad votes.

Absent 1 roll call: No. 4.

KEATING (D), District 13, San Rafael.

3 good votes: Nos. 1, 5, 6.

2 bad votes: Nos. 2, 3.

Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 4, 7.

KRAFT (R), District 40, San Diego.

3 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 7.

1 bad vote: No. 4.

Absent 3 roll calls: Nos. 3, 5, 6.

MAYO (R), District 26, Angels Camp.

4 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5.

3 bad votes: Nos. 4, 6, 7.

Voted on every roll call.

McBRIDE (D), District 33, Ventura.

1 good vote: No. 1.

1 bad vote: No. 2.

Absent 5 roll calls: Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

MILLER (D), District 17, Richmond.

5 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6.

1 bad vote: No. 4.

Absent 1 roll call: No. 7.

O'GARA (D), District 14, San Francisco.

7 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

No bad votes.

Voted on every roll call.

PARKMAN (R), District 21, Millbrae.

4 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6.

3 bad votes: Nos. 3, 4, 7.

Voted on every roll call.

POWERS (R), District 1, Egleville.

3 good votes: Nos. 2, 5, 7.

3 bad votes: Nos. 3, 4, 6.

Absent 1 roll call: No. 1.

REGAN (D), District 5, Weaverville.

5 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7.

2 bad votes: Nos. 3, 4.

Voted on every roll call.

RICH (D), District 10, Marysville.

1 good vote: No. 7.

4 bad votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 5, 6.

SUTTON (R), District 8, Maxwell.

2 good votes: Nos. 1, 3.

2 bad votes: Nos. 4, 6.

Absent 3 roll calls: Nos. 2, 5, 7.

SWING (R), District 36, San Bernardino.

1 good vote: No. 1.

4 bad votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7.

Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 5, 6.

TENNEY (R), District 38, Los Angeles.

2 good votes: Nos. 1, 6.

4 bad votes: Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7.

Absent 1 roll call: No. 2.

WARD (R), District 31, Santa Barbara.

2 good votes: Nos. 1, 6.

3 bad votes: Nos. 2, 5, 7.

Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 3, 4.

WATSON (R), District 35, Orange.

2 good votes: Nos. 1, 5.

5 bad votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7.

Voted on every roll call.

WAY (R), District 3, Eureka.

4 good votes: Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7.

3 bad votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4.

Voted on every roll call.

WEYBRET (R), District 25, Salinas.

2 good votes: Nos. 1, 5.

5 bad votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7.

Voted on every roll call.

WILLIAMS (R), District 32, Porterville.

3 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 5.

2 bad votes: Nos. 3, 6.

Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 4, 7.

Voting Records of Assemblymen:**18 Roll Calls****1949 First Extraordinary Session,****1950 Regular Session, and****1950 First Extraordinary Session**

(Description of roll calls follows)

ANDERSON (D), District 46, Hawthorne.
16 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

No bad votes.

Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 3, 18.

BABBAGE (R), District 76, Riverside.

3 good votes: Nos. 3, 7, 18.

13 bad votes: Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11,
12, 13, 14, 16, 17.

Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 2, 15.

BECK (D), District 41, San Fernando.

16 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17.

1 bad vote: No. 13.

Absent 1 roll call: No. 18.

BENNETT (D), District 51, Los Angeles.

16 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

No bad votes.

Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 12, 13.

BERRY (D), District 23, San Francisco.

14 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,
12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18.

1 bad vote: No. 6.

Absent 3 roll calls: Nos. 4, 5, 14.

BRADY (D), District 19, San Francisco.

18 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

No bad votes.

Voted on every roll call.

BROWN (D), District 30, Modesto.

15 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18.

1 bad vote: No. 12.

Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 13, 14.

BURKE (R), District 53, Alhambra.

8 good votes: Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 18.

9 bad votes: Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Absent 1 roll call: No. 7.

BURKHALTER (D), District 42, North
Hollywood.

17 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

1 bad vote: No. 12.

Voted on every roll call.

BUTTERS (R), District 77, Brawley.

4 good votes: Nos. 3, 11, 13, 18.

14 bad votes: Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
12, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Voted every roll call.

CALDECOTT (R), District 18, Oakland.

7 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 13, 18.

8 bad votes: Nos. 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Absent 3 roll calls: Nos. 7, 8, 11.

CLARKE (R), District 31, Planada.

4 good votes: Nos. 9, 10, 13, 18.

10 bad votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 14, 15,
16, 17.

Absent 4 roll calls: Nos. 5, 7, 8, 11.

CLOYED (R), District 80, Chula Vista.

7 good votes: Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 13, 18.

9 bad votes: Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 4, 11.

COATS (D), District 4, Yuba City.

17 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18.

No bad votes.

Absent 1 roll call: No. 17.

COLLIER (R), District 54, Los Angeles.

6 good votes: Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11.

6 bad votes: Nos. 1, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Absent 6 roll calls: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 13, 18.

COLLINS, G. D. (D), District 22, San
Francisco.

16 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17.

1 bad vote: No. 13.

Absent 1 roll call: No. 18.

COLLINS, S. L., Spkr. (R), District 75,
Fullerton.

3 good votes: Nos. 6, 12, 13.

7 bad votes: Nos. 1, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Absent 8 roll calls: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10,
11, 18.

CONDON (D), District 10, Walnut Creek.

14 good votes: Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12,
14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

1 bad vote: No. 13.

Absent 3 roll calls: Nos. 2, 10, 11.

CONNOLLY (R), District 21, San Fran-
cisco.

8 good votes: Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 18.

8 bad votes: Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 10, 11.

CONRAD (R), District 57, Hollywood.

5 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 10, 13.

10 bad votes: Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15,
16, 17.

Absent 3 roll calls: Nos. 7, 11, 18.

COOKE (D), District 38, Ventura.

17 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

1 bad vote: No. 12.

Voted on every roll call.

CRICHTON (D), District 34, Fresno.

9 good votes: Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 18.

1 bad vote: No. 12.

Absent 8 roll calls: Nos. 1, 2, 10, 11, 14, 15,
16, 17.

CROWLEY (D), District 5, Fairfield.

17 good votes: Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

No bad votes.

Absent 1 roll call: No. 2.

DAVIS (D), District 2, Portola.

14 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12,
13, 14, 15, 17, 18.

No bad votes.

Absent 4 roll calls: Nos. 3, 10, 11, 16.

DICKEY (R), District 14, Alameda.

15 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18.

3 bad votes: Nos. 12, 14, 17.

Voted on every roll call.

DILLS (D), District 67, Los Angeles.

14 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17.

No bad votes.

Absent 4 roll calls: Nos. 9, 13, 16, 18.

DOLWIG (R), District 27, South San Fran-
cisco.

10 good votes: Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,
13, 18.

- 7 bad votes: Nos. 1, 4, 6, 12, 14, 16, 17.
Absent 1 roll call: No. 15.
- DOYLE (D), District 45, Los Angeles.
17 good votes: Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
No bad votes.
Absent 1 roll call: No. 2.
- DUNN (D), District 13, Oakland.
17 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
1 bad vote: No. 12.
Voted on every roll call.
- ELLIOTT (D), District 44, Los Angeles.
17 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
1 bad vote: No. 13.
Voted on every roll call.
- ERWIN (R), District 50, Puente.
5 good votes: Nos. 2, 8, 9, 10, 11.
10 bad votes: Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15,
16, 17.
Absent 3 roll calls: Nos. 3, 13, 18.
- EVANS (R), District 65, Los Angeles.
17 good votes: Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
No bad votes.
Absent 1 roll call: No. 2.
- FLETCHER (D), District 71, Long Beach.
18 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
No bad votes.
Voted on every roll call.
- FLEURY (R), District 8, Sacramento.
10 good votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 13, 16,
17, 18.
7 bad votes: Nos. 1, 5, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15.
Absent 1 roll call: No. 10.
- GAFFNEY (D), District 26, San Francisco.
16 good votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10,
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
2 bad votes: Nos. 1, 6.
Voted on every roll call.
- GEDDES (R), District 49, Claremont.
14 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10,
11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18.
2 bad votes: Nos. 12, 14.
Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 7, 8.
- GRANT (R), District 70, Long Beach.
14 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 13, 16, 17.
3 bad votes: Nos. 12, 14, 15.
Absent 1 roll call: No. 18.
- GRUNSKY (R), District 32, Watsonville.
10 good votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
13, 18.
7 bad votes: Nos. 1, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16.
Absent 1 roll call: No. 17.
- HAGEN (D), District 36, Hanford.
8 good votes: Nos. 3, 7, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
7 bad votes: Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13.
Absent 3 roll calls: Nos. 4, 9, 11.
- HAHN (R), District 66, Los Angeles.
17 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
1 bad vote: No. 13.
Voted on every roll call.
- HANSEN (R), District 35, Fresno.
7 good votes: Nos. 2, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 18.
8 bad votes: Nos. 1, 3, 6, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17.
Absent 3 roll calls: Nos. 4, 5, 14.
- HAWKINS (D), District 62, Los Angeles.
16 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
No bad votes.
Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 3, 18.
- HINCKLEY (R), District 73, Redlands.
3 good votes: Nos. 9, 13, 18.
14 bad votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10,
11, 12, 14, 16, 17.
Absent 1 roll call: No. 15.
- HOFFMAN (R), District 12, Acampo.
6 good votes: Nos. 2, 3, 10, 11, 13, 18.
9 bad votes: Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15.
Absent 3 roll calls: Nos. 9, 16, 17.
- HOLLIBAUGH (R), District 52, Huntington Park.
16 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18.
No bad votes.
Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 16, 17.
- HUYCK (R), District 59, Los Angeles.
4 good votes: Nos. 2, 10, 11, 13.
10 bad votes: Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15,
16, 17.
Absent 4 roll calls: Nos. 3, 4, 5, 18.
- KILPATRICK (D), District 55, Los Angeles.
12 good votes: Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
11, 14, 16, 18.
2 bad votes: Nos. 12, 13.
Absent 4 roll calls: Nos. 1, 3, 15, 17.
- KIRKWOOD (R), District 28, Saratoga.
3 good votes: Nos. 2, 9, 13.
12 bad votes: Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12,
14, 15, 16, 17.
Absent 3 roll calls: Nos. 3, 11, 18.
- LEVERING (R), District 60, Los Angeles.
2 good votes: Nos. 10, 13.
15 bad votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
Absent 1 roll call: No. 11.
- LEWIS (D), District 39, Buttonwillow.
16 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10,
11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
No bad votes.
Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 7, 13.
- LINCOLN (R), District 15, Oakland.
11 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 13,
15, 16, 18.
1 bad vote: No. 14.
Absent 6 roll calls: Nos. 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17.
- LINDSAY (R), District 6, Loomis.
10 good votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 13,
15, 16, 18.
5 bad votes: Nos. 5, 6, 8, 12, 14.
Absent 3 roll calls: Nos. 1, 9, 17.
- LIPSCOMB (R), District 56, Los Angeles.
7 good votes: Nos. 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 13, 18.
10 bad votes: Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 15,
16, 17.
Absent 1 roll call: No. 7.
- LOWREY (D), District 3, Rumsey.
14 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11,
12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
3 bad votes: Nos. 5, 8, 13.
Absent 1 roll call: No. 10.
- LUCKEL (R), District 78, San Diego.
15 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18.

3 bad votes: Nos. 14, 15, 16.
Voted on every roll call.

MALONEY (R), District 20, San Francisco.
13 good votes: Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18.
5 bad votes: Nos. 1, 4, 6, 14, 17.
Voted on every roll call.

MCCARTHY (D), District 25, San Francisco.
8 good votes: Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15.
7 bad votes: Nos. 1, 5, 6, 9, 14, 16, 17.
Absent 3 roll calls: Nos. 4, 13, 18.

MCCOLLISTER (R), District 7, Mill Valley.
15 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18.
1 bad vote: No. 12.
Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 13, 14.

McMILLAN (D), District 61, Los Angeles.
17 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
1 bad vote: No. 12.
Voted on every roll call.

MEYERS (D), District 24, San Francisco.
16 good votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
2 bad votes: Nos. 1, 6.
Voted on every roll call.

MORRIS (R), District 63, Los Angeles.
17 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18.
No bad votes.
Absent 1 roll call: No. 15.

MOSS (D), District 9, Sacramento.
12 good votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
4 bad votes: Nos. 1, 5, 8, 12.
Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 10, 11.

NIEHOUSE (R), District 79, San Diego.
17 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
1 bad vote: No. 12.
Voted on every roll call.

PORTER (D), District 69, Compton.
16 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
1 bad vote: No. 12.
Absent 1 roll call: No. 13.

PRICE (R), District 72, Upland.
1 good vote: No. 10.
2 bad votes: Nos. 1, 4.
Absent 15 roll calls: Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

REAGAN (R), District 48, Pasadena.
2 good votes: Nos. 10, 11.
11 bad votes: Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17.
Absent 5 roll calls: Nos. 3, 4, 5, 13, 18.

ROSENTHAL (D), District 40, Los Angeles.
12 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17.
1 bad vote: No. 13.
Absent 5 roll calls: Nos. 3, 9, 10, 11, 18.

RUMFORD (D), District 17, Berkeley.
18 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
No bad votes.
Voted on every roll call.

SHERWIN (R), District 16, Piedmont.
1 good vote: No. 9.
9 bad votes: Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17.
Absent 8 roll calls: Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 18.

SILLIMAN (R), District 33, Salinas.
2 good votes: Nos. 12, 13.
4 bad votes: Nos. 1, 4, 5, 14.
Absent 12 roll calls: Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18.

SMITH (R), District 43, Glendale.
6 good votes: Nos. 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18.
10 bad votes: Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16.
Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 9, 17.

STANLEY (R), District 74, Balboa Island.
10 good votes: Nos. 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18.
8 bad votes: Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 15.
Voted on every roll call.

STEWART (R), District 47, Pasadena.
6 good votes: Nos. 2, 3, 9, 10, 13, 18.
10 bad votes: Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17.
Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 7, 11.

THOMAS (D), District 68, San Pedro.
17 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
No bad votes.
Absent 1 roll call: No. 13.

THOMPSON (R), District 29, San Jose.
11 good votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 18.
7 bad votes: Nos. 1, 6, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17.
Voted on every roll call.

TOMLINSON (R), District 37, Santa Barbara.
4 good votes: Nos. 6, 10, 11, 13.
11 bad votes: Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17.
Absent 3 roll calls: Nos. 3, 7, 18.

WATERS (R), District 58, Los Angeles.
5 good votes: Nos. 3, 9, 10, 13, 18.
5 bad votes: Nos. 1, 12, 14, 15, 17.
Absent 8 roll calls: Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 16.

WEBER (R), District 11, Stockton.
13 good votes: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16.
3 bad votes: Nos. 1, 14, 17.
Absent 2 roll calls: Nos. 15, 18.

YORTY (D), District 64, Los Angeles.
18 good votes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
No bad votes.
Voted on every roll call.

Description of Senate Roll Calls 1950 First Extraordinary Session Child Care

1. **SB 13.** To continue child care centers to February 15, 1951, and to release \$3 million appropriated by the budget bill of the 1950 regular session.
Vote on passage.

Pensions

2. **SB 3.** Relatives' responsibility provisions in pension laws.
Vote to table motion by Miller to repeal these provisions.

3. **SB 4.** To reduce personal property exemptions for aged aid applicants below levels of those in Article 25 of the Constitution.

Vote on passage.

4. **SB 4.**

Vote on accepting more liberal Assembly amendments.

Taxes

5. **AB 65.** School funds.

Vote on accepting conference report increasing school apportionments above levels previously voted by Senate, without tobacco tax.

6. **AB 65.**

Vote on O'Gara amendment to obtain additional funds for schools and pensions from the "rainy day" fund.

7. **SJR 5.** Opposing any federal tax of a rate above 25 per cent.

Vote on passage.

Description of Assembly Roll Calls 1949 First Extraordinary Session, 1950 Regular Session, and 1950 First Extraordinary Session Child Care

1. **AB 1 (1950 reg.).** Amendment to appropriate \$6 million for child care centers for the full year ending June 30, 1951.

Vote on amendment.

2. **AB 6 (1950 extra.).** To continue child care centers with full state support.

Vote on passage.

3. **SB 13 (1950 extra.).** To continue child care centers to February 15, 1951, and to release \$3 million appropriated by the budget bill of the 1950 regular session.

Vote on passage.

Pensions

4. **AB 53 (1949 extra.).** To eliminate relatives' responsibility provisions from pension laws.

Vote on passage. (Two-thirds vote needed.)

5. **AB 54 (1949 extra.).** To continue 63-65 year olds on pension rolls.

Vote on urgency clause. (Two-thirds vote needed.)

6. **AB 13 (1950 extra.).** To repeal relatives' responsibility provisions.

Vote on passage.

7. **AB 14 (1950 extra.).** To continue 63-65 year olds on pension rolls.

Vote to re-refer to committee.

8. **AB 14 (1950 extra.).**

Vote on passage.

9. **AB 35 (1950 extra.).** To bring personal property exemptions of aged aid applicants almost to the levels of repealed Article 25 of the Constitution.

Vote on passage.

Taxes

10. **AJR 6 (1950 reg.).** Urging exemption of motion pictures and entertainment from

federal admissions tax.

Vote on passage.

11. **AJR 7 (1950 reg.).** Requesting modification of federal luxury taxes.

Vote on passage.

12. **AB 65 (1950 extra.).** School funds.

Vote on amendment to levy tobacco tax.

13. **AB 136 (1950 extra.).** To reenact law on horse racing and its license fees.

Vote on passage.

Unemployment Relief

14. **H. Res. 11 (1949 extra.).** Requesting Governor to include unemployment among the subjects for consideration by that or a subsequent extraordinary session.

Vote on adoption.

15. **AB 62 (1950 extra.).** To bring into effect the Relief Act of 1945, thereby improving county relief standards and administration.

Vote on passage.

16. **AB 63 (1950 extra.).** To provide \$1 billion public works bond issue to alleviate unemployment.

Vote on passage.

Miscellaneous

17. **AB 1 (1950 reg.).** Amendment to increase appropriation for apprenticeship work of Department of Industrial Relations.

Vote on amendment.

18. **AB 142 (1950 extra.).** To make survey of living costs as a basis for possible revision of state minimum wage orders.

Vote on passage.

Initiative Measures 1950 Ballot

Housing (Proposition No. 10)

At the June meeting of the Executive Council, a delegation was received to speak in opposition to the housing initiative, Proposition No. 10, on the November ballot, which would require an election before any low-rent public project could be started. Under present law, approval by the county board of supervisors or city council is the only authorization needed to permit the local unit of government to seek federal housing action. Those present were Brother Ralph McMullen, President of the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council; Mr. Robert Condon, Field Man for the Federal Housing Authority; and Mr. Ted Gillan, Regional Director for the Federal Housing Authority.

Speaking for the delegation, Brother McMullen explained the seriousness of this proposition, declaring it the first step in the fight to eliminate public housing in California, and warning that the program which would be evolved if this initiative measure passes is in direct opposition to labor's housing program. He reminded that labor has consistently supported the public housing program and must

take the lead in this campaign to defeat the proposition.

Brother McMullen requested that the Federation give full endorsement and support to the group working to defeat this housing measure.

The Executive Council voted unanimously to extend full cooperation to the group opposing this proposition and to head a campaign within labor's ranks to the end that this measure may be defeated.

(For further action opposing this measure, see Part IV of this report.)

Liquor

At the same meeting of the Executive Council, Brother John Brown, Secretary-Treasurer of the State Council of Culinary Workers, spoke against the Intoxicating Liquor Initiative, signatures for which were being sought at that time for placement on the November ballot.

This initiative would have prohibited food sale in public bars, require that on-sale licensee elect to operate either as a public bar or as a restaurant; required that food receipts of restaurant licensees equal at least one-third liquor receipts; and restricted package sales, except wine and beer, to hours between ten a.m. and eight p.m., six days a week.

In Brother Brown's opinion, the prohibition forces backed this proposal in the belief that if food might be divorced from alcoholic beverages, they might then attempt to prohibit the sale of liquor entirely.

Fortunately, this measure failed to qualify for the ballot.

IV POLITICAL ACTIVITY

During the past year the California Labor League for Political Education has undertaken a great deal of activity. Two statewide elections and the pre-primary convention (the first statewide convention of the California LLPE on so large a scale) have provided excellent experience and have done much to ready the organization for the important election in November.

Special Election November, 1949

In October, the California LLPE endorsed the following legislative candidates to be voted on at the special election of November 8, 1949:

5th Congressional District (San Francisco): John F. Shelley, to fill the vacancy left by the death of Congressman Richard Welch.

3rd (State) Senate District (Humboldt County): equal endorsements for Anthony Massei and Arthur W. Way.

69th Assembly District (Los Angeles County): Gale Collins.

80th Assembly District (San Diego County): Edwin Campbell.

In each instance, the selection concurred with endorsements previously given on the county level by the local leagues.

Recommendations on the propositions appearing on the ballot had been announced by the LLPE in September, as follows:

No. 1 (School Bonds)	Yes
No. 2 (Pension Repeal)	No
No. 3 (Legislative Pay Raise).....	Yes
Nos. 4-11 (Removal of obsolete sections from state constitution).....	No position
No. 12 (Daylight Saving Time).....	No position

State LLPE Convention April, 1950

In November, the Executive Council foresaw the need to hold a statewide meeting of the California Labor League for Political Education for the purpose of endorsing candidates for Congress and for state political office in the June primaries. Accordingly, a call was issued in March for this pre-primary convention, to be held April 17-19 at California Hall in San Francisco.

Proceedings of this convention were printed and mailed to all unions and councils affiliated with the state LLPE. Machinery for recommending candidates for the convention to act upon proved so efficient that it was possible to complete the business before the convention in one day. A brief resume of the convention is presented herewith:

Approximately 500 delegates attended this first formal state LLPE convention. Joseph Keenan, national director of LLPE, was the keynote speaker.

Interviewing of candidates for statewide offices was conducted on Sunday, April 16, at the Whitcomb Hotel. The 44-man interviewing committee was composed of the Executive Council of the LLPE, with the addition of officers from AFL councils and local political leagues throughout California.

Convention action likewise confirmed selection of candidates for such local offices as state Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization, and United States Congress made by local units of the state political league.

The delegates also unanimously approved state Proposition No. 1; voted no action on Proposition No. 2; and referred No. 3 to the League secretary for further study.

Veteran labor observers were unanimous in hailing the convention as a highly democratic expression of AFL political thinking, and were agreed that the entire session was conducted in strict accord with democratic procedure.

Primary Election June, 1950

The LLPE's choice of candidates and its position on the three state propositions was as follows:

Governor	James Roosevelt
Lt. Governor.....	George Miller, Jr.

Secretary of State.....Frank M. Jordan
 Controller.....Thomas H. Kuchel
 Treasurer.....Charles G. Johnson
 Attorney General.....Fred N. Howser
 Supt. of Public Instruction.....Roy E. Simpson
 U. S. Senator.....Helen Gahagan Douglas

Congressional Candidates**District**

- 1 Roger Kent
- 2 No recommendation
- 3 William A. Ford
- 4 Franck R. Havenner
- 5 John F. Shelley
- 6 George P. Miller
- 7 Lyle E. Cook
- 8 Arthur L. Johnson
- 9 Cecil F. White
- 10 Ardis M. Walker
- 11 Marion R. Walker
- 12 Steve Zetterberg
- 13 Gordon B. Severance
- 14 Samuel William Yorty
- 15 Harry W. Flannery
- 16 Esther Murray
- 17 Cecil R. King
- 18 Clyde Doyle
- 19 Chet Holifield
- 20 Ralph H. Hilton
- 21 Harry R. Sheppard
- 22 William C. Slape
- 23 Clinton D. McKinnon

State Senatorial Candidates**District**

- 2 No recommendation
- 4 Open
- 6 Harry E. Drobish
- 8 Open
- 10 Harold J. Sperbeck
- 12 Open
- 14 Gerald J. O'Gara
- 16 Open
- 18 John E. Thorne
- 20 Charles M. Weber
- 22 Hugh P. Donnelly
- 24 No recommendation
- 26 Jesse M. Mayo
- 28 Open
- 30 No recommendation
- 32 Open
- 34 Jess R. Dorsey
- 36 James E. Cunningham
- 38 Glenn M. Anderson
- 40 Fred W. Simpson

State Assembly Candidates**District**

- 1 William N. Abbay, Jr.
- 2 Lester T. Davis
- 3 No recommendation
- 4 Arthur W. Coats, Jr.
- 5 Ernest C. Crowley
- 6 Daniel J. Higgins
- 7 Vera L. Schultz
- 8 John E. Moss, Jr.
- 9 Gordon A. Fleury
- 10 Robert L. Condon
- 11 Open
- 12 John J. McFall
- 13 Francis Dunn, Jr.
- 14 Randal F. Dickey
- 15 Allen J. Moore

- 16 No recommendation
- 17 William Byron Rumford
- 18 Clara Shipper
- 19 Bernard R. Brady
- 20 Thomas A. Maloney
- 21 No recommendation
- 22 George D. Collins, Jr.
- 23 William Clifton Berry
- 24 Charles W. Meyers
- 25 Robert I. McCarthy
- 26 Edward M. Gaffney
- 27 Jerry Joroslów
- 28 Gerda D. Isenberg
- 29 John D. Lowery
- 30 Ralph M. Brown
- 31 No recommendation
- 32 No recommendation
- 33 George L. Rice
- 34 Wallace D. Henderson
- 35 Frank A. Snyder
- 36 Harlan Hagen
- 37 Open
- 38 John B. Cooke
- 39 Joe C. Lewis
- 40 William H. Rosenthal
- 41 Julian Beck
- 42 Everett G. Burkhalter
- 43 George A. Gibson
- 44 Edward E. Elliott
- 45 Thomas J. Doyle
- 46 John L. Fry
- 47 E. Newell Barrett
- 48 Alice C. Thompson
- 49 L. V. Lindsey
- 50 Evelyn E. Johnson
- 51 Open
- 52 Jonathan J. Hollibaugh
- 53 George M. Bryant
- 54 James M. Sinclair
- 55 Vernon Kilpatrick
- 56 Clarence V. Gibson
- 57 James Harvey Brown
- 58 Bryan W. Stevens
- 59 George M. Cowell
- 60 Thomas E. Jackson
- 61 Lester A. McMillan
- 62 Augustus F. Hawkins
- 63 Open
- 64 Eldon James Markwort
- 65 John W. Evans
- 66 Open
- 67 Clayton A. Dills
- 68 Vincent Thomas
- 69 Open
- 70 Orville T. Satre
- 71 Carl Fletcher
- 72 Roy D. Boles
- 73 L. Stewart Hinckley
- 74 Lester Van Tatenhove
- 75 Dan O'Hanlon
- 76 Open
- 77 Open
- 78 Frank Luckel
- 79 Kathryn T. Niehouse
- 80 Edwin M. Campbell

State Board of Equalization**District**

- 1 George R. Reilly
- 2 James H. Quinn
- 3 Jerrold L. Seawell
- 4 William G. Bonelli

State Propositions

No. 1—Veterans' Farm and Home Bonds. Vote Yes.

No. 2—Veterans' Possessory Interests. No action.

No. 3—Financing of Off-Street Parking. The affected AFL unions requested a No vote.

These endorsements were set forth in a pamphlet issued by the California LLPE, and with the active participation of the local leagues, a half-million copies were circulated throughout the state.

The results of the election were encouraging to the LLPE, and instructive in that they indicated what might be accomplished with even more intense effort. Seventy-three per cent of the LLPE-endorsed candidates were nominated at the primary. The real test, however, will come at the November election.

Later Recommendations

The Executive Council and the State Advisory Committee of the California LLPE met in San Francisco on August 26 and 27 and recommended the following endorsements for state offices at the general elections in November:

Attorney General.....Edmund G. "Pat" Brown
Assembly District 29.....R. O. Del Mutolo
Assembly District 51.....William A. Munnell
Assembly District 60.....Frank F. Mankiewicz

In addition, the following positions were taken on the 11 proposed amendments to be placed before the electorate in the November elections:

Proposition 1—Repeals personal property tax. Vote NO.

Proposition 2—Prevents election of administrative officials by initiative. Vote YES.

Proposition 3—Improves the organization of the lower courts of the state. Vote YES.

Proposition 4—Preserves certain voting eligibility rights. Vote YES.

Proposition 5—Permits legislators to hold other state offices. NO RECOMMENDATION.

Proposition 6—Legalizes gambling for pension fund raising. Vote NO. (Note: The committee is primarily opposed to this measure because it would name administrative officers in the state constitution and would exempt commission employees from civil service regulations.)

Proposition 7—Permits qualified blind persons to practice as chiropractors. Vote YES.

Proposition 8—Permits increases in the pay of elected officials and validates pay scales already approved by the legislature. Vote YES.

Proposition 9—Exempts numerous employees from state civil service regulations. Vote NO.

Proposition 10—Requires election to authorize public housing projects. Vote NO.

Proposition 11—Affects land titles under certain circumstances. NO RECOMMENDATION.

All recommendations will be submitted to the state LLPE convention, to be held on Friday

evening, October 13, in Santa Barbara. Your Secretary was authorized to contact local units and bring recommendations to the convention for the additional open districts: 11th, State Assembly; 8th, 20th, and 32nd, State Senate.

The business of the October 13 LLPE convention will be to adopt a constitution for the organization; to endorse candidates and take positions on propositions to be voted on in the statewide general election of Tuesday, November 7, 1950, in those instances where the League has not been recorded to date; and to dispose of such other relevant issues and matters of importance as the delegates may determine.

Washington Conference July, 1950

Your Secretary and President Shelley represented the California LLPE at the policy-making conference in Washington, D. C. called for July 18-19 by the national committee of the LLPE. Presidents and secretaries of all national and international unions and state federations of labor were invited to attend.

The unanimously adopted policy statement contained pledges of militant support for the fight against world communism and domestic reaction. To provide teeth for a major labor drive against reaction on the home front, the committee voted that all national and international unions, and all affiliates of the AFL, shall immediately instruct their regional and district representatives to call regional meetings of all local union officers for the purpose of taking the following action:

- (1) Set up within each local a committee designated as the *Registration Committee*. This committee shall conduct a drive among the membership with the goal of registering every member and his or her family so that they will be qualified to vote in the November elections.
- (2) Set up a committee designated as the *Contribution Committee* to conduct a drive among the members for voluntary contributions. The goal shall be a voluntary contribution from members and friends. Funds shall be forwarded to the LLPE national office each week as collected.
- (3) Impress upon their members the urgent need for their full and complete cooperation with state and local leagues of the AFL political arm.

This paralleled action taken by the Federation's Executive Council a month earlier when it voted to launch an all-out registration drive for the November election.

A letter setting forth in detail the proposals listed above by the Washington conference of the LLPE and urging immediate action was sent to all AFL local unions and councils in the state, affiliated and unaffiliated with the California State Federation of Labor and the California LLPE.

Structure

The structure under which the California LLPE has been functioning was adopted in November by the Executive Council, and has

been set forth in full in Part I of this report, under "Resolutions Referred to the Executive Council for Action." Various modifications were proposed at the February meeting of the Executive Council by the AFL Voters' League of Los Angeles and the Union Labor Party of San Francisco. After lengthy consideration, the Council voted to abide by its November action.

The LLPE Executive Council subsequently held a full day's session on June 24, and together with representatives from political leagues and councils throughout the state, discussed a proposed constitution which will be presented to the October 13 convention of the LLPE for approval.

Publications

At the beginning of the year the California LLPE issued a "Supplementary Report on Labor Legislation," which contained information on selected committee roll calls. Since such roll calls are not officially recorded, they reveal how the legislators behave when not under public scrutiny. The supplementary voting records compiled from these committee roll calls have proved a valuable addition to the information the Federation keeps on file on our state legislators.

A little later "The Congressional Scorecard" was released. This contains the voting records of the California representatives and senators throughout the 79th, 80th, and the first session of the 81st Congress. Twenty-two key issues were selected by the national LLPE in making this scorecard.

In May, "Proceedings of the 1950 Pre-Primary Convention of the California Labor League for Political Education, San Francisco, April 17, 1950" was published.

The election pamphlet, "Labor Endorses Candidates in the Primary Election, June 6, 1950," has already been referred to in connection with that election.

V

LEGAL SERVICES

REPORT OF ATTORNEY CHARLES P. SCULLY

Court Appearances

McKinley, et al. v. California Employment Stabilization Commission

The Supreme Court issued a four to three decision reversing the Appeals Board in this matter, and holding that where employees struck one establishment where a number of establishments were members of an employers' association which had a master contract with the union, and the remaining employers then closed their plants, the employees of the remaining employers were disqualified from benefits on the ground they left their work voluntarily because of a trade dispute, and not, as found by the Appeals Board, that they were locked out.

A petition for rehearing was filed by the respondents, and on behalf of the Federation I filed a brief amicus curiae during September 1949. The petition has been denied, however, and the decision is now final.

As a result of this decision, it will be desirable that conferences be had with counsel, if the unions hope to have their members obtain unemployment insurance benefits during lock-outs under similar situations.

Kobe v. Industrial Accident Commission, et al.

This case involved the question of travel time under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Industrial Accident Commission originally held an injury occurring during such period to be compensable, but the award was reversed by the District Court of Appeal. The matter was then submitted to the State Supreme Court. We filed a brief amicus curiae in support of the original determination of the Commission, and the Supreme Court reversed the District Court and affirmed the award of the Industrial Accident Commission.

Adams v. City and County of San Francisco

This case involved the question of the rights of individuals performing services for the city, whose wages are fixed by collective bargaining agreements, to have vacations as uniformly provided by the charter, even though the collective bargaining agreements contain no such provision.

The District Court of Appeal ruled that unless the vacations were provided in the collective bargaining agreements, they were not entitled to any vacations.

At the request of the Secretary, on December 12, 1949, I met in the offices of Attorney Milton Marks, who was handling the case on behalf of the Garage Employees, in the presence of Henry Todd and Mr. Francis McCarty, Mr. Anderson, representative of the union, as well as the representatives of Mr. Tobriner's office. At that time we agreed on the strategy giving rise to petitions for hearing in the Supreme Court filed by us, after the District Court of Appeal denied a petition for rehearing.

Unfortunately, however, the petition for hearing, supported by our amicus curiae brief, was denied and the decision of the District Court is now final.

As a result of this action, conferences were called to propose a charter amendment to insure that the vacation rights of all workers would be guaranteed to the individuals embraced within this decision.

For this purpose, I met in the offices of Mr. Marks, with the other interested parties, on February 3, 1950, and drafted the proposed charter amendment. On February 13, 1950, I attended a meeting at the San Francisco Labor Council, at which all the interested unions approved this charter amendment. The amendment was subsequently adopted by vote of the people and the employees' rights are preserved.

Safeway v. Alameda Central Labor Council

On April 26, 1950, I conferred with Secretary Haggerty and Vice-President Ash in regard to a contempt citation issued in the above matter directed against the Alameda Central Labor Council and Vice-President Ash, in addition to

the original defendants and certain other citees. It was agreed I would appear on behalf of the Council.

On May 25, 1950, I appeared before Judge Harris and opposed a continuance requested by Safeway, after a writ of supersedeas had issued from the District Court of Appeal. Safeway's request for a continuance was denied.

After a motion to revive was made, commencing on June 12, 1950 through July 6, and again on July 13, I appeared at the Superior Court before Judge Hoyt in support of a motion to dismiss the contempt citation.

Commencing July 6 through July 15, conferences toward settlement were had day and night. On July 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, Attorney Galliano and myself met with representatives of Safeway, and on July 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 reported to representatives of the unions. On July 14 a settlement was concluded and approved by the unions on July 15. As a result of the settlement, the contempt proceedings were dismissed.

Di Giorgio Libel Suit

The Di Giorgio Corporation, as a result of the film "Poverty in the Valley of Plenty," filed a libel suit for sums in excess of one million dollars against the Los Angeles Film Council, the Central Labor Council, and other interested groups. In the hopes of obtaining a compromise, meetings were held in Los Angeles on various dates, at which I was in attendance. The meeting dates were November 23, 1949, February 20, 1950 and April 10, 1950. As a result of these conferences, we were able to settle the so-called Di Giorgio libel suit by a stipulation.

Unemployment and Disability Insurance

Regulations

August 24, 1949: I attended a meeting at Sacramento to discuss disability insurance regulations. Many of these were concerned with the implementation of the so-called hospitalization benefits which will become effective January 1, 1950.

October 17, 1949: I attended an all-day meeting in Sacramento of the Labor-Management Committee to discuss proposed regulations covering both unemployment insurance and disability insurance.

November 4, 1949: I attended an all-day meeting in Sacramento on hearings on regulations, on many of which protests were filed by me with the Appeals Board and upon which I presented oral arguments before the Board.

December 28, 1949 and February 10, 1950: I attended hearing involving protests on regulations. Substantially all protests filed have been denied by the Board.

Appeals Board

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary, I have attended various meetings of the Appeals Board in Sacramento: on September 22, October 7, October 14, October 20, November 3, November 10, November 28, 1949, January 5, January 13, January 27, February 10, April 21, May 4 and May 26, 1950.

Many precedent decisions were up for consideration at these meetings, several of which should be mentioned here. These decisions are:

DI Case 460. The question involved a compromise and release issued by the Industrial Accident Commission. The Appeals Board held that although the individual received disability insurance benefits in addition to the amount received from the Industrial Accident Commission by way of compromise and release, since there was nothing on the compromise and release to indicate what percentage may have been received for temporary disability, the individual was entitled to receive the full amount of disability insurance from the state.

In a series of three cases, *D-372, D-419 and D-420*, the Appeals Board also ruled that brief periods of employment would not interrupt disability so as to require an individual to serve a new waiting period. In each of these cases, even though the individual returned to his regular work, so long as it was only for a short period the Board ruled that although it was his customary work, he was not regularly employed and accordingly was still eligible for benefits; where it was other than his regular and customary work, the Board ruled that, even of itself, was not sufficient to interrupt the disability.

In another case, *D-468*, the Board established the principle that even though an individual was unemployed for five months prior to the commencement of a disability, that if sufficient evidence existed, eligibility for benefits would exist even though there was a presumption that if an individual was unemployed for at least three months, compensation was not payable.

Blue Cards

On April 3, 1950, I attended a meeting in Sacramento with Secretary Haggerty with Messrs. Herbage, Bryant, McCaffery and Rooney in an attempt to clarify the procedures presently in existence as far as the use of the blue cards is concerned. As the Secretary reported, however, it appears the existing procedure will be terminated and that individuals will be exposed to job tests over and above mere visits to their particular unions.

Workmen's Compensation

Permanent Disability Schedule

The Industrial Accident Commission revised its permanent disability schedule, which has been in existence for well over 25 years. On August 8, 9 and 10, 1949, a conference was held in Monterey, at which the views of the Federation were presented. Any protests or corrections were to be submitted to the Industrial Accident Commission prior to March of 1950, which date was extended to May 1, 1950.

On December 2, 1949, a statewide meeting was held at the Labor Temple, San Francisco, to discuss the proposed revision and to obtain an expression of views from all AFL affiliates. As a result of this meeting, and after full explanation by the staff of the proposed revisions, it was agreed a second statewide meeting would be held on January 20, 1950 to discuss proposed changes.

This second statewide meeting was held at the Labor Temple, San Francisco, at which time various views were expressed orally and in writing, which views were consolidated by the Federation and in turn submitted, with a request for various changes, to the Industrial Accident Commission at a regular meeting on February 9, 1950.

Since these views were outlined in detail at the statewide meeting, they will not be repeated here. At that time, however, when the insurance companies, self-insurers and employers insisted that the effective date of July 1, 1950 for the new schedule should be postponed, we asserted our position vehemently that no postponement should occur. This action by the opposing groups was, in our opinion, for the purpose of preventing the revision of the schedule, for the establishment of a statutory permanent disability rating schedule in order not only to save additional costs flowing from the changes, but to rigidly confine the discretion of the Commission in determining the extent of disability.

On April 25, 1950, I attended a meeting of the Senate Interim Committee at San Francisco, and on May 1, 1950 I attended a meeting of the Committee at Los Angeles, which was designed to delay the effective date of the adoption of the permanent disability schedule, as revised, to cover injuries occurring on or after July 1, 1950. Although all of the organizations, such as the State Chamber of Commerce, the insurance companies, etc., opposed the adoption as of such date, we argued in opposition to their position.

On May 17, 1950, I attended a meeting in San Francisco before the Industrial Accident Commission to consider the same matter above mentioned, and as a result of our opposition to a delay, the schedule has been adopted effective July 1, 1950.

Medical Fee Schedules

On December 27, 1949, I met with Messrs. Hanna and Brophy of the firm of Leonard, Hanna & Brophy, in regard to the medical fee schedule. In substance, it was our position that we were not concerned in the fee schedules of the doctors and were interested only in being sure that the applicants would obtain adequate compensation for self-procured medical aid and for medical reports necessary to prove their claims.

It accordingly was the basis of understanding that with respect to the two above matters, the mere submission of a bill would constitute proof that the fees were reasonable unless this was rebutted by specific evidence by the defendants. With respect to the doctors, a similar situation was agreed upon, although we were not primarily interested in that phase of the situation.

State Fund Coverage

On May 11, 1950, I appeared before the Assembly Finance and Insurance Committee to speak in opposition to the charges that the State Compensation Insurance Fund was unfairly competing with the other insurance carriers in this field. Although no official pronouncement has issued, it is my belief we have been success-

ful in resisting the attack against the State Fund in this respect.

National Labor Relations Board

The Diamond Match Company

At the request of the Secretary, I have had several conferences with the representatives of the local and International union with respect to this plant. On November 29, 1949, I met in San Francisco with Secretary Haggerty and International Representative Cambiano; on December 4, 1949, I met in Sacramento with International Representative Cambiano and Business Agent Richards of the local union; on December 13, 1949, I met in San Francisco with International Representative Cambiano and the labor relations consultant of The Diamond Match Company, Mr. McBreen. None of these meetings were sufficient to establish a settlement, and accordingly, I filed charges on behalf of the local against The Diamond Match Company, alleging improper and unfair tactics interfering with the local union.

On April 22 and April 24, 1950, after meetings with Mr. McBreen, representing the company, and Mr. Richards and Mr. Cambiano representing the union, I was able to settle the dispute involving this company resulting in a withdrawal of the charges against the company conditioned upon payment of fines by the individuals who went through the picket line.

Vallejo Retail Clerks

On December 15, 1949, in the presence of representatives of the State Building Trades Council, the State Federation, the Marin County Building Trades Council and the Marin County Central Labor Council, the expression of the existing difficulty in Vallejo as far as the Retail Clerks was concerned, was outlined. Certain recommended courses of conduct were suggested at that time for the purpose of obtaining a compromise and dismissing existing charges, as well as preventing threatened legal action. As a result of this meeting, a complete compromise was effected and the entire matter settled without any litigation of any kind resulting.

Country Maid, Sacramento

On May 4, 1950, I appeared before the Culinary Joint Executive Board in Sacramento to explain the problems of procedure in regard to the above case.

Venetian Blind Company

On May 23, 1950, I met with Rose White of Venetian Blind Workers No. 2565 and had several additional conferences with her and Jack Reynolds in regard to a charge filed against Local No. 2565 and the Alameda Building Trades Council. I am glad to report we have succeeded in having the charge dropped without the issuance of any complaint.

L.A. Metal Trades Council—Nash Co.

On June 24, 1950, with Secretary Haggerty, I met in Los Angeles with Schell, Randall and other representatives in regard to a representation petition filed by the Metal Trades Council at the above plant presently covered by a contract with an industrial unit with the CIO.

Several previous petitions have been dismissed and it was desired to attempt to have a national precedent established by at least having a hearing of the current petition, which is opposed by both the company and the CIO.

On July 28, 1950, after being advised that the petition was again going to be dismissed, I met with the representative of the General Counsel in Los Angeles in an attempt to have them change their position. This was not successful but presently I have an appeal from the dismissal pending before the Board.

Legislation

On the following dates I attended the session of the legislature in Sacramento: March 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, April 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 1950.

Miscellaneous

Boycott of Voluntary Plans

It is now well known that by convention action the State Federation of Labor has been authorized to request withdrawal of approval by all employees from so-called private plans covering them for disability insurance instead of the state program.

Many conferences have been held with respect to this subject matter and a few will be listed.

July 22, 1949: Met with Mr. McFarland.

August 3, 1949: Met with Mr. McFarland, Mr. McKee and Mr. Quigley.

August 5, 1949: Met with Mr. Leavey.

August 17, 1949: Met with Mr. Leavey, Mr. Brace, Mr. Tookey, Mr. Shelley and Mr. Haggerty.

November 15, 1949: Met with the Executive Board of Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302, Oakland.

November 16, 1949: Met with Mr. Levit, Mr. Hotchkiss, Mr. Falk and Mr. Haggerty.

November 30, 1949: Had an all-morning meeting with the business executives of the San Francisco Building Trades Council.

December 1, 1949: Met at an evening meeting of all of the San Jose Cannery Workers Unions.

January 4, 1950: Met in my office with Mr. Chelbay, representing the life insurance agents.

February 2, 1950: Met with the San Francisco Building Trades Council business executives.

February 7, 1950: Met at an afternoon meeting with the Multiple Counties Painters Bargaining Unit.

A full explanation was given with respect to our position to each of these groups.

FEPC

A proposed ordinance covering fair employment practices has been submitted to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco. On October 12, 1949, I had an office conference with Mr. Johns of the San Francisco Labor Council and on October 21, 1949, I attended a conference of attorneys and a committee of the Labor Council at the Labor Council,

San Francisco. At that time were present Attorneys Roland Davis, P. H. McCarthy, Irving Rosenblatt, Mathew Tobriner and myself, in addition to Mr. George Johns and Mr. Wendell Phillips of the Council. I explained my objections to the proposal as outlined in my letter and general discussion was had with respect to them. In this regard, a detailed letter setting out my views has been transmitted to the Council.

It is my position that the ordinance in its existing condition contains many things dangerous to the labor movement, and that it should be amended or changed in order that these objections might be removed.

The committee of the Board of Supervisors rendered against the proposal and the Board concurred.

Removal of Southern Pacific Trains

On September 21, 1949, I participated in a conference in the office of the Federation at which Mr. Henning, Mr. Pollard and many other individuals were present, to lay the program for the submission of the protest to the withdrawal of the Noon Daylight and the Coaster by the Southern Pacific Company.

It should be noted, however, that our protest, when filed with the Commission, was denied and withdrawal of service was allowed.

Conferences and Lectures

August 2, 1949: Appeared before the International Lady Garment Workers Union in San Francisco to discuss legislation of the last state legislature.

August 4, 1949: Appeared on the Round Table on KSFO to discuss the subject matter "Industrial Relations Problems."

August 17, 1949: Attended the conference at Asilomar, Pacific Grove, to present a lecture.

September 19, 1949: Attended the Democratic Western States Conference.

October 11, 1949: I gave my initial lecture at the Labor-Management School at the University of San Francisco on social security problems.

November 15, 1949: I attended the conference at the Fairmont Hotel called to discuss the question of atomic energy. A full report has been submitted on this to the Secretary and President, pointing out the necessity for additional investigation with respect to industrial accidents resulting from the subject matter, together with follow-through letters.

December 4, 5, 1949: In accordance with the request of the Secretary, I attended the conference of the Governor called on employment in Sacramento and participated in panel discussions.

April 4, 1950: Attended the conference of Teamsters at Fresno.

April 13, 1950: I participated in a panel sponsored by the San Francisco Bar Association and the University of California at San Francisco to discuss private plans and collective bargaining.

April 24, 1950: Attended a meeting before the Stanford Law School to present plaintiff's side in workmen's compensation cases, to-

gether with Mr. Leonard of the firm of Leonard, Hanna & Brophy, who presented the defense standpoint.

May 25, 1950: Met in my offices in San Francisco with Mr. Burrill of the firm of Musick and Burrill of Los Angeles, to discuss the possibility of coverage of charitable institutions under the unemployment and disability insurance program. It was their belief that attempts would be made to obtain coverage for these workers after a full survey. It is noteworthy that for the first time some indication has been demonstrated by representatives of this type of operations that they are willing to discuss the problems with us.

June 14, 15, 16, 1950: Attended the educational conference at Asilomar, jointly sponsored by the State Federation of Labor and the University of California.

In addition to the above, I have answered many inquiries, both oral and written, and have submitted various opinions upon request from the affiliates.

REPORT OF ATTORNEY CLARENCE E. TODD

Thomas v. Employment Stabilization Commission

(Superior Court—San Francisco)

This case has been argued and submitted to the District Court of Appeal and we are now awaiting the decision.

Some two hundred lumber and sawmill workers who refused to pass the picket lines during the strike and who were then given their written notices of "termination" from the employer, were granted their unemployment benefits after a hearing in Eureka, the benefits being disallowed for the three days during which they refused to pass the picket line, but being allowed from and after the time of their "termination" by the employer.

The Appeals Board, without hearing any witnesses or having any evidence or showing before them except the record of the hearing at which the benefits were allowed, took it upon themselves to reverse the decision by holding that the men were out of work due to the labor dispute instead of for the true reason, namely, that they had been discharged. On a hearing before the Superior Court in San Francisco this decision of the Appeals Board was reversed and the men were allowed their compensation. An appeal was then taken by the lumber company and on the appeal proceedings the Attorney General's office has been quite active in support of the decision of the Appeals Board and against the rights of the men. This seems just a little strange to me, but we hope that the decision will be favorable.

Ross v. Salesdrivers and Helpers and Dairy Employees Local No. 683 (U. S. District Court)

This is the long drawn-out suit under the Taft-Hartley Act against the Dairy Drivers in San Diego. The matter has been ready for trial for a long time, but the latest activity has been a proposal for a settlement by the attorneys for the employer. Negotiations have tem-

porarily broken down, but we hope eventually to work out a settlement.

Los Angeles v. Los Angeles Building Trades (Water and Power case) (Los Angeles County)

This is the case involving the strike in connection with the Los Angeles water and power project. I was not called into the case until the appeal had been taken, and I argued to the best of my ability in favor of the constitutional rights of workers on such a project as this to protect their economic interests in the normal way. The other side argued that any employee connected in any way with any government project was under the same prohibition of the right to strike as a soldier or a policeman.

The District Court of Appeal found that there was no controlling decision as to whether these workers are actually deprived of these rights, but affirmed the injunction. On an application to the Supreme Court for a hearing, Justice Carter and Justice Traynor voted in our favor, but they were in the minority.

The case is now to be tried in the Los Angeles Superior Court on September 5, and we are very hopeful that we can show somewhat different circumstances from what the appellate court imagined to exist, and that we may have a decision favorable in part at least to the rights of municipal employees.

Seven-Up Bottling Co. v. Grocery Drivers Local No. 848 (old case)

(Los Angeles County)

In this case an outside judge, sitting temporarily in the Superior Court in Los Angeles held the Anti-Jurisdictional Strike Law to be unconstitutional. Appeal was taken by the employers in such clumsy fashion that the District Court of Appeal, on our motion, dismissed the appeal. Later, however, on further argument, this order was set aside and the appeal reinstated, Justice White voting in our favor at all times.

The opening brief has been filed by the employers and we will have our reply brief served and filed within a few days. This is the first case involving the Jurisdictional Strike Act which has reached the higher courts, and we hope that the court will hold that the Act is unconstitutional on the same grounds on which the "Hot Cargo" law was set aside.

Seven-Up Bottling Co. v. Grocery Drivers Local No. 848 (new case)

(Los Angeles County)

After we had won the first Seven-Up case by a decision in our favor, the plaintiffs filed another suit in exactly the same form as the first one, although they added quite a number of defendants. We moved to abate this action on the ground that it was a mere repetition of the first case, which we had won, and after long arguments the court granted our motion in part. The future of the litigation will be decided by the opinion of the District Court of Appeal on the present appeal.

**Voeltz v. Bakery and Confectionery
Workers Local No. 37**

(Los Angeles County)

This is another case from Los Angeles involving the Jurisdictional Strike Law. A temporary injunction was issued, from which an appeal is now pending and the briefs are being prepared. It was thought that we would seek a fairly quick decision on the Jurisdictional Strike Act by taking one of the cases up on a habeas corpus proceeding or some other form of application for a writ. After a long consideration, it was decided by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers to take an appeal only, and not to seek a writ.

Sommer v. Metal Trades Council

(Los Angeles County)

This is another of the series of anti-jurisdictional strike cases from Los Angeles County. In this case, as in the Voeltz case, it was thought that we would petition for a writ, but apparently that idea has been given up. We are appealing from the temporary injunction.

**Horton & Converse v. Waitresses
and Cafeteria Workers**

(Los Angeles County)

In this case I was consulted as to whether striking culinary workers have a right to picket the customers who go through a picket line. I gave my opinion that they have such a right, but it seems doubtful whether we will take the matter up.

Tulare County Anti-Picketing Ordinance

In this case an old anti-picketing ordinance was revived last year for the purpose of putting a stop to picketing by the National Labor Union, who employed automobiles, loud speakers, etc. We first secured a temporary injunction, then a temporary restraining order. Finally, on a trial of the case, we secured a permanent injunction against the enforcement of this ordinance. This should be a valuable precedent in any trouble which may come up under similar ordinances in other counties.

**Distributors Association of Northern
California v. Teamsters No. 85**

(City and County of San Francisco)

This was a case in San Francisco under the Jurisdictional Strike Law, but the court first of all took up the matter of jurisdiction by the National Labor Relations Board under the Taft-Hartley Act, and the proceedings in the Superior Court were finally dropped. I understand that some kind of adjustment has been arrived at in the controversy.

**Boilermakers No. 92 v.
Richfield Oil Corporation (NLRB case)**

This case involved a primary picket line against an unfair employer, but since the Richfield Oil Corporation found itself somewhat embarrassed by the result of picketing, a proceeding was started and pressed with all possible force in hearings before an examiner for the National Labor Relations Board in Bakersfield and Santa Barbara. The matter has been argued fully and lengthy briefs filed. We hope for a favorable outcome.

Barnes v. Truck Drivers' Local 315

(Contra Costa County)

In this suit by the Teamsters against an unfair service station, a cow county judge was called in to sit in the Superior Court for Contra Costa County, although there is at least one judge in that county who knows as much labor law as any judge in the state. This judge considered and mulled over the affidavits filed by the plaintiffs, not as to any violence, because there was absolutely no violence on the picket line, but to the effect that some people who saw the pickets refused to patronize the station. I argued the law for the limited time which was allowed, but I doubt very much whether the judge heard a word I said. He granted an injunction, from which we have taken an appeal. We have since taken the depositions of the plaintiffs and we are fighting the case in every possible way.

**Roosevelt Building v. Service &
Maintenance Employees Local No. 399**

(Los Angeles County)

In this case, which involved picketing of an office building in Los Angeles, we first sought to disqualify the judge to whose department we were assigned, on the ground that he had stated that he thought that no office building could ever be lawfully picketed. The judge voluntarily withdrew from the case after we started our proceedings to disqualify.

When the matter came up for hearing I found to my great satisfaction that Judge Andrew R. Schottky was sitting temporarily in Los Angeles and received the assignment of this case. As soon as it appeared that the case involved peaceful picketing, Judge Schottky read a few paragraphs from a decision which he had given me some ten or twelve years ago in a case for the Barbers in San Francisco. He upheld the right to picket, but limited the number of pickets.

In the Roosevelt Building case, after long argument, Judge Schottky refused to issue an injunction and relieved from charges of contempt two or three of the pickets who had remained on the line for one day after the issuance of the restraining order, although without any deliberate intention of violating the order.

VI RESEARCH AND PUBLICITY

During the past year the Research Department has been carrying on a widespread program of research and publications.

Legislative Reviews

The final report on state legislation, providing a roll call survey and a total review of the 1949 regular session of the California legislature was prepared. Called the "Sacramento Story," it was distributed to all delegates to the Federation's 1949 convention.

A supplementary review provided roll call records on committee votes during six months of the 1949 regular session. Because committee votes are not officially released to the public, the Federation compilation is especially important, particularly since certain anti-labor legislators reveal their true thinking when free from general scrutiny. Copies of the supplementary report were mailed to all AFL, councils and LLPE Leagues.

Reviews of the 1949 special session of the Legislature, held in December, and of the 1950 budget and special sessions held in March and April, were also prepared by the Research Department, together with summary roll calls, and appear in Part III of this report.

The Department also compiled the "California Scorecard," a survey of the 79th and 80th Congresses and the first session of the 81st. This review listed the voting records of all California congressmen on issues considered vital to labor by the national LLPE. Copies were mailed to all AFL, councils and LLPE leagues and additional copies were made available for interested unions.

Economic and Legislative Information

The Department has continued its monthly summaries of wage increases obtained by American Federation of Labor unions in California and has made this information public through the Weekly News Letter.

A summary of new worker benefits introduced by action of the 1949 state legislature was mailed to all AFL, locals and councils. Additional requests for copies of this review numbered over 10,000.

The Department has also continued its normal function of providing information and facts to unions seeking data for collective bargaining purposes, as well as actions on rent decontrol and the housing program.

Organizational Literature

A new pamphlet listing advantages of membership in the State Federation has been printed and distributed to interested unions.

Under Department direction, a political pamphlet was published containing the Federation convention addresses delivered by William Green, President of the AFL, and Joseph D. Keenan, President of Labor's League for Political Education. This political pamphlet was distributed to all affiliated locals and councils in California. More than 100,000 copies were mailed to unions requesting an additional supply.

A political education pamphlet was also prepared in April 1950, and more than half a million copies were distributed on request to AFL unions.

Literature for distribution at the California State Fair featured a four-page pamphlet stressing the dual centenary of California and of Samuel Gompers, and telling the story of the AFL contribution to American life.

Disability Boycott

Numerous pieces of literature and individual correspondence with local unions have been issued in connection with the Federation's private disability insurance boycott. Forms were sent to unions upon request, a check-up questionnaire was issued, and further data on the operations of the private carriers currently is being compiled.

Education

The Department worked in close harmony with representatives of the Industrial Relations Institute of the University of California in planning the annual summer labor institute sponsored jointly by the University and the State Federation at Asilomar, June 11-17, 1950.

In April, the Department was host to a visiting delegation of German trade unionists brought to San Francisco by the United States Department of Labor as a Marshall Plan activity. Similar delegations from Japan were also received.

Plans are currently being completed for a labor press institute to be held in November in cooperation with the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California.

A directory of the California labor press and a topical index of the Weekly News Letter for the year 1949 have also been issued during the past year.

Research Library

The Federation's research library has continued to maintain an up-to-date and comprehensive selection of periodicals, reports, and special studies from authoritative sources. We have concentrated particularly during the last year on obtaining as much material as possible dealing with all phases of California's economic and legal problems, and, in keeping with labor's expanding interest in matters outside the immediate field of collective bargaining, we have extended our coverage of materials on foreign affairs, general economics, taxation, education and housing. In addition, a start has been made on a collection of records and films suitable for use in local union meetings. At the same time, we have weeded out the purely academic and overly erudite publications of little practical or immediate value.

Your Secretary urges the members of the Federation to visit the library in its comfortable new quarters, and discover the many services it and the Department can render our unions.

VII

"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 June, 1950:

Beverages—

Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Sacramento.

Cosmetics, etc.—

Andrew Jergens Products.

Drug Stores—

Walgreen Drug Store, Sacramento.

Furnaces—

Ward Furnace Company, Los Angeles.

Hotels—

Hotel Oaks, Chico.

Paint—

E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company
(Duco-Dulux enamels, paints, varnishes,
lacquers, and marine finishes).
Glidden Oil Company, Buena Park Branch.

Printers and Publishers—

Curtis Company, Philadelphia (includes
Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home
Journal, Country Gentleman, and Holi-
day).

Donnelley Enterprises, Chicago (includes
Time and Life magazines).

Time, Inc. (publishers of Time and Life
magazines).

Radio Stations—

KFI
KECA

VIII

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
July 1, 1948.....	1201.....	127.....	1328.....	573,466
July 1, 1949.....	1236.....	131.....	1367.....	592,559
July 1, 1950.....	1295.....	137.....	1432.....	586,789

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP 1949-1950

Labor Unions in good standing July 1, 1949.....	1236	
Labor Councils in good standing July 1, 1949.....	131	
Total.....		1367
Labor Unions affiliated during year.....	83	
Labor Councils affiliated during year.....	6	
Total.....		89
Balance.....		1456
WITHDRAWALS DURING THE YEAR:		
Mergers, Local Unions.....	3	
Withdrawals, disbanded, suspended, etc., Local Unions.....	21	
Total.....		24
Balance.....		1432
TOTAL AFFILIATIONS:		
Labor Unions, as of July 1, 1950.....	1295	
Labor Councils, as of July 1, 1950.....	137	
Total.....		1432

NEW LOCAL AND COUNCIL AFFILIATIONS
July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950, inclusive

Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
Albany					
	Railway Patrolmen.....	19	5-17-50	106530	80
Arcadia					
	Horse-shoers.....	12	10-24-49	100044	42
Auburn					
	U. Cement Lime & Gypsum Workers.....	235	12-12-49	101495	10
Bishop					
	Painters.....	1688	12-20-49	101806	18
Boron					
	Chemical Workers.....	85	10-17-49	99811	295
Chico					
	Plasterers & Cement Fin.....	836	12- 2-49	101069	49
	Plumbers & Fitters.....	607	6- 2-50	106801	55
Corona					
	Sales Drivers, F. P. & Whse.....	952	6- 9-50	107798	200
Downey					
	Flint Glass Workers.....	139	10-28-49	100136	123
El Centro					
	Barbers.....	733	10-19-49	99888	31
	Construction & Gen'l Lab.....	1119	7- 1-49	96500	reins.
	Plasterers & Cem. Fin.....	572	11-12-49	100606	100
Fortuna					
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	960	7-11-49	96864	41
Fresno					
	Barbers.....	333	7-16-49	97354	50
	Typographical.....	144	11-22-49	100948	110
Glendale					
	Barbers.....	606	10-11-49	99527	100
	Plumbers & Fitters.....	761	10-19-49	99896	232
Grass Valley					
	Bartenders & Culinary.....	368	9-23-49	99099	555
Huntington Park					
	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	100	3-14-50	104484	reins.
	Government Employees.....	926	1-23-50	102827	90
Laton					
	Farm Labor Union.....	263	1-10-50	102217	50

Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
Long Beach					
	Asbestos Workers.....	20	10-14-49	99684	26
	Automotive Empl. & Laundry.....	88	4-10-50	105243	50
Los Angeles					
	Asbestos Workers.....	5-B	12- 6-49	101227	88
	Building Service Employees.....	76	11- 5-49	100318	200
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	1976	9-22-49	99072	150
	Chemical Workers.....	350	7-20-49	97889	73
	Dist. Council of Brick & Clay Workers.....	11	9-28-49	99184	reins.
	Dist. Council of Chemical Wkrs.....	5	7-21-49	97006	....
	*Food Processors, Packers & Warehousemen & Clerical.....	547	7-24-50	108572	100
	Fruit & Produce Drivers.....	630	7-21-50	107675	500
	Government Employees.....	1167	3-17-50	104615	20
	Hay Haulers & Dairy Empl.....	737	6-18-50	107496	50
	Ice Drivers & S. S. Whsem.....	942	6-10-50	107144	50
	Ladies Garment Workers.....	483	5- 8-50	106120	50
	Laundry, Line Sup. & Dry Cl.....	928	6-18-50	107500	500
	Linoleum, Carpet & S. T. Wkrs.....	1247	2- 9-50	103305	504
	L.A. Co. Mechanical Supervisory.....	180	10-12-49	99612	50
	L.A. County Office Empl.....	187	12-27-49	101931	65
	Pari-Mutuel Employees.....	280	1-11-50	102318	750
	So. Calif. Typographical Conf.....	....	3- 7-50	104079	....
	Special Officer, Police & Firemen.....	193	10-25-49	100052	50
	Steel, Paper House and Chemical Drivers.....	578	3-11-50	104370	200
	Window Cleaners.....	349	7-15-49	97382	100
Madera					
	Construction & Gen'l Laborers.....	920	7-29-49	97161	165
Mendota					
	Farm Labor Union.....	268	1-10-50	102216	50
Modesto					
	Typographical.....	689	11-12-49	100633	49
Monterey					
	Barbers.....	896	10-21-49	99998	58
Oakland					
	Federal Labor Union.....	24311	7-19-49	97457	80
	Government Employees.....	1113	11-17-49	100831	60
Pasadena					
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	769	12- 2-49	101083	1346
Patton					
	Patton State Hospital Empl.....	166	11- 7-49	100438	50
Petaluma					
	Painters.....	293	2- 8-50	103258	50
Pomona					
	Printing Pressmen.....	320	2-11-50	103458	26
	Typographical.....	994	11-18-49	100864	90
Redding					
	Barbers.....	6	12- 9-49	101406	41
	Typographical.....	993	12-10-49	101463	17
Riverside					
	Dist. Council of Painters.....	48	8-25-49	98315	....
Sacramento					
	Asbestos Workers, Home Ins.....	16-B	10-13-49	99643	22
	Calif. State Fed. of Teachers.....	....	8-18-49	98137	....
	County Employees.....	146	7-23-49	97068	100
	Government Employees.....	1068	2-17-50	103691	15
	*Jewelry Workers.....	112	7-28-50	108668	50
Salinas					
	Teachers.....	1020	8- 1-49	97210	11
	Plumbers & Fitters.....	503	10- 4-49	99285	301
San Bernardino					
	Electrical Workers.....	477	5-20-50	160608	150
	Printing Pressmen.....	138	3- 7-50	104096	39
San Diego					
	Barbers.....	256	11- 9-49	100541	200
	Government Employees.....	1211	6-23-50	107611	78
	Teachers.....	1035	11-23-49	100977	23

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
San Francisco					
	Asbestos Workers.....	29	11- 1-49	100191	24
	Calif. State Theatrical Fed.....	....	10-14-49	99707	reins.
	Central Calif. District Council of Lumber & S. M. Workers.....	....	11- 2-49	100216	....
	Government Employees.....	643	1-17-50	102649	50
	Government Employees.....	1152	2-16-50	103654	133
	*Professional Salesmen.....	1597	7-25-50	108610	37
	Western Fed. of Butchers.....	....	7-21-49	97021	....
San Jose					
	Chemical Workers.....	294	1-17-50	102146	168
San Luis Obispo					
	Roofers.....	161	1-23-50	102846	15
	Theatrical Stage & M. P. O.....	762	1-19-50	102750	15
San Quentin					
	San Quentin Prison Empl.....	416	2-11-50	103481	117
San Rafael					
	Retail Clerks.....	1119	7-11-49	96909	reins.
Santa Barbara					
	Carpet & Linoleum Layers.....	1689	2- 4-50	103944	50
	Theatrical Stage & M. P. O.....	442	8-12-49	97950	50
Santa Maria					
	*Hod Carriers & Com. Lab.....	1222	8- 3-50	108784	reins.
Santa Monica					
	Plasterers & Cem. Fin.....	400	7-14-49	97296	90
Selma					
	Farm Labor Union.....	264	1-10-50	102218	50
Stockton					
	Painters.....	1115	11-14-49	100732	309
Taft					
	Barbers.....	869	10-14-49	99777	50
Tulare					
	Chemical Workers.....	141	6-10-50	107181	20
Ukiah					
	Central Labor Council.....	....	7-28-49	97149	....
Vallejo					
	Government Employees.....	73	9-30-49	99236	100
Visalia					
	Barbers & Beauticians.....	856	3-11-50	104405	50
Watsonville					
	Barbers.....	749	1-28-50	102956	33
	Typographical.....	543	11- 5-49	100387	43
Wilmington					
	Operating Engineers.....	235	10-29-49	100165	251

*Locals Affiliated since 6-30-50 eligible for convention.

WITHDRAWALS, MERGERS, DISBANDED, REVOKED, ETC.

July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950, Inclusive

Bakersfield, Bartenders No. 378, merged with No. 550, 5-2-50.

Casper, Loggers No. 2782, merged with L&SM Workers No. 2610, 10-31-49.

Exeter, Green Fruit & Veg. Workers No. 240, disbanded, 8-1-49.

Farmersville, Farm Labor Union No. 219, disbanded, 8-1-49.

Fresno, Farm Labor Union No. 213, disbanded, 8-1-49.

Hollywood, Screen Story Analysts Guild No. 1488, membership withdrawn, 6-30-50.

Honolulu, Electrical Workers No. 1260, affil. withdrawn, 8-24-49. Electrical Workers No. 1186, affil. withdrawn, 8-24-49.

Idria, Quicksilver Workers No. 21966, not in operation, 8-30-49.

Los Angeles, Carpenters No. 634, suspended by International. Railway Carmen No. 414, membership withdrawn, 2-27-50. Refrigeration Fitters No. 508, out of existence.

Oakland, Glaziers & Glass Workers No. 169, disbanded, 12-1-49.

Redding, Auto Mechanics No. 1397, membership withdrawn, 11-4-49.

Sacramento, Plasterers No. 295, disaffiliated, 4-15-50. Sheet Metal Workers No. 341, disaffiliated 11-30-49. Taxi Drivers & Auto. Empl. No. 165 disaffiliated, 12-30-49.

Salinas, Calif. Hwy. Dept. Empl. No. 420, disbanded, 9-30-49.

San Diego, Jewelry Workers No. 116, disaffiliated, 9-16-49.

San Francisco, Bakers Union No. 125-A, disaffiliated, 7-1-49. Calif. Employment Serv. Empl. No. 948, discontinued, 10-20-49.

San Jose, Teachers No. 957, membership withdrawn, 10-26-49.

Santa Rosa, Beauticians No. 159-A, merged with No. 159, 11-15-49.

Spadra, Pacific Colony State Hospital Empl. No. 1141, disbanded, 6-22-50.

IX

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

San Francisco, July 24, 1950.

California State Federation of Labor
995 Market Street
San Francisco 3, California
Gentlemen:

We have audited the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of California State Federation of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950. In connection therewith, we examined or tested accounting records and supporting evidence.

Cash receipts, as recorded and evidenced by duplicate receipts on file, were found to have been regularly deposited in the bank. Disbursements were evidenced by 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 fiscal year ended June 30, 1950. The balances on deposit in commercial and savings accounts as of June 30, 1950, as shown on Exhibit A, attached, were confirmed by correspondence with the depositories. The office fund was counted during the course of our audit and found in order.

Securities owned as of June 30, 1950, as shown on Exhibit A, attached, were inspected during the course of our audit and are detailed as follows:

	Maturity Date	Maturity Value	Cost
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>\$212,000.00</u>	<u>\$156,880.00</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 June 30, 1949	Increase	Decrease	Cash Resources June 30, 1950
Operating Funds:				
General Fund.....	\$105,312.86		\$15,035.26	\$ 90,277.60
Legal Defense Fund.....	127,805.13	\$27,788.08		155,593.21
Organizing Fund	93,851.47		7,962.79	85,888.68
	<u>\$326,969.46</u>	<u>\$27,788.08</u>	<u>\$22,998.05</u>	<u>\$331,759.49</u>

We attach the following for your information:

Exhibit A—Statement of cash, cash deposits, and bonds owned, June 30, 1950.

Exhibit B—Statement of cash receipts and disbursements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1950.

Schedule 1—Detail of per capita receipts and affiliation fees, fiscal year ended June 30, 1950.

Schedule 2—Detail of per capita receipts and affiliation fees by districts, fiscal year ended June 30, 1950.

Schedule 3—Detail of disbursements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1950.

Very truly yours,

SKINNER & HAMMOND
Certified Public Accountants.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1950
Exhibit A—Statement of Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned
June 30, 1950

	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.....	138,825.15	31,923.26	63,753.21	43,148.68
Bank of America N. T. & S. A.—Humboldt Branch—Savings Account.....	11,341.97)			
Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco—Savings Account.....	6,934.70)	24,057.82	6,000.00	5,000.00
Anglo California National Bank of San Francisco—Savings Account.....	10,224.26)			
Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co.—Savings Account.....	6,556.89)			
	<u>\$174,032.97</u>	<u>\$ 56,131.08</u>	<u>\$ 69,753.21</u>	<u>\$ 48,148.68</u>
Cash Deposits:				
United Air Lines, Inc.....	\$ 425.00	\$ 425.00		
Western Air Lines.....	\$ 425.00	\$ 425.00		
	<u>\$ 850.00</u>	<u>\$ 850.00</u>		
Bonds Owned:				
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F—Cost.....	\$156,880.00	\$ 33,300.00	\$ 85,840.00	\$ 37,740.00
Total Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned	<u>\$331,762.97</u>	<u>\$ 90,281.08</u>	<u>\$155,593.21</u>	<u>\$ 85,888.68</u>
Reserves:				
Medical Insurance Payroll Deductions.....	\$ 3.48	\$ 3.48		
Total Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned, Less Reserves	<u>\$331,759.49</u>	<u>\$ 90,277.60</u>	<u>\$155,593.21</u>	<u>\$ 85,888.68</u>

Summary of Change in Financial Position
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1950

Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned, June 30, 1949.....	\$326,969.46
Cash Receipts Over Cash Disbursements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1950—As Shown in Detail on Exhibit B.....	4,790.03
Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned, Less Reserves, June 30, 1950.....	<u>\$331,759.49</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Continued)
Exhibit B—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1950

	Total	General Fund	Legal Defense Fund	Organizing Fund
Receipts:				
Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees:				
Per Capita Tax—General.....	\$123,193.60	\$123,193.60	\$ 60,818.52	\$ 60,818.52
Per Capita Tax—Legal Defense.....	60,818.52			
Per Capita Tax—Organizing.....	60,818.52			
Affiliation Fees.....	90.00	90.00		
	<u>\$244,920.64</u>	<u>\$123,283.60</u>	<u>\$ 60,818.52</u>	<u>\$ 60,818.52</u>
Other Receipts:	\$ 3,000.00	\$	\$	\$ 3,000.00
Refund of California Labor League for Political Education Expenses.....	3,564.68	3,564.68		
Sundry Expense Refunds.....	2,360.17	2,195.70		164.47
Interest Received on Investments.....	429.28	429.28		
	<u>\$ 9,354.13</u>	<u>\$ 6,189.66</u>	<u>\$ 60,818.52</u>	<u>\$ 3,164.47</u>
Total Receipts.....	\$254,274.77	\$129,473.26	\$ 60,818.52	\$ 63,982.99
Disbursements:				
47th Annual Convention—Los Angeles.....	\$ 27,623.01	\$ 27,623.01	\$	\$
American Federation of Labor Convention—St. Paul.....	1,628.20	1,628.20		
Labor League for Political Education Conference—Washington, D. C.....	1,648.26	1,648.26		
Department of Labor Legislative Conference—Washington, D. C.....	1,337.92	1,337.92		
American Federation of Labor Conference—Philadelphia.....	386.87	386.87		
Executive Council Meetings.....	15,404.70	15,404.70		
Legal Services.....	33,030.44		33,030.44	71,945.78
Organizing Expenses.....	71,945.78			
Publicity Expenses.....	20,317.92	20,317.92		
Statistical Expenses.....	14,725.17	14,725.17		
Legislative Expenses.....	6,402.02	6,402.02		
Office Salaries.....	25,006.17	25,006.17		
Printing, Stationery, and Office Supplies.....	13,513.40	13,513.40		
Office Rent—General.....	1,889.20	1,889.20		
Postage and Mailing—General.....	2,752.80	2,752.80		
Telephone and Telegraph.....	2,849.21	2,849.21		
Taxes.....	1,875.60	1,875.60		
General Expenses.....	7,148.07	7,148.07		
	<u>\$249,484.74</u>	<u>\$144,508.52</u>	<u>\$ 33,030.44</u>	<u>\$ 71,945.78</u>
Total Disbursements—Schedule 3.....	\$249,484.74	\$144,508.52	\$ 33,030.44	\$ 71,945.78
Cash Receipts Over Cash Disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950—Exhibit A.....	\$ 4,790.03	\$ (15,035.26)	\$ 27,788.08	\$ (7,962.79)

Schedule 1—Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1950

AGNEW		Farm Labor Union of Kern County	
California State Employees No. 247	\$ 26.00	No. 218	25.16
AGOURA		Lathers No. 300.....	24.00
Los Angeles County Road Department Employees No. 770.....	\$ 14.00	Millmen No. 1081.....	24.00
ALAMEDA		Painters No. 314.....	144.00
Carpenters No. 194.....	\$ 70.64	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 191	66.84
ALTURAS		Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 460	316.16
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2813	\$ 44.92	Retail Clerks No. 137.....	134.52
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 3065	24.00	Theatrical Stage Employees No. 215	26.00
		Typographical No. 439.....	46.16
		United State, Tile and Roofers No. 66	38.00
			\$ 3,326.25
ANAHEIM		BARSTOW	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2203.....	\$ 158.60	Theatrical Stage and Motion Picture Operators No. 730.....	\$ 24.00
ANTIOCH		BELL	
Cannery Workers No. 678.....	\$ 231.16	American Federation of Grain Millers No. 79.....	\$ 101.76
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2038.....	79.00	BERKELEY	
Paper Makers No. 330.....	30.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1158.....	\$ 141.08
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 249.....	48.00	Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 526.....	41.20
	\$ 388.16	Painters No. 40.....	72.00
ARCADIA			\$ 254.28
Horseshoers No. 12.....	\$ 19.00	BISHOP	
ARCATA		Painters and Decorators No. 1688.....	\$ 15.00
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2799	\$ 35.44	BLUE LAKE	
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2808	429.52	Loggers No. 3010.....	\$ 22.28
	\$ 464.96	BORON	
AUBURN		Chemical Workers No. 85.....	\$ 119.80
DeWitt State Hospital Employees No. 630	\$ 26.00	BURBANK	
Tri-Counties Building and Construction Trades Council.....	12.00	Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 694	\$ 216.00
United Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers No. 235.....	15.00	Operative Plasterers No. 739.....	211.68
	\$ 53.00		\$ 427.68
AVALON		CAMARILLO	
Painters No. 1226.....	\$ 22.00	State Hospital Employees No. 923.....	\$ 24.00
AZUSA		CASPAR	
Chemical Workers No. 112.....	\$ 27.88	Loggers, Camp No. 20, No. 2782.....	\$ 16.00
BAKERSFIELD		CHESTER	
Bakers No. 146.....	\$ 50.36	Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 3074	\$ 104.04
Barbers No. 317.....	76.68	CHICO	
Bartenders No. 378.....	5.40	Barbers No. 354.....	\$ 18.00
Building and Construction Trades Council.....	12.00	Building and Construction Trades Council	25.00
Butchers No. 193.....	130.16	Carpenters and Joiners No. 2043.....	96.84
Carpenters and Joiners No. 743.....	532.40	Carpenters and Joiners No. 2838.....	75.48
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Lathers No. 156.....	40.36
Chauffeurs—Teamsters No. 87.....	948.88	Millmen No. 1495.....	187.36
Chemical Workers No. 98.....	24.00	Painters No. 1084.....	40.12
Cooks and Waiters No. 550.....	353.53	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 836	15.00
Electrical Workers No. 428.....	144.00	Plumbers and Pipefitters No. 607.....	3.20
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 220	192.00		\$ 501.36
		CHULA VISTA	
		Theatrical Stage Employees No. 761	\$ 24.00

OFFICERS' REPORTS TO

COLTON	
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 89.....	\$ 197.56

CORONA	
Carpenters No. 2048.....	\$ 36.96
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 254.....	24.00
Sales Drivers, Food Processors and Warehousemen No. 952.....	9.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 69.96

CORONADO	
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 12.....	\$ 20.00

CRESCENT CITY	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2455.....	\$ 22.00

CROCKETT	
Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20037.....	\$ 588.07

CUPERTINO	
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 100.....	\$ 58.80

DAVENPORT	
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 46.....	\$ 52.80

DIAMOND SPRINGS	
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 158.....	\$ 22.00

DORRIS	
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2828	\$ 77.52

DUNSMUIR	
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 295	\$ 93.44

EL CAJON	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2398.....	\$ 91.68

EL CENTRO	
Barbers No. 733.....	\$ 15.00
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 338	95.09
Building and Construction Trades Council	24.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1070.....	144.72
Central Labor Council	12.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 1119	128.52
Electrical Workers No. 447.....	36.00
Painters No. 313.....	22.64
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 572	11.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 656	24.00
Truck Drivers and Warehousemen No. 898	77.68
	<hr/>
	\$ 590.65

EL CERRITO	
Operative Potters No. 165.....	\$ 47.44
Teachers No. 866.....	89.88
	<hr/>
	\$ 137.32

EL MONTE	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1507.....	\$ 897.72
Chemical Workers No. 78.....	86.24
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1082	214.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,197.96

EMERYVILLE	
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 245.....	\$ 44.24

EUREKA	
Bakers No. 195.....	\$ 24.00
Barbers No. 431.....	30.00
Bartenders No. 318.....	97.12
Butchers No. 445.....	41.20
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1040.....	157.36
Central Labor Council	12.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 220.....	196.00
Electrical Workers No. 482.....	26.00
Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 327	24.00
Laborers No. 181.....	45.76
Laundry Workers No. 156.....	37.96
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2592	151.32
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2868	51.72
Motion Picture Operators No. 430.....	18.00
Motor Coach Employees No. 1237.....	12.00
Municipal Employees No. 54.....	27.20
Musicians No. 333.....	32.20
Painters No. 1034.....	66.16
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 481	14.00
Plumbers No. 471.....	29.68
Redwood District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers.....	14.00
Retail Clerks No. 541.....	64.44
Teamsters, Warehousemen and Auto Truck Drivers No. 684.....	297.84
Typographical No. 207.....	24.00
United Textile Workers No. 126.....	22.04
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,516.00

EXETER	
Green Fruit and Vegetable Packing House Workers No. 240.....	\$ 2.00

FEATHER FALLS	
Saw Mill and Lumber Handlers No. 2892	\$ 156.96

FORT BRAGG	
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 248	\$ 31.76
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2610	50.64
	<hr/>
	\$ 82.40

FORTUNA	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 960.....	\$ 27.48

FRESNO	
Bakers No. 43.....	\$ 192.00
Barbers and Beauticians No. 333.....	94.96
Bartenders No. 566.....	114.12
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Building Service Employees No. 110	72.50
Butchers No. 126.....	240.00
California State Conference of Painters	12.00
Carpenters No. 701.....	651.08
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 97.....	33.28
Chemical Workers No. 100.....	54.40
Chemical Workers No. 160.....	40.96
City Employees No. 765.....	24.64

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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FRESNO (Continued)

City School Employees No. 1206.....\$	30.54
Cooks No. 230.....	138.04
Creamery Employees and Drivers No. 517	240.00
Culinary Workers No. 62.....	383.08
Department Store Clerks No. 170.....	356.80
District Council of Carpenters.....	14.00
Dried Fruit, Nut Packers and Dehy- drating Warehousemen No. 616....	672.92
Electrical Workers No. 100.....	72.00
General Teamsters No. 431.....	1,474.52
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 294	403.20
Iron Workers No. 155.....	167.84
Iron Workers No. 624.....	24.00
Joint Executive Board, Culinary Bartenders and Hotel Employees	12.00
Lathers No. 83.....	20.00
Laundry Workers No. 86.....	244.72
Millmen No. 1496.....	99.10
Motion Picture Operators No. 599....	20.64
Motor Coach Operators No. 1027.....	38.68
Municipal Employees No. 205.....	26.00
Office Employees No. 69.....	24.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 188	54.32
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 246..	269.98
Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	24.00
Retail Food, Drug and Liquor Clerks No. 1288	380.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252.....	60.00
Sign Painters No. 966.....	24.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 158	24.00
Typographical No. 144.....	36.20
Winery and Distillery Workers No. 45	155.00
	\$ 7,043.52

FULLERTON

Flat Glass Workers No. 20928.....\$	29.61
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GARBERVILLE

Shingle Weavers No. 2835.....\$	24.00
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GLENDALE

Barbers No. 606.....\$	37.00
Brick and Clay Workers No. 774.....	632.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 563.....\$	792.60
Cement Finishers No. 893.....	25.56
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 324	314.20
Painters No. 713.....	71.00
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters No. 761....	75.64
Post Office Clerks No. 841.....	52.00
Printing Pressmen No. 107.....	24.00
Typographical No. 871.....	24.00
	\$ 2,048.00

GRASS VALLEY

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 368	173.72
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1903....	71.20
	\$ 244.92

GREENVILLE

Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2647	104.00
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GRIDLEY

Carpenters No. 2148.....\$	39.96
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HANFORD

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1043.....\$	38.60
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HAYWARD

Cannery Workers No. 768.....\$	696.96
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1622....	630.20
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 823	350.16
	\$ 1,677.32

HOLLYWOOD

Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44	480.00
American Federation of Radio Artists	144.00
Building Service Employees No. 278	179.60
Film Technicians No. 683.....	480.00
Hollywood Painters No. 5.....	140.00
Make-Up Artists No. 706.....	144.00
Motion Picture Costumers No. 705..\$	60.00
Motion Picture Film Editors No. 776	387.16
Motion Picture Photographers No. 659	144.00
Motion Picture Studio First-Aid Employees No. 767.....	31.76
Motion Picture Studio Cine-techni- cians No. 789.....	90.72
Motion Picture Studio Laborers No. 727	72.00
Motion Picture Studio Mechanics No. 468	240.00
Motion Picture Studio Electrical Technicians No. 728.....	480.00
Motion Picture Studio Art Crafts- men No. 790.....	24.00
Motion Picture Studio Projectionists No. 165	116.84
Office Employees No. 174.....	576.00
Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 755.....	81.60
Post Office Clerks No. 1256.....	37.76
Screen Actors Guild.....	2,400.00
Screen Cartoonists No. 852.....	90.00
Screen Extras Guild, Inc.....	1,776.00
Screen Story Analysts Guild No. 1488	24.48
Studio Carpenters No. 946.....	634.24
Studio Electricians No. 40.....	216.00
Studio Grips No. 80.....	144.00
Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399	540.72
Studio Utility Employees No. 724....	192.00
	\$ 9,926.88

HONOLULU

Central Labor Council.....\$	19.00
Electrical Workers No. B-1260.....	32.00
Electrical Workers No. B-1186.....	24.00
Hotel, Restaurant Employees and Bartenders No. 5.....	74.64
	\$ 149.64

HUNTINGTON PARK

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers & Helpers No. 212.....	\$ 40.00
Butchers No. 563.....	336.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 100.....	12.20
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 114.....	75.20
Glass Bottle Blowers, Flint No. 141..\$	18.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146.....	132.00
Government Employees No. 926.....	22.84
Painters No. 95.....	103.28
	<hr/>
	\$ 739.52

INGLEWOOD

City Employees No. 496.....	\$ 2.00
Painters and Decorators No. 1346.....	198.96
	<hr/>
	\$ 200.96

KINGSBURG

Cannery Workers No. 746.....	\$ 108.28
Chemical Workers No. 96.....	23.28
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	\$ 131.56

KORBEL

Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2641	\$ 24.00
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LA JOLLA

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1358.....\$	90.40
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LATON

Farm Labor Union No. 263.....	\$ 5.00
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LODI

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1418.....\$	107.88
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LOMPOC

Chemical Workers No. 146.....	\$ 114.28
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LONG BEACH

Asbestos Workers No. 20.....	\$ 17.00
Automotive Employees and Laundry Drivers No. 88.....	7.00
Bakers No. 31.....	167.58
Barbers No. 622.....	92.96
Bartenders No. 686.....	243.00
Bricklayers No. 13.....	48.00

LONG BEACH

Building and Construction Trades Council	\$ 12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 710.....	813.76
Cement Finishers No. 791.....	88.80
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Chauffeurs—Sales Drivers No. 572..	336.00
Chemical Workers No. 1.....	122.68
Chemical Workers No. 40.....	131.52
Chemical Workers No. 255.....	151.74
Culinary Alliance No. 681.....	1,540.00
Dry Dock and Ordnance Painters No. 1501	24.00
General Truck Drivers No. 692.....	120.00
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 507	600.00
Lathers No. 172.....	61.20
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 521	46.08
Municipal Employees No. 112.....	216.00
Musicians Association No. 353.....	48.00
Painters No. 256.....	366.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 343	109.60
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 494.....	294.54

Post Office Clerks No. 543.....	67.80
Printing Pressmen No. 285.....	24.00
Retail Clerks No. 324.....	216.00
Rig Builders No. 1458.....	144.12
Roofers No. 72.....	32.32
Stereotypers No. 161.....	24.00
Typographical No. 650.....	48.00
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 59.....	47.88
United Garment Workers No. 56.....	71.56

\$ 6,345.14**LOS ANGELES**

Advertising and Public Relations No. 518	\$ 20.00
American Flint Glass Workers No. 139	34.60
American Guild of Variety Artists	120.00
Asbestos Workers No. 5.....	103.30
Asbestos Workers (Home Insulators) No. 5-B.....	22.80
Bakers No. 37.....	864.00
Bakers No. 453.....	72.00
Bakery Drivers No. 276.....	793.16
Barbers No. 295.....	240.00
Bartenders No. 284.....	\$ 1,114.08
Beauticians No. 295-A.....	24.00
Beer Drivers and Helpers No. 203....	144.00
Bill Posters and Billers No. 32.....	31.20
Board of Education Employees No. 99	152.84
Boilermakers No. 92.....	480.00
Bookbinders No. 63.....	60.00
Bricklayers No. 2.....	176.00
Brick and Clay Workers No. 661.....	43.54
Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers No. 420.....	768.00
Building Service Employees No. 193	19.00
Building Service Employees (Public Events) No. 76.....	73.00
Bus Drivers No. 1222.....	48.00
Cabinet Makers and Millmen No. 721	1,009.72
California State Council Building Service Employees	6.00
California State Council SER and MC Employees	8.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 25.....	1,095.48
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1976.....	55.00
Cement Finishers No. 627.....	314.56
Central Labor Council.....	23.00
Chemical Workers No. 11.....	151.80
Cigar Makers No. 225.....	24.00
Chemical Workers No. 350.....	33.48
Cloak Makers No. 65.....	220.00
Commercial Telegraphers No. 48.....	120.00
Cooks No. 468.....	960.00
Coopers No. 152.....	33.13
Council of Federated Municipal Crafts	12.00
Cracker Bakers No. 418.....	64.00
Dairy Employees, Plant and Clerical No. 93	723.68
Dental Technicians No. 100.....	28.80
Department, Variety and Specialty Store Employees No. 777.....	91.76
Dining Car Employees No. 582.....	179.96
Displaymen and Commercial Decorators No. 1154.....	85.00
District Council No. 11, Brick and Clay Workers	12.00
District Council of Carpenters.....	16.00

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LOS ANGELES
(Continued)

District Council of Chemical Workers No. 5.....	\$ 25.00	Los Angeles County Office Employees No. 187.....	16.20
District Council of Painters No. 36.....	12.00	Los Angeles Superior Court Clerks No. 575.....	29.56
Electrical Workers No. B-11.....	720.00	Los Angeles City Watchmen and Guards No. 790.....	22.00
Electrical Workers No. B-18.....	288.00	Los Angeles Editorial Association No. 1.....	78.44
Electrotypers No. 137.....	25.48	Linoleum, Carpet and Soft Tile Workers No. 1247.....	61.34
Elevator Constructors No. 18.....	80.64	Los Angeles Metal Trades Council.....	12.00
Film Exchange Employees No. 61-B.....	64.52	Local Freight Drivers No. 208.....	240.00
Firemen and Oilers No. 152.....	24.00	Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288.....	1,578.92
Fitters, Welders and Helpers No. 250.....	520.00	Mailers No. 9.....	132.00
Freight Handlers, Clerks and Helpers No. 357.....	240.00	Meat Cutters No. 421.....	960.00
Fruit and Produce Drivers No. 630.....	21.00	Meat and Provision Drivers No. 626.....	249.60
Garment Cutters No. 36.....	14.00	Metal Polishers No. 67.....	36.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 125.....	96.68	Millinery Workers No. 41.....	18.00
Glass Workers No. 636.....	408.28	Millwrights No. 1607.....	136.32
Government Employees No. 1167.....	13.00	Miscellaneous Employees No. 440.....	1,179.80
Gunite Workers No. 345.....	66.20	Miscellaneous Foremen and P. W. Superintendents No. 413.....	27.60
Hardwood Floor Workers No. 2144.....	400.63	Molders and Foundry Workers No. 374.....	36.00
Hay Haulers, Dairy Employees No. 737.....	5.00	Motion Picture Projectionists No. 150.....	311.00
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 300.....	1,950.00	Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403.....	\$ 24.00
Hotel Service Employees No. 765.....	216.00	Musicians Protective Association No. 47.....	5,280.00
House, Building and General Movers No. 923.....	111.16	Musicians Protective Association No. 767.....	48.00
Ice Drivers, Cold Storage Warehousemen No. 942.....	5.50	National Postal Transportation Association.....	24.00
Industrial Workshop for Blind No. 936.....	22.00	Newspaper Pressmen No. 18.....	182.40
Iron Workers No. 509.....	50.00	Office Employees No. 30.....	272.72
Joint Council, Laundry Workers No. 2.....	12.00	Operating Engineers No. 12.....	2,448.00
Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42.....	12.00	Painters No. 116.....	807.32
Jewelry Workers No. 23.....	84.00	Painters No. 434.....	60.00
Ladies Garment Workers No. 84.....	240.00	Painters No. 1037.....	32.56
Ladies Garment Workers No. 96.....	88.00	Painters No. 1348.....	120.00
Ladies Garment Workers No. 97.....	240.00	Paper Makers No. 208.....	38.93
Ladies Garment Workers, Ladies Tailors No. 445.....	32.00	Paper Makers No. 356.....	67.20
Ladies Garment Workers No. 451.....	30.00	Pari-Mutuel Employees No. 280.....	31.00
Ladies Garment Workers No. 482.....	103.00	Pattern Makers Association.....	41.60
Ladies Garment Workers No. 483.....	5.00	Photo Engravers No. 32.....	180.00
Ladies Garment Workers (Undergarment) No. 496.....	103.00	Plasterers No. 2.....	192.00
Ladies Garment Workers No. 497.....	30.00	Plumbers No. 78.....	912.80
Lathers No. 42.....	79.84	Postal Supervisors No. 39.....	44.00
Lathers No. 42-A.....	485.56	Post Office Clerks No. 64.....	192.00
Laundry and Dry Cleaning Workers No. 52.....	144.00	Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	270.00
Laundry, Line Supply & Dry Cleaning Drivers No. 928.....	\$ 21.00	Printing Specialty and Paper Converters No. 388.....	480.00
Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council.....	12.00	Provision House Workers No. 274.....	288.00
Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council.....	12.00	Public Service Carpenters No. 2231.....	35.12
Los Angeles City Employees No. 119.....	24.00	Public Service Painters No. 323.....	53.76
Los Angeles City Water and Power Employees No. 233.....	67.00	Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 266.....	60.00
Los Angeles County Fire Wardens No. 540.....	111.00	Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 307.....	132.00
Los Angeles City Park and Recreation Department Employees No. 517.....	31.32	Railway Carmen No. 414.....	11.05
Los Angeles County Probation Officers No. 685.....	46.80	Railway Carmen No. 601.....	158.40
Los Angeles County Deputy Sheriffs No. 536.....	54.80	Railway News Service No. 357.....	20.00
Los Angeles County Mechanical Supervisory Employees No. 180.....	17.00	Re-inforced Iron Workers No. 416.....	72.00
		Retail Clerks No. 770.....	4,051.96
		Retail Hardware and Appliance Salesmen No. 1215.....	57.04
		Retail Milk Drivers and Salesmen No. 441.....	1,041.84
		Roofers No. 36.....	258.68
		Service and Maintenance Employees No. 399.....	300.00

LOS ANGELES

(Continued)

Sheet Metal Workers No. 108.....	910.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 371.....	360.96
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 831	24.00
Southern California Council of Pub-	
lic Employees SC and ME.....	21.00
Southern California District Coun-	
cil of Lathers.....	\$ 12.00
Southern California District Coun-	
cil of Laborers.....	12.00
Southern California Typographical	
Conference.....	13.00
Sportswear and Cotton Garment	
Workers No. 266.....	260.00
Sprinkler Fitters No. 709.....	69.68
Stage Employees No. 33.....	96.00
Stationary Operating Engineers No.	
63.....	288.00
Steel, Paper House, Chemical	
Workers No. 578.....	48.00
Stereotypers No. 58.....	96.00
Stove Mounters No. 68.....	98.04
Stove Mounters No. 125.....	227.32
Structural Iron Workers No. 433.....	156.00
Switchmen No. 43.....	24.00
Teachers No. 1021.....	69.08
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants	
No. 768.....	24.00
Tile Layers No. 18.....	28.80
Transportation (Street Carmen)	
No. 1277.....	440.00
Typographical No. 174.....	648.00
United Garment Workers No. 94.....	24.00
United Garment Workers No. 125.....	240.00
Van, Storage and Furniture Drivers	
No. 389.....	357.30
Waiters No. 17.....	1,178.00
Waitresses No. 639.....	1,600.00
Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848..	1,002.64
Wholesale Grocery Warehousemen	
No. 595.....	109.92
Wholesale Salesmen, Dairy, and	
Frozen Foods Drivers No. 306.....	240.00
Window Cleaners No. 349.....	60.00
Women's Union Label League No. 36	6.00
	\$ 50,392.20

LOYALTON

Lumber and Sawmill Workers No.	
2695.....	\$ 117.40

MADERA

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2189.....	\$ 57.76
Construction and General Laborers	
No. 920.....	129.12
	\$ 186.88

MANTECA

Beet Sugar Operators No. 20733.....	\$ 58.56
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MARTINEZ

Allied Hospital Employees No. 251..	\$ 68.44
Building and Construction Trades	
Council.....	24.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2046.....	144.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Construction and General Laborers	
No. 324.....	480.00

Painters No. 741.....	68.00
Plumbers No. 159.....	159.36
Teamsters No. 315.....	931.08
	\$ 1,886.88

MARYSVILLE

Barbers No. 720.....	\$ 24.00
Building and Construction Trades	
Council.....	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1570.....	141.88
General Teamsters No. 137.....	600.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers	
No. 121.....	138.56
Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 505..	44.92
Painters No. 146.....	19.44
Stage Employees No. 216.....	24.00
	\$ 1,004.80

MAYWOOD

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 148.....	\$ 96.00
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MENDOTA

Farm Labor Union No. 268.....	\$ 3.00
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MERCED

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1202.....	\$ 95.16
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Construction and General Laborers	
No. 995.....	81.88
Typographical No. 865.....	20.00
	\$ 209.04

MIDLAND

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum	
Workers No. 63.....	\$ 18.00

MODESTO

Barbers No. 787.....	\$ 24.00
Building and Construction Trades	
Council.....	5.00
Cannery Workers No. 748.....	192.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1235....	305.48
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 190.....	49.84
Culinary Workers and Bartenders	
No. 542.....	476.60
Dried Fruit, Nut Packers and Dehy-	
drator Warehousemen No. 698.....	22.00
Electrical Workers No. B-684.....	83.76
Hod Carriers and General Laborers	
No. 1130.....	164.84
Office Employees No. 208.....	24.00
Painters No. 317.....	52.84
Plasterers No. 429.....	48.48
Plumbers No. 437.....	72.00
Retail Clerks No. 1273.....	110.00
Stage Employees No. 564.....	24.00
Teamsters No. 386.....	820.00
Typographical No. 689.....	17.00
	\$ 2,503.84

MOJAVE

Culinary Workers and Bartenders....	\$ 176.12
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MONROVIA

Electrical Workers No. B-1008.....	\$ 129.00
Painters No. 254.....	74.40
	\$ 203.40

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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MONTEREY

Barbers No. 896.....	\$ 23.96
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 483.....	178.48
Building and Construction Trades Council.....	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1323.....	195.72
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Fish Cannery Workers of Pacific.....	441.36
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 690.....	154.00
Painters and Decorators No. 722.....	68.52
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 337.....	24.00
Plumbers No. 62.....	27.20
Roofers No. 50.....	24.64
Seine and Line Fishermen.....	260.00
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	\$ 1,421.88

MOUNTAIN VIEW

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1280.....	\$ 261.80
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NAPA

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 753.....	\$ 106.82
Building and Construction Trades Council.....	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2114.....	143.85
California State Hospital Employees No. 174.....	88.68
Central Labor Council.....	18.00
Dried Fruit Workers No. 668.....	41.56
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 371.....	156.60
Painters No. 262.....	39.34
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 766.....	20.00
United Garment Workers No. 137.....	79.64
United Garment Workers No. 197.....	92.88
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	\$ 799.37

NEWARK

Chemical Workers No. 62.....	\$ 63.00
Stove Mounters No. 61.....	140.36
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	\$ 203.36

NORWALK

California State Employees No. 69....	\$ 44.60
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OAKLAND

Alameda County Building and Con- struction Trades Council.....	\$ 12.00
Alameda County School Employees No. 257.....	77.80
Auto and Ship Painters No. 1176.....	109.44
Bakers No. 119.....	246.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432.....	275.12
Barbers No. 134.....	213.60
Bartenders No. 52.....	621.26
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 171.....	66.00
Boilermakers No. 39.....	370.00
Bricklayers No. 8.....	48.00
Building Service Employees No. 18..	682.66
Butchers No. 120.....	360.00
California Conference of Typo- graphical Unions.....	6.00
California State Council Cannery Workers.....	12.00
Candy Workers No. 119-C.....	120.00

Cannery Workers No. 750.....	1,616.52
Carpenters and Joiners No. 36.....	1,338.96
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1473.....	191.16
Carpet, Linoleum and Soft Tile Workers No. 1290.....	72.00
Cement Finishers No. 594.....	72.00
Cemetery Workers and Greens At- tendants No. 322.....	69.80
Chauffeurs No. 923.....	303.36
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 23.....	240.00
Clerks and Lumber Handlers No. 939.....	36.00
Commercial Telegraphers—Western Union Branch No. 208.....	48.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 304.....	960.00
Cooks No. 228.....	940.00
Culinary Alliance No. 31.....	1,680.50
Department and Specialty Store Workers No. 1265.....	471.84
Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 456.....	110.00
District Council Chemical Workers No. 2.....	5.00
District Council of Painters No. 16..	12.00
Drydock and Marine Waysmen No. 3116.....	144.00
Electrical Workers No. B-50.....	24.00
Electrical Workers No. B-595.....	600.00
Federal Labor Union No. 24311.....	38.60
Federated Fire Fighters of Calif.....	541.80
Floor Layers and Carpenters No. 1861.....	48.00
Garage Employees No. 78.....	204.00
General Warehousemen No. 853.....	399.96
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 2.....	48.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 137.....	41.40
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141.....	156.00
Glass Bottle Blowers Association No. 155.....	108.00
Glaziers and Glass Workers No. 169	25.00
Government Employees (Navy) No. 1113.....	36.76
Hod Carriers No. 166.....	120.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	51.00
Iron Workers (Shopmen) No. 491..	96.00
Lathers No. 88.....	90.00
Laundry Drivers No. 209.....	193.44
Laundry Workers No. 2.....	360.00
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302.....	288.00
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 169.....	43.88
Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 96.....	134.92
Newspaper Printing Pressmen No. 39.....	30.52
Newspaper Writers and Reporters No. 22279.....	24.00
Ninth District Council of Bakers.....	12.00
Office Employees No. 29.....	288.00
Paint Makers No. 1101.....	55.20
Plasterers No. 112.....	36.00
Post Office Clerks No. 78.....	144.00
Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	88.00
Printing Specialty and Paper Prod- ucts No. 382.....	672.00
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 255.....	93.92
Railway Carmen No. 735.....	40.16
Retail Delivery Drivers No. 588.....	240.00
Retail Food Clerks No. 870.....	576.00
Roofers No. 81.....	120.00

OFFICERS' REPORTS TO

OAKLAND
(Continued)

Sheet Metal Workers No. 216.....	240.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 355.....	96.00
Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers No. 886.....	300.00
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 878..	44.00
Sleeping Car Porters.....	96.00
Steamfitters and Helpers No. 342.....	108.00
Street Carmen No. 192.....	1,120.00
Teachers No. 771.....	58.68
Teamsters No. 70.....	2,533.52
Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen No. 39.....	27.84
Theatrical Employees No. B-82.....	48.00
Theatrical Janitors No. 121.....	44.68
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 107	24.00
Typographical No. 36.....	23.92
University of California Employees No. 371.....	48.00
Welders and Burners No. 681.....	144.00
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	\$ 22,763.22

OCEANSIDE

Carpenters No. 2078.....	\$ 202.60
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OLIVE VIEW

Los Angeles County Department of Charities No. 347.....	\$ 96.00
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ONTARIO

City Employees No. 472.....	\$ 29.28
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ORO GRANDE

Cement Workers No. 192.....	\$ 77.16
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OROVILLE

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 654.....	\$ 182.72
Boilermakers No. 690.....	24.00
Butchers No. 460.....	24.00
Carpenters No. 1240.....	88.54
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
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	\$ 331.26

OXNARD

Sugar Workers No. 20875.....	\$ 96.28
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PALM SPRINGS

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1046.....	\$ 81.80
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PALO ALTO

Barbers No. 914.....	\$ 53.50
Bindery Workers No. 21.....	24.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 668.....	262.92
Typographical No. 521.....	28.00
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	\$ 368.42

PASADENA

Barbers No. 603.....	\$ 35.48
Carpenters and Joiners No. 769.....	381.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 531.....	622.60
Hod Carriers No. 439.....	304.58
Lathers No. 81.....	103.16
Meat Cutters No. 439.....	137.28
Painters and Decorators No. 92.....	96.00
Pasadena School District Employees No. 606.....	65.60

Plasterers and Cement Finishers No.

194.....	266.68
Plumbers No. 280.....	238.32
Printing Pressmen No. 155.....	18.00
Typographical No. 583.....	67.20
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	\$ 2,347.90

PATTON

Patton State Hospital Employees No. 166.....	\$ 5.00
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PETALUMA

Barbers No. 419.....	\$ 24.00
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 271.....	135.32
Beauticians No. 419A.....	26.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 981.....	65.68
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Painters No. 293.....	10.00
Poultry and Egg Workers No. 364-B	96.00
Typographical No. 600.....	26.00
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	\$ 395.00

PINEDALE

Cotton Warehousemen and Cotton Workers No. 826.....	\$ 46.36
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PITTSBURG

Barbers No. 917.....	\$ 23.84
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 822.....	263.68
Chemical Workers No. 23.....	167.44
Fish Cannery Workers of Pacific.....	22.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 160.....	49.08
Paper Makers No. 329.....	89.48
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 825.....	24.00
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	\$ 639.52

PLACERVILLE

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1992.....	\$ 32.32
Hotel and Restaurant Workers No. 793.....	28.04
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	\$ 60.36

POMONA

Barbers No. 702.....	\$ 24.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 58.....	55.28
Hod Carriers No. 806.....	118.32
Painters and Decorators No. 979.....	88.00
Printing Pressmen No. 320.....	11.00
Retail Clerks No. 1428.....	265.52
Typographical No. 994.....	29.80
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	\$ 603.92

PORT CHICAGO

Chemical Workers No. 25.....	\$ 30.84
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PORTERVILLE

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2126.....	\$ 87.96
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QUINCY

Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2591.....	\$ 40.04
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2862.....	69.99
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	\$ 110.03

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

105

RED BLUFF

Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2850	\$ 24.00
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REDDING

Barbers No. 6.....	\$ 8.24
Bartenders No. 549.....	51.00
Building and Construction Trades Council.....	11.00
Butchers No. 352.....	25.60
Carpenters No. 1599.....	192.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Culinary Workers No. 470.....	222.92
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 961.....	64.00
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2608	108.00
Machinists No. 1397.....	24.00
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 739	24.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 662..	32.00
Retail Clerks No. 1364.....	97.48
Typographical No. 993.....	15.00
	\$ 887.24

REDONDO BEACH

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1478.....	\$ 431.92
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REDWOOD CITY

Painters No. 1146.....	\$ 100.45
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RICHMOND

Barbers No. 508.....	\$ 20.00
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 595.....	732.88
Boilermakers No. 317.....	54.00
Boilermakers No. 513.....	145.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 642.....	473.76
Electrical Workers No. B-302.....	327.56
Fish Cannery Workers of Pacific.....	315.44
Leadburners No. 512.....	24.00
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 560	12.00
Office Employees No. 243.....	80.62
Operative Potters No. 89.....	36.00
Painters No. 560.....	288.00
Retail Clerks No. 1179.....	587.88
Typographical No. 738.....	24.00
	\$ 3,121.14

RIVERSIDE

Barbers No. 171.....	\$ 36.00
Building and Construction Trades Council.....	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 235.....	222.12
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
City Employees No. 395.....	33.88
District Council United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 3.....	14.00
District Council of Painters No. 48	12.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1184.....	330.00
Retail Clerks No. 1167.....	384.00
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 48.....	200.64
	\$ 1,256.64

ROSEVILLE

City Employees No. 136.....	\$ 23.76
Railway Carmen No. 231.....	285.76
Teachers No. 836.....	24.00
	\$ 333.52

SACRAMENTO

Asbestos Workers—Home Insulators No. 16-B.....	\$ 19.00
Bakers No. 85.....	265.64
Barbers No. 112.....	53.24
Bartenders No. 600.....	288.00
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 166.....	22.00
Boilermakers No. 735.....	24.00
Boxmakers and Lumber Handlers No. 3170.....	144.00
Building and Construction Trades Council.....	12.00
Building Service Employees No. 22	144.00
Butchers No. 498.....	473.28
California Council of State Employees No. 56.....	12.00
California State Employees No. 375	27.72
California State Federation of Teachers.....	25.00
Cannery Workers No. 857.....	1,750.92
Carpenters and Joiners No. 586.....	886.32
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2170.....	28.00
Carpet, Linoleum and Soft Tile Workers No. 1237.....	24.00
Cement Finishers No. 582.....	52.00
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 150.....	1,512.64
Construction and General Laborers No. 185.....	240.00
Cooks No. 683.....	260.52
County Employees No. 146.....	49.00
District Council of Carpenters.....	15.00
Electrical Workers No. B-340.....	120.00
Federated Trades Council.....	12.00
Government Employees, "Air Force" No. 1068.....	11.00
Grant Union High and Technical District Employees No. 930.....	22.00
Iron Workers No. 118.....	88.00
Lathers No. 109.....	25.28
Laundry and Dry Cleaners No. 75....	192.00
Millmen No. 1618.....	90.77
Miscellaneous Employees No. 393....	346.60
Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 252.....	24.00
Musicians No. 12.....	46.00
Office Employees No. 43.....	10.00
Painters No. 487.....	180.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 295.....	33.44
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 447..	144.00
Post Office Clerks No. 66.....	85.44
Printing Pressmen No. 60.....	48.00
Retail Clerks No. 588.....	384.00
Roofers No. 47.....	24.00
Sacramento County Board of Education Employees No. 258.....	45.52
Sheet Metal Workers No. 162.....	94.16
Stage Employees No. 50.....	24.00
State Council of Roofers.....	12.00
Street Carmen No. 256.....	62.40
Taxi Drivers and Automotive Employees No. 165.....	120.00
Teachers No. 31.....	29.16
Teachers No. 727.....	28.00
Theater Employees No. B-66.....	36.00
Typographical No. 46.....	101.60
Waiters and Waitresses No. 561.....	379.03
Wholesale Plumbing House Employees Auxiliary No. 447.....	44.20
	\$ 9,190.88

SALINAS

Barbers No. 827.....	\$ 24.00
Bartenders No. 545.....	49.48
California State Highway Department Employees No. 420.....	6.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 925.....	294.68
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Culinary Alliance No. 467.....	150.48
General Teamsters and Warehousemen No. 890.....	395.22
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 272.....	158.94
Laundry and Dry Cleaners No. 258..	48.00
Musicians Association No. 616.....	98.40
Painters No. 1104.....	57.56
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 763.....	20.16
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 503..	114.00
Retail Clerks No. 839.....	120.32
Teachers No. 1020.....	27.00
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	\$ 1,576.24

SAN BERNARDINO

Barbers No. 253.....	\$ 51.80
California Inland District Council of State, City and Municipal Employees.....	5.00
California State Employees No. 533	24.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 944.....	544.84
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 467.....	300.00
City Schools Maintenance Employees No. 1076.....	24.00
County Employees No. 499.....	18.00
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 535.....	48.00
Electrical Workers No. 477.....	13.00
Hod Carriers and Laborers No. 783	562.64
Lathers No. 252.....	35.28
Motion Picture Machine Operators No. 577.....	24.00
Musicians Protective Association No. 167.....	6.00
Office Employees No. 83.....	24.00
Painters No. 775.....	94.12
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 73.....	99.60
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 364....	153.20
Printing Pressmen No. 138.....	11.00
Sales Drivers and Dairy Employees No. 166.....	96.00
Stage Employees No. 614.....	36.00
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	\$ 2,182.48

SAN BRUNO

Carpenters and Joiners No. 848.....	\$ 316.72
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SAN DIEGO

Allied Printing Trades Council.....	\$ 12.00
Bakers No. 315.....	240.00
Barbers No. 256.....	65.00
Bindery Workers No. 40.....	18.00
Bridgemen No. 229.....	52.80
Building and Construction Trades Council.....	12.00
Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers No. 36.....	480.00
Building Service Employees No. 102	176.00
Butchers and Meat Cutters No. 229..	522.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1296.....	532.80
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1571.....	334.44

Chauffeurs, Taxi Cab, Funeral and Ambulance Drivers No. 481.....	240.00
County and Municipal Employees No. 127.....	147.64
Culinary Alliance and Hotel Service Employees No. 402.....	1,307.72
District Council of Carpenters.....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. B-465.....	264.00
Electrical Workers No. B-569.....	480.00
Federated Trades Council.....	12.00
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific	724.00
Floorlayers No. 2074.....	42.48
Government Employees No. 1054.....	53.40
Government Employees, "Navy Civilian" No. 1085.....	24.00
Government Employees "Naval Station" No. 1211.....	4.12
Hod Carriers and Construction Laborers No. 89.....	878.72
Iron Workers (Shopmen) No. 627....	39.92
Jewelry Workers No. 116.....	6.00
Lathers No. 260.....	61.60
Millmen No. 2020.....	211.00
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297.....	37.68
Musicians Association No. 325.....	168.00
Office Employees No. 139.....	25.76
Operating Engineers No. 526.....	96.00
Operating Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 346.....	183.88
Painters No. 333.....	260.24
Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	28.80
Retail Clerks No. 1222.....	120.00
Roofers (Carpenters International) No. 553.....	49.24
Salesdrivers and Dairy Employees No. 683.....	480.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 206.....	63.40
Shipwrights, Boatbuilders and Caulkers No. 1300.....	131.04
Stereotypers No. 82.....	24.00
Street, Electric Railway and M.C. Employees No. 1309.....	273.00
Teachers No. 1035.....	15.00
Teamsters-Chauffeurs No. 542.....	240.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122	27.20
Typographical No. 221.....	24.00
Waiters and Bartenders No. 500.....	382.08
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	\$ 9,582.96

SAN FERNANDO

Government Employees "Veterans Administration" No. 1043.....	\$ 48.00
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SAN FRANCISCO

American Federation of Radio Artists.....	\$ 48.00
American Guild of Variety Artists..	90.00
Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14.....	240.00
Asbestos Workers No. 16.....	72.00
Asbestos Workers No. 29.....	19.00
Automobile and Car Painters No. 1073.....	94.47
Auto Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960.....	30.00
Automotive Warehousemen No. 241	120.00
Bakers No. 24.....	720.00
Bakers and Confectionery Workers No. 125-A.....	10.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484.....	413.12
Barbers No. 148.....	260.00

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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SAN FRANCISCO

(Continued)

Bar Pilots (Masters, Mates and Pilots) No. 89.....	24.00	Elevator Constructors No. 8.....	72.00
Bartenders No. 41.....	1,408.64	Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117.....	132.00
Bay Area Council of Government Employees.....	10.00	Emergency Hospital Employees No. 803.....	26.00
Bay Cities Metal Trades Council.....	12.00	Federation of Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen No. 11.....	38.40
Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters.....	12.00	Film Exchange Employees No. B-17.....	48.00
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44.....	22.00	Florists, Landscapers, etc. No. 165.....	24.00
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 168.....	144.00	Garage Employees No. 665.....	480.00
Boilermakers No. 6.....	720.00	Garment Cutters No. 45.....	47.00
Bookbinders and Binderywomen No. 31-125.....	216.00	General Warehousemen No. 860.....	1,034.16
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 320.....	48.00	Glaziers and Glass Workers No. 718.....	48.00
Bottlers No. 896.....	720.00	Government Employees, "Interdepartmental" No. 51.....	90.00
Brewery Drivers No. 888.....	240.00	Government Employees, "Internal Revenue" No. 634.....	192.00
Building and Construction Trades Council.....	24.00	Government Employees, "U.S. Mint" No. 643.....	13.10
Building Material and Construction Teamsters No. 216.....	192.00	Government Employees, "Pac. S.W. Housing" No. 922.....	22.00
Building Service Employees No. 87..	576.00	Government Employees, "N.S. Marine Corps" No. 1152.....	33.44
Butchers No. 115.....	432.00	Granite Cutters.....	24.00
Butchers No. 508.....	810.36	Hospital and Institutional Employees No. 250.....	288.00
California Allied Printing Trades Council.....	12.00	Hotel Service Workers No. 283.....	1,478.44
California State Council of Cleaners and Dyers.....	12.00	Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	82.12
California State Council of Lumber and Saw Mill Workers.....	12.00	Iron Workers No. 377.....	96.00
California State Council of Retail Clerks No. 2.....	12.00	Jewelry Workers No. 36.....	66.00
California State Laborers and Utility Workers No. 1226.....	24.00	Ladies Garment Workers No. 213.....	44.20
California Theatrical Federation.....	10.00	Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256.....	240.00
Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158.....	336.00	Laundry Workers No. 26.....	1,248.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 22.....	1,200.00	Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31.....	48.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 483.....	540.04	Lumber Clerks and Lumbermen No. 2559.....	250.40
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2164.....	260.00	Macaroni Workers No. 493.....	95.40
Cement Finishers No. 580.....	72.00	Marble Shopmen No. 95.....	31.20
Cemetery Workers and Greens Attendants No. 265.....	60.00	Master Furniture Guild No. 1285.....	192.00
Central California District Council of Lumber and Saw Mill Workers.....	15.00	Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40.....	76.16
Chauffeurs No. 265.....	1,125.76	Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90.....	576.00
Cigar Makers No. 228.....	26.00	Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226.....	575.64
City and County Employees No. 747..	94.00	Miscellaneous Employees No. 110.....	1,619.28
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7.....	240.00	Molders and Foundry Workers No. 164.....	156.00
Civil Service and Building Maintenance Employees No. 66-A.....	289.78	Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162.....	84.24
Cloakmakers No. 8.....	156.00	Motor Coach Operators No. 1225.....	288.00
Commercial Telegraphers No. 34.....	240.00	Municipal Park Employees No. 311..	72.00
Commission Market Drivers No. 280.....	144.00	Musicians Association No. 6.....	480.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 261.....	480.00	Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921.....	244.80
Cooks No. 44.....	1,646.40	Northern California District Council of Laborers.....	12.00
Coopers No. 65.....	43.60	Office Employees No. 3.....	96.00
Coppersmiths No. 438.....	43.00	Office Employees No. 36.....	21.12
David Scannell Club Inc. (San Francisco Fire Fighters) No. 798.....	757.64	Operating Engineers No. 3.....	1,800.00
Dental Technicians of Northern California No. 24116.....	38.40	Operating Engineers No. 39.....	720.00
District Council of Plasterers and Cement Finishers of Northern California.....	9.00	Operating Engineers, (California State Branch).....	36.00
Dressmakers No. 101.....	156.00	Optical Technicians No. 18791.....	36.00
Electrical Workers No. B-1245.....	240.00	Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989.....	66.00
Electrical Workers No. 6.....	360.00	Painters No. 19.....	432.00
		Painters and Decorators No. 1158....	632.00
		Painters District Council No. 8.....	12.00
		Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1053.....	101.80
		Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071.....	192.00
		Pattern Makers Association.....	72.00
		Pharmacists No. 838.....	192.00
		Photo Engravers No. 8.....	144.00

SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)

Pile Drivers No. 34.....	240.00
Plasterers No. 66.....	144.00
Plumbing and Pipe Fitters No. 38....	1,560.00
Postal Supervisors No. 88.....	111.36
Post Office Clerks No. 2.....	300.00
Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	350.92
Printing Specialty and Paper Con- verters No. 362.....	480.00
Professional Embalmers No. 9049....	59.28
Railway Carmen No. 498.....	26.00
Railway Patrolmen No. 19.....	7.40
Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089.....	192.00
Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278.....	308.32
Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100.....	864.00
Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017.....	144.00
Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648.....	912.00
Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410.....	192.00
Roofers No. 40.....	84.00
Sailors' Union of the Pacific.....	2,559.96
San Francisco Labor Council.....	12.00
San Francisco Mailers No. 18.....	96.00
Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350.....	212.00
Sausage Makers No. 203.....	276.72
Seafarers Guards and Watchmen.....	48.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104.....	240.00
Shipfitters and Helpers No. 9.....	285.00
Ship Painters No. 961.....	138.92
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510	105.60
Sprinkler Fitters No. 483.....	12.00
Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29.....	91.20
Street, Electric Railway and Municip- al Car Operators No. 1380.....	120.00
Teachers No. 61.....	86.64
Teamsters No. 85.....	1,200.00
Theatrical Janitors No. 9.....	48.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 16..	55.68
Theatrical Employees No. B-18.....	268.80
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 784.....	24.00
Typographical No. 21.....	480.00
United Garment Workers No. 131.....	240.00
Upholsterers No. 28.....	48.00
Vending Machine Operators No. 1301.....	160.00
Venetian Blind Workers No. 2565....	98.72
Waiters No. 30.....	1,844.40
Waitresses No. 48.....	2,526.40
Watchmakers No. 101.....	96.00
Water Workers No. 401.....	23.40
Web Pressmen No. 4.....	96.00
Western Conference of Specialty Unions.....	12.00
Western Federation of Butchers, State Branch.....	16.00
Wholesale Liquor Drivers No. 109....	105.56
Window Cleaners No. 44.....	96.00
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers No. 65.....	64.80
	\$ 49,366.19

SAN JOSE

Allied Printing Trades Council.....\$	12.00
Barbers No. 252.....	81.60
Bartenders No. 577.....	196.08

Building and Construction Trades Council.....	12.00
Bookbinders No. 3.....	24.00
Butchers No. 506.....	471.28
California State Council of Barbers and Beauticians.....	12.00
Cannery Workers No. 679.....	3,113.52
Carpenters and Joiners No. 316.....	702.36
Cement Laborers No. 270.....	683.36
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 294.....	41.00
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 180.....	731.84
Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304.....	240.00
District Council of Carpenters.....	12.00
District Council of Painters No. 33..	12.00
Electrical Workers No. B-332.....	84.00
Freight, Construction and General Drivers No. 287.....	576.00
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 234.....	76.96
International Association of Fire Fighters No. 873.....	20.08
Lathers No. 144.....	35.88
Laundry Workers No. 33.....	120.00
Lumber and Planing Mill Workers No. 3102.....	109.12
Millmen No. 262.....	170.88
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 431.....	24.00
Musicians Association No. 153.....	24.00
Office Employees No. 94.....	22.00
Painters No. 507.....	196.88
Plasterers No. 224.....	77.20
Plumbers No. 393.....	120.00
Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	48.00
Retail Clerks No. 428.....	598.56
Roofers No. 95.....	39.80
Sales Delivery Drivers and Ware- housemen No. 296.....	361.12
Sheet Metal Workers No. 309.....	63.40
Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 120.....	24.00
Street Carmen No. 265.....	24.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 134	22.00
Typographical No. 231.....	48.00
	\$ 9,242.92

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 148.....\$	37.92
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SAN LEANDRO

Musicians Association No. 510.....\$	24.00
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SAN LUIS OBISPO

Barbers No. 767.....\$	24.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1632.....	128.00
Central Labor Council.....	13.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 1464.....	40.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 403..	22.00
Roofers No. 161.....	13.00
Theatrical Stage and Motion Picture Operators No. 762.....	25.00

\$ 265.00

SAN MATEO

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 340.....\$	316.00
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SAN MATEO

(Continued)

Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Building Service Employees No. 81	65.00
Butchers No. 516	72.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 162	474.56
Cement Finishers No. 583	90.08
Central Labor Council	5.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 389	94.08
County Employees No. 829	33.00
Electrical Workers No. 617	48.00
Lathers No. 278	33.40
Laundry Workers No. 143	71.00
Plasterers No. 381	49.20
Plumbers No. 467	24.00
Printing Pressmen No. 315	24.00
Retail Clerks No. 775	240.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 409	24.00
Typographical No. 624	35.00

\$ 1,710.32

SAN PEDRO

Bartenders No. 591	\$ 192.00
Butchers No. 551	480.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1140	334.30
Central Labor Council	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 53	30.24
Culinary Alliance No. 754	257.80
Lathers No. 366	24.00
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 1407	260.00
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 18	30.48
Painters No. 949	35.00
Pile Drivers No. 2375	240.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 838	100.12
Retail Clerks No. 905	500.72
Seine and Line Fishermen	60.00
Shipyard Laborers No. 802	304.10
Typographical No. 862	24.60
Waitresses No. 512	281.24

\$ 3,166.60

SAN QUENTIN

San Quentin Prison Employees No. 416	\$ 24.16
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SAN RAFAEL

Barbers No. 582	\$ 23.06
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 126	312.36
Building and Construction Trades Council	18.00
California State Council of Lathers	12.00
Central Labor Council	12.00
General Truck Drivers No. 624	593.88
Golden Gate District Council of Lathers	12.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 291	371.52
Lathers No. 268	12.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 355	26.16
Retail Clerks No. 1119	68.96

\$ 1,461.94

SANTA ANA

Beet Sugar Workers No. 20748	\$ 58.52
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1815	330.20
Central Labor Council	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 66	79.08
District Council of Carpenters of Orange County	13.00
Electrical Workers No. 441	126.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 652	287.60
Lathers No. 440	24.00
Painters and Decorators No. 686	113.48
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 489	100.48
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 582	124.52
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 504	24.00

\$ 1,304.88

SANTA BARBARA

Barbers No. 832	\$ 29.92
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1062	276.00
Carpet and Linoleum Workers No. 1689	13.00
Central Labor Council	12.00
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 186	240.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 591	152.16
Culinary Alliance No. 498	898.76
Electrical Workers No. 413	27.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 195	24.00
Meat Cutters No. 556	90.00
Musicians Protective Association No. 308	78.00
Painters No. 715	84.64
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 341	36.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 114	38.40
Retail Clerks No. 899	192.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 273	39.52
State, County and Municipal Employees No. 358	34.64
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 442	49.00
Typographical No. 394	24.00

\$ 2,351.04

SANTA CRUZ

Barbers No. 891	\$ 26.44
Butchers No. 266	63.08
Carpenters and Joiners No. 829	28.80
Central Labor Council	12.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 283	36.00
Electrical Workers No. 609	18.00
Painters and Decorators No. 1026	36.88
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 379	22.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 304	33.28

\$ 276.48

SANTA MARIA

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2477	\$ 72.00
Central Labor Council	6.00
Chemical Workers No. 224	31.52
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 703	353.36

SANTA MARIA
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Food Packers, Processors and Warehousemen No. 865.....	48.00
Painters No. 1147.....	24.00
Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 381..	340.96
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	\$ 875.84

SANTA MONICA

Barbers No. 573.....	\$ 43.28
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1400.....	334.64
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Culinary Workers No. 814.....	1,288.00
Meat Cutters No. 587.....	108.00
Painters No. 821.....	181.36
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 400.....	19.00
Plumbers No. 545.....	168.36
Retail Clerks No. 1442.....	400.00
Typographical No. 875.....	24.40
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	\$ 2,579.04

SANTA ROSA

Barbers No. 159.....	\$ 35.28
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 770.....	272.36
Beauticians No. 159-A.....	8.00
Building and Construction Trades Council.....	6.00
Butchers No. 364.....	24.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 551.....	56.00
General Truck Drivers No. 980.....	570.68
Lathers No. 243.....	24.00
Motion Picture Machine Operators No. 420.....	24.00
Musicians Association No. 292.....	160.08
Painters No. 364.....	61.32
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 363.....	31.20
Retail Clerks No. 1532.....	24.08
Typographical No. 577.....	24.00
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	\$ 1,333.00

SEAL BEACH

Chemical Workers No. 225.....	\$ 29.60
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SELMA

Farm Labor Union No. 264.....	\$ 9.00
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SONOMA

California State Employees No. 14-1\$	48.00
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SONORA

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2196.....	\$ 43.04
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SOUTHGATE

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 253.....	\$ 48.00
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SPADRA

Pacific Colony State Hospital Employees No. 1141.....	\$ 23.04
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SPRECKELS

Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20616..	\$ 192.52
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STOCKTON

Barbers No. 312.....	\$ 22.00
Bartenders No. 47.....	189.82
Boilermakers No. 749.....	44.00
Building and Construction Trades Council.....	12.00
Building Service Employees No. 24..	48.00
California State Employees No. 382	24.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 266.....	240.00
Cement Finishers No. 814.....	18.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 439.....	1,344.00
City Employees No. 102.....	38.92
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 102.....	82.96
County Employees No. 183.....	24.00
Culinary Alliance No. 572.....	582.20
Electrical Workers No. 591.....	48.00
Farm Equipment Maintenance Workers No. 20984.....	24.00
Lathers No. 98.....	24.00
Laundry Workers No. 177.....	122.28
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 428.....	24.00
Motor Coach Operators No. 276.....	42.12
Office Employees No. 26.....	26.00
Painters No. 1115.....	95.60
Paper Makers No. 320.....	72.00
Pencil Material Workers No. 20298	141.40
Plasterers No. 222.....	24.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 492..	53.08
Post Office Clerks No. 320.....	38.40
Sheep Shearers No. 301-A.....	48.00
Theatrical Stage Workers No 90.....	24.00
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	\$ 3,488.78

SUNNYVALE

Theatrical Stage and Motion Picture Operators No. 796.....	\$ 24.00
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SUSANVILLE

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2790.....	\$ 99.64
Tri-Counties Central Labor Council	17.00
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	\$ 116.64

TAFT

Barbers No. 869.....	\$ 16.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1774.....	20.00
Central Labor Council.....	18.00
Culinary Alliance No. 771.....	26.16
Electrical Workers No. 343.....	20.00
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	\$ 100.16

TERMINAL ISLAND

Cannery Workers of the Pacific.....	\$ 1,200.00
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TRACY

Railway Carmen No. 449.....	\$ 41.24
Sugar Workers No. 20058.....	88.06
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	\$ 129.30

TRINIDAD

Loggers No. 3006.....	\$ 78.44
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TULARE

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1578.....	\$ 58.64
Chemical Workers No. 141.....	6.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 64.64

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

111

TURLOCK

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1306.....\$ 51.80

TWAIN

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No.
2944\$ 24.24

UKIAH

California State Employees No. 519..\$ 26.00
Central Labor Council..... 25.00
North Coast Counties District Coun-
cil of Carpenters..... 12.00
\$ 63.00

VALLEJO

American Federation of Grain
Millers No. 71.....\$ 101.28
Asbestos Workers No. 70..... 24.00
Barbers No. 335..... 51.20
Beauticians No. 335-A..... 23.48
Boilermakers No. 148..... 103.44
Building and Construction Trades
Council 12.00
Butchers and Meat Cutters No. 532.. 192.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 180..... 240.00
Central Labor Council..... 12.00
Cleaners and Dye House Workers
No. 177..... 35.52
Culinary Workers and Bartenders
No. 560..... 411.60
Electrical Workers No. B-180..... 96.00
Government Employees No. 73..... 41.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers
No. 326..... 224.00
Laundry Workers No. 113..... 64.28
Mare Island Navy Yards Metal
Trades Council..... 12.00
Musicians Association No. 367..... 81.60
Office Employees No. 86..... 49.28
Painters No. 376..... 71.96
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No.
631 24.68
Plumbers No. 343..... 38.40
Retail Clerks No. 373..... 331.24
Sheet Metal Workers No. 221..... 72.00
Shipwrights, Joiners and Boat-
builders No. 1068..... 42.52
State Council of California Sheet
Metal Workers..... 12.00
Steam and Operating Engineers No.
731 38.52
Teachers No. 827..... 24.00
Teamsters-Chauffeurs No. 490..... 389.56
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 241
Typographical No. 389..... 24.00
\$ 2,873.56

VALLEY SPRINGS

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2847.....\$ 38.40

VAN NUYS

Barbers No. 837.....\$ 91.20
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1913..... 1,031.88
Painters No. 1595..... 215.60
\$ 1,338.68

VENICE

Bricklayers and Stone Masons No.
26\$ 35.44

VENTURA

Building and Construction Trades
Council\$ 3.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2463..... 159.48
Central Labor Council..... 12.00
Electrical Workers No. 952..... 114.64
Hod Carriers and General Laborers
No. 585..... 286.12
Operating Engineers No. 732..... 24.00
Painters and Decorators No. 955..... 82.60
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No.
741 68.92
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 484.. 48.00
\$ 798.76

VERNON

Chemical Workers No. 92.....\$ 22.48
Paper Makers No. 336..... 24.00
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill
Workers No. 254..... 44.00
\$ 90.48

VICTORVILLE

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum
Workers No. 49.....\$ 150.60

VISALIA

Building and Construction Trades
Council\$ 12.00
Barbers No. 856..... 14.32
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1484..... 141.08
Central Labor Council..... 12.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers
No. 1060..... 236.32
Motion Picture Projectionists No.
605 24.00
Painters No. 439..... 16.20
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No.
895 13.84
Typographical No. 519..... 24.00
\$ 493.76

WALTERIA

United Construction Workers No.
350\$ 43.40

WATSONVILLE

Barbers No. 749.....\$ 13.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 771..... 95.88
Central Labor Council..... 12.00
Culinary Workers and Bartenders
No. 345..... 216.80
Lathers No. 122..... 22.00
Painters No. 750..... 22.28
Railway Carmen No. 765..... 27.20
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 611
Typographical No. 543..... 17.00
\$ 450.16

WEED

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No.
2907\$ 336.28

WEIMAR

Weimar Sanatorium Employees No.
745\$ 50.68

OFFICERS' REPORTS TO

WESTWOOD

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 768.....	\$ 84.92
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2836	325.60
Northern California District Council of Lumber and Saw Mill Workers	12.00
Retail Clerks No. 730.....	31.00

\$ 453.52

WHITTIER

Los Angeles County Fire Protection District Fire Fighters No. 1014.....	\$ 207.48
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WILMINGTON

Marine Painters No. 812.....	\$ 96.00
Operating Engineers No. 235.....	81.32
Ship Carpenters No. 1335.....	132.00

\$ 309.32

WOODLAND

Beet Sugar Workers No. 20610.....	\$ 76.72
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TOTAL PER CAPITA RECEIPTS AND AFFILIATION FEES—

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1950—Exhibit B.....\$244,920.64

Schedule 2—Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees by Districts
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1950

District No. 1:

Chula Vista	\$ 24.00
Coronado	20.00
El Cajon	91.68
El Centro	590.65
La Jolla	90.40
Oceanside	202.60
San Diego	9,582.96

\$ 10,602.29

District No. 2:

Anaheim	\$ 158.60
Fullerton	29.61
Long Beach	6,345.14
Santa Ana	1,304.88
Seal Beach	29.60

\$ 7,867.83

District No. 3:

Agoura	\$ 14.00
Arcadia	19.00
Avalon	22.00
Azusa	27.88
Barstow	24.00
Bell	101.76
Burbank	427.68
Colton	197.56
Corona	69.96
El Monte	1,197.96
Glendale	2,048.00
Hollywood	9,926.88
Huntington Park	739.52
Los Angeles	50,392.20
Maywood	96.00
Midland	18.00
Monrovia	203.40
Norwalk	44.60
Olive View	96.00
Ontario	29.28
Oro Grande	77.16
Palm Springs	81.80
Pasadena	2,347.90
Patton	5.00
Pomona	603.92
Riverside	1,256.64
San Bernardino	2,182.48
San Fernando	48.00
Selma	9.00
South Gate	48.00
Spadra	23.04

Van Nuys	1,338.68
Vernon	90.48
Victorville	150.60
Walteria	43.40
Whittier	207.48

\$ 74,209.26

District No. 4:

Garberville	\$ 24.00
Inglewood	200.96
Redondo Beach	431.92
San Pedro	3,166.60
Santa Monica	2,579.04
Terminal Island	1,200.00
Venice	35.44
Wilmington	309.32

\$ 7,947.28

District No. 5:

Camarillo	\$ 24.00
Lompoc	114.28
Oxnard	96.28
San Luis Obispo	265.00
Santa Barbara	2,351.04
Santa Maria	875.84
Ventura	798.76

\$ 4,525.20

District No. 6:

Bakersfield	\$ 3,326.25
Bishop	15.00
Boron	119.80
Exeter	2.00
Fresno	7,043.52
Hanford	38.60
Kingsburg	131.56
Laton	5.00
Madera	186.88
Mendota	3.00
Merced	209.04
Mojave	176.12
Pinedale	46.36
Porterville	87.96
Taft	100.16
Tulare	64.64
Visalia	493.76

\$ 12,049.65

District No. 7:

Lodi	\$ 107.88
Manteca	58.56
Modesto	2,503.84
Sonora	43.04
Stockton	3,488.78
Tracy	129.30
Turlock	51.80
Valley Springs	38.40

\$ 6,421.60

District No. 8:

Agnew	\$ 26.00
Cupertino	58.80
Davenport	52.80
Monterey	1,421.88
Mountain View	261.80
Palo Alto	368.42
Redwood City	100.45
Salinas	1,576.24
San Bruno	316.72
San Jose	9,242.92
San Juan Bautista	37.92
San Mateo	1,710.32
Santa Cruz	276.48
Spreckels	192.52
Sunnyvale	24.00
Watsonville	450.16

\$ 16,117.43

District No. 9:

Honolulu, T. H.	\$ 149.64
San Francisco	49,366.19

\$ 49,515.83

District No. 10:

Alameda	\$ 70.64
Berkeley	254.28
Emeryville	44.24
Hayward	1,677.32
Newark	203.36
Oakland	22,763.22
San Leandro	24.00

\$ 25,037.06

District No. 11:

Antioch	\$ 388.16
Crockett	588.07
El Cerrito	137.32
Martinez	1,886.88
Pittsburg	639.52
Port Chicago	30.84
Richmond	3,121.14

\$ 6,791.93

District No. 12:

Napa	\$ 799.37
Petaluma	395.00
San Quentin	24.16
San Rafael	1,461.94
Santa Rosa	1,333.00
Sonoma	48.00
Vallejo	2,873.56

\$ 6,935.03

District No. 13:

Auburn	\$ 53.00
Chico	501.36
Diamond Springs	22.00
Feather Falls	156.96
Grass Valley	244.92
Gridley	39.96
Marysville	1,004.80
Oroville	331.26
Placerville	60.36
Roseville	333.52
Sacramento	9,190.88
Weimar	50.68
Woodland	76.72

\$ 12,066.42

District No. 14:

Arcata	\$ 464.96
Blue Lake	22.28
Caspar	16.00
Crescent City	22.00
Eureka	1,516.00
Fort Bragg	82.40
Fortuna	27.48
Korbel	24.00
Red Bluff	24.00
Trinidad	78.44
Ukiah	63.00

\$ 2,340.56

District No. 15:

Alturas	\$ 68.92
Chester	104.04
Dorris	77.52
Dunsmuir	93.44
Greenville	104.00
Loyalton	117.40
Quincy	110.03
Redding	887.24
Susanville	116.64
Twain	24.24
Weed	336.28
Westwood, Lassen County	453.52

\$ 2,493.27

TOTAL PER CAPITA RECEIPTS AND AFFILIATION FEES—

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1950—EXHIBIT B.....\$244,920.64

Schedule 3—Detail of Disbursements Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1950**47TH ANNUAL CONVENTION—
LOS ANGELES:****Salaries and Expenses:**

Baker, Estelle C.....	\$ 129.56
Bianchi, Maud	16.00
Cheney, Mary B.....	125.02
Dvorson, Betty J.....	104.84

OFFICERS' REPORTS TO

Fabris, Minnie	16.00	
Finks, Harry	62.50	
Haggerty, C. J.....	300.00	
Henning, John F.....	250.00	
Hines, Charles A.....	340.00	
Kinnick, Burtice K.....	99.92	
Lowrence, Helen	861.73	
London, Joan	243.04	
Otto, Walter R.....	340.00	
Shelley, John F.....	150.00	
Sikora, Esther	122.75	
Weber, Nan A.....	16.00	
		\$ 3,177.36

Other Expenses:

Bastian Bros. Co.....	\$ 2,534.58	
Bell Typewriter Co.....	18.55	
Blake, Moffitt & Towne.....	444.02	
California Housing Association.....	151.93	
California Typewriter Exchange.....	37.26	
Cordray Co.	13.39	
Department of Registrar of Voters.....	20.00	
The Garrett Press.....	5,371.74	
Gold Desk & Safe Co.....	103.50	
Lee Greenwood	50.00	
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	74.28	
Parker & Co.—Printing.....	9,356.29	
Southern California Adding Machine Co.....	53.83	
Southern Pacific Railroad Co.....	390.33	
Stenotype Reporting Co.....	2,064.63	
Weaver Photo Service.....	16.22	
Alexandria Hotel	1,358.82	
Biltmore Hotel	53.32	
Rodger Young Auditorium.....	714.09	
Petty Cash—Convention Committee.....	660.00	
Petty Cash—Sergeants-at-Arms.....	825.00	
Petty Cash—Sundry Expense.....	133.87	
		\$ 24,445.65
Total		\$ 27,623.01

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
CONVENTION—ST. PAUL:**

C. J. Haggerty.....	\$ 1,000.00	
Southern Pacific Railroad Co.....	628.20	
Total		\$ 1,628.20

**LABOR LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCA-
TION CONFERENCE—WASHINGTON, D. C.:**

C. J. Haggerty.....	\$ 500.00	
John F. Shelley.....	500.00	
Globe Trotter Travel Service.....	324.13	
Western Air Lines.....	324.13	
Total		\$ 1,648.26

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR LEGISLATIVE
CONFERENCE—WASHINGTON, D. C.:**

C. J. Haggerty.....	\$ 500.00	
John F. Shelley.....	837.92	
Total		\$ 1,337.92

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CON-
FERENCE—PHILADELPHIA:**

Western Air Lines.....		\$ 386.87
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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS:**Allowances and Expenses of Officers****Attending Executive Council Meetings:**

Agrillo, Anthony	\$ 221.00
Arnold, Jack T.....	508.40
Ash, Robert S.....	383.19
Dean, William A.....	510.92
Doran, Elmer J.....	507.80
Dougherty, Arthur F.....	546.12
Finks, Harry	582.30
Grady, Harry C.....	570.08
Green, C. A.....	490.32
Gruhn, Albin J.....	588.31
Kelly, George	546.12
Lehmann, C. T.....	493.00
Lundeberg, Harry	547.80
Lundschen, Harvey	468.00
McClain, L.	128.80
Nelson, Lowell	572.20
Osslo, Max J.....	573.94
Pitts, Thomas L.....	468.00
Reed, Howard	577.80
Reeves, Paul L.....	596.58
Satre, O. T.....	308.56
Skates, Maurice A.....	493.00
Small, Thomas A.....	362.80
Somerset, Pat	215.80
Swanson, Victor S.....	522.80
Walker, Roy	710.60
Shelley, John F.—President.....	674.19
Haggerty, C. J.—Secretary-Treasurer.....	426.03

\$ 13,594.46

Other Expenses:

Baker, Estelle C.....	\$ 375.90
Cheney, Mary B.....	95.00
Henning, John F.....	378.42
Hyans, Curtis J.....	206.80
Otto, Walter R.....	413.43
Arrowhead Springs Hotel.....	98.23
Hotel Whitcomb	66.00
Southern Pacific Railroad Co.....	153.64
Transport Clearings	20.32
Petty Cash—Sundry Expense.....	2.50

\$ 1,810.24

Total \$ 15,404.70

LEGAL SERVICES:**Fees, Salaries and Expenses:**

Cheney, Mary B.....	\$ 4,160.00
Gilbert, Nissen & Irvin.....	573.24
Henning, John F.....	27.00
Scully, Charles P.....	13,552.45
Todd, Clarence E.....	7,526.34
Todd and Todd.....	1,301.81
Los Angeles Building & Construction Trades Council.....	2,000.00

\$ 29,140.84

Other Expenses:

Flood Realty Co.—Rent.....	\$ 1,060.00
David Hewes Building—Rent.....	528.00
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	1,561.30
Frank Lynch Bail Bond Agency.....	650.00
Public Utilities Commission.....	90.30

\$ 3,889.60

Total \$ 33,030.44

ORGANIZING EXPENSES:**Salaries and Expenses:**

D'Aubigny, Berthe.....	\$ 23.00
Dougherty, Arthur F.....	500.00
Finks, Harry	436.96
Haggerty, C. J.....	7,318.00
Henning, John F.....	6,200.58
Hyans, Curtis J.....	6,646.03
Osslo, Max J.....	50.00
Otto, Walter R.....	4,675.00
Pitts, Thomas L.....	200.00
Pritchard, Rex B.....	4,095.20
Shelley, John F.....	1,645.00
Small, Thomas A.....	75.00
Wilkerson, Naomi	240.00
Total.....	\$ 32,104.77

Other Expenses:

Flood Realty Co.—Rent.....	\$ 760.00
David Hewes Building—Rent.....	500.00
Flood Garage	161.57
National Farm Labor Union.....	6,000.00
California Council of State Employees—No. 56.....	2,250.00
California State Federation of Teachers.....	2,337.41
Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers, Local 912, Salinas	1,000.00
Western Warehouse & Produce Council	
Disbursement Fund	20,000.00
Miscellaneous Employees Union, Local 393,	
Sacramento—Telephone Expense	4.25
Roydon Supply House.....	282.50
Western Air Lines.....	1,039.80
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.....	261.42
K & D Press.....	9.30
Cadillac Motor Car Division.....	313.71
Rodger Young Auditorium.....	7.97
Federated Trades Council	13.57
Dr. Robert Zeigler	66.00
Regents of University of California.....	350.00
Hotel Coronado	310.45
Southern Pacific Railroad Co.....	284.24
National Federation of Insurance Agents.....	855.00
American Federation of Labor—	
Sam Gompers Dinner.....	25.00
Standard Accident Insurance Co.....	68.83
Addressograph Sales Agency.....	15.95
Warfield Luggage Shop.....	30.25
Lewis, Inc.	24.70
John F. Fixa—Postmaster.....	502.80
Petty Cash—Postage Meter Machine.....	2,250.00
Petty Cash—Sundry Expense.....	116.29
	\$ 39,841.01
Total	\$ 71,945.78

PUBLICITY EXPENSES:**Salaries and Expenses:**

Bianchi, Maud	\$ 864.00
Fabris, Minnie	16.00
Hoke, Edith M.....	88.00
Moore, Josephine	816.00
Panella, John	128.00
Runyan, Charles M.....	760.00
Weber, Nan A.....	879.50
Total.....	\$ 3,551.50

PUBLICITY EXPENSES (Continued):**Other Expenses:**

Flood Realty Co.—Rent.....	\$ 600.00
David Hewes Building—Rent.....	640.00
Bake, Moffitt & Towne.....	2,775.55
F. O. Long.....	25.00
Golden Gate Press.....	1,636.65
Walter Radell Co.....	12.36
A. Carlisle & Co.....	254.06
The Garrett Press.....	2,133.61
Gilberts Office Supply & Typewriter Co.....	14.49
California Farm Reporter	75.00
Steve's Machine Shop.....	4.50
Petty Cash—Postage	505.60
John F. Fixa—Postmaster.....	8,089.60

\$ 16,766.42

Total \$ 20,317.92

STATISTICAL EXPENSES:**Salaries and Expenses:**

Edminster, Adele B.....	\$ 1,691.65
Henning, John F.....	4.09
Kinnick, Burtice K.....	1,322.50
London, Joan	4,320.00
Sikora, Esther	3,256.00

\$ 10,594.24

Books, Pamphlets and Subscriptions:

Town Hall	\$ 13.00
Press Club of San Francisco.....	11.50
San Francisco Call-Bulletin.....	18.00
San Francisco Chronicle.....	24.00
San Francisco Examiner.....	24.00
San Francisco News.....	15.00
Los Angeles Times.....	23.00
Standard & Poor's, Inc.....	.50
Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.....	607.12
Robert R. Nathan & Associates.....	1.00
Bureau of Public Administration.....	4.87
Haynes Foundation	3.18
Journal Press	46.87
McCurry Photo Co.....	2.32
National Bureau of Economics.....	25.00
20th Century Fund.....	.83
Union Labor Bulletin.....	10.50
Journal of Political Economy.....	6.00
San Francisco Planning & Housing Association.....	5.00
Southern Cross.....	115.00
The MacBride-Booe Sacramento Newsletter.....	25.00
Printing Division, Documents Section, Sacramento.....	21.11
Labor League of Political Education.....	10.00
National Industrial Conference Board.....	\$ 4.00
Harvard Business Review.....	12.00
National Information Bureau, Inc.....	25.00
Commonwealth Club	38.00
Americans for Democratic Action.....	5.00
U. S. News & World Report.....	10.00
D. Van Nostrand Co.....	6.95
The Monitor	4.00
Standard & Poor's Corporation.....	367.00
Institute of Industrial Relations.....	2.06
Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc.	5.00
California Taxpayers Association.....	5.00
Wall Street Journal.....	.50
American Clipper Publishing Co.....	5.00
Chester Wright's Labor Letter.....	20.00
Commerce Clearing House, Inc.....	330.00
International Labor Office.....	14.00

STATISTICAL EXPENSES (Continued):**Books, Pamphlets and Subscriptions (Continued):**

Special Libraries Association.....	20.00
International Publishers	2.08
California Inspection Rating Bureau.....	1.33
Bancroft-Whitney Company	66.23
Dr. Channing Frothingham.....	5.00
Department of Employment.....	4.12
Chemical Publishing Co., Inc.....	10.25
Columbia University Press.....	2.83
Cornell Maritime Press.....	5.14
Director of Labor Accounting, N. Y.....	1.00
E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc.....	8.16
Harcourt, Brace & Company, Inc.....	4.19
University of Pennsylvania	
Industrial Research Department.....	1.00
The MacMillan Company.....	.86
Public Affairs Press.....	8.91
Rinehart & Company.....	5.50
University of Pennsylvania Press.....	10.00
Workers Education Bureau of America.....	20.95
California Institute of Technology.....	6.44
Oxford University Press, Inc.....	4.63
University of California Press.....	11.58
Free Trade Union Committee.....	3.00
Paul Elder & Company.....	5.18
Fortune	15.00
Gaer Associates, Inc.....	2.52
The Personnel Journal, Inc.....	5.00
Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.....	75.00
American Federation of Labor.....	12.75
The C. I. O. News.....	1.00
California Society of Secondary Education.....	\$ 7.73
Common Council for American Unity.....	.50
John Herling's Labor Letters, Inc.....	16.50
Harper & Brothers.....	3.70
International Labor Directory.....	15.00
Funk & Wagnalls Company.....	6.00
The University of Chicago Press.....	8.66
American Civil Liberties Union.....	1.15
Harvard University Press.....	4.62
Cornell University Press.....	4.75
West Publishing Co.....	49.00
C C H Products Company.....	1.10
Barron's	15.00
Bender Moss Co., Inc.....	15.53
Inter-Union Institute, Inc.....	5.00
University of Illinois.....	1.00
Congressional Intelligence, Inc.....	50.00
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\$ 2,391.20	

Other Expenses:

Flood Realty Co.—Rent.....	\$ 680.00
David Hewes Building—Rent.....	640.00
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau.....	133.29
Galland Linen Service.....	32.00
Roydon Supply House.....	23.85
Addressograph Sales Agency.....	4.60
Alice Cooper—Mimeographing	24.06
Marchant Calculating Machine Co.....	12.75
California Safety Council.....	30.00
California State Automobile Association.....	12.00
Western Paper Box.....	38.15
Bell Typewriter Co.....	67.00
Jack Ayeroff	4.14
University Extension, University of California.....	24.00
Remington Rand, Inc.....	6.56
Petty Cash—Sundry Expense.....	7.33
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\$ 1,739.73	

Total

\$ 14,725.17

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES:**Salaries and Expenses:**

Brody, Carol J.....	\$ 5.00
Finks, Harry	1,972.00
Haggerty, C. J.....	950.00
Shelley, John F.....	50.00

\$ 2,977.00

Other Expenses:

Hotel Senator.....	\$ 1,183.42
Legislative Bill Room.....	84.64
H. S. Crocker Co.....	44.61
Letter Shop.....	24.78
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.....	3.85
Western Union.....	3.55
McCurry Photo Co.....	23.48
The Garrett Press.....	1,831.69
Petty Cash—Postage.....	125.00
Petty Cash—Sundry Expense.....	100.00

\$ 3,425.02

Total.....

\$ 6,402.02

OFFICE SALARIES:

Baker, Estelle C.....	\$ 3,526.26
D'Aubigny, Berthe.....	3,003.12
Haggerty, C. J.....	12,000.00
Hines, Charles A.....	4,161.00
Lowrence, Helen S.....	2,315.79

Total.....

\$25,006.17

PRINTING, STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES:

Pacific Carbon & Ribbon Co.....	\$ 57.86
Banco Corp.....	13.80
Bell Typewriter Co.....	327.60
James H. Barry Co.....	921.00
A. F. Cordray Co.....	4.43
Graphic Photos.....	3.25
Wobbers, Inc.....	237.29
The Garrett Press.....	11,439.67
Matt Perrott & Sons.....	3.75
Polychrome Pacific Corp.....	7.86
Addressograph Sales Agency.....	27.38
Pitney-Bowes, Inc.....	181.62
Marchant Calculating Machine Co.....	25.50
Alice Cooper—Mimeographing.....	134.95
Roydon Supply House.....	22.21
A. Carlisle & Co.....	17.21
H. S. Crocker Co.....	8.59
Charles R. Hadley Company.....	11.26
Schwabacher-Frey Co.....	9.41
Gilbert's.....	38.37
Marshall-Adams Printing Corporation.....	20.39

Total.....

\$13,513.40

OFFICE RENT—GENERAL:

Flood Realty Co.....	\$ 1,126.00
David Hewes Building.....	763.20

Total.....

\$ 1,889.20

POSTAGE AND MAILING—GENERAL:

John F. Fixa—Postmaster.....	\$ 502.80
Postage Meter Machine.....	2,250.00

Total.....

\$ 2,752.80

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH:

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.....	\$ 2,386.65	
Western Union.....	440.70	
Sacramento Federal Trades Council— Telephone Expense.....	21.86	
Total.....		\$ 2,849.21

TAXES:

California Department of Employment.....	\$ 1,080.03	
Collector of Internal Revenue.....	731.16	
Russell L. Wolden—Personal Property Taxes.....	64.41	
Total.....		\$ 1,875.60

GENERAL EXPENSES:

Galland Linen Service.....	\$ 64.00	
San Francisco Refrigeration Co.....	32.64	
Mo Dorman Company—Office Furniture.....	132.81	
Fitzgerald Electric Co.....	19.82	
Emil Del Grosso.....	12.30	
Western States Conference.....	50.00	
Benedetti Floral Co.....	271.78	
Thomas A. Maloney—Insurance.....	179.98	
A. Doria.....	7.00	
Red Feather Carpet Washing Co.....	7.50	
Bank of America N.T. & S.A.....	.10	
James F. Allen—Surety Bond.....	112.50	
Skinner & Hammond—Auditing Service.....	2,410.00	
Ray Martin—Fire Department Ball.....	5.00	
Stones Flowers.....	25.87	
Union Label Christmas Fund.....	100.00	
San Francisco Tuberculosis Association.....	5.00	
St. Paul of Shipwreck Church.....	10.00	
Norbet Cronin Co.....	269.22	
State Compensation Insurance Fund.....	57.33	
American Federation of Labor—Dues.....	10.00	
Associated Indemnity Corp.....	349.25	
E. Simpson—Police Ball.....	5.00	
Bronson Signs.....	11.25	
City Transfer & Storage Co.—Moving Expense.....	497.73	
J. B. O'Neil—Moving Expense.....	5.00	
Edward Madison—Moving Expense.....	8.00	
Lee Greenwood—Moving Expense.....	14.00	
Mullen Manufacturing Co.—Library Fixtures and Cabinets.....	1,434.64	
Conklin Bros., Inc.—Cleaning Rugs.....	148.60	
Alhambra National Water Co., Inc.....	34.76	
O'Keefe's Inc.....	12.94	
Alice Cooper—Mimeographing.....	23.29	
The Hibernia Bank.....	4.80	
Islam Shrine Circus Committee.....	12.50	
Burns The Florist.....	15.53	
Petty Cash—Christmas Expense.....	520.00	
Petty Cash—Sundry Expense.....	267.93	
Total.....		\$ 7,148.07
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS—Exhibit B.....		\$249,484.74

Fraternally submitted,

C. J. HAGGERTY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

1901 - 1950

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.
1947—1950	John F. Shelley, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.

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—1950	C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.

Delegates to American Federation of Labor Conventions

1904	John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9, Vallejo.
1907	Walter Macarthur, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
1908	Joshua B. Dale, Federal Labor Union No. 11345, Vallejo.
1910	L. W. Butler, Teamsters No. 208, Los Angeles.
1911—1912	Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8, San Francisco.
1913	Patrick Flynn, Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific.
1914	Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
1915	Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.
1916	Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.
1917	Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.
1919	George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
1920	Albert J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco.
1921	Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
1922	James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
1923	Frank Walsh, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
1924	R. W. Robinson, Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach.
1925	John J. Murphy, Post Office Clerks No. 2, San Francisco.
1926	Don Witt, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.
1927	Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.
1928	John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
1929	Harvey C. Fremming, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach.
1930	Charles Child, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco.
1931	Edward McLaughlin, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
1932—1933	Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
1934	A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.
1935	Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.
1936	George Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.
1937	Robert L. Ennis, Bookbinders No. 35, Sacramento.
1938	Thomas Nickola, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco.
1939	Burt B. Currigan, Bldg. Material Truck Drivers No. 420, Los Angeles.
1940	James H. Quinn, Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 3, San Francisco.
1941	C. T. Lehmann, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles.
1942—1944	C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.
1945	(Convention postponed, due to the war.)
1946—1950	C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Forty-Eighth Convention

FIRST DAY

Monday, October 9, 1950

MORNING SESSION

Opening Ceremonies

The forty-eighth convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:18 a.m. in The Armory by Bee Tumber, Chairman of the Convention Committee.

The delegates were entertained with an excellent program of stirring military airs rendered by the Santa Barbara Municipal Band, under the conductorship of Raymond B. Eldred.

The convention arose for a rendition of "The Star Spangled Banner," by Betty Carol DeKay. This was followed by "The Tribute to the American Flag," by Antoinette Obert, after which the delegates recited the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Boy Scouts Troop No. 11.

Invocation

Rev. Virgil Cordano
Santa Barbara Mission

Chairman Tumber introduced the Reverend Virgil Cordano of the Santa Barbara Mission, who delivered the following invocation:

"O God, who in your wisdom knows what is most beneficial to men and in your goodness desires happiness and security for all your creatures, be the guide and inspiration of these men of labor in all their deliberations.

"In your society labor is a good and wholesome thing, for you yourself, after creating this expansive universe in which we live, instilled in us the instinct to make the new and thus allowed us to participate in your own collective activity. Moreover, in the person of your son, Jesus Christ, who worked with his mind, his hands and the hammer and saw of the carpenter, you know what it is to toil and labor among fellow men.

"These men are gathered here in response to a natural impulse and supported by an inalienable right to join together in bringing about laboring conditions in which man's dignity can be given full expression on the basis of joint equality and responsibility. Man needs the help of his fellow worker. We find confirmation of this in your inspired Book, where we read: 'It is better that two should be together than one, for they have the advantage of their society;' and again: 'A brother that is helped by his brother is like a fortified city.'

"There may be evils in social and economic abuses today but you, a God of peace, tell us that the solution does not lie in the acceptance of destructive ideas from abroad, ideas that will work towards the overturn of our civilization and the loss of our highly treasured rights. We need only the application of the principles of justice and charity within our present social and political structure, our own beloved way of life. But only in you are all rights and principles secure: personal, social and intellectual.

"We ask that you guide those assembled here in accordance with these principles. Instill in them a sense of personal responsibility for the common good, of the local community and the good of society in general. Be with them and bless them in all their proceedings.

"Through Christ our Lord, amen."

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME

Lewis Reed
President, Central Labor Council
Santa Barbara

"As president of the Santa Barbara Central Labor Council, it is my privilege and pleasure to welcome you here today. It is through the good auspices of the Army of the United States that I am here, as I was recalled to duty a month ago.

"On the way down to Santa Barbara I was contemplating the character of this convention and what it would mean to the boys in the service. The first World War was fought to make the world safe for democracy. The second World War was fought to insure the right of free nations to exist in a free world. And so it seems that that is what this third World War is being fought for. But there will be a lot of lives lost, and the best years of many of our American youth will be wasted forever if those who come back return to a country that is dominated by the Tafts and the Hartleys and the type of legislation that they fostered.

"Each convention stresses the importance of that particular convention. This one is different only in that when the United States is sacrificing so much to insure freedom of other countries, this body has for its paramount duty to fight for the free rights of the American worker and to insure him the right of sitting down equally with management at the bargaining table.

"The Santa Barbara Central Labor Council is extremely proud that you have chosen Santa Barbara for this convention. For months the work has gone ahead to set up one of the best conventions we hope the State Federation ever enjoys. If there is anything that can be done to brighten your stay or to help you around in the city, any of the members on the committee will be glad to place themselves at your disposal.

"We hope you will come back. We hope you will have a successful convention. The State Federation of Labor will continue to do the good work it has always done and reach greater heights than it has ever reached before.

"Thank you." (Loud applause).

**William Dean
President, Santa Barbara
Building Trades Council.**

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to bring you the greetings of the Santa Barbara Building and Construction Trades Council.

"We have been very happy to have been honored with the chance to help and work with the Central Labor Council in Santa Barbara in getting this convention set up. We hope that you will have a good time during the evening, but we also hope you will do the good job on the floor here that I know you can do, because you have done it before and, if you do it fast, why, you will have that much more time to have a good time in the evening.

"This may be a little short, but don't think that it isn't right from the bottom of our hearts that we welcome you all to Santa Barbara. We sincerely hope that you will enjoy your stay here. Thank you very much." (Applause).

Santa Barbara City and County Officials

Chairman Tumber introduced several officials of the city and the county of Santa Barbara, who spoke briefly, and welcomed the delegates to Santa Barbara. These officials included Mayor Norris Montgomery, Chief of Police Roderick E. Noonan, District Attorney David S. Licker, Sheriff John D. Ross, Councilman Percy C. Heckendorf, and Supervisor Paul E. Stewart.

Telegram from Lotte Lehmann

Chairman Tumber told the delegates of the efforts that had been made to have Lotte Lehmann sing "The Star Spangled Banner" at the convention, and then read Mrs. Lehmann's reply:

"I am so very sorry that I cannot fulfill your request to sing the Star Spangled Banner on October 9th. Unfortunately I shall be out of town making a musical film with World Artists, Incorporated.

"I wish you very much success for the convention today and send my kindest regards.

"Sincerely yours,
/s/ Lotte Lehmann."

Presentation of Gavel

In presenting the gavel to President Shelley, Chairman Tumber spoke as follows:

"Before I present the gavel to John F. Shelley as President, I would like to give you a little history of the gavel.

"For over a month I almost begged and cried and pleaded with Brother Smedley of the Building Trades Council to let me have this gavel. He had it at home in one of the dresser drawers so nobody would help himself to it. But at last he said: 'I guess I have got to break down, Bee, and let you have it to present this morning.'

"The wood in this gavel came from the Santa Barbara Mission. In 1925, when they had the earthquake here, a portion of the Mission was destroyed. Our Santa Barbara Mission has been in continuous service from the time it was built, which is 164 years ago. It is the only Mission that has been in continuous service.

"When that destruction happened in 1925, some of the building trades men got some of the wood that was not useful after that and they made two gavels. This is one of them.

"I do not know how good Jack's eyes are, but I should like to read the inscription:

'Presented to John Shelley, President of the California State Federation of Labor, October 9, 1950. Original wood came from the Santa Barbara Mission, 1786.'

"Brother Shelley, I want to present you with this gavel. Use it with impartiality, and I am sure that justice will guide you."

(Loud and sustained standing applause.)

PRESIDENT JOHN F. SHELLEY

President Shelley addressed the convention as follows:

"Before I make my acceptance talk I want, first of all, to introduce our guest of honor so that he can talk to you and deliver his address. The Secretary of Labor has a luncheon engagement in Ventura and I am sure that you will be glad to hear him."

The committee appointed to escort Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, composed of Brothers Pat Clancy, Al Marty, John Filipoff, and Sister Jennie Matyas, brought Secretary Tobin to the platform, and President Shelley continued:

"At this time, therefore, delegates and distinguished guests, it is my very great privilege and my pleasure to present our guest of honor this morning—a gentleman who has a real record of accomplishment and a gentleman and a friend in every sense of the word.

"Maurice Tobin, like all of us, came from a working family. He was active with his fellow workers in Boston and was elected to head the school system of the city of Boston; was elected Mayor of the city of Boston; was elected Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and in 1948, in the middle of a campaign of re-election to the office of Governor, he was selected by the President of the United States to the high office in the President's Cabinet of Secretary of Labor.

"The President chose well. Because in selecting Maurice Tobin, he selected a man who has proven his ability to do the job, his sincerity and his interest in the problems of the working people of this country, and his appreciation of what labor has contributed towards the welfare and advancement of this great nation.

"I have had the pleasure since I have been your President of working with Secretary Tobin, and particularly so have I had that pleasure and that privilege since I have been sitting in the Halls of Congress. He is regarded as one of the most capable men in public life today, and I am sure that the message he has for you is one worth listening to.

"It is for me a very great privilege to present our distinguished guest, my friend and your friend, the Honorable Maurice Tobin, Secretary of Labor of the United States." (Loud and sustained standing applause.)

SECRETARY OF LABOR MAURICE TOBIN

"Chairman Jack Shelley, Mayor Montgomery, your good Bostonian Secretary, Neil Haggerty, Father Virgil, distinguished guests and delegates to this convention of the California State Federation of Labor, and my fellow Americans. And I mean fellow Americans. There is not a convention that I could address in the whole of America where a higher standard of Americanism could be found than right here in this meeting today. (Loud applause.)

"It is also my proud privilege to be able to bring to this gathering the personal and the official greetings of the courageous President of the United States, Harry S. Truman. (Loud applause.)

"Since I have come into California I have learned that the Republican Party is going to defend America. That to me is a wonderful thing! But I am going to go back into the record to see how good a defense we had in an economic way and also how good a defense we had in the international picture of recent days.

"But I would like to say at the outset that I am wondering if in that campaign they are going to bring out the fact that our candidate for the United States Senate, a great American, Helen Gahagan Douglas, is a great, intelligent, courageous liberal, and that Helen Gahagan Douglas, by her actions in public life, has indicated that she is a powerful antagonist of communism; and that Wallace and the Commies put a candidate in against her in 1948 to divide the vote and to put into office a Republican.

"I think that that is a complete answer as to Helen Gahagan Douglas's standing with those who have anything but patriotic feelings for the United States of America. (Loud applause.)

"We have to go back a little bit in history to get a real comparison of the philosophy of the two parties. I realize that there are great Americans in the Republican Party, and I mean that from the bottom of my

heart. But there is a difference in approach as to how we are going to build a great and a strong America. I think that the great difference between the two parties is that the Republican Party always believed that by taking care of material things, people would automatically be cared for.

"In 1933 there was a great change, and that change was a recognition for the first time by the government of the United States, under the administration of President Roosevelt, that elevated the human beings of this country to the dignity that man should hold — a recognition of that dignity by action of the government of the United States. (Loud applause.)

"The greatest asset our country has is its human resources. That was recognized by the enactment of laws that elevated the human beings that comprise this great Republic of ours from the status of commodities. Their human dignity was recognized in the NRA by the establishment of a minimum wage; by guaranteeing their right to band together in collective organization; and by the requirement of our government that management in turn deal with their chosen representatives.

"Of course, it was only natural that such action should be taken eventually by our government, because in the intervening years our capitalistic structure had been developed into a great corporate entity. When my father first came to America, he worked for men who could call every employee by name. But with the great expansion of the corporate structure, the individual contact with the employer was lost. There was only one way in which they could deal with the contractor, and that was to counterbalance the strong corporate structure with a strong union organization—basic fundamental Americanism and brought to its great fruition in the enactment of the Wagner Act in the year 1935. (Loud applause.)

"Let us go back and take a look at what did happen to the average worker with this constantly expanding corporate structure.

"In 1920, as a result of kindly consideration by a great democratic President, Woodrow Wilson, the union men and women of this country rose from two and a half million prior to World War I to a total of six million by 1920. The older men and women in the audience will remember the great open-shop drives and union-busting of the roaring '20's; by 1929, instead of having an expansion of union membership in keeping with the growth of the population and the growth of those going into the employment force, we had a decline from six million to three and a half million members of unions.

"Let us take a look at what happened to factory wages. Between 1925 and 1929 the average factory wage increased but fifty cents, from \$24.50 to \$25.00. Inevitably, we were building for a great economic collapse, because the leaders of management of that day did not appreciate that workers, in addition to being producers, were also consum-

ers; and that when the housewife went to make her purchases she did not have the money to buy what American industry and American agriculture had the capacity to produce. But when 1933 came, we had an opportunity to make great changes. We had learned a great lesson. By then the average factory wage in America had dropped to \$15.00. We had twelve million people unemployed. The country was ready to accept the great changes that were necessary to buttress a private enterprise system.

"And I would like to say parenthetically that we in America are most fortunate to have management and labor in agreement as to the kind of an economy we should have. Labor believes in a private enterprise economy, provided it is buttressed with sound assurances that protect them during periods of unemployment, that protect them during old age, and laws that place a floor under the wages of American workers.

"But we stand unique in the world. If a vote were to be taken here today, it would be 99.9 per cent for the preservation of a private property order in the United States of America which has contributed to the making of this country the strongest economic unit to be found in the civilized world.

"At this present hour 44 percent of all the productivity in the world is to be found here in the United States, and we have far less than ten percent of the total population. But let us see how much we need to defend America and whether or not it has been well defended during the course of the last eighteen years. Let us take a look at the economy in the second quarter of 1950. Remember that Korea did not occur until the 27th day of June. So that you have all but three days remaining out of the 92 days of that quarter.

"Averaged for the quarter, our national productivity and national income reached all-time peaks. Total productivity was valued at \$270 billion. There were 61,500,000 people gainfully employed in the United States. The average factory wage, including men and women, north, south, east and west, had advanced to a level of \$59.10. Certainly a great change from the days of 1933. And all this has been brought about as a result of a recognition of the human dignity of man. Yes, that is the great cornerstone upon which the Democratic Party is built!

"Now we find ourselves in a situation in which we are the leaders of the free world, stronger than our nation has ever been before, with a productive capacity double that which existed in the United States before the start of World War II. In other words, we are in a position to build the kind of a national freedom that in my opinion, can guarantee, with proper cooperation, peace in the world and the eventual freedom of those who are slaves on the other side of the Iron Curtain.

"We hear a great deal of talk about foreign policy. The President of the United States recognized the dangers of totalitarian, athe-

istic communism away back in 1946 when he proceeded to contain communists by his action, first in Iran, when he forced the Russians out of Iran, and secondly, with the Truman Doctrine, with help to Turkey and help to Greece. I do not need to remind you that back in those days the Russian Foreign Ambassador used to arrive at the Foreign Office in Istanbul and daily say, 'we want the Dardenelles.' I do not need to remind you that Roumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania kept sending communist subversives into Greece to keep the place in constant turmoil; that at that time the British were compelled to leave. America stepped into the vacuum and the Truman Doctrine was established.

"And there stands in Turkey the strongest armed force in proportion to population to be found in the civilized world. They have great railroads, they have rebuilt railroads, rebuilt roads, and they have the armament to give a good accounting of themselves. The same applies in Greece. The Marshall Plan certainly built great confidence on the part of the people of Western Europe. The North Atlantic Compact, which banded together ten nations that had historic jealousies, is responsible for the banding together of those nations into a solid unit. The military implementation of that compact is all a part of the Truman Doctrine.

"I am grateful to the people of San Francisco for sending to the Congress of the United States a great gentleman like Jack Shelley. (Applause)

"He has been a tower of strength to the leaders of the Democratic Party in the Congress of the United States. He has been a tower of strength to the Labor Department. He has demonstrated his ability to debate on the floor of Congress with an intelligence comparable to the best men that have come to that body, and I am very happy that he is in Washington, and I am sorry that he can't continue to be or that he has decided not to continue to be the President of this, the greatest and the largest State Federation in either of the major organizations in any of the forty-eight states of the Union. (Applause)

"I am confident that this group is going to remember the lesson of 1946 and the great drive that Jack Shelley made for Lieutenant Governor in that year. I was a candidate for re-election for Governor in that year. That was a disastrous year for those who believed in the constantly expanding economy of the United States. It was indeed disastrous, because in that year was written the Taft-Hartley law, and during the greatest period of inflation this country ever experienced, not a single action was taken to balance the economy in keeping with the inflation.

"I would like to remind you that Jack Shelley lost that fight by the smallest margin, percentagewise, of any of the major states of the Union on the Democratic side. Only 60 per cent of the American people

who had a right to vote went to the polls at that time. As a result, an overwhelming Republican majority was elected to both the House and Senate of the Congress of the United States. They were elected on a platform that was written in the 1944 convention, a platform that referred to housing, referred to the elevation of the minimum wage, a platform that referred to the increase in the coverage of old age security and the expansion of its benefits. In 1947 that 80th Republican Congress didn't do a single thing in any of the items I have mentioned. In 1948 it was again in action, and not a single constructive move was made.

"In June of 1948 the Republicans held a convention and wrote a new platform, covering these issues. The Democrats likewise held a convention in Philadelphia and took a position on these issues. That was the time that the President electrified a great convention by telling the assembled delegates that he proposed to call Congress back into session and give them the opportunity to write into law the program that he had given. They came to Washington, they sat for one solid month. They did nothing on housing, they did nothing on old age and survivors' insurance. They did absolutely nothing on the minimum wage, and they adjourned, confident that the American people were going to return them. But the people were aroused. *You* were aroused. Let me cite what happened in Massachusetts, my own native state.

"In 1946 there were on the ballot for popular vote four proposals to hamstring the labor movement in the state of Massachusetts. The proposals carried overwhelmingly. Then the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Railway Trainmen, the Machinists and the AF of L got together and they welded a great organization. They had fine public relations. They had radio, they had billboards. They invited the clergy of all denominations to give them assistance in this great crusade that they were conducting.

"What happened? They overwhelmingly swept 339 communities. The most reactionary communities in the state voted on the side of labor, because an intelligent message was presented to the people. And they won, about 1,500,000 to a half million. Why? Because they had organized, because they told the electorate the problems that they had confronting them, of the viciousness of the proposals that were on the ballot, of the justice of the proposals that they were proposing themselves. That kind of action is necessary.

"In off years there is a tendency on the part of the workers of the country to remain away from the polls. I would like to cite you another example. One of the great labor leaders of this country is Vince Murphy. He was the Mayor of Newark, New Jersey, for many years. In 1944 he was a candidate for Governor of the state of New Jersey. After the election was over he made a check to determine how many of the members of the

American Federation of Labor affiliated with the Central Labor Union were registered, and he found that 30.4 per cent of the total membership were registered and able to vote. All the time he had been mayor, he had never been conscious of the fact that his associates in the labor movement were making practically no contribution to the service that he was able to render to the city of Newark.

"I know that is not true in California today, but if we want to avoid the same kind of action in the Congress of the United States that we received in the 80th Republican Congress, then take an interest in the election that is going to come in the first week of November, and if you want to retain all of the gains that have been made by American labor, then live up to your role as leaders in your movement and encourage those who are associated with you to perform their American duty by exercising the great democratic privilege of going to the polls and voting. (Applause)

"Now, in conclusion, I just want to recount a few things that have been said about this program in the past. On social security they said we were on the road to Moscow, that the John Joneses and Mary Murphys were going to lose their individual identity, that they were going to become mere numbers in a totalitarian regime.

"It was the same when public power was vitally needed. If we hadn't had the great public power projects that were built during the 1930's when World War II came, our America would have indeed been in a sad and weakened position. As for atomic energy, the atom could not have been broken if it hadn't been for the electrical power that had been built up in the '30's. Two-thirds of all the aluminum that was used in the war was created with electrical power that had been built during the 1930's.

"You will remember that on rural electrification socialism was again the cry. Again we were on the road to Moscow, to being a totalitarian state—when rural electrification is the finest kind of thing that we have in this country. It meant only that there was an extension of credit by the government of the United States to farmers who had their own cooperatives and built their own lines. The government of the United States has not lost one red cent. Every debt that is owed our country has been paid. It has been a contributing factor to a constantly expanding economy, which we have to have if we are to be leaders in this free world. There isn't a man or a woman in this audience that begrudges the great dividends and earning power that came to General Electric and Westinghouse and the many other concerns, with millions of dollars of machinery and electrical equipment that was sold in the farms of America that would not otherwise have been sold if we didn't have that great expanding economy

which was made through the expanding of credit by the government of the United States.

"The fact that we are up to strength at the present time is recognized by a prominent Republican, a Republican who attempted to be a nominee for President of the United States. Only the other day Mr. Stalin received a letter from Harold Stassen, and this is what that prominent Republican has to say to Premier Stalin:

"I say to you that if your advisers are now telling you that the United States will have an economic failure if forced to carry on a long rearmament program, they are wrong again. I am certain that if it must be done, the United States can match Soviet rearmament for ten to twenty years, or indefinitely, without an economic failure. Our labor, our industrialists, our farmers, all of our people in our free society under our modern people's capitalism, have learned more and more about production methods and they can accomplish miraculous results.'

"And I say, 'Yes,' because of a great expanded productivity of America under the intelligent administration of eighteen years that has constantly recognized the human dignity of men, that has constantly recognized that increased purchasing power in the mass of people of America contributes to the expanding economy.

"Now, I would like to read another item, and this comes from the Wall Street Journal, the Wall Street Journal dated August 21st of this year, slightly more than five or six weeks ago. This is what it says:

"The Republican Party is speeding toward oblivion.' The editorial, headed 'The Party Bankrupt,' declares the Republican Party has no program. 'It can do nothing but improvise from day to day. Its representation in Congress lacks the intelligence and character to distinguish between expediency and principle. It can do nothing but dig holes from which it can not extricate itself.' And I am going to remind you of one of the holes that the Republican Party has dug, and that will convince you that the Wall Street Journal is right. Did you ever think that you would see the day when the Wall Street Journal would indict the Republican Party in such words?

"Jack Shelley made a great fight, in opposition to the junior senator from the state of California. Under our democratic process public hearings are supposed to be held on major legislation, yet Senator Knowland presented his amendment that can eventually almost destroy unemployment compensation in this country. Now let me go back and describe to you some of the standards that the federal government has in this federal-state program.

"We have in particular three standards, and Congress enacted them in 1936: First, that no man or woman shall be denied unemployment compensation because they are a member of a union or because they are not

a member of a union; second, no man or woman shall be denied unemployment compensation insurance because they refuse to take a job at lower than the prevailing rate of wages or lower than the existing standards; thirdly, that no man or woman shall be denied unemployment compensation insurance because they refuse a new job which is struck work.

"I was compelled to notify the state of Washington that I could not declare them in compliance by the first of January of last year, the first of January 1949, because they had positively violated the last mentioned of these standards set down by the Congress in 1936. The situation was this: In this county in the state of Washington, with about 2,500 carpenters, there were about 1,000 working, about 1,000 on strike, and about 269 were unemployed before the strike started. Immediately the state determined that the 269 who were unemployed prior to the start of the strike should be denied unemployment compensation benefits, a positive violation of the law. Eventually, Washington came into conformity, but Senator Knowland, urged by someone, introduced an amendment to deny the Secretary of Labor power to act in the situation until an appeal had been taken by an individual workman or by a union through every stage and step of the courts of a given state until they had reached the highest court in the state.

"Now, in the state of Colorado, for example, it will be necessary for the union privately to find an individual worker to fight through all the courts to the highest court, and in event that he does and the case is arrested in any court up to the highest court, I am again stopped from acting. In addition to all this, there is a strong possibility that the amendment goes even a lot further than this. I suggested federal court review of my decisions. But no, that was unsatisfactory, and I say to you that unless the Knowland amendment is removed in the 83rd Congress, this great program that has contributed so much to the stabilization of our economy may be shattered and it will become a shell of what it has been in contributing to the sum of our economy during the course of the last eighteen years.

"Now, I believe that I have talked about as long as I should. I am merely going to say to you, in closing, that it has been a real pleasure to be able to come to California and to speak to this American Federation of Labor convention. I am confident that you are going to continue to be the great American organization that you are. You are going to continue to support the foreign program of our government, and you are going to continue to stand on guard to see that the social and economic gains that have been made to stabilize our economy are going to remain on our statute books, that we are going to constantly review the accomplishments of the past to see how we can better improve them in the future. With all of us working together, I am confident

that we can live to see happier days, that we can live to see the days when we will not only have our freedoms in the United States, but that from the United States of America, as the leader of the free world, peace will come and freedom to all of God's children from one end of the world to the other.

(Applause).

"Finally, I am confident that the men and women who are assembled in this hall are not going to permit America ever again to see a 1946. You are going to do your duty as Americans not only personally but you are going to encourage all those who have made social gains with you in this American movement to do their great duty on next November the sixth. Thank you."

(Applause)

PRESIDENT SHELLEY

President Shelley thanked Secretary Maurice Tobin for his stirring address, and then introduced to the delegates Marion Walker, candidate for Congress from the Santa Barbara area. Following this introduction, President Shelley spoke as follows:

"I have on the conference table in my office two gavels which have been presented to me as President of the California State Federation of Labor. I am proud of them. This third gavel has come from the Mission here, and the good father who rendered the opening prayer this morning blessed the gavel prior to his presentation. I sincerely hope that as I make use of it during the convention, God will guide my hand and mind in arriving in decisions that will be just to all.

"A great and true friend of labor was taken into the arms of the Creator on September the tenth of last year. Our Congressman Richard Welch of the Fifth District of California suddenly passed away at that time. Dick Welch served in Congress for 25 years. Dick voted the Democratic Party way when it came to labor issues, and in the labor cause he didn't draw party lines. When Dick passed away, I was asked to run in his stead, and I did. It is with some feeling of emotion that I stand before you today and say that I determined then that I would continue to hold the office of president only until this convention met to choose my successor. Being a Congressman in these times does not mean being away for just a few months. Because of these times of such unrest throughout the world, many of the Congressmen of the United States should be and will be in session for probably ten or eleven months of the year. So I think that it would only be fair to this great Federation for me to say frankly and sincerely that I definitely will not be a candidate for reelection to the office of president.

"I want to take this opportunity to extend my sincere appreciation to all of you for the support and cooperation that you have given me through the years of my term of office, and even before that over the years that I have been an active member of this Federa-

tion. I want particularly to pay my respects to the capable Secretary of this Federation, with whom I have had the great privilege of working over the past few years as your president. Neil Haggerty has been not only a wonderful secretary to you, but a wonderful friend to me, and one whose cooperation, assistance and, yes, at times advice, I have appreciated and enjoyed. (Applause)

"I want to extend my very sincere appreciation to the vice-presidents of the Federation for the cooperation and the helpfulness they have extended to me during my work, and before that. I want to commend them for their ability, for their devotion to their work, and at the same time express my sincere thanks to the staff, the able counsel, the office help, and the entire staff of the California State Federation of Labor. They have been cooperative in every way. I want to say that you have a real Federation in your California State Federation of Labor. Keep it that way and keep it moving ahead throughout the years.

"I want to say one more thing. I think Maurice Tobin has said most of what might be said to the opening of this convention. I recall what happened in 1946, when the Congress enacted the Taft-Hartley law. That Congress was elected because my kind of people, whether they were in the labor movement or not, the mass of people, the working people of this country, didn't get out and go to the polls in 1946. We had become complacent, we had become lax, and a little smug, and it was the off year. It is easy to develop enthusiasm for the presidential elections, but that enthusiasm in the election of a president is completely wasted unless efforts are made on the other, the even year, the so-called 'off year' elections, which 1950 is, unless you give the President a Congress to work with.

"The experience I have had for the last ten months sitting in Congress has been enlightening. Yes, there are dangers from abroad. Yes, communism is a threat. But there are those in this country who are mouthing that idea on the floor of the Congress of the United States, hiding behind the communist situation, trying to push more reactionary thoughts and more reactionary legislation down the throats of the American people every day. The Knowland amendment was an example of it, catching people unaware with no notice, and other legislation like the McCarran bill. Don't be afraid, any of you! Don't be afraid, any of you, to speak up against the Nixon and the McCarran bills. They can be used against you and your organization every single day. And it is very interesting now to see most of the conservatives of this country suddenly awakening to the fact that it is bad legislation. Well, it is not only bad legislation, but it was proposed just as a political gimmick, trying to force record votes, and even some of the supporters now say that it should be revised.

"You will get more of that legislation, and you will get worse legislation than that, unless you who sit here go back to your organizations and make arrangements to get the vote out. You just can't do it on election day. It rests on the people in the labor movement who hold office to educate the members of the trade union movement in what these issues are, as to why labor takes a position for or against issues. Some of the officers of the local unions—well, probably I shouldn't say it this way, but I am going to—some of the officers of the local unions haven't got the guts to go in and talk frankly and sincerely to their own membership. They are afraid they might lose their own jobs in the next elections for local unions. Well, the job isn't worth holding, if that is the kind of job you are going to do.

"Believe this, if labor is worth existing, it is worth fighting for. If a good government is worth existing, it is worth fighting for. If a good life is worth having, you must fight for it. I have never got anything in my life that I didn't have to go out and be counted on and fight for. And I think the ones who should be the leaders of that philosophy are the leaders of the labor movement.

"In this country we have got to fight, we have got to watch the legislation, we have got to train and educate our people as to what the issues are, and tell them why we recommend certain candidates instead of just making an announcement and letting the river flow the way it wants. I urge you, and I say this sincerely, when you go home from this convention, see that a job is done, because all of your ability to accomplish things in the economic field can be dissipated by legislative action. And the effort is there. Look at the abortive efforts of the last year to repeal the Taft-Hartley law. From it came the Woods bill, which is worse than the present Taft-Hartley law. I am happy to

say that the gentleman who made the motion to refer the bill back to committee was my predecessor. It was Jack Welch who sent that terrible piece of legislation back to committee. The efforts are all there.

"There is the problem in Washington. The present chairman of the House Committee on Labor, the gentleman from the South, never has voted for labor on a single thing, and in the Production-Control bill was working hard and working heavily to keep the Secretary of Labor from having any authority to do anything about settling disputes, if we got into a war situation, because they are afraid that that would build up the Labor Department. That is the problem with which we are faced: a friendly administration, yes, and a President who has the courage to take a position and say what he will do. But too many members in both the Senate and the House, who haven't got the courage to vote as they know they should and who will only develop backbone if you keep prodding them, should be replaced by your going out and encouraging the right people to run and then seeing that they are elected.

"Several times during the convention I will have the opportunity to comment on things, but I won't take any further time now.

"I now declare this convention of the California State Federation of Labor officially opened."

(Applause)

Report of Committee on Credentials

President Shelley called upon Brother James Blackburn, Painters No. 256, Long Beach, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, to give a report.

Chairman Blackburn's motion to seat the delegates whose names were on the printed preliminary roll and those on the supplementary list read by him was duly seconded and adopted unanimously.

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.)

ANAHEIM

Carpenters No. 2203 (330)
Elwyn F. Taylor, 165
George Prong, 165

ARCATA

Lumber & Saw Mill Workers No.
2808 (894)
Stanley Jordan, 447
Louis Sedlacek, 447

AUBURN

Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)
E. P. Park, 1

BAKERSFIELD

Barbers No. 317 (159)
Walter Pierce, 159
Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council (2)
Ray Conley, 1
Chas. Inglis, 1
Butchers No. 193 (271)
Harold Hodson, 135
Charles Hohlbein, 136

Carpenters No. 743 (1109)
G. A. McNearney, 554
Duel C. Sceales, 555

Central Labor Council (2)
Thomas J. Ott, 1
Duel Sceales, 1

Chauffeurs and Teamsters No. 87
(1976)
Joe Hickman, 1976

Cooks No. 550 (736)
Jack White, 736

Hod Carriers No. 220 (400)
Walter E. Downs, 133
Joseph E. Southern, 133
Claude S. Yeatts, 134

Painters No. 314 (300)
Ray Southwick, 150
Wm. H. Anderson, 150

Plumbers No. 460 (658)
William H. Thurm, 219
Jack Warkentin, 219
Harold W. Zebley, 220

Retail Clerks No. 137 (280)
Thomas J. Ott, 280

BARSTOW

Theatrical, Stage & M. P. Operators
No. 730 (50)
Harold W. Rosenberg (50)

BERKELEY

Carpenters No. 1158 (293)
James R. Platt, 146
John C. Abbott, 147
Painters No. 40 (150)
Clarence Vezey, 150

BURBANK

Culinary Workers & Bartenders
No. 694 (450)
Fred Klaiber, 450

CHESTER

Lumber & Saw Mill Workers No.
3074 (216)
Raymond Casebeer, 108
Merald M. Murchison, 108

COLTON

Cement Workers No. 89 (411)
James M. McWilliams, 411

CORONA

Sales Drivers No. 952 (18)
Clarence Brown, 18

CROCKETT

Sugar Refinery Employees No. 20037
(1225)
G. A. Paoli, 612
A. Regan, Jr., 618

EL CENTRO

Bartenders No. 338 (198)
Loleta Grande Cheney, 49
A. W. Cheney, 49
John J. Hill, 50
Stanley Schmidt, 50

Central Labor Council (2)
A. W. Cheney, 1
Loleta Cheney, 1

Truckdrivers & Warehousemen
No. 898 (161)
Robert Brandlin, 161

EL CERRITO

Teachers No. 866 (187)
Ben Rust, 187

EL MONTE

Carpenters No. 1507 (1870)
L. K. Roland, 623
M. H. Carpenter, 623
S. E. Pefley, 624

Chemical Workers No. 78 (179)
Calvin T. Adams, 89
Benjamin C. Beseke, 90

Hod Carriers No. 1082 (445)
John D. Hillseth, 445

EUREKA

Barbers No. 431 (62)
Walter Buchanan, 62

Butchers No. 445 (85)
Harold V. Pavey, 85

Central Labor Council (2)
Albin J. Gruhn, 1
Harold V. Pavey, 1

Cooks No. 220 (408)
Lucille Pope, 136
Allan J. Kilpatrick, 136
Mary Lou Wilson, 136

Laborers No. 181 (95)
Albin J. Gruhn, 95

FRESNO

Bakers No. 43 (400)
Jack Brewster, 400

Barbers No. 333 (197)
Norman L. Christensen, 197

Bartenders No. 566 (237)
Frank Antonucci, 237

Building Trades Council (2)
Paul L. Reeves, 1
Charles R. Robinson, 1

Butchers No. 126 (500)
W. T. O'Rear, 500

Central Labor Council (2)
George Kialing, 1
C. H. Cary, 1

Cooks No. 230 (287)
Bill Graham, 143
Leo Vuchinich, 144

Creamery Empls. & Drivers No. 517
(500)
Arthur R. Jensen, 250
Ted C. Wills, 250

Culinary Workers No. 62 (798)
Geo. Rollis, 399
Helen L. Root, 399

Dried Fruit Warehousemen No. 616
(1401)
Marion H. Dunham, 700
John J. Sweeney, 701

General Teamsters No. 431 (3071)
Alvia Fudge, 3071

Hod Carriers No. 294 (840)
Chas. Robinson, 280
Joe Dixon, 280
John Shepard, Sr., 280

Iron Workers No. 155 (349)
Cleve D. Casebeer, 87
James E. Welden, 87
Michael C. Wagner, 87
Gordon Evenson, 88

Laundry Workers No. 86 (509)
Phillip Fleming, 509

Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 246
(562)
Paul L. Reeves, 562

Retail Food, Drug & Liquor Clerks
No. 1288 (791)
George Kisling, 791

GLENDAL

Barbers No. 606 (77)
W. W. Durr, 77

Brick and Clay Workers No. 774
(1816)
Joseph J. Bonar, 219
Clyde C. Roberts, 219
Penny Cabello, 219

Wm. I. Van Patten, 219
Eleatha Nelson, 220
Celedon Armenta, 220

Carpenters No. 563 (1651)
A. N. Phillips, 1651

Culinary Workers No. 324 (654)
Beulah Johnston, 218
Helen C. Bondy, 218
Carl G. Kohler, 218

GRASS VALLEY

Bartenders No. 368 (361)
James P. O'Reilly, 180
Mark O'Reilly, 180

GREENVILLE

Lumber & Saw Mill Workers No.
2647 (216)
R. Giesick, 108
M. L. Abbey, 108

HANFORD

Carpenters No. 1043 (80)
Elmer P. Smith, 80

HAYWARD

Cannery Workers No. 768 (1452)
Manuel Miranda, 242
Joe Ferreira, 242
Albert Dittman, 242
George Perry, 242
Manuel Castro, 242
Tony Silva, 242

Carpenters No. 1622 (1312)
H. E. Redding, 656
L. D. Twist, 656

Culinary Workers No. 823 (729)
Leroy V. Woods, 729

HOLLYWOOD

Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44
(1000)
Roy M. Brewer, 250
B. C. "Cappy" DuVal, 250
Warren A. Dailey, 250
Rose G. Powers, 250

Building Service Employees No.
278 (374)
John J. Lyons, 374

Film Technicians No. 683 (1000)
Robert H. Garton, 1000

Hollywood Painters No. 5 (291)
Joe W. Peller, 146
W. J. Wollweber, 145

Make-Up Artists No. 706 (300)
Stanley L. Campbell, 300

M. P. Costumers No. 705 (125)
Ted Ellsworth, 125

M. P. Film Editors No. 776 (806)
John W. Lehnners, 806

M. P. Photographers No. 659 (300)
Herbert Aller, 150
Alvin Wyckoff, 150

M. P. Studio Cinetechnicians No.
789 (189)

Harry M. Shiffman, 47
Paul E. O'Bryant, 47
Percival F. Marston, 47
Stewart J. Barlet, 48

M.P. Studio Electrical Technicians
No. 728 (1000)
Charles Futoran, 500
James D. Tante, 500

M. P. Studio Laborers No. 727
(150)
Albert K. Erickson, 150

M. P. Studio Mechanics No. 468
(500)
T. V. Sheffield, 250
R. W. Peckham, 250

M.P. Studio Projectionists No. 165
(243)
James J. Eddy, 121
George J. Flaherty, 122

Office Employees No. 174 (1200)
Max J. Krug, 600
Jas. Goldman, 600

Screen Actors Guild, Inc. (5000)
John Dales, Jr., 1250
Pat Somerset, 1250
George Chandler, 1250
Tudor Williams, 1250

Screen Extras Guild, Inc. (3700)
Richard H. Gordon, 617
Edd X. Russell, 617
Franklin Farnum, 617
C. J. Hyans, 617
Kenner Kemp, 616
Jeffrey Sayre, 616

Studio Carpenters No. 946 (1321)
Roy V. Lockridge, 660
Ben Price, 661

Studio Electricians No. 40 (450)
W. F. Moore, 450

Studio Grips No. 80 (300)
James L. Noblitt, 300

Studio Transportation Drivers No.
399 (1126)
Ralph H. Clare, 563
Max Paulsen, 563

Studio Utility Employees No. 724
(400)
Samuel V. Sadler, 200
L. C. Helm, 200

HUNTINGTON PARK

Blacksmiths No. 212 (83)
Ralph Mercier, 41
L. T. Simpson, 42

Butchers No. 563 (700)
R. S. Graham, 350
Wayne D. Cornwell, 350

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146 (275)
Bruce Bradley, 68
Chas. Jefferson, 69
Henry C. Turner, 69
Howard Rose, 69

LOMPOC

Chemical Workers No. 146 (238)
Gordon Loyd, 79
Ted Conrad, 79
Victor Kolding, 80

LONG BEACH

Automotive Employees No. 88 (14)
Rushel Blansett, 14

Bakery Workers No. 31 (349)
Herman Neilund, 174
Robert E. Shaw, 175

Barbers No. 622 (193)
Max Simmons, 198

Bartenders No. 686 (506)
M. R. Callahan, 168
Clayton Kendall, 169
Edward N. Emery, 169

- Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council (2)
Bryan Deavers, 1
Wayne J. Hull, 1
- Bus Drivers No. 1254 (85)
J. M. Litteral, 85
- Carpenters No. 710 (1695)
Wm. A. Reese, 565
Ray T. Hackett, 565
Geo. C. Bentson, 565
- Cement Finishers No. 791 (185)
W. P. Evans, 185
- Cement Workers No. 59 (99)
Lester H. Wetzel, 99
- Central Labor Council (2)
E. L. Brown, 1
- Chauffeurs No. 572 (700)
Richard Seltzer, 116
Homer Hixon, 116
W. W. Donaldson, 117
Albert Kline, 117
Irving Miller, 117
Elton Cole, 117
- Chemical Workers No. 1 (255)
Marshall Shafer, 255
- Chemical Workers No. 40 (274)
Hal J. Swain, 137
M. DeMello, 137
- Culinary Alliance No. 681 (3208)
Jack T. Arnold, 534
Kathryn Arnold, 534
J. A. Mitcheh, 535
V. V. Jameson, 535
Clayton Smith, 535
Barbara Perry, 535
- Dry Dock and Ordnance Painters
No. 1501 (50)
Everett Johnston, 50
- Garment Workers No. 56 (149)
Violet Smith, 75
Oleo Kelly, 74
- General Truck Drivers No. 692 (250)
Ted Merrill, 62
Pete Kurbatoff, 62
Chuck Newey, 63
Bill Good, 63
- Laborers No. 507 (1250)
Muel C. Gibbs, 208
Clifford C. Evans, 208
Lloyd T. McGinnis, 208
E. M. Mueller, 208
Glenn K. Buss, 209
James V. Brimhall, 209
- Lathers No. 172 (127)
K. A. Swift, 127
- Motion Picture Projectionists
No. 521 (96)
Alonzo S. Bennett, 48
Gilbert A. Lahlum, 48
- Municipal Employees No. 112 (450)
Daniel J. Scannell, 450
- Painters No. 256 (762)
C. O. Vinyard, 127
W. J. Hull, 127
J. H. Blackburn, 127
Carl Fletcher, 127
M. D. Phillips, 127
E. B. Webb, 127
- Plasterers No. 343 (228)
B. P. Deavers, 228
- Retail Clerks No. 324 (450)
Richard L. Johnston, 450
- LOS ANGELES**
- Advertising & Pub. Relations No.
518 (41)
Harry Lea, 20
Sidney Krams, 21
- American Guild of Variety Artists
(250)
Joe Mole, 83
Harry Rose, 83
Larry Rio, 84
- Asbestos Workers No. 5 (215)
Robert R. Stout, 215
- Bakers No. 37 (1800)
Daniel E. Conway, 300
Arlie E. Goodman, 300
Ray C. Gulick, 300
Ora V. Bryan, 300
- Amos E. Price, 300
Lee R. Ivey, 300
- Bakery Drivers No. 276 (1652)
Henry J. Becker, 826
Charles Lang, 826
- Barbers No. 295 (500)
Alvin L. Holt, 250
Frank LeCain, 250
- Bartenders No. 284 (2321)
Clay H. Moss, 1160
Dick Stovall, 1161
- Beer Drivers No. 203 (300)
George F. Leonard, 300
- Bill Posters No. 32 (65)
Ed M. Balsz, 32
C. C. Garnett, 32
- Boilermakers No. 92 (1000)
Frank H. Pierce, 166
H. R. Small, 166
Harold P. Camp, 167
Harold W. Gillespie, 167
Earl Gus Martin, 167
Earl W. Nagle, 167
- Bookbinders No. 63 (125)
Walter R. Stansberry, 63
George E. Smith, 62
- Bricklayers No. 2 (366)
Louis Hoigne, 366
- Brick and Clay Workers No. 661 (90)
Hector Aguilar, 90
- Brick and Clay Workers, District
Council No. 11 (2)
Matthew Raimondo, 1
- Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council (2)
Ralph A. McMullen, 1
Lloyd A. Mashburn, 1
- Building Material Drivers No. 420
(1600)
Warren S. Jaques, 800
Fred Hunziker, 800
- Building Service Employees, State
Council (2)
Sue Adams, 1
- Building Service Employees No.
193 (39)
Ted Camp, 19
Frances M. Camp, 20
- Cabinet Makers No. 721 (2103)
Chas. H. Burge, 1051
Wm. Sidell, 1052
- Carpenters No. 25 (2282)
C. T. Lehmann, 381
John H. Davis, 381
Harold Schmidt, 380
C. G. Johnson, 380
Max Witt, 380
A. R. Gifford, 380
- Carpenters No. 1976 (114)
Fred Garcia, 57
Sol H. Agronovitz, 57
- Carpenters, Distr. Council (2)
Earl E. Thomas, 1
Robert O'Hare, 1
- Carpenters No. 2231 (73)
F. Chas. Boling, 73
- Cement Finishers No. 627 (655)
Martin J. Nelson, 109
Wm. W. Haslwanger, 109
H. H. Macias, 109
Ernest S. Wesleck, 109
James J. McKibbin, 109
Walter M. Scholl, 110
- Central Labor Council (2)
W. J. Bassett, 1
Thomas Ranford, 1
- Chemical Workers No. 11 (316)
William F. Reardon, 316
- Chemical Workers No. 350 (69)
R. E. Randall, 69
- Chemical Workers, Dist. Council,
No. 5 (2)
Wm. F. Reardon, 1
- City Employees No. 119 (50)
R. L. Johnstone, 25
E. Debs, 25
- City Water & Power Department
Employees No. 233 (139)
David Reece, 139
- Cloak Makers No. 55 (229)
Morris Bagno, 114
Morris Ostrov, 115
- Cloak Makers No. 58 (229)
Maria del Tiempo, 229
- Cooks No. 468 (2000)
John M. Sargent, 500
Paul E. Greenwood, 500
Demmy De Foret, 500
Joe Dodge, 500
- Council of Federated Municipal
Crafts (2)
B. A. Mitchell, 1
- County Office Employees No. 187
(83)
Ann E. C. Menke, 33
- Dairy Employees No. 93 (1507)
Mark S. Whitting, 251
Elvan O. Moen, 251
Malcolm Bertrand, 251
Clinton C. Shaffer, 251
Vernon Danridge, 251
Alexander Kellas, 252
- Department Store Clerks No. 777
(191)
Herschel Womack, 191
- Dining Car Employees No. 582
(374)
George E. Brown, 124
William E. Pollard, 125
Moses B. Lovick, 125
- Displaymen No. 1154 (177)
Herbert B. Goodwin, 88
Chas. F. Ormerod, Sr., 89
- Editorial Association No. 1 (163)
Ralph Reddy, 163
- Electrical Workers No. B-11 (1500)
Jay W. Gromme, 250
Eugene Drogin, 250
Al Dawson, 250
Newt Friend, 250
J. E. MacDonald, 250
Ed L. Brown, 250
- Elevator Constructors No. 18 (168)
Thomas J. Toohey, 56
E. L. Harris, 56
T. E. Allin, 56
- Film Exchange Employees No. B-61
(134)
Wm. A. Ring, 134
- Firemen and Oilers No. 152 (50)
Joseph C. Fallon, 25
Browne C. Hamilton, 25
- Fitters & Welders No. 250 (1083)
Kenneth Watta, 180
R. J. Picard, 180
Jack Williams, 180
A. Mulcahy, 181
George Stein, 181
C. S. McKinley, 181
- Food Processors No. 547 (8)
Walter R. Richison, 8
- Freight Drivers No. 208 (500)
John W. Filipoff, 250
Robert Earl, 250
- Freight Handlers No. 357 (500)
A. W. Bock, 166
Gene Blackwell, 167
Jack J. Valoff, 167
- Fruit & Produce Drivers No. 630
(43)
John D. Aubrey, 8
Ernest Flickinger, 8
George S. Komatsu, 9
Joe McBride, 9
Floyd McMahon, 9
- Garment Workers No. 94 (50)
Andy Ahern, 25
Emily Jordan, 25
- Garment Workers No. 125 (500)
Adele V. Sterling, 250
Carolyn S. Sly, 250
- Glass Workers No. 636 (850)
Vincent Hayes, 859
- Government Employees No. 1236
(6)
John F. Condon, 6
- Gunite Workers, No. 345 (137)
Al Smith, 137

- Hod Carriers No. 300 (4062)
Ray Waters, 677
Tony Salgado, 677
Joseph D'Amico, 677
Ed Turley, 677
William Anderson, 677
S. C. Jefferson, 677
- Hotel Service Employees No. 765 (450)
J. W. Buzzell, 150
Jack Card, 150
Harry Archie Weisman, 150
- Ice Drivers No. 942 (11)
Irvin N. Gustafson, 4
Charles A. Neal, 4
Thomas J. Lundin, 3
- L. A. Allied Printing Trades Council (2)
Walter R. Stansbury, 1
Olin G. Voss, 1
- L. A. Co. Fire Wardens No. 540 (231)
John McCune, 231
- L. A. County Guards No. 790 (45)
George H. Fisher, 45
- L. A. Co. Mechanical Supervisory Employees No. 180 (35)
Clarence O. Smith, 17
Sidney Sanford, 13
- L. A. County Office Employees No. 187 (33)
Ann E. C. Menke, 33
- Laborers, So. Calif. Dist. Council (2)
H. C. Rohrbach, 1
W. L. Leiby, 1
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 84 (500)
Reuben Jaffe, 500
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 96 (183)
Fannie Borax, 61
Minnie Irvine, 61
Angelita Torres, 61
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 97 (500)
Ernest Camare, 500
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 445 (66)
Louis Levy, 66
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 451 (62)
Velda Talley, 62
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 483 (10)
Alfred Schneider, 10
- Ladies Garment & Undergarment Workers No. 496 (214)
Abe F. Levy, 214
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 497 (62)
Harry Scott, 62
- Lathers No. 42 (166)
C. J. Haggerty, 83
Geo. M. Donnelly, 83
- Lathers No. 42-A (1011)
Harold Lennox, 1011
- Lathers, So. Calif. Dist. Council (2)
Lloyd A. Mashburn, 1
- Laundry, Linen Supply & Dry Cleaning Drivers No. 928 (43)
Jack J. Williams, 43
- Laundry Workers No. 52 (300)
Charles R. Goldstein, 150
Floyd M. Buckalew, 150
- Laundry Workers, Joint Council No. 2 (2)
Tillie Clifford, 1
- Lumber & Saw Mill Workers No. 2288 (3289)
Wm. H. Knight, 548
Harry N. Sweet, 548
Nick G. Cordil, Jr., 548
Clarence P. Hermeyer, 548
Ollie J. Hendra, 548
Andrew A. Shubin, 549
- Mailers No. 9 (275)
W. J. Bassett, 275
- Meat Cutters No. 421 (2000)
Geo. M. Swan, 500
Glenn Gilbreath, 500
Philip Bird, 500
John P. Loustau, 500
- Meat Drivers No. 626 (500)
Les Dayton, 250
A. J. Menard, 250
- Metal Trades Council of Southern California (2)
A. J. Timmons, 1
- Miscellaneous Employees No. 440 (2457)
Harvey Lundschen, 409
John Cooper, 409
Rita Finn, 409
Dale Bradford, 410
Wm. Rushing, 410
Jack Woods, 410
- Miscellaneous Foremen & Superintendents No. 413 (57)
L. A. Parker, 57
- Molders & Foundry Workers No. 374 (75)
Geo. A. Dreger, 37
Reg. Prime, 38
- Motion Picture Projectionists No. 150 (647)
Geo. J. Schaffer, 107
Magnus Nielsen, 108
M. J. Sands, 108
John Maynard, 108
H. Clay Blanchett, 108
Leo. F. Stockwell, 108
- Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403 (50)
John T. Gardner, 25
William B. Jewett, 25
- Musicians Protective Association No. 47 (11000)
Dr. Robert Ziegler, 3666
Don Wight, 3667
Kelly Shugart, 3667
- Newspaper Web Pressmen No. 13 (380)
Clarence L. Roberts, 190
Boyd Rogers, 190
- Office Employees No. 30 (568)
Anne K. Sweet, 142
Cora A. Ames, 142
Winnifred Ranford, 142
Elsie Carroll, 142
- Operating Engineers No. 12 (5100)
H. M. Browitt, 850
Wm. C. Carroll, 850
Chas. M. Inglis, 850
P. A. Judd, 850
Lee Turner, 850
Andrew F. Yost, 850
- Painters No. 116 (1681)
T. C. Canaday, 280
Ray Leslie, 280
Jack Klein, 281
J. O. Jones, 280
Roy Weed, 280
Lawrence Kyre, 280
- Painters No. 434 (125)
R. W. Smith, 41
C. F. Sullivan, 42
R. D. Swain, 42
- Painters No. 1037 (67)
Hugh Campbell, 67
- Painters No. 1348 (250)
Abe Boyarsky, 125
Nathan Zughaft, 125
- Painters, District Council No. 36 (2)
Vincent Hayes, 1
Joseph W. Peeler, 1
- Paper Handlers No. 3 (21)
George O. Rudy, 21
- Photo Engravers No. 32 (375)
Olin G. Voss, 375
- Plasterers No. 2 (400)
Roy Choate, 80
Carl Larsen, 80
Harry Cleeton, 80
Glen Milliron, 80
George Wharton, 80
- Plumbers No. 78 (1901)
E. J. Brown, 316
V. D. McGonagle, 317
- M. J. Adams, 317
V. L. Cook, 317
Wm. H. Brown, Sr., 317
E. O. Voight, 317
- Post Office Clerks No. 64 (400)
John W. MacKay, 133
Fred Lepper, 133
Carl Zipser, 134
- Printing Pressmen No. 78 (562)
Harry C. Stark, 112
C. G. Smith, 112
Chas. S. Hall, 112
Preston T. Wilson, 113
Geo. Person, 113
- Printing Specialties & Paper Convertors No. 388 (1000)
Patrick J. Morgan, 250
Floyd Hickman, 250
John Donovan, 250
Edward Balsz, 250
- Provision House Workers No. 274 (600)
Joseph A. Spitzer, 200
Frank Aeillo, 200
Jesse K. Joy, 200
- Public Employees, Southern Calif. Council (2)
Daniel J. Scannell, 1
- Railway Carmen No. 601 (330)
Charles R. Finney, 330
- Reinforced Ironworkers No. 416 (150)
Frank Vaughn, 150
- Retail Clerks No. 770 (8441)
Gus DeSilva, 1688
John Lowe, 1688
Carroll Weathers, 1688
Robert Madray, 1688
Joyce A. Lewis, 1689
- Retail Milk Drivers No. 441 (2170)
Wm. E. Nissen, 361
James E. Prange, 361
Frank Mormino, 362
Melvin Thal, 362
Nathan B. Cooper, 362
R. L. Warren, 362
- Service & Maintenance Employees No. 399 (625)
George Hardy, 208
Luther Daniels, 208
Jack DePo, 209
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 108 (1895)
Chas. C. Artman, 315
Ben Anisman, 316
Louis Plotnik, 316
Dan Johnston, 316
Hiram Alguire, 316
Carliss L. Rios, 316
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 371 (752)
Ed. W. Hoehne, 376
Julius Boatwright, 376
- Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 831 (50)
Robert J. Hamill, 50
- So. Calif. Typographical Conference (2)
Ford S. Goetz, 1
- Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266 (541)
Louis Levy, 108
John Ulene, 108
Jack Sonies, 108
Nate Stern, 108
Sigmund Arwitz, 109
- Sprinkler Fitters No. 709 (145)
J. L. Swab, 49
R. C. Erwin, 48
W. P. Gleeson, 48
- Stage Employees No. 33 (200)
Carl G. Cooper, 100
Steve B. Newman, 100
- Stationary Engineers No. 63 (600)
Raymond W. Tucker, 150
Daniel J. Molles, 150
Raymond A. Walsh, 150
Dale Rycraft, Jr., 150
- Steel, Paper House and Chemical Drivers No. 578 (100)
Howard L. Barker, 33
Burrel Davis, 33
Raymond Nye, 34

Stereotypers No. 58 (58)
W. Emmons, 29
J. D. Inlow, 29

Stove Mounters No. 68 (204)
Kenneth Petro, 204

Structural Iron Workers No. 433
(325)

Jack Keron, 81
Robt. D. Wheelchel, 81
Jas. A. Merrick, 81
Ralph Larkin, 82

Teachers No. 1021 (143)

Kay Bell, 47
Walter Thomas, 48
Jos. V. Voorhees, 48

Teamsters, Joint Council No. 42 (2)

Paul D. Jones, 1
C. W. Chapman, 1

Tile Layers No. 18 (60)

Leo Vie, 60

Transportation No. 1277 (916)

D. D. McClurg, 152
Al Burks, 152
J. E. Bohler, 153
F. J. Donnelly, 153
R. G. Shannon, 153
J. L. Carmichael, 153

Typographical No. 174 (1350)

Henry E. Clemens, 225
John G. Preston, 225
John F. Dalton, 225
Richard A. Scott, 225
Francis K. Smith, 225
C. H. Barber, 225

Van Drivers No. 389 (744)

L. G. Foreman, 744

Waiters No. 17 (2454)

Charles S. Barrett, 1227
James H. Anderson, 1227

Waitresses No. 639 (3333)

Mae Stoneman, 1111
Evelyn Murphy, 1111
Marie O'Keefe, 1111

Wholesale Delivery Drivers No.
848 (2088)

Dave Kent, 348
Wm. Dodson, 348
Hugh Williams, 348
James L. Porritt, 348
Gerhard Lillefjoren, 348
Thos. L. Pitts, 348

Wholesale Grocery Warehousemen
No. 595 (229)

L. L. Sylvaime, 114
Homer Ford, 115

Wholesale Salesmen No. 306 (500)

Kenneth A. Wall, 83
Henry A. Merritt, 83
Dan B. Peters, 83
Clyde E. Watson, 83
Harry R. Young, 84
Charles Powers, 84

Window Cleaners No. 349 (125)

Robert Bongertz, 125

Women's Union Label League No. 36
(12)

Frances Noel, 12.

LOYALTON

Lumber & Sawmill Workers

No. 2695 (244)
L. P. Cahill, 244

MARTINEZ

Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council (2)

Howard Reed, 1
Al. Clem, 1

Carpenters No. 2046 (300)

Geo. W. Reise, 300

Central Labor Council (2)

Hugh Caudel, 1
Freda Roberts, 1

Construction Laborers No. 324
(1000)

John A. Cespuaglio, 333
Ronald D. Wright, 333
Herbert J. Shoup, 334

General Truck Drivers No. 315
(1939)

Erle E. Carter, 485
Howard Reed, 485

Thomas Thompson, 485
Jack Ahern, 484

Painters No. 741 (141)

Russ Roberts, 70
Freda Roberts, 71

Plumbers No. 159 (332)

William H. Dimler, 332

MARYSVILLE

General Teamsters No. 137 (1250)

Herbert W. Howell, 416
Gerald A. Shearin, 417
Thomas Harris, 417

MAYWOOD

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 148 (200)

Luther Espley, 200

MERCED

Carpenters No. 1202 (198)

James C. Ellis, 99

John Baleme, 99

Central Labor Council (2)

James E. Ellis, 1

MODESTO

Cannery Workers No. 748 (400)

Wesley M. King, 80
H. C. Torrealano, 80
Salvador Magana, 80
Charles Matteri, 80
Charles Langenberg, 80

Carpenters No. 1235 (636)

H. L. Errickson, 318
S. E. Welch, 318

Central Labor Council (2)

C. Al Green, 1
Wendel J. Kiser, 1

Culinary Workers No. 542 (992)

Floyd Allen, 496
W. E. Hurst, 496

Dried Fruit Warehousemen No. 698
(45)

George E. Nelson, 45

Hod Carriers No. 1130 (343)

Stuart Scofield, 85
Bert New, 86
H. E. Barber, 86
Frank Russo, 86

Plasterers & Cement Finishers No.
429 (101)

C. Al Green, 101

Plumbers No. 437 (150)

R. L. Cloward, 150

Stage Employees No. 564 (50)

Ervin Fetzner, 50

Teamsters No. 386 (1708)

W. J. Kiser, 569
J. W. Rae, 569
T. A. Trull, 570

MONROVIA

Electrical Workers No. 1008 (268)

J. D. Quilinan, 268

MONTEREY

Bartenders & Culinary Workers

No. 483 (371)
Royal E. Hallmark, 186
George L. Rice, 185

Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council (2)

John Martins, 1

Central Labor Council (2)

Joseph Perry, 1
George Rice, 1

Fish Cannery Workers of Pacific
(919)

Joseph Perry, 459
Lester A. Caveny, 460

Seine and Line Fishermen (541)

John Crivello, 541

NAPA

Building & Construction Trades

Council (2)

Louis A. Buck, 1
Fred Schoonmaker, 1

Carpenters No. 2114 (299)

Fred Schoonmaker, 299

Central Labor Council (2)

Ida Ernst, 1
Edgar Drown, 1

Garment Workers No. 137 (165)

Hazel Jones, 82

Ida Ernst, 83

Hodcarriers No. 371 (326)

Louis A. Buck, 108
Edgar Drown, 109
W. W. Jinks, 109

NEWARK

Stove Mounters No. 61 (292)

Manuel J. Vargas, 292

NORWALK

Calif. State Employees No. 69 (92)

Jack Strelow, 92

OAKLAND

Auto and Ship Painters No. 1176
(228)

Leslie K. Moore, 114
Albert L. King, 114

Bakers No. 119 (512)

William Wagner, 512

Bakery Drivers No. 432 (573)

Lester Benham, 191
S. J. Wright, 191
A. J. Capurro, 191

Bakery Workers, 9th Dist. Council
(2)

Herman Neilund, 1

Barbers No. 134 (445)

C. A. Silva, 148
W. E. Murchison, 148
G. Fowler, 149

Bartenders No. 52 (1294)

Steven J. Revilak, 323
James F. Murphy, 323
John F. Quinn, 324
Joseph J. Canale, 324

Boilermakers No. 39 (770)

T. F. McClelland, 192
R. E. Parsley, 192
Harold Klik, 193
Walter Lawrence, 193

Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council (2)

J. C. Reynolds, 1
John A. Davey, 1

Building Service Employees No. 18
(1422)

Edna E. Lallement, 711
Joseph A. Aronson, 711

Butchers No. 120 (750)

Frank Klick, 375
Harry Leslie, 375

Cannery Workers No. 750 (3367)

Dorothy Whitmarsh, 561
Rose Sanders, 561
Joseph Andrade, 561
Chester Oliveira, 561
Henry Figuera, 561
Rowene Fernandes, 562

Carpenters No. 36 (2789)

J. C. Dial, 464
J. Walsh, 465
L. Vannier, 465
B. Holder, 465
A. Johnson, 465
G. Benonys, 465

Carpenters No. 1473 (398)

W. F. Marshall, Jr., 398

Carpet, Linoleum & Soft Tile

Workers No. 1290 (150)

Glenn A. McIntire, 150

Central Labor Council (2)

Joe W. Chaudet, 1

Robert S. Ash, 1

Clerks and Lumber Handlers No.

939 (75)
William W. Paterson, 37
Frank Hulbert, 38

Construction Laborers No. 304

(2000)

Howard W. Bostwick, 333
Paul L. Jones, 333
J. R. Johnson, 333
Harry Lago, 333

Lester Smith, 384
Thaddeus Stevens, 334
Cooks No. 228 (1958)
H. J. Badger, 391
P. L. Sander, 391
Jack Faber, 392
Art Leischman, 392
Harry Goodrich, 392
Culinary Workers No. 31 (3501)
Al Cutler, 3501
Dining Car Cooks No. 456 (229)
T. W. Anderson, 229
Electrical Workers No. B-595 (1250)
Jerry Donahue, Sr., 416
Otis K. Lenox, 417
Earl Hocking, 417
Federal Labor Union No. 24311 (80)
K. Nakano, 80
Fire Fighters No. 1 (1128)
Milton Terry, 188
Louis De Vecchio, 188
Frank Lusk, 188
D. D. Dean, 188
F. Marshall, 188
Walter Hull, 188
Floorlayers No. 1861 (100)
Harry C. Grady, 100
Garage Employees No. 78 (425)
Wm. F. York, 106
Gene Dechristoforo, 106
Frank R. Vaine, 106
George Jenkins, 107
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141 (325)
Florence Graham, 163
William McFarland, 162
Hod Carriers No. 166 (250)
Abel M. Silva, 125
Frank N. Hurt, 125
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610 (106)
William F. Belding, 53
Robert C. White, 53
Lathers No. 88 (187)
Earl Davidson, 187
Laundry Workers No. 2 (750)
Walter East, 187
Eddie Maney, 187
Harold Green, 188
Laura Fontanella, 188
Milk Drivers No. 302 (600)
Manuel L. Silva, 100
Paul Kelman, 100
Raymond Cirimeli, 100
Alfred Silva, 100
Harry Powell, 100
Albert Brown, 100
M. P. Projectionists No. 169 (91)
Al Daul, 45
Irving S. Cohn, 46
Newspaper and Periodical Drivers
No. 96 (281)
W. G. Davenport, 140
E. A. Clancy, 141
Office Employees No. 29 (600)
Cliff Andrew, 100
Marilyn Anglin, 100
Inez Kimbrell, 100
John Kinnick, 100
Gladys Moore, 100
Agnes Strelo, 100
Painters, District Council No. 16
(2)
Lester Moore, 1
Clarence Vezey, 1
Paint Makers No. 1101 (115)
Jack Kopke, 38
Paul Nicely, 38
Charles Herman, 39
Printing Pressmen No. 125 (183)
Edw. N. Dowdall, 91
F. Brooks, 92
Printing Specialties No. 382 (1400)
Ted Ahl, 700
Herbert Hewitt, 700
Retail Food Clerks No. 870 (1200)
Robert Ash, 1200
Roofers No. 81 (250)
Glen W. Hawkins, 62
William Phalanger, 62

Edward Dickerson, 63
Arthur Sagala, 63
School Employees No. 257 (162)
David Sharman, 162
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216 (500)
Percy L. Hand, 250
J. Earl Cook, 250
Sheet Metal Workers No. 355 (200)
Alfred Telxeira, 66
Anton Kovats, 67
Henry Dagneau, 67
Shipyard Laborers No. 886 (625)
H. T. Lumsden, 312
Floyd Culbreth, 313
Sleeping Car Porters (200)
C. Laurence Dellums, 200
Steamfitters No. 342 (225)
Lou Kovacevich, 75
C. D. Gibbon, 75
James E. O'Donnell, 75
Street Carmen, No. 192 (2333)
Leslie W. Mathews, 2333
Teachers No. 771 (122)
Ed M. Ross, 122
Teamsters No. 70 (5278)
Frank A. DeMartini, 879
George M. King, 879
Wm. Rodgers, 880
Ernest Clifford, 880
Louis Vercosi, 880
Robert Decker, 880
Theatrical Employees No. B-82
(100)
Joe Connelly, 50
Ardy Filler, 50
Theatrical Janitors No. 121 (93)
Frank Figone, 93
Theatrical Stage Employees No.
107 (50)
William Daul, 25
W. D. Sangster, 25
Typographical No. 36 (481)
Joe W. Chaudet, 241
C. Roy Heinrichs, 240
Warehousemen No. 853 (833)
F. M. Farro, 416
Thomas Fullerton, 417
Welders No. 681 (300)
Cleo W. Huddleston, 150
Theos B. Wegener, 150
OCEANSIDE
Carpenters No. 2078 (422)
D. H. Carlisle, 422
ONTARIO
City Employees No. 472 (61)
Jack Charles, 61
OROVILLE
Bartenders No. 654 (380)
Edward A. Doyle, 190
Roberta B. Doyle, 190
Central Labor Council (2)
E. A. Doyle, 1
Roberta Doyle, 1
PASADENA
Carpenters No. 769 (793)
Carl D. Gast, 396
Reuben Jared, 397
Central Labor Council (2)
Arthur K. Hutchings, 1
Harry Sweet, 1
Culinary Workers No. 531 (1297)
Hilton Porter, 432
Edith Glenn, 432
Tex O'Balliet, 433
Meat Cutters No. 439 (286)
Lee Johnson, 71
Ray Hollingsworth, 71
Russell Robinson, 72
Robert Bean, 72
Painters No. 92 (200)
C. A. Rose, 66
Henry Hanning, 67
A. M. Clark, 67
Plasterers & Cement Finishers No.
194 (555)
Fred N. Webb, 555

PETALUMA
Bartenders No. 271 (281)
Earl P. Byars, 140
Hubert Teague, 141
Beauticians No. 419A (54)
Lily Bone, 54
Central Labor Council (2)
Lowell A. Goodyear, 1
Earl P. Byars, 1
PITTSBURG
Bartenders No. 822 (549)
Benny Wagner, 549
Fish Cannery Workers (45)
John Hawk, 45
Plasterers & Cement Finishers No.
825 (50)
W. E. Robbie, 50

POMONA
Barbers No. 702 (50)
Fremo M. Valle, 50
Central Labor Council (2)
Edwin M. Greenwald, 1
Chemical Workers No. 58 (115)
Charles B. Kragh, 115
Painters No. 979 (183)
H. C. Evetts, 183
Retail Clerks No. 1428 (553)
Edwin M. Greenwald, 138
Edna M. Greenwald, 138
Clarence C. Shuck, 138
Chas. E. Sheline, 139
School District Employees No. 606
(136)
Yvonne LaFollette, 136

PORTERVILLE
Carpenters No. 2126 (183)
W. A. Witt, 183

REDDING
Central Labor Council (2)
Luther A. Sizemore, Jr., 1
Chas. R. McDermott, 1
Culinary Workers No. 470 (464)
Chas. R. McDermott, 464
Hod Carriers No. 961 (133)
Claud M. Grove, 133
Lumber & Sawmill Workers No.
2608 (225)
Luther A. Sizemore, 225

REDONDO BEACH
Carpenters No. 1478 (899)
Charles Darms, 449
Dale Keys, 450

RICHMOND
Barbers No. 508 (41)
Hugh Caudel, 41
Bartenders No. 595 (1526)
Bernice A. Sullivan, 381
D. E. Robinette, 381
Mary R. Sullivan, 382
Gus. P. Keller, 382
Boilermarkers No. 513 (302)
Ernest M. King, 75
Hilary Bush, 75
Luther D. O'Neal, 76
Wm. E. Donnelly, 76
Electrical Workers No. 302 (682)
Thomas E. Riley, 114
Geo. M. Mitchell, 114
John A. Doyle, 114
Alden W. Cox, 114
Chas. L. Brady, 113
Lester M. Phillips, 113
M. P. Projectionists No. 560 (25)
Charles W. Glum, 12
Samuel Jagard, 13
Office Employees No. 243 (167)
Frank F. Randall, 83
Helen Cespuiglia, 84
Retail Clerks No. 1179 (1224)
Esther Luther, 1224

RIVERSIDE

Barbers No. 171 (75)
D. Bruce Ellis, 75
Building Trades Council (2)
J. L. Smith, 1
Anthony Sanders, 1
Carpenters No. 235 (462)
C. A. Beckman, 231
D. A. Bitner, 231
Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers,
District Council No. 3 (2)
Oscar G. Wear, 1
Central Labor Council (2)
Harry M. Paradise, 1
Sam L. Hefley, 1
City Employees No. 395 (70)
Walter La Hew, 70
Hod Carriers No. 1184 (687)
H. R. Cotner, 114
Roscoe Grosvenor, 114
Dewey Franklin, 114
R. L. Robinson, 115
Olen Wheat, 115
J. L. Smith, 115
Painters, District Council No. 48
(2)
H. C. Evetts, 1
Retail Clerks No. 1167 (800)
Ted Phillips, 400
Jack Pesch, 400

SACRAMENTO

Bakers No. 85 (553)
Henry Bartosh, 553
Bookbinders No. 35 (60)
Walter S. Oliver, 30
Robert L. Ennis, 30
Boxmakers & Lumber Handlers
No. 3170 (300)
D. H. Riggs, 300
Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)
James T. Harvey, 1
Building Service Employees No. 22
(300)
Howard C. Fites, 300
Cannery Workers No. 857 (3647)
George Cole, 911
Mike Elorduy, 912
Jim Halpin, 912
Harry Finks, 912
Carpenters No. 586 (1846)
J. A. Nelson, 923
A. N. Allen, 923
Carpenters, Dist. Council (2)
Ralph W. Schenken, 1
Chauffeurs No. 150 (3151)
Albert A. Marty, 625
Ray A. Flint, 525
Claude Cook, 525
Fred Simonsen, 525
Willis Thatcher, 525
M. M. Beskeen, 526
Construction & General Laborers
No. 185 (500)
Harry Sherman, 125
E. A. Bear, 125
Albert Seidel, 125
Thomas G. Harvey, 125
Cooks No. 683 (542)
H. C. Spalteholz, 271
Ernest Hadley, 271
County Employees No. 146 (102)
Chas. Simons, 102
Electrical Workers No. B-340 (250)
C. H. Crawford, 83
J. E. Melvin, 83
Lloyd F. Moul, 84
Lathers No. 109 (52)
Robert H. Worthy, 26
A. T. McGuire, 26
Miscellaneous Workers No. 393
(722)
Ralph P. Gross, 722
M. P. Projectionists No. 252 (50)
A. M. Davis, 50
Painters No. 487 (375)
Walter R. Morris, 188
J. L. R. Marsh 187

Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 447
(300)
Deane Duren, 300
Printing Pressmen No. 60 (100)
Louis H. Lerch, 100
Retail Clerks No. 588 (800)
James F. Alexander, 400
Hugh F. Fee, 400
Roofers, State Council (2)
James T. Reilly, 1
Sacramento Labor Council (2)
Harry Finks, 1
J. L. R. Marsh, 1
Stage Employees No. 50 (50)
Ross Hood, 50
State Employees, California Council
No. 56 (2)
Chas. R. Simons, 1
State Employees No. 375 (57)
J. L. McCormack, 57
Theatre Employees B-66 (75)
Evelyn E. Stickels, 37
Ollie Billingsley, 38
Typographical No. 46 (211)
Walter J. Moran, 211
Walters No. 561 (789)
Harry Miller, 789
Wholesale Plbg. House Employees
No. 447 Aux. (92)
Ford K. Stevens, 92

SALINAS

Bartenders No. 545 (103)
Alfred J. Clark, 51
P. C. Balestra, 52
Carpenters No. 925 (618)
Thomas H. Mill, 613
Central Labor Council of Monterey
County (2)
Alfred J. Clark, 1
Culinary Workers No. 467 (313)
Bertha A. Boles, 104
Tina Moore, 104
Mildred Roxas, 105
Teamsters No. 890 (823)
Raymond Burditt, 411
Peter A. Andrade, 412

SAN BERNARDINO

Barbers No. 253 (107)
Glenn M. Farley, 107
Carpenters No. 944 (1135)
W. K. Chaney, 568
G. A. McCoy, 567
Central Labor Council (2)
C. W. Wright, 1
Earl Wilson, 1
City School Maintenance Employees
No. 1076 (50)
Frank R. Marek, 50
Culinary Workers No. 535 (106)
Alice V. Griffin, 50
Harry E. Griffin, 50
Hod Carriers No. 783 (1172)
Elmer J. Doran, 1172
Lathers No. 252 (73)
Ivan Lee Buck, 73
M. P. Operators No. 577 (50)
Harry E. Reynolds, 25
Elmer W. Bedwell, 25
Office Employees No. 83 (50)
B. W. Phillips, 50
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 364
(319)
Henry J. Dumler, 63
Dale E. Thorn, 64
J. C. Steanland, 64
Fred Snyder, 64
Bennie DeSilva, 64
Sales Drivers No. 166 (200)
Sam Simpkin, 100
S. P. Thomason, 100
Stage Employees No. 614 (75)
N. Earl Wilson, 37
Lester F. Harris, 38
State, County & Municipal Employ-
ees, Inland District Council (2)
Walter Lattew, 1
Truck Drivers No. 467 (625)
Stewart B. Mason, 312
Owsley B. Robbins, 313

SAN DIEGO

Barbers No. 256 (135)
Harry H. Bonham, 135
Bldg. Material Drivers No. 36
(1000)
C. W. Wernaman, 1000
Building Service Employees No. 102
(866)
Ralph Elliaser, 366
Building Trades Council (2)
W. J. DeBrunner, 1
Butchers No. 229 (1087)
Max J. Osslo, 271
J. B. McFaden, Jr., 272
Robert J. Eagles, 272
J. Ray Jackson, 272
Carpenters, District Council (2)
L. E. Palmer, 1
Carpenters No. 1296 (1110)
S. K. Hiatt, 1110
Central Labor Council (2)
C. O. Taylor, 1
John W. Quimby, 1
Culinary Alliance & Hotel Service
Employees No. 482 (2724)
Dudley Wright, 454
Josephine Benson, 454
Mary Jeffress, 454
Irene Murphy, 454
Lucy I. Galaski, 454
Alice Bodfish, 454
Electrical Workers No. B-465 (550)
C. H. Benson, 550
Electrical Workers No. B-569
(1000)
M. L. Rateliff, 500
Albert Wickman, 500
Fish Cannery Workers (1508)
Jack Tarantino, 502
Geo. Ledesma, 503
Lester Balinger, 503
Hod Carriers No. 89 (1830)
Perry L. Nolan, 610
Wallace Armstrong, 610
G. W. Gilkerson, 610
Ironworkers No. 229 (110)
Juel Drake, 110
Lathers No. 260 (128)
W. R. Bakeman, 128
Millmen No. 2020 (439)
C. O. Taylor, 439
Motion Picture Projectionists
No. 297 (78)
Charles D. Collins, 78
Operating Engineers, Stationary
No. 526 (200)
Wm. S. Huston, 100
O. H. Williamson, 100
Painters No. 333 (542)
J. A. Lee, 181
H. C. Baker, 181
Frank B. Harmon, 180
Retail Clerks No. 1222 (250)
Marvin W. Brown, 41
Phil J. Scott, 41
Virginia E. Scott, 42
Herbert C. Langfeldt, 42
John Wilson, 42
Ella Mae Williams, 42
Salesdrivers No. 683 (1000)
Larry M. Smith, 1000
Street, Elec. Rwy. Empls. No. 1309
(568)
Paul W. Weir, 284
Dennis B. Cox, 284
Teamsters No. 542 (500)
John Quimby, 250
John P. Poteat, 250
Theatrical Stage Employees No.
122 (56)
Thomas F. McGillin, 56
Walters & Bartenders No. 500
(796)
John W. Brown, 159
W. E. Pierson, 159

Lou Whitaker, 159
Francis Pezdek, 159
Frank Jensen, 160

SAN FERNANDO

Government Employees No. 1043
(100)
William E. Harper, 50
Herbert W. Zabel, 50

SAN FRANCISCO

Allied Printing Trades Council (2)
Fred Dettmering, 1
John F. Kelly, 1

Asbestos Workers No. 16 (150)
Edw. A. Dwyer, 75
L. J. Streithorst, 75

Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484
(860)
Wendell J. Phillips, 172
Clarence J. Walsh, 172
Thomas J. Espy, 172
Joseph E. Davis, 172
John Shelley, 172

Barbers No. 148 (541)
M. C. Isaksen, 135
Jos. H. Honey, 135
Grover Duke, 135
Frances Garney, 136

Bartenders No. 41 (2934)
Bruno Mannori, 1467
Arthur F. Dougherty, 1467

Bill Posters No. 44 (45)
Loyal H. Gilmour, 22
Jack Durie, 23

Blacksmiths No. 168 (300)
J. J. Harrington, 300

Bookbinders No. 31-125 (450)
Fred Dettmering, 225
Christine Mitchell, 225

Boot & Shoe Workers No. 320 (100)
Ivan R. Bresee, 100

Bottlers No. 896 (1500)
William H. Ahern, 300
Fred Long, 300
John Felciano, 300
August Wallner, 300
Anton J. Ziegler, 300

Brewery Drivers No. 888 (500)
Anthony Schurba, 500

Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council (2)
Daniel F. Del Carlo, 1
Roland W. Young, 1

Building Material Teamsters No.
218 (400)
James F. Ward, 133
Henry P. Schwab, 133
John E. Moore, Sr., 134

Building Service Employees No. 87
(1200)
Herman Eimers, 600
Richard Liebes, 600

Butchers, Western Federation (2)
Barney Mayes, 1

Carpenters No. 22 (2500)
Joseph C. Stuart, 1250
Frank Bond, 1250

Carpenters No. 483 (1125)
Lewis F. Stone, 1125

Carpenters No. 2164 (541)
William W. Benn, 541

Carpenters, District Council (2)
C. R. Bartolini, 1
Clement A. Clancy, 1

Chauffeurs No. 265 (2345)
W. S. Allen, 390
A. Cancilla, 391
R. E. Grant, 391
George Kelly, 391
E. Lotti, 391
W. R. White, 391

City & County Employees No. 747
(195)

Tom F. Comber, 97
Wm. J. Durkin, 98

Cleaners & Dyers, State Council
(2)
Henry Romiguere, 1
Carrie Murphy, 1

Cleaning & Dye House Workers
No. 7 (500)
Edwin E. Hughes, 166
Albina Baker, 167
Carrie Murphy, 167

Cloakmakers No. 8 (325)
Jack Taub, 325

Commercial Telegraphers No. 34
(500)
James W. Cross, 500

Cooks No. 44 (3430)
C. T. McDonough, 571
Wm. Kilpatrick, 571
Joe Belardi, 572
Fred Helndl, 572
Harry Wolforth, 572
Sam Hagler, 572

David Seannell Club No. 798 (1578)
Robt. F. Callahan, 263
Allen Kilkeary, 263
Frank Blackburn, 263
Ermon Gellenbeck, 263
Leon E. Moffatt, 263
Barney Lenhart, 263

Dental Technicians No. 24116 (80)
Lew C. G. Blix, 80

Dressmakers No. 101 (325)
Jennie Matyas, 325

Electrical Workers No. 6 (750)
Gerald Pickle, 250
Charles West, Sr., 250
Charles J. Foehn, 250

Elevator Constructors No. 8 (150)
Hawley Fleming, 50
Leon A. Pascal, 50
Frank J. Murphy, 50

Elevators Operators & Starters No.
117 (275)
Hazel J. Aronson, 275

Film Exchange Employees No. B-17
(100)
Anthony L. Noriega, 100

Garage Employees No. 665 (1000)
F. L. Manning, 500
Jack Nelson, 500

Garment Workers No. 131 (500)
Nellie Casey, 125
Kathryn V. Granville, 125
Frances Costanza, 125
Emma Putman, 125

General Warehousemen No. 860
(2154)
Ralph Simonini, 718
Mark J. O'Reilly, 718
Daniel V. Flanagan, 718

Glaziers & Glassworkers No. 718
(100)
M. F. Coll, 100

Government Employees No. 51
(187)
William Sheahan, 93

Earl Leroy Stevens, 94

Government Employees No. 634
(400)
Norman J. Bott, 400

Government Employees No. 922
(45)
T. M. Gillin, 22

James Keene, 23

Government Employees No. 1152
(69)
Charles M. Smith, 69

Government Employees, Bay Area
Council (2)
Norman J. Bott, 1

Hospital & Institutional Workers
No. 250 (600)
Jimmy Murphy, 300

Roland Powell, 300

Hotel Service Workers No. 283
(3080)
Frank S. Fitzgerald, 1026

Bertha Metro, 1027

Forest Seitzinger, 1027

Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519 (171)
George Cronnelly, 85

Ricco Lorenzi, 86

Ironworkers No. 377 (200)
E. M. Woods, 200

Jewelry Workers No. 36 (137)

Richard Parino, 45
Henry Free, 46
Douglas Kline, 46

Laborers No. 261 (1000)
Jack Dougherty, 166

Otto Watkins, 166
Hugh Jamieson, 167

Hugh Gallagher, 167
Al Alvarez, 167

John J. O'Leary, 167

Laborers, No. Calif. District Coun-
cil (2)
George W. Gibbs, 1
Harry Sherman, 1

Laundry Workers No. 26 (2600)
Lawrence Palacios, 520

Joseph Gregory, 520
Chas. Keegan, 520

Earl Young, 520
Anna Perry, 520

Lumber Clerks & Lumbermen
No. 2559 (521)
L. F. Jacobsen, 521

Lumber & Sawmill Workers,
State Council (2)
Wm. H. Knight, 1

Lloyd Jacobsen, 1

Lumber & Sawmill Workers, Cen-
tral Calif. District Council (2)
L. F. Jacobsen, 1

Macaroni Workers No. 493 (198)
Romolo J. Bobba, 198

Mailers No. 18 (200)
Duncan Ross, 100

Edwin J. Bunney, 100

Master Furniture Guild No. 1285
(400)
Jack H. Sparlin, 400

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 90
(1200)
Captain C. F. May, 1200

Metal Trades Council (2)
A. T. Wynn, 1

Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 (1199)
Charlie Brown, 199

Walt. Daley, 200
Edward J. Dennis, 200

Sam I. Haas, 200
Wm. R. Hart, 200

Fred J. Wettstein, 200

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110
(3373)

Daniel Gonzales, 674

A. T. Gabriel, 674

Helen Wheeler, 675

Amos McDade, 675

Lucille Kelly, 675

Molders & Foundry Workers No. 164
(325)
Charles B. Reynolds, 325

M. P. Operators No. 162 (175)
Floyd M. Billingsley, 58

John A. Forde, 58
Thos. J. Kearney, 59

Musicians No. 6 (1000)
Charles H. Kennedy, 333

James J. Voss, 333
Joseph Mendel, 334

Newspaper & Periodical Drivers
No. 821 (509)
Jack Goldberger, 254

John C. Healy, 255

Office Employees No. 3 (200)
Phyllis Mitchell, 66

Mildred Gonzales, 67
Eleanor D. Murphy, 67

Operating Engineers, No. 3 (3750)
V. S. Swanson, 625

Pat Clancy, 625
C. F. Mathews, 625

P. E. Vandewark, 625
F. A. Lawrence, 625

Chet Elliott, 625

Operating Engineers, Stationary
No. 39 (1500)
Frank O. Brantley, 375

C. C. Fitch, 375
Leo F. Derby, 375

R. A. Christiansen, 375

Operating Engineers (California Branch) (75)

N. J. Carman, 37
D. C. Welles, 38

Paint & Brush Makers No. 1071 (400)

John R. Shoop, 400

Painters, District Council No. 8 (2)

Mike Coll, 1
Harry Bigarani, 1

Painters No. 19 (900)

Joe Fitzpatrick, 180
Frank Cahill, 180
Thomas Kirvin, 180
W. J. Brown, 180
J. C. Echwald, 180

Painters No. 1158 (1316)

John Backer, 329
Carl Frerichs, 329
Gerald C. Downing, 329
Robert Leiser, 329

Pharmacists No. 838 (400)

J. H. Kane, 133
H. L. Asselin, 133
A. D. Kane, 134

Pile Drivers No. 34 (500)

O. J. Lindell, 83
Glenn Ackerman, 83
Dave Williams, 83
N. A. (Mike) Brotherton, 83
Glenn Noland, 84
J. D. Osborn, 84

Plumbers & Pipe Fitters No. 38 (3250)

Thomas J. Shaughnessy, 541
James M. Duggan, 541
Wm. Jennings, 542
Gus Katsarsky, 542
Henry McGrath, 542
Joe Mazzola, 542

Postal Supervisors No. 88 (232)

Herman A. Weirich, 232

Printing Pressmen No. 24 (731)

Arthur Sanford, 731

Printing Specialties & Paper

Products No. 362 (1000)
William L. Cline, 333
Mark J. Fiore, 333
Anthony Stich, 334

Professional Embalmers No. 9049 (123)

Phil A. Murphy, 123

Professional Salesmen No. 1597 (10)

Luther Scott, 10

Retail Cigar Clerks No. 1089 (400)

Jesse H. Crowe, 133
John J. Hill, 133
George W. Johns, 134

Retail Clerks, State Council (2)

Larry Vail, 1

Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278 (642)

Harry C. McNally, 107
Wm. L. Bowman, 107
J. J. Maher, 107
Jos. Fucile, 107
George Maloney, 107
F. Asmussen, 107

Retail Dept. Store Employees No. 1100 (1800)

John Blaiotta, 300
Bernard Colomba, 300
Pearl Gilmore, 300
Mary Grant, 300
Leona Graves, 300
Valeria Baker, 300

Retail Fruit and Veg. Clerks No. 1017 (300)

Henry Savin, 300

Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648 (1900)

C. H. Jinkerson, 316
Robert Hunter, 316
Warren G. Desepte, 317
Maurice Hartshorn, 317
Elsie MacDougall, 317
George Kent, 317

Retail Shoe & Textile Salesmen No. 410 (400)

W. Silverstein, 200
W. Anthony, 200

Sailors' Union of the Pacific (5333)

Phil Conley, 1066
Harry Johnson, 1066
Glenn Peterson, 1067
Charles Brenner, 1067
Harry Lundeborg, 1067

San Francisco Labor Council (2)

C. W. Burns, 1
Thomas A. Rotell, 1

Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350 (441)

Fernando Bussi, 220
John J. Veriatti, 221

Seafarers Guards (100)

John Hawk, 100

Specialty Unions, Western Conference (2)

Patrick J. Morgan, 1
Herbert Hewitt, 1

Stereotypers & Electrotypers

No. 29 (190)
Manuel Medeiros, 190

Street, Elect. Rwy. Employees No. 1380 (250)

Henry B. Mann, 62
Charles R. Wood, 62
Jeremiah O'Connor, 63
Thomas Gowanlock, 63

Teamsters No. 85 (2500)

Edward Wafford, 416
Ed Carney, 416
Gene Cummins, 417
Al Devincenzi, 417
Harold T. Lopez, 417
Joseph J. Diviny, 417

Theatrical Employees No. 16 (116)

Elmer Langmaid, 116

Theatrical Employees No. B-18 (560)

William P. Sutherland, 560

Theatrical Federation, California (2)

Pat Somerset, 1
Wm. P. Sutherland, 1

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants

No. 784 (50)
Nell Joyce, 50

Theatre Janitors No. 9 (100)

Ellis Cheney, 100

Typographical No. 21 (1000)

J. D. Baird, 200
C. M. Baker, 200
S. P. Rounds, 200
J. M. Otis, 200
C. C. Rozales, 200

Union Label Section (2)

Danny Braimes, 1
James C. Symes, 1

Waiters & Dairy Lunchmen No. 30 (3842)

Alfred C. Armstrong, 768
J. Wilder, 768
Peter Lallas, 768
Leonard Siemek, 769
Sanford Williams, 769

Waitresses No. 48 (5263)

Jackie Walsh, 877
Hazel O'Brien, 877
Frankie Behan, 877
Elizabeth Kelley, 877
Annie Hensley, 877
Joyce Le Van, 878

Watchmakers No. 101 (200)

George F. Allen, 200

Web Pressmen No. 4 (200)

John F. Kelly, 66
Clyde E. Bowen, 67
Thomas Hines, 67

Window Cleaners No. 44 (200)

Tony Borsella, 100
Arthur R. Schenk, 100

SAN JOSE**Barbers No. 252 (170)**

Anthony Agrillo, 85
Frank Petralla, 85

Barbers & Beauticians, Calif. State

Council (2)
Ethel Whittington, 1
Anthony Agrillo, 1

Building Trades Council (2)

Otto E. Sargent, 1

Butchers No. 506 (981)

Walter Howes, 981

Cannery Workers No. 679 (6486)

Don Sanfilippo, 3243
Joe Lamarra, 3243

Carpenters No. 316 (1463)

Floyd Day, 731
Aubrey Bailey, 732

Carpenters, District Council (2)

Albert A. Staats, 1

Cement Laborers No. 270 (1423)

H. L. Gilmore, 237
G. B. Miller, 237
Joe de la Torre, 237
Pat Myers, 237
Karl H. Nelson, 237
Wm. Zalabak, 238

Central Labor Council (2)

Walter Jones, 1
Earl A. Moorhead, 1

Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 180 (1524)

Macil Hansen, 254
Chas. Uhler, 254
John W. King, 254
John Keller, 254
Herb Olson, 254
Leoda Fleshman, 254

Electrical Workers No. B-332 (175)

Oree Di Giovanni, 175

Freight, Const. General Drivers

No. 287 (1200)
A. C. Spottswood, 600
Fred H. Hofman, 600

Lumber & Planing Mill Workers

No. 3102 (227)
D. C. Ferguson, 113
A. J. Delose, 114

Office Employees No. 94 (45)

Jeannette Zoccoli, 45

Plumbers No. 393 (250)

Dan MacDonald, 125
George Wildhagen, 125

Retail Clerks No. 428 (1247)

James P. McLoughlin, 311
Claude L. Fernandez, 312
Victor J. Lazzaro, 312
William H. Tupper, 312

Sales Delivery Drivers No. 296 (752)

Geo. W. Jenott, 376
Thomas W. Britt, 376

SAN LUIS OBISPO**Construction Laborers No. 1464 (83)**

Nick Tiessen, 41
Harold E. Hern, 42

SAN MATEO**Bartenders & Culinary Workers**

No. 340 (658)
Thomas A. Small, 329
Viola V. Girdish, 329

Building & Construction Trades

Council (2)
Henry Schwab, 1
Glen Hopper, 1

Carpenters No. 162 (988)

Jos. F. Cambiano, 494
C. W. Phillips, 494

Central Labor Council (2)

Thomas A. Small, 1
Carl E. Cohenour, 1

Construction Laborers No. 389

(196)
Chas. Benton, 98
Glen Hopper, 98

Electrical Workers No. 617 (100)

Alfred E. Silva, 100

Laundry Workers No. 143 (147)

Ruth M. Bradley, 147

Printing Pressmen No. 315 (50)

R. McAllister, 50

Retail Clerks No. 775 (500)

Carl E. Cohenour, 250
Russell Hovland, 250

SAN PEDRO

Bartenders No. 591 (400)
Wm. J. Mulligan, 200
Andrew Hemnes, 200
Butchers No. 551 (1000)
H. V. DeMott, 250
James D. Bald, 250
Warren M. Underwood, 250
Vance E. Harrold, 250
Carpenters No. 1140 (696)
C. W. Brown, 232
George T. Yoder, 232
Wm. E. Heber, 232
Central Labor Council (2)
O. T. Satre, 1
Cecil O. Johnson, 1
Culinary Alliance No. 754 (537)
Billie McReynolds, 89
Kitty Howard, 89
Goldie Price, 89
Beulah Closs, 89
Mary Baucum, 90
Maude Gray, 90
Lumber & Sawmill Workers No.
1407 (541)
John Murray, 541
Painters No. 949 (72)
Jos. F. Clarke, 72
Pile Drivers No. 2375 (500)
C. O. Johnson, 250
Ed T. Hirt, 250
Retail Clerks No. 905 (1043)
Haskell Tidwell, 521
Edna E. Johnson, 522
Seine & Line Fishermen (125)
John Callse, 41
Terry R. Spinello, 42
Victor Rosselli, 42
Waitresses No. 512 (585)
Bernice Hoagland, 146
Mary J. Olson, 146
Myrtle Petrasich, 146
Edna N. Waugh, 147

SAN RAFAEL

Bartenders & Culinary Workers
No. 126 (650)
William Anderson, 162
James Green, 162
Eugene Johnson, 163
Elsie Jensen, 163
Central Labor Council (2)
Eugene R. Johnson, 1
Elsie Jensen, 1
Lathers No. 268 (25)
J. O. Dahl, 25
Lathers, District Council (2)
Rex B. Pritchard, 1
Lathers, State Council (2)
George W. May, 1

SANTA ANA

Beet Sugar Workers No. 20748 (121)
C. E. Devine, 121
Building & Construction Trades
Council (2)
Thomas L. Byrd, 1
Carpenters No. 1815 (687)
R. E. Brattain, 114
C. K. Bush, 114
H. R. McGuire, 114
H. E. Squire, 115
Wm. Penchansky, 115
E. R. Quigley, 115
Central Labor Council (2)
C. E. Devine, 1
Hod Carriers No. 652 (599)
R. C. Conzelman, 199
L. J. Buckholz, 200
Ollie T. Franklin, 200
Lathers No. 440 (50)
Thomas L. Byrd, 25
Glen D. Brunk, 25
Painters No. 686 (236)
R. A. Kinney, 118
George Lanyon, 118

Plasterers & Cement Finishers

No. 489 (209)
Wm. J. Fountain, 52
Albert Kastori, 52
Delbert Logan, 52
Fredrick Prendergast, 53
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 504
(50)
A. V. Narath, 25
R. F. Adams, 25

SANTA BARBARA

Barbers & Beauticians No. 832 (62)
W. F. Scroggin, 31
Harry A. White, 31
Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council (2)
William Dean, 1
C. E. Sovine, 1
Carpenters No. 1062 (575)
Ken Allen, 287
Arthur F. Blofield, 288
Central Labor Council (2)
Cliff H. Jameson, 1
Lewis Reed, 1
Chauffeurs & Teamsters No. 186
(500)
Winton F. Dowler, 83
Leonard E. Moore, 83
Philip Comeau, 83
Joseph Donati, 83
John J. McKay, 84
Danny Zuzalek, 84
Construction Laborers No. 591 (817)
Fred E. Draper, 158
Thos. Peterson, 159
Culinary Alliance & Bartenders
No. 498 (1872)
Bee Tumber, 312
Al Whorley, 312
Margaret Royer, 312
Dorothy Koerber, 312
Arthur Flanagan, 312
Salvador Danell, 312

Hod Carriers No. 195 (50)

Marcus Hill, 25
J. M. Ortega, 25
Meat Cutters No. 556 (187)
Barney F. Kathman, 46
John Graham, 47
L. Millard Clark, 47
Russell E. Jehnke, 47
Musicians No. 308 (162)
Harry Chanson, 54
Robt. L. Foxen, 54
James V. Campiglia, Sr., 54

Painters No. 715 (176)

Wm. Dean, 58
Clarence A. Covey, 59
Henry E. Murray, 59

Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 341 (75)

Willard Tuttle, 75

Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 114 (80)

C. E. Sovine, 40
J. P. Closson, 40
Retail Clerks No. 899 (400)
Dick E. McDonald, 80
Betty B. Johnson, 80
Leonard E. Blake, 80
Earl Neil, 80
Joe Silva, 80

Theatrical Stage Employees No. 442 (102)

John H. Gotchel, 102

Typographical No. 394 (50)

William S. Long, 25
Lee L. Ingraham, 25

SANTA CRUZ

Carpenters No. 829 (60)
George Colby, 60
Central Labor Council (2)
Thomas H. Deane, 1
Painters No. 1026 (76)
Thomas H. Deane, 76

SANTA MARIA

Carpenters No. 2477 (150)
A. E. Atkinson, 75
J. O. Stanley, 75
Culinary Workers No. 703 (736)
Marie Birdsong, 184
Bertram Bell, 184
John W. Shepard, 184
Hope E. Bond, 184
Hod Carriers & Laborers No. 1222
(52)
Lee Galli, 52

SANTA MONICA

Carpenters No. 1400 (697)
Robert J. Ohare, 697
Central Labor Council (2)
George P. Veix, Sr., 1
Walt Ragan, 1
Culinary Workers & Bartenders
No. 814 (2683)
Walter Cowen, 2683
Meatcutters No. 587 (225)
George P. Veix, Sr., 112
M. J. Pieri, 118
Painters No. 821 (377)
Ray M. Foster, 377
Retail Clerks No. 1442 (833)
Walt Ragan, 416
O. I. Clampitt, 417

SANTA ROSA

Central Labor Council (2)
Geo. W. Fowler, 1
E. S. Cardwell, 1
M. P. Operators No. 420 (50)
Charles Wm. Cook, 50

SONOMA

State Employees No. 14-1 (100)
Lulu Ellis, 100

STOCKTON

Bartenders No. 47 (395)
Frank T. Quirk, 197
Angelo Trucco, 198
Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council (2)
Ed Doran, 1
Central Labor Council (2)
Henry Hansen, 1
Cleaning & Dye House Workers
No. 102 (172)
Henry Hansen, 172
Culinary Alliance No. 572 (1212)
Emil Yago, 606
Alice Rocco, 606
Electrical Workers No. 591 (100)
George A. Mulkey, 100
Laundry Workers No. 177 (254)
Robert S. Mathers, 254
M. P. Projectionists No. 423 (50)
Charles Sanchez, 50
Office Employees No. 26 (54)
Edward J. Doran, 54
Paper Makers No. 320 (150)
Henry E. Kirby, 150
Teamsters No. 439 (2800)
C. C. Allen, 1400
Wm. J. Conboy, 1400

SUSANVILLE

Tri-Counties Central Labor Council
(2)
R. Giesick, 1

TERMINAL ISLAND

Cannery Workers of the Pacific
(2500)
James Waugh, 416
Frieda Kerns, 416
Christina Baritt, 417
Willard Brown, Sr., 417
George Default, 417
Joe Moore, 417

VALLEJO

Barbers No. 335 (106)
Olaf Karlstad, 106

Beauticians No. 335-A (48)
Lucille C. Pine, 48

Boilermakers No. 148 (215)
Paul O. Beeman, 215

Building Trades Council (2)
Lowell Nelson, 1

Carpenters No. 180 (500)
L. P. Lunn, 250
L. C. Harman, 250

Central Labor Council (2)
Paul O. Beeman, 1
Stanley Lathen, 1

Cleaning & Dye House Workers
No. 177 (74)
Olive Rust, 37
Esther West, 37

Culinary Workers & Bartenders
No. 560 (857)
Frances Haskins, 428
Gordon Robb, 429

Hod Carriers No. 326 (466)
Russell (Chas.) True, 233
John S. Cotton, 233

Mar Island Navy Yard Metal
Trades Council (2)
Marion F. Northway, 1

Office Employees No. 86 (102)
Agnes Granger, 34
Raymond Colliver, 34
Zira Bellamy, 34

Plasterers & Cement Finishers
No. 631 (51)
Lowell Nelson, 51

Retail Clerks No. 373 (690)
Stanley Lathen, Sr., 690

Sheet Metal Workers No. 221 (150)
Walter Chiodo, 150

Shipwrights & Joiners No. 1068
(88)
Marion F. Northway, 44
D. E. Wills, 44

Teamsters & Chauffeurs No. 490
(811)
Frank Chesebro, 811

Theatrical Stage Employees No. 241
(62)
Truman Enlow, 62

VAN NUYS

Barbers No. 837 (190)
Clair J. LaFever, 190
Carpenters No. 1913 (2149)
Jack Welch, 537
Wm. Glaser, 537
John Foote, 537
Dan F. Curryer, 538
Painters No. 1595 (449)
Arthur Melchionno, 224
LeBaron Brown, 225

VENTURA

Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council (2)
J. W. Emory, 1
B. J. Davis, 1
Central Labor Council (2)
Robert D. Ussery, 1
Al Sonora, 1
Hod Carriers No. 585 (596)
Oliver Lee, 99
Oliver Jacobus, 99
Victor F. Rose, 99
Edwin D. Montgomery, 99
Robelo Marquez, 100
David McLucas, 100

VERNON

Chemical Workers No. 92 (46)
Fred Minium, 46

VICTORVILLE

Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers
No. 49 (313)
Wm. C. Poh, 156
Gilbert L. Owen, 157

VISALIA

Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council
(2)
M. C. Wagner, 1
Carpenters No. 1484 (293)
John Liggett, 73
James C. Powell, 73
Charles Nichols, 73
Herbert Lembcke, 74
Hod Carriers No. 1060 (492)
Waymond Inman, 246
A. A. Weddle, 246
M. P. Operators No. 605 (50)
Albert M. Cox, 50

WATSONVILLE

Carpenters No. 771 (199)
James T. Mann, 199
Central Labor Council (2)
James T. Mann, 1
Culinary Alliance & Bartenders
No. 845 (451)
Mildred Rowe, 451
Lathers No. 122 (45)
William Krone, 45
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 611
(50)
James W. Wilson, 50

WEED

Lumber & Sawmill Workers
No. 2907 (700)
W. A. Davis, 233
O. S. Hanson, 233
Wm. Riley, 234

WESTWOOD

Lumber & Sawmill Workers
No. 2836 (678)
James B. Bingham, 339
Wm. C. Corbett, 339
Lumber & Sawmill Workers, No.
Calif. District Council (2)
L. P. Cahill, 1
Roy Walker, 1

WHITTIER

Fire Fighters No. 1014 (432)
E. T. Bowler, 72
Lewis Mable, 72
J. Gaddis, 72
Frank Flaherty, 72
Frank Foadick, 72
B. D. Robinson, 72

WILMINGTON

Marine Painters No. 812 (200)
O. T. Satre, (66)
G. W. Bacon, 67
Bennett M. Corazza, 67
Operating Engineers No. 235 (169)
W. E. Alexander, 84
R. T. Stapp, 85
Ship Carpenters No. 1335 (275)
James R. Donley, 137
H. W. (Doc) Reesburg, 138

Telegrams and Communications

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegrams and communications:

"I sincerely regret I now find it impossible to make the trip to California and attend the Forty-Eighth convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Best wishes for a successful convention.

"Wm Green, President, American Federation of Labor"

"Fraternal greetings and best wishes for a harmonious and successful convention.

"E. M. Hogan,
"General Secretary-Treasurer,
United Garment Workers
of America"

"Fraternal greetings to your annual convention from the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. Believe major task before California labor is impressing on our members importance of voting in elections only one month away and delighted your convention meeting in time to remind California workers of this responsibility. Confident united labor effort will result in victory. We look forward to eventual organic unity as

today we have political unity. Best wishes for continued success in your deliberations.

"John A. Despol, Secretary-Treasurer,
CIO-California Industrial
Union Council."

Letter from the Joint Executive Board of Southern California of Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America addressed to the Secretary:

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"We are most happy to announce the introduction of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union Label on a majority of the bread and rolls produced by the wholesale baking industry in southern California from Santa Barbara to the Mexican border and sold in the markets, groceries, delicatessens and by some house to house distributors.

"This is the first time that union-labeled bread has been placed in general distribution over such a large area and of such a wide choice of varieties. The housewife can now purchase her favorite type of bread and be assured that it is union-made.

"In addition to carrying the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Label, it bears the

Allied Printing Trades union label and is distributed and sold by union drivers and union clerks.

"The securing of the use of the label was no accident or minor accomplishment. It is the result of several years of intensive negotiation and effort. Many obstacles had to be overcome, such as prejudices and pressures by the reactionary employers and the M&M, who had made veiled threats of reprisals against the bakery owners who might be so bold as to place the label on their products. In spite of terrific opposition, we have finally succeeded, September 1 being the date of its general introduction.

"While we are happy in our success, we have not as yet completed the job. We must not rest until the job is 100 per cent complete. With the aid of our union-minded friends this job can be successfully concluded.

"The union label is our assurance that the products are made under sanitary and proper working conditions. Therefore we must continue to look for and demand the union label house card and button.

"Thanking you for your past courtesies and cooperation, I remain,

"Fraternally,

"Herman Neilund, Sec.-Treas."

Appointment of Committees

Secretary Haggerty informed the delegates that, in accordance with the provisions of the Federation's Constitution, the President had appointed the Committees on Constitution, Credentials, Resolutions and Legislation five days prior to the convening of the convention, and that these committees were already at work. He then read the complete list of committee appointments, as follows:

Committee on Credentials: J. Blackburn, Chairman, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; W. J. Hull, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; Kitty Howard, Culinary Alliance No. 754, Long Beach; C. J. Hyans, Screen Extras Guild, Los Angeles; W. Lloyd Leiby, Southern California District Council of Laborers, Los Angeles; George M. King, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland; Ray Flint, Teamsters & Chauffeurs No. 150, Sacramento; Anthony Cancilla, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco; Phyllis Mitchell, Office Employees No. 3, San Francisco; Thomas A. Small, Bartenders No. 340, San Mateo; Ralph Conzelman, Hodcarriers & Laborers No. 652, Santa Ana.

Committee on Resolutions: Wendell Phillips, Chairman, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco; Albin Gruhn, Central Labor Council, Eureka; Paul Reeves, Plumbers No. 246, Fresno; Roy Brewer, Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44, Hollywood; Daniel E. Conway, Bakers No. 37, Los Angeles; Lloyd Mashburn, Building Trades Council, Los Angeles; Jack Kopke, Paint Makers No. 1101, Oakland; Albert Marty, Teamsters & Chauffeurs No. 150, Sacramento; Walter Cowan, Culinary Workers No. 814, Santa Monica; Mary Olson, Waitresses No. 512, San Pedro.

Committee on Legislation: Robert S. Ash, Chairman, Central Labor Council, Oakland;

W. J. Bassett, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; C. W. Chapman, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42, Los Angeles; Ed Ross, Teachers No. 771, Oakland; F. A. Lawrence, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco; Hazel O'Brien, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco; Robert Callaghan, David Scannell Club No. 798, San Francisco; Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara; James Waugh, Cannery Workers of the Pacific, Terminal Island.

Committee on Constitution: C. T. McDonough, Chairman, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; C. H. Cary, Federated Trades Council, Fresno; Mark Whiting, Dairy Employees, Plant and Clerical No. 93, Los Angeles; John Quimby, Federated Trades Council, San Diego; J. L. R. Marsh, Sacramento Labor Council, Sacramento; Lowell Nelson, Plasterers No. 361, Vallejo; George W. Johns, Retail Cigar Clerks No. 1089, San Francisco.

Committee on Label Investigation: James Symes, Chairman, Union Label Section, San Francisco; Thomas Rotell, San Francisco Labor Council, San Francisco; John Brown, Waiters & Bartenders No. 500, San Diego; Henry Clemens, Typographical Union No. 174, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider, Ladies' Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Danny Braimes, Union Label Section, San Francisco.

Committee on Officers' Reports: Richard H. Gordon, Chairman, Screen Extras Guild, Hollywood; James F. Alexander, Retail Clerks No. 588, Sacramento; Gerald Pickle, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco; Charles Hall, Printing Pressmen No. 78, Los Angeles; Steve B. Newman, Stage Employees No. 33, Los Angeles.

Committee on Rules and Order of Business: Max J. Osslo, Chairman, Butchers No. 229, San Diego; Anne Sweet, Office Employees No. 30, Los Angeles; J. O. Dahl, Lathers No. 268, San Rafael; Arthur Dougherty, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; Alvin L. Holt, Barbers No. 295, Los Angeles; C. E. Devine, Central Labor Council, Santa Ana; Joe W. Chaudet, Typographical Union No. 36, Oakland.

Committee on Labels and Boycotts: John F. Kelly, Chairman, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco; Herbert Hewitt, Printing Specialties No. 38, Oakland; Kathryn Arnold, Culinary Alliance No. 681, Long Beach; Elmer Doran, Hod Carriers No. 783, San Bernardino; Stanley Lathen, Sr., Retail Clerks No. 373, Vallejo; Peter Andrade, Teamsters No. 890, Salinas.

Committee on Grievances: Earl Wilson, Chairman, Central Labor Council, San Bernardino; Freda Roberts, Central Labor Council, Martinez; K. A. Swift, Lathers No. 172, Long Beach; Bruno Mannori, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood; D. D. McClurg, State Council of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, Los Angeles.

RECESS

The convention was thereupon recessed by President Shelley at 12:30 p.m. to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

STATEMENTS OF POLICY AND RESOLUTIONS

Since the deadline for accepting resolutions was 12:00 noon on the first day of the convention, in accordance with Article V, Section 6, of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor, all the resolutions presented to the convention are inserted at this point in the proceedings, preceded by the statements of policy submitted by the Federation's Executive Council.

STATEMENTS OF POLICY

Submitted by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor

Preamble

The California State Federation of Labor enters the 1950 convention with America at war, with the powers of political reaction seeking to impose the "corporation state," and with the challenge of the 1951 legislative session requiring a program of total action.

Our first and unqualified allegiance is owed the embattled nation as it resists the brigands of international communism on the Korean peninsula.

However, genuine service to America also demands that labor oppose the profiteers and political Tories who would disrupt democracy through the tools and lackeys of corporate wealth.

With these world and domestic theaters before us in 1950, we, the Executive Council, do recommend and urge the adoption by the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor of the following statements of policy as guides to ourselves and our representatives.

Digest

1. FOREIGN POLICY

- a. Communist aggression in Korea must be repelled for the peace of the world.
- b. Labor will continue to work through democratic international organizations for the continuation of world peace, trade unionism and improved working conditions.
- c. Marshall Plan aid must be continued and supplemented by the "Point Four" program.

2. MOBILIZATION

- a. Efficient conduct of the war effort requires full participation by labor in civilian planning strategy.
- b. Price controls should be imposed at once to protect the wage-earning public.

3. POLITICAL ACTION

- a. The need for political action by labor is more important than ever before and demands the full coordination of the national, state and local units of Labor's League for Political Education.
- b. Local unions and central labor councils must establish permanent machinery to carry on a political action program, and must use every facility available to get out the vote on election day, November 7, 1950.

4. CANDIDATES AND BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

See Policy Statement No. 4.

5. TAFT-HARTLEY ACT AND LABOR RELATIONS

- a. Another year of experience under the Taft-Hartley Act confirms its failure, and immediate repeal is necessary, together with reenactment of the Wagner Act, so that labor may make its full contribution to national production.
- b. The millions of unorganized workers must be organized so that all may receive the protection of representation.
- c. A minimum wage of \$1.00 an hour is desirable at both the state and federal levels and should be extended to agriculture and domestic service, and to all workers not now covered.

6. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

- a. Additional federal minimum standards to which state unemployment insurance laws must comply are needed, and the prompt enforcement of such standards by the repeal of the Knowland amendment is essential.
- b. The state unemployment insurance law should provide full coverage for agricultural, domestic service, and "non-profit" organization employment.
- c. Under state law, maximum unemployment benefits should be raised to \$40 a week.
- d. Under state law, dependency benefits of \$5.00 per week for the first dependent and \$2.50 per week for each additional dependent should be provided.
- e. The state unemployment insurance law should be amended to provide benefits during the first week of unemployment if unemployment lasts more than one week.
- f. The present state merit rating system should be abolished.

7. UNEMPLOYMENT DISABILITY INSURANCE

- a. Private carriers should be excluded from providing disability insurance under the state act, and the boycott against such carriers should be continued.
- b. Maximum unemployment disability benefits should be increased to \$40 a week.
- c. Disability benefits should be provided during pregnancy.
- d. The waiting period should be compensated in all disability spells lasting more than one week.
- e. The duration and amount of hospital benefits should be increased.
- f. Unemployment disability insurance should be expanded to cover agriculture, domestic service and other workers not now covered.

8. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

- a. Maximum benefits should be increased to \$40 a week and the minimum raised to \$15 a week.
- b. Dependency benefits should be provided amounting to \$5 per week for the first dependent and \$2.50 for each additional dependent.
- c. The waiting period should be compensated in all cases lasting more than one week.
- d. Full coverage should be extended to agriculture and domestic service.

9. HEALTH INSURANCE

State or federal health insurance laws are needed to spread the cost of sickness fairly.

10. SOCIAL WELFARE

- a. Federal grants-in-aid should be made for relief to all needy persons.
- b. A state program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled needy should be enacted.
- c. The state programs for the aged, the blind and for dependent children should be state financed and administered.
- d. The state relatives' responsibility clauses in aid to the aged and blind should be eliminated.
- e. The state aid to dependent children program should be continued intact.
- f. The Relief Act of 1945, providing for state aid in the present county general home relief program, should be invoked whenever unemployment warrants.
- g. Old age and survivors insurance pensions should be raised by 20 per cent or more to the levels originally recommended by the American Federation of Labor.
- h. Old age and survivors insurance coverage should be extended to cover agricultural workers in a realistic manner.

11. HOUSING

- a. The backlog of housing demand resulting from the Great Depression and from World War II necessitates the continuation of the public housing program during either peace or war.
- b. To provide badly needed housing for middle income groups, a cooperative housing program is needed.
- c. Local housing authorities are urged to make full use of the facilities for redevelopment under state and federal legislation.

12. RENT CONTROL

Rent control by federal and/or state and local legislation is needed during either peace or war.

13. EDUCATION

- a. Education continues as a matter of vital concern requiring full labor participation.
- b. Working conditions for teachers must be improved through organization.
- c. State aid to child care centers should be continued throughout the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 1951.
- d. A federal aid-to-education program is necessary to provide equal educational opportunities to children in all states.
- e. The Federation favors an expanded vocational training program for the physically handicapped, administered by the U. S. Department of Labor.

- f. A fourth annual summer labor institute should be held by the Federation in cooperation with the University of California.
- g. Local unions and councils are urged to make full use of the workers' education facilities of the University of California and of other universities.
- h. To meet expanded production needs, an accelerated apprenticeship training program is necessary in the skilled trades.
- i. The Federation will offer three scholarships of \$500 each to senior students graduating from high school and entering a college or university in September, 1951.

14. TAXATION

- a. The Federation is opposed to any additional consumer taxes at either the state or local level, and instead urges an increased state tax on individual incomes over \$5,000 and a fuller use of the property tax for additional local revenue.
- b. The Federation recommends an increase in federal corporation and personal income taxes to raise any additional necessary revenue and to assist in the just distribution of the national income.
- c. The Federation recommends a federal excess profits tax.

15. WATER AND POWER

- a. To ensure full employment and full production for either peace or war, an expansion of our power and water facilities is needed in the Central Valley under the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.
- b. The conflicting claims of California and Arizona over the waters of the Colorado River should be determined by the U. S. Supreme Court.

16. AGRICULTURAL LABOR

- a. The employment of illegal entrants to this country should be made a crime under both federal and state laws.
- b. The importation of Mexican contract labor should be discontinued.
- c. Agricultural workers should be covered by present wage, hour and social security legislation.

17. CIVIL RIGHTS

- a. Communism and fascism have no place in a free trade union movement or in a democratic society.
- b. Fair Employment Practices Commissions are needed to eliminate discrimination in employment.
- c. The poll tax must be abolished as a requirement for voting in order to assure all citizens their constitutional right to representation.
- d. A federal anti-lynching law is needed to guarantee all Americans equal protection against organized violence.
- e. Democracy demands the end of discrimination and segregation in the armed services, education, housing, transportation, recreation, property ownership, the use of public places, and membership in civic, professional and labor organizations.

1. FOREIGN POLICY

a. Communist aggression in Korea must be repelled for the peace of the world.

The American Federation of Labor is sternly and uncompromisingly opposed to the Communist brigands who have plunged Korea into bloody and terrible war. There can be no appeasement of the totalitarian powers who now threaten Asia and whose armies menace the peace of all mankind.

The California State Federation of Labor is in full accord with the following program of action on Korea, which was issued this July by the Free Trade Union Committee of the AFL:

1. The United Nations, in accordance with its charter, should render all aid to South Korea.
2. UN to appeal to the Soviet Union "to order its puppet North Korean regime to halt its invasion and withdraw forthwith" north of the 38th parallel.
3. If this UN appeal is flouted, full diplomatic and economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and North Korea should be taken.
4. Conclusion of a treaty of mutual aid between the U. S. and Korea and "undertake to mobilize and equip its citizenry to chase the Russian-led invaders across the frontier from which the communist attack was launched."
5. Provide military supplies and personnel essential to defeat any communist assault on Formosa.
6. "In view of the experience in Czechoslovakia, Germany, China and Korea with the communist fifth column as an auxiliary of the Soviet government in its policy of subversion and imperialist expansion against all free countries, the Departments of National Defense, State and Justice—together with a commission of private citizens representative of labor, management, the farmers and the public—should be charged with preparing an effective democratic program to uproot, paralyze and eliminate all such traitorous agents, agencies and activities from our country."

b. Labor will continue to work through democratic international organizations for the continuation of world peace, trade unionism and improved working conditions.

This year the United Nations will be five years old. It came officially into existence on October 24, 1945. During these years it has acted effectively in many situations to provide the means whereby conflicts can be settled peacefully, tensions eased and outright clashes localized. In two years United Nations' mediation and conciliation succeeded in stopping the

fighting in the Middle East and opened the way for a final settlement between the new state of Israel and the Arab states surrounding it. Similarly, the UN ended the fighting in Kashmir and worked out with India and Pakistan a method for final settlement of their differences through a free impartial plebiscite under UN supervision.

The UN has provided a meeting place where nations can present ideas, opinions and arguments. It has been remarkably successful in bringing nations together in cooperative efforts against poverty, hunger, disease, ignorance, lack of freedom and opportunity.

The United States will of course continue to participate in the UN.

The AFL should continue in its work with the United Nations Economic and Social Council. With this UN agency the AFL has been instrumental in developing an international Covenant of Human Rights. A draft of such a covenant was planned to be considered by the General Assembly of the UN in the fall of 1950. When approved as a covenant and signed by individual nations it would have the force of a treaty.

Through the UN Economic and Social Council, the AFL has also been successful in promoting a worldwide inquiry on slavery and analogous practices; the inquiry was approved by the Council March 6, 1950. Questionnaires will be sent to all UN members and non-members.

The United States should also continue its very fruitful association with the International Labor Organization in which the AFL represents American labor. At the present time, the federal government is working with state governments to secure ratification of ILO conventions on working conditions. Due to its federal-state form of government the United States has been able to ratify relatively few ILO conventions. Amendments to the ILO constitution since the war will make ratification possible on a state basis.

The most outstanding achievement in foreign affairs for labor during the past year was the establishment in December 1949 of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, representing 50,000,000 non-communist workers. ICFTU replaced the communist-dominated WFTU formed immediately following World War II. In a "world labor manifesto" the ICFTU has declared its aims to be:

"BREAD: economic security and social justice for all!

"FREEDOM: through economic and political democracy!

"PEACE: with liberty, justice and dignity for all."

President Green of the AFL and President Murray of the CIO serve on the executive board. Their alternates are George Meany and

Irving Brown for the AFL, and James Carey and Elmer Cope for the CIO.

The end of June the ICFTU dispatched a five-nation union delegation to the Far East to develop "all practical proposals for fully enlisting the tremendous potential strength of the democratic Asian labor movement in the international struggle for peace, freedom and social justice."

The ICFTU also issued a vehement protest against the "flagrant and unprovoked armed attack launched by communist forces in southern Korea." It stated that "the existing machinery of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace and the amicable settlement of differences was adequate for the purpose," and it called on the trade unionists of all lands to give their support to current measures to restore peace to Korea and to uphold the dignity and authority of the United Nations.

c. Marshall Plan aid must be continued and supplemented by the "Point Four" program.

The Marshall Plan, first formulated in June 1947, became law a year later when the Economic Cooperation Act was signed April 3, 1948. It contemplated a four-year program which would help Europe in reestablishing her production and repairing the damage of war. Expenditures in the fiscal years ending June 30 were \$4 billion in 1949 and \$4 billion in 1950. The President requested \$3.25 billion for 1951, of which \$2.7 billion was "new" money, and Congress had authorized \$2.25 billion by June 1950, plus \$265 million left over from the last fiscal year. ECA Administrator Hoffman estimated at the end of 1949 that the European Recovery Program would cost about \$15 billion upon completion, and commented that the cost of World War II was \$350 billion. "If \$15 billion will help us win the peace," he said, "it would seem to me to be quite a bargain."

The effectiveness of ECA aid to Europe can be measured in part by comparing 1949 results with those in 1938. If the comparison were made with immediate postwar years the picture would be even more impressive. Agricultural production is almost back to prewar levels, and industrial production in 1949 was approximately 20 per cent above 1938. The highest industrial output in Europe's history was attained during 1949.

Damage and destruction from the war resulted in a terrific backlog so that even the present peak production has not been sufficient.

Problems in Germany are still very acute, due to the permanent disarmament program and the continual flood of refugees from Eastern Europe, now totaling 8 million. During the first half of 1950, 2 million West Germans were jobless; cities have been only partially rebuilt. West Germany's population is about 48 million.

President Truman also has urged that technical aid be given to backward countries to assist them in raising their standards of living through increased production and better health and education. For the coming fiscal year \$35 million has been authorized for this "Point Four" program.

"Point Four" will unlock the door of the vast store of technical competence of our own country and of the other industrialized countries. The funds will be made available directly by the U. S. and through the United Nations and its specialized agencies—the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and the International Labor Organization.

The workers are the first target of totalitarian attack, for the totalitarians know full well if they can manipulate the workers they have the powerful strategic organization to create the chaos which must precede their assumption of power.

America should combine its technical aid to these countries with aid in labor organizing, improved labor standards, and greater self-government.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Sec. a: adopted as amended; Secs. b and c: adopted; page 257.

2. MOBILIZATION

a. Efficient conduct of the war effort requires full participation by labor in civilian planning strategy.

The national security today demands that all of the productive elements of American life devote their total, unselfish efforts toward victory in the Korean theater.

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement to the press of the nation:

"We find ourselves facing a situation with the implications of a third world war. For preparedness for front-line service and for the safety of our civilian population at home and at work, every able-bodied citizen must find his responsibility and make good.

"There will be no sidelines secure from bombing. There must be a mobilization of labor.

"Our unions are ready and competent to cooperate in that responsibility as free citizens should."

Labor's pledge of total labor participation requires a share in the whole of civilian planning.

The efficiency and progress of a successful military effort demand that labor take its full, vigorous place on all civilian planning bodies established for the domestic war function.

b. Price controls should be imposed at once to protect the wage-earning public.

The 1950 convention of the American Federation of Labor has declared itself for immediate price controls, and against wage con-

trols until such time as wages have caught up with the soaring prices of the day.

Any rollback of wages would do irreparable harm to the membership of unions which have negotiated in good faith during recent months.

However, it is mandatory that price controls be imposed before the American working public has been exploited beyond hope by the commercial profiteers of the business world.

Legal action should be instituted whenever possible against the profiteers who would utilize the war effort for their own commercial profit at the expense of those who are giving their lives and limbs on the Korean peninsula.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 258.

3. POLITICAL ACTION

a. The need for political action by labor is more important than ever before and demands the full coordination of the national, state and local units of Labor's League for Political Education.

To fight communism abroad and to safeguard democratic rights and economic well-being at home are the jobs facing the next Congress. There was never a greater need to elect men of wisdom and vision to Congress. We recognize that the most liberal legislation in American history was enacted following the election of President Roosevelt and a liberal Congress in 1932. After the mid-term Congressional election reverses of 1938, labor was faced with a hostile Congress until 1946, and only the Presidential veto prevented the enactment of reactionary anti-labor laws. Following the 1946 mid-term defeats even the Presidential veto was ineffective against a more than two-thirds reactionary majority in both houses of the 80th Congress. The Taft-Hartley Act was enacted and military preparedness was crippled by the 80th Congress.

Shocked into action by the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, the AFL formed Labor's League for Political Education. The LLPE in its first year contributed greatly to the 1948 election victory. As a result, reaction was not only stemmed, but in the 81st Congress liberal legislation was placed on the statute books for the first time in a decade.

This Congress passed the Public Housing Act, increased the minimum wage to 75 cents, and improved the Social Security Act. To hold these gains, to make greater improvements, and to repeal the infamous Taft-Hartley Act, labor must increase the liberal vote in Congress.

On the state level, the California legislature in 1949 killed anti-labor legislation and passed the first law in this country providing for outright hospital benefits. These victories came as a direct result of the 1948 elections.

Thus far in the 1950 primaries, it has become apparent that labor's enemies have unlimited campaign funds to spend and will use every violent propaganda technique to achieve power.

Under these circumstances all unionists and unions are urged to continue their financial support to the national and state LLPE. Each individual should contribute \$2.00 to the National LLPE and each union 3 cents per member per month to the State LLPE.

National LLPE funds are available for use in federal election contests; half the funds collected are returned to the states for use locally; the other half is used for national publicity and education, and for crucial senatorial and congressional campaigns in the various states.

State LLPE funds are used to support the candidacy of labor's friends running for state offices. The lopsided nature of our state legislature makes it particularly imperative that additional funds be available. The election of a strong labor majority in the Assembly can strengthen labor's hand considerably in facing the conservative Senate. Special efforts must also be made to elect additional liberal senators who can carry labor legislation in the upper house.

The California LLPE is now firmly established as the political vehicle of the Federation. A formal LLPE pre-primary convention was held April 17, 1950, at which time endorsements were made for the primary elections.

b. Local unions and central labor councils must establish permanent machinery to carry on a political action program, and must use every facility available to get out the vote on election day, November 7, 1950.

In order to obtain the fullest possible support for our political action programs, the National Committee of Labor's League for Political Education, meeting in Washington, D. C., July 19, 1950, adopted the following policy which merits the full support of every local union:

1. Set up within each local union a committee designated as the **Registration Committee**. This committee shall conduct a drive among the membership with the goal of registering his or her family in order that they will be qualified to vote in the November elections.

2. Set up a committee designated as the **Contribution Committee** to conduct, among the membership, a drive for voluntary contributions. The goal shall be a voluntary contribution from members and friends. Funds shall be forwarded to the LLPE National Office each week as collected. (NOTE: The National Committee finds that local unions have collected funds and that

these funds are lying in the local office awaiting the completion of the collections. It is a recommendation that these funds be sent each week, because these funds are needed now.)

3. Impress upon their membership the urgent need for their full and complete cooperation with state and local LLPE, and the great part that their active participation can play in the overall political effort which must be made in the coming campaign.

The national experience in the 1950 elections to date has shown that the friends of labor have won only in those instances where the working people have registered and voted in full force.

The challenge of 1950 is directly before labor. The workers of America must meet that test if labor prestige is to survive.

In a practical way, this means that on the local level labor must organize an intense precinct effort. The men and women of labor must ring door bells and carry the organized worker story through every neighborhood in California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 259.

4. CANDIDATES AND BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

Recommendations

a. CANDIDATES

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the convention of the California Labor League for Political Education, April 17, 1950, as to offices which, as a result of the primary elections were without recommendation from the CLLPE, your Executive Council recommends the following endorsements:

Attorney General.....Edmund G. "Pat" Brown
Assembly District 29.....R. O. Del Mutolo
Assembly District 51.....William A. Munnell
Assembly District 60.....Frank F. Mankiewicz

b. BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

The Executive Council makes the following recommendations on ballot propositions:

Proposition 1—Repeals personal property tax.

Recommendation: Vote NO.

This initiative would exempt from local property taxes all personal property. In practice, the exemption would benefit primarily manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, who now pay a personal property tax on their inventories and equipment.

Proposition 2—Prevents election of administrative officials by initiative.

Recommendation: Vote YES.

This measure would prohibit any initiative which names a particular individual to office,

as was done in the 1948 pension initiative measure and in the present Proposition 6 to legalize gambling.

The practice of naming specific individuals in initiative measures results in a difficult and confused issue for the voter. In order to support a measure he wants, he may be forced to vote into office an individual he does not want.

Proposition 3—Improves the organization of the inferior courts in the state.

Recommendation: Vote YES.

This proposition establishes a uniform system of municipal and justic courts throughout the state and will result in the most significant reform that has taken place in the judicial department of our state government since it began to function 100 years ago. At present, there are more than 750 courts in California ranking in jurisdiction below the superior court. Such a system is too complex. Many of the lesser courts overlap and duplicate each other and in many areas there are several part-time courts of various classifications.

Under this proposition, instead of having three different kinds of courts below the superior court, there will be two—municipal and justice. If the county is divided into districts, there will be one court in the district—either municipal or justice—depending on the population in the district. A population of 40,000 or more will mean a municipal court. Less than 40,000 will mean a justice court.

The plan will eliminate waste and will establish a proper method of review of the decisions of the inferior courts.

The California Labor League for Political Education endorsed this measure at its state convention held in San Francisco, April 17, 1950.

Proposition 4—Preserves certain voting eligibility rights.

Recommendation: Vote YES.

This measure preserves voting eligibility for registered voters moving from one county to another 90 days before an election by permitting them to vote in their former county. The right to vote should be preserved wherever possible. A voter qualified in one county is certainly qualified to vote in another county on the most important offices.

Proposition 5—Permits legislators to hold other state offices.

No recommendation.

This measure permits members of the legislature to hold office and serve as members of boards or commissions such as the Board of Education, etc., created to apportion or allocate state funds to other state or local agencies.

Proposition 6—Legalizes gambling.**Recommendation: Vote NO.**

This initiative measure legalizes off-track and other forms of gambling and betting, and makes them subject to state licensing fees. All fees thus collected are to be used to pay old age and blind pensions, but no changes are made in the pension laws.

There are many significant and overwhelming objections. Since the initial members of the commission, who are named in the initiative, are representative of a pension group, the patronage implications are obvious. Furthermore, the policy of naming administrative officers in the Constitution is a poor technique of government.

In addition to legalizing gambling, this measure establishes a five-man commission, individually named, to administer the Act, and permits these administrators to employ a vast army of administrative personnel, which personnel is exempt from civil service, thus creating an enormous political machine with tremendous potential powers. Along with its other evils, passage of Proposition No. 6 would be the first step in the destruction of the civil service system in California.

Proposition 7—Permits qualified blind persons to practice as chiropractors.**Recommendation: Vote YES.**

This measure provides that blindness alone shall not be grounds for barring an otherwise qualified person from becoming a chiropractor (one who treats diseases by manipulation of the spine).

A chiropractor relies mainly on his sense of touch, so there is no reason why a blind person should be barred on grounds of blindness alone. No special exemptions or other privileges are granted to blind persons desiring to become chiropractors.

Proposition 8—Permits increases in the pay of elected officials and validates pay scales already approved by the legislature.**Recommendation: Vote YES.**

This measure validates 1949 statutes prescribing pay for county officers whose salaries are fixed by the legislature. The present ban on changes in salaries of municipal, county or township officers during term of office is amended to permit increases.

Proposition 9—Civil service exemptions.**Recommendation: Vote NO.**

This measure exempts from state civil service the officers and employees of district agricultural associations and the part-time stewards and veterinarians of the California Horse Racing Board. Other changes also expand the conditions under which temporary employees may be hired.

The Federation has always favored a civil service system for public employees and has historically opposed all efforts to allow such employment to be awarded on the basis of political patronage.

Proposition 10—Requires election to authorize public housing project.**Recommendation: Vote NO.**

This vicious initiative requires that every proposed public housing project must be approved by the voters at a special (or general) election.

Special elections would be time-consuming and expensive—a single special election in the city of Los Angeles would cost \$400,000. There is no need for such special elections since public housing projects must at present be approved locally by the city council or county board of supervisors. The over-all program has already been approved by the elected representatives in the U. S. Congress and in the state legislature.

This proposed measure is an attempt to discourage the construction of new low-rent housing projects (in which veterans have performance) by setting up a slow, cumbersome and costly procedure to make use of federal funds that would in any event be expended in other states without in any way benefiting taxpayers in California.

State Attorney General Frederick N. Howser, on August 11, 1950, ruled that this proposed amendment will subject any and all endeavors to develop low-rent housing projects to the uncertainty of referendum campaigns, when such projects are financed, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part by federal, state or local public funds.

"Many public functions administrative in nature now performed by county agencies as a matter of course may be subjected to the restrictive provisions of the proposed amendment," the Attorney General ruled, and continued, "Among these functions are the following:

"1. The location and building of almshouses and county poor farms and the development and expansion of similar existing facilities.

"2. Protective homes operated and maintained by counties for non-delinquent juveniles pending placement.

"3. Convalescent homes for the poor or indigent sick.

"Among the state functions which may fall within the scope of the proposed amendment are the following:

"1. Veterans' homes operated by the state for needy or homeless veterans.

"2. Homes operated by the state for the physically handicapped, such as the blind and deaf."

Any actions taken under the State Limited Dividend Housing Corporations Act, the Community Land Chest Act, the Housing Authorities Laws and the Community Redevelopment Act (slum clearance provisions) would also be affected.

Temporary war housing, such as had to be built during the last war to house essential industrial workers, could only be built under the terms of this initiative after a political campaign and referendum, while the workers involved waited on the outcome.

The measure has been sponsored by realty powers associated with Herbert V. Nelson, executive vice-president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, who has publicly denounced democracy and the right of women to vote. Nelson has also stated that only "direct taxpayers" should vote.

See Policy Statement No. 11 for review of housing needs.

Proposition 11 — Affects land titles under certain circumstances.

No recommendation.

This measure provides that a property owner may, if he wishes, withdraw the registration of his property under the 1914 Torrens Act, and may register under the usual title registration procedures. Only a very small proportion of property in the state is currently registered under the Torrens Act: the Act as now on the books does not provide for changing property registry from the Torrens Act to the general property registration laws.

Results of Primary Elections

(a) The following candidates, endorsed by the convention of the CLLPE, April 17, 1950, were successfully NOMINATED at the primary elections:

Governor.....James Roosevelt
U.S. Senator.....Helen Gahagan Douglas

Representatives in Congress:

District

- 1 Roger Kent
- 4 Franck R. Havenner
- 7 Lyle E. Cook
- 9 Cecil F. White
- 10 Ardis M. Walker
- 11 Marion R. Walker
- 12 Steve Zetterberg
- 14 Samuel William Yorty
- 16 Esther Murray
- 18 Clyde Doyle
- 21 Harry R. Sheppard
- 23 Clinton D. McKinnon

State Senators:

District

- 6 Harry E. Drobish
- 10 Harold J. Sperbeck

Assemblymen:

District

- 1 William N. Abbay, Jr.
- 7 Vera L. Schultz
- 10 Robert L. Condon
- 12 John J. McFall
- 18 Clara Shirpser
- 19 Bernard R. Brady
- 33 George L. Rice
- 34 Wallace D. Henderson
- 39 Joe C. Lewis
- 41 Julian Beck
- *45 Thomas J. Doyle
- 46 John L. Fry
- 47 E. Newell Barrett
- 48 Alice C. Thompson
- 50 Evelyn E. Johnson
- 57 James Harvey Brown
- 59 George M. Cowell
- **67 Clayton A. Dills
- 71 Carl Fletcher
- 72 Roy D. Boles

*Won nomination of both Republican and Democratic Parties, but faces opposition of Prohibition Party candidate.

**Won nomination of both Republican and Democratic Parties, but faces opposition of Independent Progressive Party candidate.

(b) The following candidates, endorsed by the convention of the CLLPE, April 17, 1950, were successfully ELECTED at the primary elections:

Secretary of State.....Frank M. Jordan
Controller.....Thomas H. Kuchel
Treasurer.....Charles G. Johnson
Supt. of Public
Instruction.....Roy E. Simpson

Representatives in Congress:

District

- 5 John F. Shelley
- 6 George P. Miller
- 17 Cecil R. King
- 19 Chet Holifield

State Senators:

District

- 14 Gerald J. O'Gara
- 22 Hugh P. Donnelly
- 26 Jesse M. Mayo
- 34 Jess R. Dorsey
- 36 James E. Cunningham

Assemblymen:

District

- 2 Lester T. Davis
- 4 Arthur W. Coats, Jr.
- 5 Ernest C. Crowley
- 8 Gordon A. Fleury

- 9 John E. Moss, Jr.
- 13 Francis Dunn, Jr.
- 14 Randal F. Dickey
- 17 William Byron Rumford
- 20 Thomas A. Maloney
- 22 George D. Collins, Jr.
- 23 William Clifton Berry
- 24 Charles W. Meyers
- 25 Robert I. McCarthy
- 26 Edward M. Gaffney
- 30 Ralph M. Brown
- 36 Harlan Hagen
- 38 John B. Cooke
- 40 William H. Rosenthal
- 42 Everett G. Burkhalter
- 44 Edward E. Elliott
- 52 Jonathan J. Hollibaugh
- 55 Vernon Kilpatrick
- 61 Lester A. McMillan
- 62 Augustus F. Hawkins
- 65 John W. Evans
- 68 Vincent Thomas
- 73 L. Stewart Hinckley
- 78 Frank Luckel
- 79 Kathryn T. Niehouse

State Board of Equalization:

District

- 1 George R. Reilly
- 2 James H. Quinn
- 3 Jerrold L. Seawell
- 4 William G. Bonelli

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Sec. a: recommended and referred to LLPE convention for action; Sec. b: adopted, with recommendation to LLPE convention; page 270.

5. TAFT-HARTLEY ACT AND LABOR RELATIONS

a. Another year of experience under the Taft-Hartley Act confirms its failure, and immediate repeal is necessary, together with reenactment of the Wagner Act, so that labor may make its full contribution to national production.

An effective and expanding labor movement is essential to preserve a balanced, democratic economic development in our country. The right of employers to organize through partnerships and corporations has never been challenged. Organization by the employers of labor must be matched by organization by the workers themselves. The collective bargaining right must be defended not only in factories and workshops, but before government agencies and our legislatures.

The Taft-Hartley Act seeks to cripple labor organization by striking at long-established and basic rights, including the boycott and union security. It weakens the right to strike by permitting strikebreakers to vote in National Labor Relations Board elections. It has revived the

use of injunctions in labor disputes and has made unions vulnerable to senseless damage suits.

The Taft-Hartley Act has made no contribution whatsoever to industrial peace or harmonious labor relations. After a full year and a half of the Act's operation, man-days idle due to stoppages in 1949 numbered 53,100,000—the highest figure on record with the exception of 1946, the year of acute postwar inflation and maladjustments.

The non-communist oath provision, unjust and unnecessary, has become meaningless, as known communists may sign it in easy evasion of its present-tense terms.

The absurdity of the administrative structure under the Act has been repeatedly revealed as the Board and its General Counsel have come to loggerheads over questions of jurisdiction and policy. The failure of the Senate in May 1950 to approve President Truman's reorganization plan abolishing the office of the General Counsel was a foolish and unsound move on the part of the DixieGOP coalition.

The closed shop and the union hiring hall are traditional and necessary features in many industries, and particularly for the construction and maritime spheres.

The building trades cannot obtain even a legal union shop, since the Board declares they are covered by the Act while the General Counsel cannot see his way to an election, and in addition has recently decided that maybe construction isn't covered anyway!

As a result, the recruitment program for workers in large isolated installations now being built by the Atomic Energy Commission, the Interior Department, and others is being harassed and hampered. Only through recognition of the unions involved can the employers and contractors obtain the necessary labor, yet the Board may find an unfair labor practice if union hiring halls are used.

The Taft-Hartley Act has proved only one thing in its three years of operation—workers want union security! Exactly 97.4 per cent of all union shop elections held from June 1947 to June 1949 favored it.

b. The millions of unorganized workers must be organized that all may receive the protection of representation.

While organized labor's total strength throughout the country numbers about 15,500,000 workers, and in California around 1,250,000, at least two-thirds of the workers eligible for membership are still unorganized. Professional, white collar workers and farm labor still remain largely unorganized, although substantial progress has been made in the agricultural field during the last year.

The 1949 American Federation of Labor convention undertook a drive for one million new members as a tribute to the memory of Samuel Gompers on the 100th anniversary of his birth. The drive began January 1, 1950 and each year must see a renewed tribute of new members to the founder of the parent organization.

Union wages are higher than non-union, according to official government statistics. For every \$1.00 in a non-union pay envelope in the following industries, the union pay envelope contains:

Bakeries	\$1.28
Grain Milling	1.26
Laundries	1.29
Fertilizer	1.27
Work Clothing	1.24
Brick and Tile Manufacture.....	1.20
Soap	1.22
Women's Blouses	1.30
Meat Packing	1.29
Warehousing	1.29

Unorganized workers gain indirectly from many of the efforts of organized workers on both the wage and legislative fields. Union membership will bring them added benefits through the strengthening of the labor movement.

c. A minimum wage of \$1.00 an hour is desirable at both the state and federal levels and should be extended to agriculture and domestic service, and to all workers not now covered.

The completely outdated federal minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act was raised from 40 cents to 75 cents per hour for men, women and minors, effective January 1, 1950. At the same time coverage was reduced slightly, but the child labor provisions were strengthened. About one and a half million workers received increases of 5 to 15 cents as a result of the new minimum.

The state minimum wage is now 65 cents for women and minors and has not been changed since the last wage board determinations were issued in January of 1947. During the 1949 legislative session the Assembly passed a bill, 42 to 13, providing for a 75-cent minimum for all persons subject to the state unemployment insurance act. The bill died in Senate committee.

At the present, pursuant to the action of the 1950 special session of the legislature, the Industrial Welfare Commission is compiling and pricing a minimum budget for working women which will be used as a basis for reviewing wage orders.

The general rise in prices during recent years and the present prospects of further price increases justifies completely an increase in minimum wages to \$1.00, and such increases will be of assistance to trade unions negotiating for

more skilled groups. California average hourly earnings in manufacturing were \$1.64 in June 1950 and \$2.18 in construction; the averages for the United States as a whole were \$1.43 in May 1950, and \$1.94 in construction in April 1950. From these figures it appears that most workers are already working at or well above the \$1.00 rate and that in the interests of justice to all workers and to all fair employers, a state and national minimum of \$1.00 should be established.

The extension of the minimum wage to workers in agriculture, domestic service and other fields not covered is equally reasonable.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Sec. a: adopted as amended; Secs. b and c: adopted; page 270.

6. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

a. Additional federal minimum standards to which state unemployment insurance laws must comply are needed, and the prompt enforcement of such standards by the repeal of the Knowland amendment is essential.

The wide disparity in benefits, coverage and eligibility among state unemployment insurance laws requires the enactment of basic federal standards. Such standards would be of great benefit to both California workers and employers, would equalize unemployment benefits and costs throughout the country, and minimize competition between the states in offering low-cost unemployment insurance programs to employers.

The following standards should be observed:

(1) Extend coverage to: (a) 3,500,000 employees of small companies now exempted in many states; (b) 1,700,000 federal government employees; (c) 500,000 workers paid on a commission basis; (d) 200,000 jobs of an industrial nature connected with agriculture.

(2) Increase benefit payments to be equal to 60 per cent of weekly wages with a maximum limit of at least \$40, and provide dependency benefits.

(3) Provide benefits for workers who move from one state to another.

(4) Revise and improve federal and state laws covering disqualifications.

(5) Improve financing of unemployment insurance to help states whose funds are threatened with exhaustion.

The Knowland rider to HR 6000, the old age and survivors pension amendment, makes it extremely difficult for the U. S. Department of Labor to enforce the requirement that states meet the present limited standards of the federal unemployment insurance law. If a state law or administrative decision is found to be contrary to the intent of the federal law, the Secretary of Labor can take no corrective action until after a long series of delaying steps,

including legislative action and state court review. The process could be carried on almost indefinitely at the state level and thus prevent corrective action by the Secretary.

b. The state unemployment insurance law should provide full coverage for agricultural, domestic service, and "non-profit" organization employment.

Nearly one-half of the persons unemployed during the last year in California were not covered by unemployment insurance. Total unemployment during the 12 months ending in May 1950 ranged from 325,000 (May 1950) to a high of 490,000 (February 1950), while the average number of unemployment insurance claims paid ranged from 182,000 (September 1949) to 263,000 (February 1950).

Failure to provide full coverage resulted in an increase in general county relief cases, which reached a peak of 178,000 persons (March 1950) from a low during the past year of 89,000 (July 1949). Many of these relief cases, particularly in agricultural areas, should have been borne by an unemployment insurance system financed by employer contributions, rather than by general county funds raised from local property taxes.

Employees of non-profit organizations are subject quite as much to the hazards of unemployment as workers of private enterprise. Community Chest and other charitable contributions rise and fall with general prosperity, and internal changes in policy result in layoffs. Further, many workers who leave non-profit employment for private industry and are subsequently laid off may have no qualifying wage credits.

Increased coverage was recommended by the tri-partite Federal Advisory Council as of March 20, 1950, in its recommendations to the Secretary of Labor.

c. Under state law, maximum unemployment benefits should be raised to \$40 a week.

The maximum weekly benefit under the state unemployment insurance act was originally set at \$15 in 1935, with benefits payable beginning January 1, 1938; the maximum was increased to \$20 in 1943 and to \$25 in 1947.

It was originally planned that unemployment insurance benefits would amount to about 60 per cent of a worker's wages for the majority of workers.

In May 1935, the \$15 maximum benefit amounted to 61 per cent of the average weekly earnings of \$24.64 in "all industries" in California (manufacturing plus a few non-manufacturing industries). In January 1938, the \$15

maximum benefit amounted to 56 per cent of the \$26.70 average weekly earnings in manufacturing.

By June 1950, however, the \$25 maximum amounted to but 38 per cent of the average weekly earnings of \$65.16. In other words, in its day, the \$15 maximum was higher in relation to earnings than the \$25 maximum is today.

The present low maximum means that most workers are bearing the major share of their unemployment burden. On the basis of the 60-per-cent-of-earnings rule, most of them would be entitled to benefits well in excess of \$25.

The data presented on this point in Policy Statement No. 8, in connection with workmen's compensation, are equally applicable to unemployment insurance.

By increasing the maximum benefit, a substantial number of workers will again receive a benefit bearing a reasonable relation to their previous earnings. For most families, earnings during employment determine fixed expenditures such as rent, payments on durable goods, life insurance, etc. Family welfare and stability are best preserved by an adequate benefit during unemployment.

Additionally, the state's economy benefits through the maintenance of high purchasing power by the worker public.

d. Under state law, dependency benefits of \$5.00 per week for the first dependent and \$2.50 per week for each additional dependent should be provided.

Dependency benefits will bring help during times of unemployment to those most in need of it. The family worker is obviously more seriously affected by unemployment than the single worker.

As of September 1, 1949, nine states, the District of Columbia, and Alaska made provision for dependent benefits. The states in question are: Arizona, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio and Wyoming.

The principle of dependency benefits was embodied in the Truman Administration bill for minimum federal standards for state unemployment insurance laws.

e. The state unemployment insurance law should be amended to provide benefits during the first week of unemployment if unemployment lasts more than one week.

The waiting period for unemployment insurance was designed to give workers an additional incentive to secure regular employment and to

relieve the Department of Employment of the excessive work involved in processing small claims. The payment of benefits for the first week of unemployment in those cases in which unemployment continues for more than one week will liberalize the present benefit scales to a slight extent, and will counterbalance to some degree the unduly low maximum. The workload of the Department will not be increased, since claims extending beyond one week are processed by terms of the present law.

f. The present state merit rating system should be abolished.

The inclusion of merit rating in state unemployment insurance laws was originally based on experience with merit rating under workmen's compensation laws. Reasoning by analogy, lawmakers thought and hoped that merit rating under unemployment insurance would spur employers to stabilize employment in the same way as merit rating under workmen's compensation had encouraged them to undertake accident prevention work.

However, experience with merit rating plans which reduce the employers' unemployment tax upon the basis of his turnover during previous years has shown them to be unsound, and, in addition, has shown that they have served to penalize new employers.

From a long-range business point of view, the merit rating provisions result in raising rates during periods of depression, just when sound financing would dictate an opposite policy. Thus, the California unemployment insurance tax rates went up January 1, 1950 during a period of fairly severe unemployment and relatively poor business conditions. From the point of view of an individual employer, any substantial action to alleviate or reduce unemployment is negligible, since unemployment is obviously and basically a result of our economic system and not of the operations of an individual employer.

Between January 1939 and June 1949, merit rating has resulted in a loss in employer contributions of five billion dollars. During 1948 the average tax rate paid by employers was 1.2 per cent and yielded about 45 per cent of what would have been realized under the standard rate of 2.7 per cent. In effect, employers have been handed a present of approximately five billion dollars as a supposed reward for stabilizing employment, although the reduction in unemployment in the past ten years was due to the war and other conditions.

As a result of high employment, combined with merit rating, the amounts coming into the unemployment insurance funds are now seriously reduced and will continue to be so reduced, yet at the present time and in the near future, the demands for unemployment benefits may increase substantially.

Merit rating has also encouraged employers to contest every possible claim filed against their account by laid-off workers, since the elimination of a claim, particularly at crucial levels in large firms can result in savings of thousands of dollars. In any case, the payment of the claim is held up pending litigation, with considerable hardship to the claimant.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 278.

7. UNEMPLOYMENT DISABILITY INSURANCE

a. Private carriers should be excluded from providing disability insurance under the state act and the boycott against such carriers should be continued.

The reasons for boycotting private unemployment disability insurance carriers were thoroughly reviewed at the Federation's 1949 convention. Since inauguration of the boycott, AFL unions within the state have requested more than 200,000 forms providing for the withdrawal of individual employees from private disability plans. The boycott will be supplemented by legislative action during the 1951 session by the Federation officers. The commanding reasons for boycotting the carriers and for legislation eliminating them from any role under the state unemployment disability insurance plan are as follows:

The private insurance companies of this state have grossly abused their privilege of participation under the Unemployment Insurance Act by viciously opposing every attempt made by the legislative representatives of the California State Federation of Labor during the 1949 legislative session to liberalize worker insurance benefits. A very good example of this was the strenuous fight made by the private insurance companies to forestall the passage of **AB 669**. This bill provides for the payment of \$8.00 a day for a period of 12 days while a disabled worker is confined to a hospital, for an illness or accident not covered under workmen's compensation. This payment of \$8.00 a day is in addition to all other benefits the worker is entitled to receive under the Unemployment Insurance Act. The State Federation was victorious in its efforts to have this bill passed, but it was only after a bitter struggle with the private insurance carriers. Naturally, the insurance companies did not want the bill to pass because they in turn must meet such additional requirements with a resulting reduction in profit.

Under the state program, any reserves which have accumulated in excess of the cost of administration and benefit payments remain available to be used for the benefit of the employees under the law. This is not true of disability insurance issued by private companies. The reserves accrued are retained by the insurance

companies and become part of their general assets. On numerous occasions the employees' monies paid to the insurance carriers are refunded to the employer as a merit rating. This is a vicious abuse of the Act.

It is our belief that we can in time obtain greater benefits for all the workers in California under the state plan, which has 207 million dollars in its fund composed solely of the workers' contributions deducted from their wages. Further benefits will be obtained as more workers purchase unemployment disability insurance from the state.

Additionally, we must stop the anti-labor activities of the insurance carriers, which activities are now being financed under the private plans by the employees' contributions. We thereby have a condition where insurance carriers are using the workers' own funds, paid from their own earnings, to destroy the potency of labor and to halt all progress in the way of extending and broadening benefits by their alliance with the anti-labor lobby in Sacramento, which jointly opposed all increases and extension of benefits under the Workmen's Compensation and the Unemployment Insurance Act.

We recognize fully that it is our obligation to protect the interests of the working people of this state, particularly the members of organized labor, and we are thoroughly convinced that we are doing just that when we recommend that our members, or any other workers, refuse to take part in the creation of a Frankenstein for the purpose of destroying ourselves.

The continued operation of the private carriers also is resulting in a selection of risks adverse to the state fund. Data for June 1950, compiled by the State Department of Employment, show indirectly that private carriers of unemployment disability insurance are selecting the good risks for themselves and leaving the poor ones for the state.

Private plan claimants have higher base period earnings than do state plan claimants, as shown by the fact that 85.1 per cent of the voluntary plan claimants would have been entitled to the \$25.00 weekly benefit had they been making claims under the state plan. Only 61.3 per cent of the state plan claimants were entitled to this maximum benefit. Conversely, a larger proportion of state plan claimants had lower base period earnings: 11.4 per cent of state plan claimants were eligible for weekly benefits of from only \$10 to \$19 compared with 2.4 per cent of the voluntary plan claimants.

It is obvious that workers with higher earnings are better able to provide themselves with good food, housing and preventive medical care, thus reducing their proneness to prolonged disability.

A higher proportion of state plan claimants were women than in the case of voluntary plan claimants. Thus, 48.6 per cent of state plan

claimants were women, compared with 33.6 per cent women in private plans.

Women have higher sickness experience than men, so that again the state plan has a higher proportion of poor disability risks.

Private disability carriers are taking the cream of the crop in disability risks, leaving the poor risks and lower contributors to the state plan. If the state plan continues to carry this unfairly heavy disability burden, its reserve will be depleted and this fact will be used by the carriers to prevent further liberalization of benefits and to limit further the scope of the state plan, thus giving the carriers a stronger hold over the entire disability program.

b. Maximum unemployment disability benefits should be increased to \$40 a week.

An increase in the maximum benefits under the unemployment insurance benefits sections of the California Unemployment Insurance Act will automatically result in an increase in the unemployment disability benefits. The arguments noted previously thereby apply equally to this section.

There are also additional reasons for increase in the unemployment disability benefits alone, as the Federation suggested at the 1950 special legislative session. Reserves in the disability fund are ample, belong to workers exclusively, and should be paid out to them. Private plans approved in 1949 provide maximum benefits of more than \$25 for 84 per cent of all employees covered, while 59.3 per cent of all private plan employees are covered by plans with maximum benefits of \$30 a week or over.

Average weekly benefits, excluding hospital benefits, paid during the first quarter of 1950 under the state plan amounted to only \$22.83, or 36 per cent of average weekly earnings in manufacturing in March 1950. This is obviously an inadequate amount for an unemployed worker even when well, and certainly cannot cover the additional medical costs of illness.

It should be noted that an increase in maximum benefits allowable does not mean that every worker will get such benefits. Benefits will continue to be related to earnings and will not exceed 60 per cent of base period earnings.

The state plan can well afford to pay higher benefits. The majority of private carriers are already paying higher benefits. Workers covered by the state plan desire higher benefits and should be given them.

c. Disability benefits should be provided during pregnancy.

Provision for pregnancy benefits in the disability insurance law would make it possible for women who become unemployed due to pregnancy to collect the regular basic disability

benefit and possibly the hospital benefit; they are now ineligible for such benefits.

Families which would benefit by pregnancy benefits generally would be headed by young couples in which the husband as an inexperienced worker has low earnings. Other low income families in which the wife and mother is already required to work to supplement the family income also would benefit.

As in the case of dependency benefits for straight unemployment insurance benefits, this type of disability payment would help those who need it most. During the 1949 legislative session, the Assembly recognized this fact by approving a bill to provide for pregnancy benefits up to a maximum of 42 days. The bill unfortunately died in Senate committee. A similar measure was introduced by the Federation in the 1950 special session, but died in committee.

d. The waiting period should be compensated in all disability spells lasting more than one week.

There is no good reason for denying benefits for the first week of a prolonged illness lasting over one week. The doctor's certificate bears witness to the disability and no amount of waiting or denial of benefits will speed recovery. On the contrary, additional benefits at the onset of a serious illness might well result in a quicker recovery. Four per cent of the employees covered by private plans approved during 1949 had only a 3-day waiting period in cases of illness, and 66 per cent had no waiting period in accident cases. The waiting period has already been eliminated under both state and private plans for cases requiring hospitalization.

During the first quarter of 1950, 4,700 or 22 per cent of all state plan claimants and 1,900 or 8 per cent of all private plan claimants exhausted their basic disability benefits. This is a high rate of exhaustion and the payment of benefits for the first week in spells of disability lasting more than one week would in effect provide an additional week of benefits to workers most in need of it.

During the first quarter of 1950 the average number of days compensated per disability spell was 10.5. This means that in average compensated cases the worker was ill and disabled 17.5 days (10.5 days plus the 7-day waiting period). He therefore received no benefits for about 40 per cent of the time he was ill.

e. The duration and amount of hospital benefits should be increased.

The present hospital benefit under the law is \$8.00 a day. This is considerably below actual cost, even in a three-bed ward. Most privately negotiated health plans between unions and employers provide for at least \$10. The Bay Area metal trades, agreement concluded in the spring of 1949 provides \$10 hospital benefit. The

San Francisco Retail Clerks agreement of January 1950 provides a \$12 benefit, while Bay Area painters receive \$10 under their 1949 contract.

The San Francisco Labor Council recommends a \$10 hospital benefit for bare minimum coverage and \$12 as a realistic figure.

Plans being offered currently by the Occidental Life Insurance Company and the Aetna Life Insurance Company provide a \$10 benefit.

Benefits currently available to some organized workers through collective bargaining should be made available to unorganized workers. The provision of a really adequate state benefit will eliminate the need for supplementary private benefits and private funds can then be used for more extensive medical care.

The duration of benefits is also too low. During the first quarter of 1950, 816 persons or 30 per cent of state plan hospital beneficiaries and 496 persons or 12 per cent of voluntary plan beneficiaries exhausted their benefits.

Hospital costs are but a part of the total cost of an illness or accident requiring hospital care. The patient will have to pay his own surgical, drug and special care bills. The hospital benefits under the state law should at least adequately cover his hospital bill both in duration and amount per day.

f. Unemployment disability insurance should be expanded to cover agriculture, domestic service and other workers not now covered.

Extension of the unemployment insurance law recommended previously in Policy Statement No. 6, part b, would automatically bring with it coverage under the unemployment disability benefits. If workers now excluded from the act cannot be covered for both unemployment and disability benefits, they can at least be covered for disability benefits.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, with a recommendation on Sec. a; page 278.

8. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

a. Maximum benefits should be increased to \$40 a week and the minimum raised to \$15 a week.

Workmen's compensation cash benefits are generally intended to reimburse the workers for approximately two-thirds of the wage loss due to an accident or illness arising from employment. Benefits under the California law, however, are but 61.75 per cent of earnings. Thus, the present maximum limit in California nullifies this aim for all practical intents and purposes.

A study by the State Division of Labor Research and Statistics for the month of November 1949 showed that 77 per cent of the injured workers had weekly earnings in excess of

\$48.58, the maximum on which compensation benefits are computed.

This means that 77 per cent of injured workers are receiving benefits less than 61.75 per cent of their earnings. The average injured worker received \$63.94 a week as wages at the time he was injured, so that the \$30 maximum benefit amounted to but 47 per cent of earnings.

An increase in the present maximum from \$30 to \$40 would make it possible for workers earning \$64.78 a week to receive a benefit equal to 61.75 per cent of their earnings.

An increase in the minimum benefit from \$9.75 to \$15 would mean benefits slightly above 61.75 per cent of earnings for workers earning less than \$24.29 a week. In November 1949 about one per cent, or less than 100 workers, were in this income group. The cost of such an improvement will be slight, and it is certainly unrealistic to expect any man, single or married, to live on \$9.75 a week at current prices.

The present \$30 maximum has been in effect since 1943 when it was first approved as a temporary war measure. Since that time the San Francisco cost of living has risen 37 per cent. A proportionate increase in the maximum would raise it to \$41; we ask for a \$40 maximum. Such a proposal was approved by the Assembly during 1949, but killed in the Senate.

As a result of 1949 legislation in various states, a maximum of \$35 or more a week for temporary total disability is provided under 11 workmen's compensation acts.

b. Dependency benefits should be provided amounting to \$5 per week for the first dependent and \$2.50 for each additional dependent.

Dependency benefits bring aid to families most in need of extra help. By the end of 1949, 13 workmen's compensation laws provided dependency benefits for temporary total disability, and 9 provided them for permanent total disability. A dependency benefits bill was approved by the Assembly Committee on Finance and Insurance but died in the Assembly during the 1949 legislative session.

The California law already provides for a 25 per cent increase in the death benefit due a widow when she has one or more dependent children. There is equal justification for granting additional aid for dependents when the wage earner is alive but unable to work.

c. The waiting period should be compensated in all cases lasting more than one week.

During the 1949 legislative session, the California law was amended to provide for retroactive benefits payments to cover the first week of disability in those cases where disability

lasted more than 49 days. An injured worker at present receives considerably less than two-thirds of his earnings due to the maximum benefit limit; denial of benefits during the waiting period makes him bear an additional and unfair proportion of the wage loss due to accidents.

The Senate Interim Committee on Workmen's Compensation reported in 1949 that 37 states provided for some form of retroactive benefits for waiting periods in cases of prolonged disability. Seventeen states recognized the injustice of requiring the worker to bear the whole burden of the first days of injury by providing for a waiting period of less than 7 days, usually only 3 days. During 1949, California, four other states and Hawaii liberalized their waiting period requirements.

Industrial accidents and diseases are unfortunately an inseparable part of production. The cost of human breakdowns should be borne by the employer as in the case of machinery and other elements of production.

d. Full coverage should be extended to agriculture and domestic service.

At the present time employers of agricultural and domestic labor may elect coverage under the Workmen's Compensation Act, but are not compelled to do so. If such employers do not have workmen's compensation insurance, their injured employees must sue through the courts, but the costs of litigation and the lack of resources on the part of the employer may result in the employee getting little or nothing.

Reported injuries in California agriculture increased between 1948 and 1949, despite the general improvement in accident rates in other fields. For the whole country, in 1947, agriculture accounted for 4,300 deaths, or more than any other industrial group.

Home accidents caused more deaths in 1947 than any other class, exceeding even the motor vehicle death toll. In addition, nonfatal home injuries disabled 5,200,000 persons, an average of one out of 28. New York State has required workmen's compensation insurance for full-time domestic workers in large cities for a number of years.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 281.

9. HEALTH INSURANCE

State or federal health insurance laws are needed to spread the cost of sickness fairly.

The need for some form of prepaid medical care program is now admitted by the medical profession as well as the general public. During the last 15 years the American Medical Association has changed from a flat opposition to any form of prepaid care to an endorsement of prepaid care on a voluntary basis.

Experience with voluntary plans in recent years has indicated their deficiencies; in 1948, only 4 million people out of the 150 million in the country were covered by comprehensive health plans providing for medical services as well as hospitalization.

Total benefits under the various voluntary plans met only 15 or 16 per cent of the physicians' and hospital bills paid in 1948 throughout the nation; they met only 8 or 9 per cent of total medical care costs, according to statistics compiled by the U. S. Federal Security Administration.

Administrative costs are high; only 52 per cent of the premiums collected by commercial insurance companies were paid out in benefits. Out of every dollar paid in, 48 cents was kept by the companies for profits and administrative costs.

Voluntary plans of small coverage make for high premiums beyond the reach of people who need a prepaid plan most. The costs of individual subscriptions are extremely high.

Experience under the unemployment disability benefits law and the workmen's compensation law have shown conclusively that hospital benefits and medical care can be provided on a compulsory basis directly by the government with no loss in service or privacy to the individual; in fact, the question of privacy of records or of politics in medicine has not been raised against these laws in recent years.

In any case the present campaign of the American Medical Association, involving the expenditure of over a million dollars in advertising and lobbying, is clear proof that the doctors are already in politics, very deeply so in fact.

A uniform system of health insurance will simplify work for doctors who at present are confronted with various types of claim forms from many sources. Eligibility and other matters would also be uniform. The method of payment under proposed health insurance plans is to be determined by doctors subject to governmental approval. Free choice of doctor by the patient and of payment by the doctor are preserved.

Labor will continue to press for both a federal and a state prepaid medical care plan until victory is achieved on one or both fronts.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 282.

10. SOCIAL WELFARE

a. Federal grants-in-aid should be made for relief to all needy persons.

The present public assistance provisions of the Federal Social Security Act, titles I, IV and X, provide for federal grants-in-aid to the states for aid to the aged, dependent children, and the blind. These payments are known as "old age security," "old age pensions," etc. in California. They are based on need and should

not be confused with the earned pensions paid entirely by the federal government under the old age and survivors insurance provisions of the federal Social Security Act, title II.

However, many needy persons fall outside the three categories for which federal grants-in-aid are now available, and the cost of aid to them is now borne entirely by the counties under the county "general home relief" program. In California, in April 1950, there were 52,822 cases involving 128,591 persons on general home relief, and expenditures amounted to \$2.4 million. Throughout the country, there were 605,000 cases which received \$29,496,000.

Persons on relief include those who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits, those unemployed and not covered by unemployment insurance (migratory farm workers, etc.) persons either temporarily or permanently incapacitated but not eligible for blind aid or state disability benefits. The new disability program inaugurated by **HR 6000** will do something to reduce this latter group, but only persons totally and permanently disabled are eligible.

The need for a broader public assistance program is obvious, and there is no good reason why federal grants should not be extended to all needy persons.

b. A state program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled needy should be enacted.

HR 6000 provides a new title XIV to the federal Social Security Act, to enact a program of aid to needy persons aged 18 or over and totally and permanently disabled. The maximum residence requirement that a state may impose is established at 5 out of the last 9 years and one year immediately preceding the application. The plan requirements and provision for medical care are identical with those established by the new act for old age assistance. Likewise, the federal share of expenditures will be three-fourths of the first \$20 of the state's average monthly payments, plus one-half of the remainder within an individual maximum of \$50, as in the case of old age assistance.

In December 1948, an estimated 200,000 persons throughout the country who were on general relief had disabilities that would result in their being classified as permanently and totally disabled, according to the House Ways and Means Committee.

How many Californians would be eligible for transfer from county relief to the proposed new program cannot be definitely determined until the law has been in operation. It does seem clear that expenditures under the proposed new program would to a large extent be counterbalanced by reduced expenditures under the present county relief program. The finan-

cial burden would be shifted from the counties to the federal government, the state, and possibly the counties.

The Federation, however, recommends that the program for the permanently disabled be a straight state program without county financial or administrative participation. This is the same recommendation which we have made above.

Since the federal standards for aid for the totally and permanently disabled are the same as for the old age assistance program, California should provide a similar amount of aid for the disabled. We therefore suggest that monthly aid for the disabled should amount to approximately \$75 a month, to be computed on the basis of need in the same manner as old age pensions are now computed under the state law.

c. The state programs for the aged, the blind and for dependent children should be state financed and administered.

The present public assistance case load bears no relation to county boundaries and, as a result, the requirement that counties supply part of the cost of the program places an unequal burden on some counties. Furthermore, the ability of the counties to raise funds for this purpose varies considerably.

Uniform administration and qualified personnel throughout the state are difficult if not impossible to achieve when the programs are handled by employees of 58 different counties each with a different merit service system.

It also seems poor policy from the state point of view to hand over large funds to the counties for distribution when the counties themselves supply relatively little of the aid. During the fiscal year ending 1947-48, out of total costs, including administration, counties supplied 10 per cent of aged aid, 33 per cent of aid to needy children, and 20 per cent of blind aid.

From the county fiscal point of view social welfare costs are heavy and the assumption of the county share by the state would ease county finances considerably.

State financing and administration of aged and blind aid was provided in Article 25 of the Constitution adopted in the 1948 elections (Proposition 4); Article 27, adopted in 1949 (Proposition 2), returned such aid to the former county-state system, but since the counties had not budgeted for such increases, the state assumed the burden for the remainder of the 1950-51 fiscal year.

d. The state relatives' responsibility clauses in aid to the aged and blind should be eliminated.

The needy aged in our state are entitled to dignity and security. They should not be com-

pelled to beg from their children, nor should children be forced to support their parents. The natural family ties of affection will, in nearly every case, result in aid from responsible relatives when financial factors make it at all possible. The inclusion of a responsible relatives clause in pension laws can often force parents into a humiliating situation. Furthermore, the clause often works a severe hardship upon the adult children concerned, most of whom have their own families to support.

As of October 1949, 20 states had no requirement for responsible relative contributions. In December 1948, shortly before Article 25 became law, the Department of Social Welfare estimated that by June 1951 the repeal of the relatives' responsibility clause would have added 75,000 people to the old age pension rolls, or an estimated increase of 31 per cent.

The present clause operates to keep a substantial number of persons off the rolls completely, but does not bring much aid to recipients on the rolls. For the fiscal year 1950-51 the Senate Interim Committee on Social Welfare estimated that 35,000 persons, or 13 per cent of the annual case-load, would be receiving relative contributions, and that the state and county involved saved only \$17.22 per month per case as a result. These savings were largely eaten up in increased administrative costs connected with investigating and making collections.

During the 1950 special session the relatives' contribution scales were revised and support is no longer required from those with a monthly income between \$155 and \$200. Contribution rates for the higher income groups were cut proportionately.

This was a small step in the right direction. However, outright repeal is needed.

e. The state aid to dependent children program should be continued intact.

Legislation enacted in the 1949 state legislative session extended the coverage of the aid to needy children law and resulted in a considerable number of children heretofore on county general relief becoming eligible for aid to needy children. Some idea of the implications of this change may be gained from the fact that in August 1948 almost half of all the persons on the general relief case load were children. More recent and specific indications are to be found in the unusual increases in the number of general relief cases discontinued during September and October 1949 due to "receipt of another form of public assistance" and the sharp increase in aid to needy children applications and approvals.

Such developments are highly desirable. County ability to meet general relief costs are strained to the utmost, as events last winter

proved. The dependent children program is a federal-state-county one, so that the counties bear only a part of the burden of aid, rather than the full amount as under general relief.

Children should be given every possible assistance in getting a fair start in life, regardless of the disabilities of their parents.

f. The Relief Act of 1945, providing for state aid in the present county general home relief program, should be invoked whenever unemployment warrants.

The California State Federation of Labor favored bringing the Relief Act of 1945 into effect during the 1950 special legislative session. In February of 1950, total unemployment in the state amounted to 490,000 or 11 per cent of the civilian labor force. At that time 139,000 persons were on county general home relief. Many counties, particularly in the agricultural sections of the state, experienced swollen relief loads due to farm unemployment. Several counties ran out of funds or had such meager funds available that the children of parents on relief were in desperate straits. Infant deaths due to malnutrition, diarrhea and similar diseases of abject poverty became a national scandal.

The Relief Act of 1945 is a standby act which can be put into effect only by a declaration of emergency by the legislature and the Governor. It provides for county administration of general relief with state supervision and state sharing in both assistance and administrative costs. County need for state help is based on relief expenditures in relation to the county property tax rate.

If the act is brought into effect, funds would have to be appropriated from the state treasury.

g. Old age and survivors insurance pensions should be raised by 20 per cent or more to the levels originally recommended by the American Federation of Labor.

The amendments to the federal old age and survivors insurance law in **HR 6000** do not go far enough in providing a decent retirement pension for American workers. Below are listed the AFL proposals for a single worker with 20 years' coverage compared with those of the final version of the bill:

Average monthly wage	HR 6000		AFL Proposal	
	Amount	Per cent of monthly wage	Amount	Per cent of monthly wage
\$100	\$50.00	50.0	\$ 60.00	60.0
150	58.00	38.7	72.00	48.0
200	65.00	32.5	84.00	42.0
250	73.00	29.2	96.00	38.4
300	80.00	32.1	108.00	36.0
350	80.00	22.9	120.00	34.3
400	80.00	20.0	132.00	33.0
450	80.00	17.8	144.00	32.0

Most Americans make only enough money to meet current living expenses. Nearly 10 million families had incomes of less than \$2,000 in 1948. Another 7.9 million families had annual incomes of from \$2,000 to \$3,000; about 8 million families earned \$3,000 to \$4,000 in 1948. In all, two-thirds of the families made less than \$4,000 in 1948, according to the U. S. Census Bureau.

Workers don't earn enough to save for their old age. During the four years from 1946 to 1949, the number of spending units (families or single persons living alone) with no liquid assets (government bonds, savings and checking accounts and savings and loan shares) has grown from approximately 11 million to nearly 16 million, according to the Federal Reserve Board. During 1949, 3 in every 10 spending units spent more than they earned; it was mostly the families with less than \$3,000 that went into debt.

h. Old age and survivors insurance coverage should be extended to cover agricultural workers in a realistic manner.

The 1950 social security amendments (**HR 6000**) will extend coverage to less than 800,000 of the 2,500,000 hired agricultural workers on the nation's farms. During seasons of peak employment the number reaches nearly four million.

The new legislation will cover only a worker toiling 60 days or more in each of two consecutive calendar quarters (one quarter must be for one single employer) and with earnings of over \$50 a quarter (i.e., practically full-time workers). Agricultural work in California and other western and southern states requires a constant shifting of workers from one farm to another, so that it is doubtful if any of them could meet the 60-day requirement.

Agricultural workers, and particularly the low-paid migrant workers, are entitled to the same old age protection granted permanent and better paid workers in agriculture or industrial employment. Administrative problems connected with coverage of the self-employed and domestic service have been solved in the new law; those of the migrant worker can be, too.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 282.

11. HOUSING

a. The backlog of housing demand resulting from the Great Depression and from World War II necessitates the continuation of the public housing program during either peace or war.

The Housing Act of 1949, one of the first pieces of progressive legislation adopted by the newly elected 81st Congress, provided for the construction of 810,000 low-rent public dwellings over a six-year period, or 135,000 a year.

The President was given discretion to speed up the program to 200,000 units annually or reduce it to 50,000 units.

With the outbreak of the Korean War, the President, in mid-July, ordered that no more than 30,000 public housing units be started during the last six months of 1950, and that the whole program should be carefully reexamined.

Throughout the nation, the U. S. Department of Commerce estimated in March 1950 that only two-thirds of the backlog of demand for all types of housing had been met by the end of 1949, despite the sizable postwar building boom in which all-time records were broken in 1948 and 1949.

The housing boom in California has been less pronounced than throughout the country; during the last three years the trend in construction of permanent non-farm dwellings in Los Angeles and the San Francisco Bay area has been as follows:

	Los Angeles	San Francisco— Oakland
1946	58,055	17,290
1947	66,460	19,470
1948	81,800	19,910
1949	71,010	20,250
1st 4 mos.....	21,280	6,930
1950		
1st 4 mos.....	34,480	8,750

California urban building (based on building permits issued in incorporated areas) shows a similar stable or declining trend as follows:

1946	82,935
1947	82,301
1948	95,902
1949	78,032
1st 5 mos.....	32,063
1950	
1st 5 mos.....	46,738

Despite the decline in construction in California in 1949, prices remained high and during the first 4 months of 1950 the construction cost, *excluding sales profit and land value*, for a one-family house was \$7,100 in Los Angeles and \$9,100 in the San Francisco area.

In the 15 metropolitan areas for which such figures are available, the construction cost ranged from the low of \$7,100 in Los Angeles to \$11,400 in Cleveland. The selling prices implied in these figures are beyond the means of millions of working families.

Experience with FHA loans has shown that it takes a monthly income of at least \$200 after taxes to handle an \$8000 house, after a fair-sized down payment. For a man with a wife and two children, \$200 after taxes amounts to \$212 a month or \$2544 a year before income and social security taxes. The Federal Reserve Board survey of consumer finances for 1949 showed that 33 per cent of the spending units (families in most cases) had incomes of under \$1,999, while another 21 per cent had incomes between \$2,000 and \$2,999. The Board's 1948

survey showed that the average (median) liquid assets were \$350, and 55 per cent held less than \$500, so that a substantial down payment was almost impossible. Clearly, between one-third and one-half of our families are priced out of the new housing market, yet they have nowhere else to go.

Rentals being charged for new housing now being constructed are out of reach of even the average middle-income family. Most of these rental units are renting for more than \$80 a month, while 9 out of 10 of them have two bedrooms or less and about 50 per cent of them consist of one bedroom or efficiency units. The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency concluded that the "ability of the lower and middle income families with children to obtain adequate rental quarters in newly constructed dwellings at reasonable rentals is nonexistent, and their ability to procure housing accommodations in older dwellings under present tight housing conditions is virtually nonexistent."

Surveys by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in December 1949 and January and February 1950 in 25 areas across the country showed that the overall rental vacancy rate ranged from 0.8 per cent to 3.9 per cent, compared with a normal rate of 5.0 to 6.0 per cent.

During the last three years, California's population has continued to increase and with it the need for additional housing. The failure of that housing to materialize may therefore be attributed to the high costs and depressed economic conditions. This conclusion is borne out by the requests made to the regional offices of the Public Housing Administration for federal assistance in low-rent dwellings. The San Francisco office reported in July 1950 that it had requests for 18,000 units in Northern California, Nevada and Hawaii, while the Los Angeles office reported in mid-August that it had requests for 21,218 units in southern California.

Further evidence of the need for more housing is shown in the rapid increase in rents which has followed decontrol.

At the same time, the temporary dwellings constructed to meet war needs are beginning to wear out and requests for their demolition are growing. They must be replaced, and replaced with permanent units of an equivalent rent.

Public low-rent housing brings help to those who need it most. Special preference is given to veterans and to families with children. Its need during peacetime has already been affirmed by the U. S. Congress and by the many boards of supervisors and city councils in California and elsewhere which have requested aid.

The Federation asserts that a curtailment of the low-rent public housing program in the present war atmosphere is not good policy. These dwellings are extremely economical in their use of building materials; they are generally constructed in urban areas within reach

of basic industries and thus will facilitate the supply of war workers. It was just such areas which experienced the worst housing shortages during World War II; housing will have to be provided, as it was before, for such workers and the most logical method is to continue with construction already planned.

b. To provide badly needed housing for middle income groups, a co-operative housing program is needed.

The Administration proposals for what became the Housing Act of 1950 provided for a \$2 billion co-operative housing program for families with middle incomes between \$2,800 and \$4,400. Such families would have been able to get homes or apartments like those now renting for \$90 a month for \$65, due to the long-term, low interest loans and non-profit features of co-ops. This measure would have provided direct aid to home builders. It was defeated as "socialistic" by a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats. Yet the same Congress approved the remainder of the Housing Act of 1950 which expands the program of federal aid to builders and real estate lobby dealers by about \$4 billion.

The statistics cited in the first section of this statement show that the combined effects of high prices and inadequate building have resulted in a housing shortage for more than the lowest income groups. The middle groups are also affected, and it is this group which contains much of our working population.

It was in opposition to this type of housing that Herbert U. Nelson, executive vice-president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards wrote, "I do not believe in democracy. I think it stinks." He also held that "only direct taxpayers" should be permitted to vote and that women should not vote at all!

We could not have better revealed the selfishness of those opposing decent housing for the people of this country.

The real estate lobby in its various forms has been thoroughly exposed as a non-representative front for reactionary interests. The membership claims of one such organization, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, were completely fraudulent. It claimed to speak for 27 million home and property owners. Examination of the membership record showed only 33,000 real estate operators.

At present the real estate lobby consists of such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the American Bankers Association, in addition to real estate organizations.

c. Local housing authorities are urged to make full use of the facilities for redevelopment under state and federal legislation.

The Housing Act of 1949, in addition to providing for low-rent public housing, also provided for aid in slum clearance and urban redevelopment by its Title I. One billion dollars for loans and \$500 million for capital grants over a five-year period were authorized; enabling California state legislation has already been passed in the form of the Community Redevelopment Act of 1945 and several cities have established redevelopment agencies.

As of July 26, 1950, the following California cities were participating in the slum clearance and urban redevelopment program: San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Bernardino, Colton and Redlands. The Richmond City Council voted recently to request a reservation of capital grant funds for the purpose of undertaking one or more projects. National City, Alameda and Fresno had the program under consideration.

Slum clearance and the redevelopment of blighted areas cannot be accomplished under the low-rent public housing provisions of the Housing Act since the price of the land would be prohibitive. Housing built on a cleared area may be built by private individuals, and the rents charged are not aimed particularly at the lowest income families.

Slum clearance is particularly important, for it is slums that require the heaviest expenditures for fire, police, health and welfare by a city and yet yield relatively little tax revenue. Rehabilitation of a slum area will soon repay a city by reduced governmental costs and increased land values and tax revenues. In San Francisco, city services (fire, police, health, welfare, and juvenile court) to the decayed Geary-Fillmore district cost \$741,315 annually; in the clean, bright Marina district (comparable in size and population) city services cost \$86,659.

In Los Angeles, a comparative study in 1945 of a blighted area in Boyle Heights and a good housing area in the West Adams district clearly indicated that the blighted areas are subsidized by the rest of the city. Whereas the per capita real property tax revenue from the Boyle Heights area was \$4.25 annually, the per capita cost to the city for just supplying fire, police, health and recreation services amounted to \$7.00.

This was a direct contrast to the per capita real property tax revenue of \$11.30 and a per capita cost of \$3.67 for the same four municipal services in the West Adams district. Rough estimates indicated that the Los Angeles taxpayers are subsidizing the Boyle Heights area alone to the extent of approximately \$288,000 annually.

State Proposition No. 10, introduced by the real estate powers, would virtually eliminate all effort to correct the appalling inequities of California housing. See Policy Statement No. 4, Candidates and Ballot Propositions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Sec. a: adopted as amended; Secs. b and c: adopted; page 295.

12. RENT CONTROL

Rent control by federal and/or state and local legislation is needed during either peace or war.

The need for continuation of federal rent control was clearly indicated in the report of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency on June 6, 1950, yet that body recommended the end of controls by December 31, 1950, unless affirmative local action is taken to continue controls; this view was unfortunately enacted into law.

The Senate Committee cited the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of vacancies in 25 areas across the country. It noted that the overall rental vacancy rate ranged from 0.8 per cent to 3.9 per cent, compared with normal rates of 5.0 per cent to 6.0 per cent. It noted, too, that only 249 incorporated localities had chosen decontrol themselves during the past year, while well over 3,000 have not chosen decontrol. It noted the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of the increase in rents free to rise in 13 cities. Rent increases ranged from 41.3 per cent in Houston, Texas, to 16.2 per cent in Salt Lake City. Increases in low-rent units were greater. Units formerly renting for \$30 per month rose from 55.8 per cent in Dallas, Texas, to 26.3 per cent in Salt Lake City.

The Committee pointed out that new housing for sale or for rent was beyond the reach of most families.

Yet, in the face of this evidence, Congress provided for decontrol after December 31, 1950, unless localities act. Congress passed the responsibility, and passed it to governments least able to bear the brunt of pressure for decontrol.

Thus the battle of decontrol will have to be fought out at the local level. Results to date have not been too encouraging, and in addition the Governor of California has approved every application for decontrol received by him, with the exception of Sacramento, which is still pending.

When the state legislature convenes in January 1951, legislation should be passed immediately to provide for state control for any city which lifts federal controls. Such a measure will continue federal personnel now trained in rent control administration.

The advent of another war makes particularly desirable the continuation of rent controls. Congress should reconsider its previous action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended; page 296.

13. EDUCATION

a. Education continues as a matter of vital concern requiring full labor participation.

Organized labor was largely responsible for the present free public school system in America supported by general taxation, and has battled for equality of educational opportunity for all children regardless of income, race or religion. Labor knows that American schools are playing an important role in molding the character and opinions of our children. The Federation wants those children to receive an education consistent with labor's philosophy and one which will equip them to work successfully in both industry and labor.

Anti-labor indoctrination often mars our school approach as reactionary forces seek to control educational channels. For these reasons we urge all unions to take an active part in the election of local school boards of labor representatives or persons friendly to labor. We must participate in Parent-Teachers Associations and in Dads' Clubs.

b. Working conditions for teachers must be improved through organization.

Labor has a vital interest in the organization of teachers to improve their working conditions, and thereby obtain additional staff needed for adequate teaching. Organization will also acquaint teachers with the aims and purposes of the labor movement.

Despite increases in recent years, teachers' salaries are far lower than the time and skill required for the job justifies. Annual salary trends (median) for full-time teachers since 1946-47, as reported by the State Board of Education, are as follows:

1946-47	\$2,793
1947-48	3,321
1948-49	3,583
1949-50	3,638

These figures indicate an increase of 30 per cent, but almost the entire increases have been wiped out by the rise in living costs. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index for Los Angeles rose 22.5 per cent and that for San Francisco 25.6 per cent between June 1946 and June 1950.

As a result of low salaries over a long period of time, the supply of teachers is even now inadequate. During the 1948-49 school year, 26 per cent of elementary school teachers were on emergency certificates, and in 1949-50, 21 per cent were in the emergency certificate group.

Children born during the second world war are just now becoming of school age. It is expected that the public school enrollment will

rise from the estimated 1.6 million of 1950 to around 2.3 million by 1960, according to the report of the Assembly Interim Committee on Education to the 1949 legislature. Furthermore, a reduction in elementary school class size is needed and will require additional teachers.

c. State aid to child care centers should be continued throughout the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 1951.

Since the end of World War II the Federation has consistently supported state aid for child care centers as long as such centers appeared necessary. The Korean situation makes it increasingly likely that these centers will have to be continued at least to the end of this current fiscal year and possibly longer. At the present time the state appropriation for child care centers expires as of February 15, 1951.

The full employment and production program, together with the drafting of men for military service for the Korean war, will require the employment of women to an increased extent. Such employment can only occur if provisions are made for the day care of their children.

Child care centers make it possible for women to contribute substantially to the support of their children. Without such centers, many children might have to be placed in foster homes or adopted outright.

d. A federal aid-to-education program is necessary to provide equal educational opportunities to children in all states.

The 81st Congress has made little progress in the important field of federal aid to education. During the first session of the 81st Congress, the Senate passed S 246, providing for \$300,000,000 in federal aid; the House has been unable to act due to disagreement in committee on the extent to which private schools should participate in the aid.

The bill, in any case, fell short of the standards of the American Federation of Labor in that it made no specific provision for increasing teachers' salaries or on racial discrimination. The AFL also felt that at least \$1 billion was needed to do an adequate job.

In the meantime, the need for aid continues. During the year 1948-49, at least 2 million children suffered a major impairment in their schooling because of poorly prepared teachers, and the shortage of teachers and school facilities.

In 1947-48, 43 per cent of the teachers in public schools were offered salaries of less than \$2,400 for the year; 12 per cent were offered less than \$1,600. As of October, 1948, 97,900

teachers had emergency certificates because they were not fully prepared for teaching.

The ability of various states to meet their educational bill varies enormously. The southern states with low per capita income have the largest number of children proportionate to the general population. In 1940 the South Atlantic states had 19.7 per cent of their population between 5 and 14 while the Pacific states had only 13.5 per cent.

e. The Federation favors an expanded vocational training program for the physically handicapped, administered by the U. S. Department of Labor.

The present vocational training and rehabilitation program is administered by the Federal Security Administration on a co-operative basis with state agencies. Under the FSA there has been an over-emphasis on the blind and an under-emphasis on job placement. Transfer of the program to the Department of Labor would make available more easily the present facilities of the Department of Labor in the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment Service. The Labor Department already has important responsibilities in providing for the handicapped under the Fair Labor Standards Act and has an accident prevention campaign carried on in co-operation with the states.

The Secretary of Labor estimated, in his testimony of May 1950 to the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, that there are approximately 28 million handicapped persons, and that each year 250,000 persons are seriously disabled by injury and illness of congenital causes. Yet during 1948, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation was able to restore to productive activity and some measure of economic self-sufficiency only some 53,000 handicapped persons.

Money spent on rehabilitation pays big dividends, for persons rehabilitated are no longer public charges. It is estimated that during the years 1943 to 1948 the 220,000 rehabilitated workers earning \$900 million paid \$70 million in federal income taxes.

f. A fourth annual summer labor institute should be held by the Federation in co-operation with the University of California.

For three years the Federation and the University of California's Institute of Industrial Relations have sponsored a one-week resident summer labor institute, which has been held at Asilomar on the Monterey peninsula, and has been attended by about 100 persons each year.

This institute has been successful in bringing labor people throughout the state together to

learn and to discuss mutual problems in collective bargaining, labor legislation, social insurance, economics and political action. It has broadened the outlook of our people and has given them new tools with which to approach old problems.

Both elected officials and general membership unionists have attended. It is hoped that there will be additional general membership attendance during coming years.

The Federation has been particularly fortunate during past institutes in having exceptionally well qualified instructors, including persons of national reputation who have an important role in formulating and administering current social policy.

A fourth annual institute is most important and merits the support of all affiliated organizations.

g. Local unions and councils are urged to make full use of the workers' education facilities of the University of California and of other universities.

The Federation's summer labor institute is held only once a year for one week. It must be supplemented by regular year-round educational programs which can reach more of our membership and are geared to the particular problems of the localities and industries involved.

During the year ending October 1, 1949, in addition to the Asilomar Institute, the University of California assisted in seven programs for local groups in southern California and for seven in northern California. Over 900 persons attended these programs; several programs provided for a series of classes over a 10-week period.

Other universities and state colleges have also participated with unions in education programs to the mutual advantage of both.

Formal education programs can be supplemented by reserving a portion of regular meetings to education, including guest speakers or the showing of films and other educational material available from film libraries or from the national AFL or the State Federation office.

h. To meet expanded production needs, an accelerated apprenticeship training program is necessary in the skilled trades.

The apprenticeship program of federal and state aid and guidance to labor and management was inaugurated by federal legislation passed in 1937 and supplemented in California by the Shelley-Maloney Act of 1939.

The training of a large body of all around skilled craftsmen under apprenticeship standards was extremely valuable during World War II.

Since then, California has led all other

states in the number of apprentices; by the end of June 1950, 32,971 apprentices were registered in California, compared with 30,173 in New York. These highly skilled young workers are making a tremendous contribution to our industry.

It is doubtful if the apprenticeship program can be profitably extended to the semi-skilled trades, although we recognize the need for training in these fields. Apprenticeship has been primarily used in trades which required several years of both classroom and job training.

i. The Federation will offer three scholarships of \$500 each to senior students graduating from high school and entering a college or university in September, 1951.

It was originally planned to offer these scholarships to students entering college this fall, but upon investigation it appeared the program could not be carried out without a well-planned preliminary publicity campaign; in addition, it appeared that the paper work involved in issuing and correcting examinations would be more than could be accomplished in the time available.

The Federation will, however, start early on this program, following convention approval, and with the assistance of local unions and councils should be able to obtain widespread interest in it.

This matter is now in the hands of the Federation's standing Committee on Education for implementation.

The scholarship program is a valuable opportunity for strengthening relations among the local labor movement and school officials, and will also encourage the study of labor history.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Secs. a and b: adopted; Sec. c: adopted as amended; Secs. d, e, f, g, h, and i: adopted; page 296.

14. TAXATION

a. The Federation is opposed to any additional consumer taxes at either the state or local level, and instead urges an increased state tax on individual incomes over \$5,000 and a fuller use of the property tax for additional local revenue.

The state sales tax is founded on a false philosophy, but it has become the most important single source of state revenue. It has raised consistently from 34 to 40 per cent of all state revenues during the period 1937-1951.

California relies upon the sales tax to a far greater degree than do other states in the United States. A Commerce Clearing House survey showed that in 1948 California obtained 32 per cent of its state tax revenues from the sales tax, while the average for all states was

19 per cent. Eighteen states had no sales or use taxes whatsoever, including such prominent industrial states as New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Massachusetts.

California cities have also turned towards the sales tax in recent years. For the fiscal year ending in 1949, the State Controller reports that of 303 municipalities covered, 124 have a sales tax. Revenues obtained amounted to \$30 million or 10.2 per cent of municipal revenues, exclusive of subventions, income from public service enterprises and trust transactions.

The sales tax is regressive in that it bears most heavily upon low income groups. The standard budgets prepared by the Heller Committee for San Francisco families showed that as of September 1947 an executive family with total expenditures of \$12,500, paid a sales tax of \$86.83, or a tax per thousand dollars of expenditures of \$6.95. A white collar worker family with total expenditures of \$5,000 paid sales tax equivalent to \$9.23 per thousand dollars of expenditure, while the single working girl, who is to maintain herself with annual expenditures of \$2,200 a year, pays sales taxes equivalent to \$13.93 per thousand dollars of expenditures.

It is obvious that the sales tax must necessarily bear more heavily upon low income groups. Low income groups save very little or none of their income and frequently go into debt, while higher income groups save a substantial proportion. Since the sales tax is a tax on consumption, it must necessarily bear most heavily upon those groups who through their poverty are forced to spend their entire income.

These facts support the contention that the sales tax should be repealed and that there is certainly no justification for levying any additional consumer taxes at either the state or local level. Other means are available to both the state and localities for obtaining any additional revenue needed.

At the state level, the income tax may be used. Such a tax bears a clear relation to the ability of the individual to pay; this conclusion has never been seriously challenged. It is also just that the rich who benefit most from a stable society and economy should contribute most to its support.

In California the income tax has played a far less important role in state revenues than is desirable. Personal income tax revenue has ranged from 6 to 14 per cent of total revenues during the period 1937 to 1951. For the year 1951 it is estimated to supply 7.2 per cent of total revenues, or a considerably smaller proportion than during the war years of 1943, 1944 and 1945.

Eighteen other states have found it possible to obtain a higher proportion of state revenues from the income tax. Commerce Clearing

House estimated that in 1948 California obtained 13.7 per cent of revenues from the income tax. Massachusetts, however, obtained 41 per cent, Oregon 48 per cent, New York 30 per cent, Wisconsin 40 per cent, and even such generally unprogressive states as North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia obtained a substantially larger proportion of their state revenues from the income tax than did California.

If any increase in state taxes is necessary, it should come through the state income tax. Rates on the higher income groups should be increased, while the first \$5,000 of wages and salary income should be exempt. The lower income groups are already burdened with a disproportionately heavy retail sales tax, and therefore the exemption for these groups should be raised to the first \$5,000 of wages or salaries.

At the local level, fuller use of the property tax is possible. Much of the demand for new state consumer taxes and also for additional local consumer taxes has been supported by references to the "overburdened property tax." The phrase has become a cliché and should no longer be accepted at face value. The average property tax rate was only a nominal 4 per cent higher in 1948 over 1930, and per capita tax collections are lower today than in 1930 by almost 10 per cent, according to data compiled by the California Taxpayers Association.

When taxable property valuations and collections are viewed in relation to the overall wealth of the community—namely, income payments to individuals—the falsity of the "overburdened property tax" is even more obvious. Taxable property valuations per \$1,000 of income payments to individuals have declined 45 per cent from the boom year of 1929 to the year 1947. Collections declined 47 per cent during the same period.

As all property owners are aware, the real crux of the situation lies in assessments. It is common knowledge that assessments have failed dismally to keep pace with the actual market value of property. It is obviously meaningless to complain about high property tax rates in the face of inadequate assessments. While it may be true that the local tax rate may exceed legal maxima for certain purposes, such rates are meaningless in the face of inaccurate assessments.

b. The Federation recommends an increase in federal corporation and personal income taxes to raise any additional necessary revenue and to assist in the just distribution of the national income.

American wars have proven a costly necessity. The public is still paying the costs of the last war, and will continue to do so for some time even as we incur new costs for the

Korean war. President Truman first estimated that the initial costs this year of the Korean war would be \$10 billion, of which \$5 billion can be raised through taxation. Subsequent requests will bring the total to about \$16.7 billion.

It is war and costs resulting from it that have caused the increase in the federal budget. In 1939, general government expenses amounted to \$6.4 billion and accounted for 71 per cent of the government budget; estimates for the fiscal year 1951 submitted to Congress showed that these same expenses amounted to but \$12.5 billion and accounted for only 29 per cent of the total federal budget expenses. During the same period expenditures for national defense, international peace, and veterans rose from \$1.75 billions to \$24.3 billions.

At the same time, the percentage of revenues raised from personal income and estate taxes has risen from 18.3 per cent to around 46.4 per cent, while the share borne by corporations has risen from 19.3 per cent of the total to 27.1 per cent.

An increase in corporate profits taxes is therefore in order. The original estimated yield of corporate taxes for 1951 was \$10.1 billion compared with peak wartime yields of \$13.9 billion in 1943 and \$13.0 billion in 1944. The postwar peak occurred in 1948 with a yield of \$12.3 billion.

President Truman has asked for more effective taxation of life insurance companies, and for a revised corporate income tax rate structure to provide an increase in the normal tax rate from 21 to 25 per cent; taking into account the 20 per cent surtax, this would increase the tax rate on corporate profits in excess of \$25,000 to 45 per cent beginning with the year 1950. These profit tax changes result in an increased tax bill of about 15 per cent for most corporations, but a few in the middle profit brackets will get moderate cuts.

Personal income taxes should also be increased for those in the higher brackets. These groups received the largest cuts under the 80th Congress tax bill. President Truman has asked for a renewal of the "tentative" levels adopted in 1945 by removing the reductions made in 1945 and 1948.

However, his proposals do not correct the inequities of the postwar tax laws, for they levy the largest increases on the lower income groups. Under his individual income tax proposals a single person with no dependents with an income of \$750 after deductions but before exemptions would have a 20.5 per cent increase in his tax bill, while at the other extreme a person with \$300,000 would receive only an 11.9 per cent increase. A married man with a wife and two children and an income of \$3,000 would also obtain a 20.5 per cent increase, while the man with \$1,000,000 would have an increase of only 0.1 per cent in his tax bill.

Details are as follows:

A Single Person with No Dependents

Income after deductions but before exemptions	Present Law	Truman Proposal	Percent Increase
\$ 750	\$ 25	\$ 30	20.5
1,000	66	80	20.5
1,500	149	180	20.5
2,000	232	280	20.5
3,000	409	488	19.3
4,000	603	708	17.4
5,000	811	944	16.4
10,000	2,124	2,436	14.7
50,000	23,201	26,388	13.7
300,000	220,895	247,274	11.9

A Man with a Wife and Two Children

\$ 3,000	\$ 100	\$ 120	20.5
4,000	266	320	20.5
5,000	432	520	20.5
10,000	1,361	1,592	17.0
50,000	16,578	18,884	13.9
300,000	195,367	221,504	13.4
1,000,000	769,314	770,000	0.1

The personal income tax can be a reasonable and effective tool for accomplishing some redistribution of wealth and ironing out the gross inequalities in income and earnings in our country.

The Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report pointed out in its report of June 16, 1950, that in 1948 families and single persons in the lowest fifth of our income groups received only 4.2 per cent of income available to families. At the other end of the scale the top fifth received 46.9 per cent of available family income.

To make matters worse, the share of the bottom fifth has shown only a negligible increase during the last 15 years, and this group has been going deeper and deeper into debt. In 1945 this group broke even, but in 1946 its net debts amounted to 8 per cent of total net savings, and by 1948 its net debt reached 24 per cent of total net savings. In the meantime the top fifth, which did 64 per cent of all saving in 1945, did 99 per cent of all saving in 1948.

As the Joint Committee staff reported, "Considerable evidence exists that the status of those having the lowest income has continued to deteriorate."

c. The Federation recommends a federal excess profits tax.

Profiteering is an ugly but prominent part of our Korean war effort. Meat prices offer a sharp example. The price of hogs being sold by farmers in Chicago increased only 4 cents a pound from June 23, the day before the Korean war started, until July 14. Meanwhile the price of pork loins sold at wholesale in Chicago increased 19 cents a pound. However,

the retail price of center cut pork chops in Baltimore went up 7 cents in the first three weeks of the Korean war. These are Department of Agriculture figures.

Profits in recent years under the so-called "welfare state" administration of President Truman have been "lush," and this has been particularly true of the big corporations.

Corporate Profits

	Before tax —billions of dollars—	After tax
1929	9.8	8.4
1939	6.5	5.0
1943	25.1 (peak)	10.6
1945	19.7	8.5
1946	23.5	13.9
1947	30.5	18.5
1948	33.9	20.9
1949	27.6	17.0
(a) First half.....	27.4	16.9
(a) Second half.....	27.9	17.1
1950		
(a) First half.....	30.1	18.4

(a) At annual rates.

Source: Midyear Economic Report of the President, July 1950.

During recent years less than half of profits after tax have been distributed as dividends.

These profits are not only large in themselves, but are large in relation to assets. Among manufacturing corporations, profits for the first quarter of 1950 represented an annual rate of return amounting to 12.0 per cent on the stockholders' equity.

Returns were greatest among the larger corporations. For companies with assets of under \$250,000, the rate of return was 4.0 per cent, while in those with assets over \$100 million the return was 13.6 per cent.

Legislation has already been proposed for a 10 per cent withholding tax on corporation dividends, for an excess profits tax to be levied on corporations effective on 1951 income, and for the revival of the Government's wartime authority to renegotiate contracts with industry to assure that there is no unreasonable profit in the production of things needed by the fighting forces.

These proposals have Federation approval. America is fighting a war for freedom and justice; its cost should be borne equally, with profiteering for none.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Sec. a: adopted; Sec. b: adopted as amended; Sec. c: adopted, with statement; page 297.

15. WATER AND POWER

a. To ensure full employment and full production for either peace or war, an expansion of our power and water facilities is needed in the Central Valley under the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

We continue to support a unified develop-

ment of the Central Valley Project under the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation in accordance with reclamation laws, including observance of the 160-acre limit, in order to obtain power and water at minimum costs for expanded agricultural and industrial development and to preserve small business and farming.

During the last year we have again seen Big Business and Big Farmers attack the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation role in the Central Valley Project.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company obtained a 6 per cent increase in electric rates, worth \$8,766,000 annually, effective April 15, 1950, and less than a month later its representatives appeared before Congress and the Federal Power Commission in support of "economical" private power development on the Kings River. Three years ago, the PG&E acted in similar fashion when it blandly declared to a Congressional committee that it could meet any foreseeable power demands, and three months later ordered a 20 per cent reduction in power deliveries resulting in the layoff of thousands of northern California workers. Water and power facilities previously blocked by the PG&E would have relieved the situation.

Accordingly, in March 1950, the Federation supported the White and Douglas bills for the development of hydroelectric power resources of the North Fork of King's River as an integrated part of the Central Valley Project. It is another step in making available to all the people natural resources which belong to the people. This aim cannot be accomplished by private power development aimed at channeling resources onto the lands of wealthy landowners or as a flood control project only under the U. S. Army Engineers.

Political reactionaries have historically branded public power development "socialist." If it is socialistic, then to an even greater degree so is our Post Office system, our public school system and our highway system.

b. The conflicting claims of California and Arizona over the waters of the Colorado River should be determined by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Federation reiterates its previous position that the U. S. Supreme Court is best qualified to decide the merits of the dispute between California and Arizona over the waters of the Lower Colorado River Basin. Pending settlement of the dispute, no legislation should be enacted which will prejudice the case. Accordingly, the Central Arizona Project should be deferred. Legislation providing for the CAP has passed the Senate but is currently being held up in the House Committee.

The cost of the Central Arizona Project appears to be far beyond the capacity of the Arizona beneficiaries to repay under present Bureau of Reclamation law.

In addition, California needs for Colorado River water are expanding. Southern California use in March 1950 was 13 per cent above a year ago. Drought, growth of population and industry are the principal reasons.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 297.

16. AGRICULTURAL LABOR

a. The employment of illegal entrants to this country should be made a crime under both federal and state laws.

Despite the efforts of the U.S.-Mexican border patrol, Mexicans continue their efforts to enter this country illegally as "wet-backs." During the month of April 1950, 16,000 "wet-backs" (so called by the practice of crossing the Rio Grande) were rounded up and returned by the Immigration Service at El Centro.

From the first of August 1949 to December 2, 1949, 78,000 Mexican "wet-backs," who had already crept across the border, were "legalized" under the terms of the international agreement between Mexico and the United States. If 78,000 Mexicans were "legalized," it may be assumed thousands more remained who were unable to legalize their status, due to ignorance of the law or lack of sponsor.

These workers are in a weak bargaining position, are ready to accept any wage, and as a result depress local wage and employment conditions, throw citizens out of work and increase local relief rolls. For the "wet-back" himself life is hazardous and pay uncertain. In some instances, the State Labor Commissioner has reported that employers have told "wet-backs" to go back home when wages were due, or the employers have suggested that the Immigration Service "raid" the ranch, after the harvest was completed.

The flow of "wet-backs" can only be stopped by striking at the basic inducement—jobs. When employers are penalized, they will no longer resort to the use of "wet-back" labor. Federal and/or state legislation are both available to levy such penalties.

b. The importation of Mexican contract labor should be discontinued.

During the winter of 1949-1950, Mexican nationals were employed under contract in various localities in the state despite the fact that overall unemployment amounted to 490,000 persons, or 11 per cent of the civilian labor force.

The Department of Employment Farm Placement Service reported on February 15, 1950 that 9,150 Mexican workers were employed on contract in California and at the same time it reported some 65,000 unemployed agricultural workers.

The international agreement on Mexican contract labor declares that foreign contract labor shall not compete with domestic labor or

undermine domestic conditions. The statistics cited above indicate very clearly that the intent of the law is not being observed.

In June 1950 the administrative provisions for certifying the need for contract labor were tightened and more adequate safeguards introduced by the provision that farm labor unions be contacted as a source of domestic labor before certification of an employer request for Mexican workers.

However, there is no justification for continued imports. Availability of domestic labor is in part a question of wage rates. The employers want labor at sweatshop rates. We hold that contract labor should not be used to depress the standards of American workers.

c. Agricultural workers should be covered by present wage, hour and social security legislation.

See Policy Statement No. 5, part c, Taft-Hartley Act and Labor Relations; Policy Statement No. 6, part b, Unemployment Insurance; Policy Statement No. 7, part f, Unemployment Disability Insurance; Policy Statement No. 8, part d, Workmen's Compensation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 297.

17. CIVIL RIGHTS

a. Communism and fascism have no place in a free trade union movement or in a democratic society.

The United States of America and the American trade union movement were both founded in opposition to tyranny. The American Revolution was fought to obtain the full rights of self-government, the end of taxation without representation, and freedom for individuals to achieve maximum development consistent with the good of society.

Similarly, workers formed trade unions to free themselves of autocratic rule over their working conditions and wages. The development of trade unions and a more effective democratic government have gone hand in hand. During the last hundred years in which the trade union movement has developed, there has been a marked increase in popular government through the use of the initiative, referendum and recall, the direct election of senators, and the extension of suffrage of women.

Trade unions can exist only in a free society. Under fascism or communism they are wiped out or perverted into company unions to sell the burden of oppression.

Labor can have and will have no part of any totalitarian philosophy, whether communist or fascist.

Totalitarians of the communist school in the labor movement have shown repeatedly that their interest is not in the worker but in using the union and its funds to spread communist propaganda to the end of establishing a slave

state. Totalitarians of the fascist school have shown their true colors in their efforts to deprive millions of Americans of voting rights, or have even gone as far as to damn the democratic process when legislation threatened their interests.

b. Fair Employment Practices Commissions are needed to eliminate discrimination in employment.

Discrimination in employment on the grounds of race, religion or national origin exists in both the United States as a whole, and in the state of California.

Denial of equal employment opportunity during either peace or war is completely unjustifiable and constitutes an unnecessary economic burden upon our government. We need the full skills and ability of all Americans in their most productive capacity. Nothing is gained by placing them upon relief or in jobs which do not demand all their skills.

Efforts in May and June 1950, to obtain passage of a federal Fair Employment Practices Commission failed, due to the inability to invoke Senate cloture under the new requirement that two-thirds of all elected Senators (not just two-thirds of a quorum) must approve cloture. However, progress was indicated by the fact that 52 votes for cloture on May 19 was the largest Senate vote ever recorded for a racial rights measure.

At the state level, as a result of the recommendations of the Governor's Conference on Employment in December 1949, civic committees have been established in both northern and southern California to assist in a voluntary fair employment program. Such committees could be useful educationally if given adequate finances. A state statutory commission with enforcement powers is needed for really effective work. Ten states now have such commissions.

c. The poll tax must be abolished as a requirement for voting in order to assure all citizens their constitutional right to representation.

The California State Federation of Labor reaffirms its long-standing opposition to the iniquitous poll-tax practice whereby millions of poor whites and Negroes alike are barred from voting. The right to vote is essential to democracy. It is apparent that federal remedial action is necessary. It is not right that the wishes of all Americans should be blocked by the reactionary attitudes of Senators and Representatives elected by a minority of voters. Significantly, roll call votes in Congress have shown on most occasions that those who favor the poll tax also favor anti-labor legislation and are opposed to improving existing social legislation.

During June and July 1950, of the 14 Democratic senators who voted "wrong" on the Knowland amendments to HR 6000, 11 had previously voted wrong on the motion to close debate on FEPC; all 11 were south of the Mason-Dixon line.

d. A federal anti-lynching law is needed to guarantee all Americans equal protection against organized violence.

The threat of mob rule and lynch law still shadow the lives of southern Negroes. The fires of hate and prejudice may smolder for a period of time only to burst forth in crippling fury. Experience during World War II indicates that shifts of population and cramped housing and community facilities coincident with rapid industrial expansion can produce race riots in northern as well as southern areas. Local law enforcement officials are often powerless to cope with the situation due to political and social ties in the community. Our federal constitution was formed to "establish justice" and "insure domestic tranquility"; the federal Congress should make this aim operative by enforceable legislation. The Federation position of last year is therefore reaffirmed.

e. Democracy demands the end of discrimination and segregation in the armed services, education, housing, transportation, recreation, property ownership, the use of public places, and membership in civic, professional and labor organizations.

Decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court and of administrative agencies have helped in recent years to reduce the practice of "Jim Crow" discrimination. The courts have held that Negroes on dining cars must be admitted to the same service as whites; segregation has been outlawed in situations involving Negro graduate students in law and education. Negroes cannot be convicted by juries on which Negroes have been denied membership. The Armed Forces are now abolishing segregation. All Army schools now are opened to Negro troops. Negroes may be promoted to higher grades. A Negro midshipman has been graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy. The Federal Housing Administration will not guarantee a mortgage that has a discrimination clause in it. Racial covenants on real estate were ruled a year ago to have no validity in court.

Restrictive clauses in union constitutions have been eliminated so that Negroes and other minority groups can now be accepted as full-fledged union members. A San Francisco Bay area survey showed that prior to the war 33 locals had only 896 Negroes, but now have 10,797. Among some 206 unions in the same area, only 61 had no Negro members and of

the total membership of 250,000 belonging to the 206 organizations, 10.5 per cent were Negroes, according to evidence presented to the Governor's Conference on Employment in December 1949.

Such progress is heartening; it does not justify complacency but shows what can be accomplished. We cannot cease our pleas for racial justice until minority groups are accepted as equals with full freedom to live, work and play as and where they choose.

Segregation—the doctrine of separate but

equal facilities—has proved impossible in actual practice in almost all areas. Segregated schools have resulted in poor schools or poor education for minority races. Segregation in housing has meant modern ghettos. In trade unions, it has resulted in a natural antipathy to organization, since it has usually been coupled with restricted control over officers and a status of second-class membership.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Sec. a: adopted with addition of new section; Secs. b, c, d, and e: adopted; page 298.

RESOLUTIONS

Delete Base-Period Wage Provision in U. I. Act

Resolution No. 1—Presented by Mike Elorduy, James Halpin, George Cole, Harry Finks of Cannery Workers & Warehousemen Union No. 857, Sacramento.

Whereas, Section 57 of the Unemployment Insurance Act of the State of California destroys the rule and basis of unemployment insurance because, under this section, thousands of workers are unable to meet the seventy-five per cent of the base-period wages in a single calendar quarter; and

Whereas, Unemployment insurance claimants in this category are not eligible for benefits unless period wages equal thirty times their weekly benefit amount; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to seek the enactment of a new section that will offer more equitable conditions to all claimants for unemployment insurance, and so instruct its Legislative Committee.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 307.

Unemployment Insurance to Cover All Agricultural Labor

Resolution No. 2—Presented by Mike Elorduy, James Halpin, George Cole, Harry Finks of Cannery Workers & Warehousemen Union No. 857, Sacramento.

Whereas, Agricultural workers tending and harvesting the crops in the fields of the state of California have under the law no benefits or protection in the matter of wages, conditions, hours; and

Whereas, These agricultural workers further under the law have no protection against unemployment; and

Whereas, Because of this lack of protection, thousands of workers in the state are forced into conditions of poverty, uncertainty and insecurity, and therefore are compelled to endure unwarranted suffering and hardship; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the

California State Federation of Labor go on record asking that Section 7 of the Unemployment Insurance Act be amended to include all agricultural labor not now included under the Act.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed; page 307.

See Policy Statement 6(b).

Include Pregnancy Under Unemployment and Disability Insurance Act and Increase Benefits

Resolution No. 3—Presented by Mike Elorduy, George Cole, James Halpin, Harry Finks of Cannery Workers & Warehousemen Union No. 857, Sacramento.

Whereas, Section 201 of the California State Unemployment Insurance Act, known as the Disability Section, does not include coverage for women in pregnancy; and

Whereas, Pregnancy is a common cause of disability for many working women and is a natural condition with which working women are bound to be confronted during their employment; and

Whereas, Pregnancy being a very definite disabling cause, it should be as much as any other disabling cause entitling a woman worker to unemployment compensation disability payments; and

Whereas, Present disability insurance weekly benefits are inadequate in view of the rise in medical fees and cost of living; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Federation's Legislative Committee to exert its efforts and influence during the next session of the California state legislature to secure a change in Section 201 of the Unemployment Insurance Act to include pregnancy as one of the disabling causes for benefits for a period not to exceed a total of five months of disability during pregnancy and after birth; also to amend Section 209 so as to provide \$12.00 for each day hospitalized, but not in excess of 30 days.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed; page 307.

See Policy Statement 7(b) and (e).

Eliminate Waiting Period and Increase Unemployment and Disability Weekly Benefits

Resolution No. 4—Presented by Mike Elorduy, George Cole, James Halpin, Harry Finks of Cannery Workers & Warehousemen Union No. 857, Sacramento.

Whereas, Present unemployment and disability weekly benefits are obsolete in view of the rise in cost of living; and

Whereas, The one-week waiting period is unnecessary and works a hardship on the working people; so, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of amending Sections 54 and 57 of the Unemployment Insurance Act to eliminate the one-week waiting period and to increase the weekly benefits to \$45.00 a week, and so instruct its Legislative Committee.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed; page 308.

See Policy Statements 6(c), 7(b) and (d).

Combining All Fund Campaigns

Resolution No. 5—Presented by Lew C. G. Blix of Dental Technicians Union No. 24116, San Francisco.

Whereas, The members of the American Federation of Labor have, over the years, played a very important part in local efforts for health and welfare for the benefit of their communities through their service on boards, committees and through their generous support of the various campaigns for funds; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor and its members in the various affiliated unions have, during the past years, worked harmoniously and effectively with the Community Chest and its affiliated Red Feather Services throughout the nation in carrying out the concept of "federation"; and

Whereas, The principles embodied in "federation," namely, a coordinated approach to community health and welfare programs, through cooperation, efficiency, and conservation of effort and resources, are being undermined due to a multiplicity of appeals to the extent that not only are the basic local services represented in Community Chest support being jeopardized, but other worthwhile services represented by the independent campaigns, in which the American Federation of Labor also has a deep concern, are being endangered; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor here assembled, representing the membership of the American Federation of Labor in the state of California, hereby endorses the principle of "federation" and strongly urges the Community Chests and the other worthy independent health and welfare campaigns in California to consolidate their efforts and

work towards an early solution of the problem of multiplicity of appeals; and be it further

Resolved, That members, unions and councils work with and help the Community Chests and other agencies in bringing about this desired result within the immediate future; and be it further

Resolved, That all possible publicity be given the action of this convention in adopting the subject matter of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted; page 310.

Support CARE Campaign

Resolution No. 6—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, October, 1947, at San Francisco, recognized the desperate need of the peoples of the war-torn world for food, clothing and the tools and equipment with which to rebuild their destroyed cities; and

Whereas, The official welfare arm of the American Federation of Labor, its Labor League for Human Rights, has been contributing, through CARE, to the families of needy trade unionists throughout the world; and

Whereas, Despite the Marshall Plan funds, individual help from Americans is still needed overseas. Experts have estimated it will be many months before the long-range reconstruction programs abroad can bring any direct benefits to the average family; and

Whereas, Action is needed now. President Green and Mr. Matthew Woll, President of Labor League for Human Rights, one of the founding agencies of CARE, have personally endorsed a national AFL CARE program, urging the membership and all affiliated bodies of the American Federation of Labor to support this appeal for the purchase of CARE packages to succor free, struggling trade unionists and their families abroad; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor wholeheartedly support this AFL CARE Campaign by

- (1) Appealing for individual purchases or contributions by the membership for CARE packages, through CARE—AFL Representative, 20 Broad Street, New York 5, New York.
- (2) Publishing and distributing AFL CARE Campaign material regarding CARE packages, through affiliated groups to aid free, struggling trade unionists and their families through the purchase of CARE packages.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted; page 311.

In Memoriam—Earl F. Nelson

Resolution No. 7—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor.

Whereas, Brother Earl F. Nelson, Vice-President of the First District of the California State Federation of Labor from 1920 to 1923 and from 1929 to 1941, passed away on May 17, 1949; and

Whereas, Throughout many years' association with the labor movement, Brother Nelson was ever a staunch supporter of the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and as an officer of the California State Federation of Labor during an especially critical period for labor rendered great service to the cause of organized labor; and

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

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor, upon adjourning, do so in memory of Brother Earl Nelson, and that by a moment of silence we pay our tribute to him and to all other deceased brothers and sisters—members of our unions who have loyally and generously given to the labor movement their time, wisdom and devotion—who have also passed away during the last year.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 313.

Reallocation of Federation Funds

Resolution No. 8—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor.

Whereas, In recent years the administrative expenses of the Federation have exceeded the revenue derived from the 2c deposited to the general fund; and

Whereas, The revenue for legal defense has exceeded the expenses required for legal services; and

Whereas, It is the desire of the Federation to continue all of its services on a currently solvent basis without the necessity of additional increases in taxes; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor amend Article X, Section 3 of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor to provide as follows:

Section 3(a) to be amended by changing "one cent" to "one-half cent"; Section 3(b) to be amended by changing "two cents" to "two and one-half cents."

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
Adopted; page 260.

Eliminate Cross-Filing

Resolution No. 9—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor.

Whereas, It is permitted in the state of California to allow candidates for public office to file on all other tickets in addition to their own party; and

Whereas, Such a practice denies the voters an opportunity to learn what principles the candidates stand for; and

Whereas, This practice allows for candidates to hide behind a non-partisan screen to confuse the voters; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposed to a continuation of the cross-filing system, and hereby pledge itself to have introduced in the next session of the legislature a measure which will eliminate cross-filing in the state of California and require candidates to file only on the ticket of the party to which they are affiliated.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 284.
See Resolution No. 23.

Prompt Determinations of Workmen's Compensation Cases

Resolution No. 10—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor.

Whereas, The fundamental purpose of the Workmen's Compensation Act is to insure speedy determinations with respect to the benefit rights of injured workmen; and

Whereas, An increasing number of cases are being contested in hearings before referees of the Industrial Accident Commission; and

Whereas, Although it is mandatory that decisions be rendered in such contested cases within thirty (30) days after submission of a case for decision, because the number of referees has not been increased since 1946 and because the average number of cases handled per referee has increased from 545 in 1946 to 628 in 1950, it has been impossible to issue the decisions as promptly as required by law; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to request that the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the State of California and the Industrial Accident Commission concur in a budgetary request for additional staff for the Industrial Accident Commission so that the purposes of the Workmen's Compensation Act requiring prompt issuance of determinations may be complied with; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Director of Industrial Relations and to the members of the Industrial Accident Commission.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 281.

Require Health Examinations for Barbers

Resolution No. 11—Presented by Alvin L. Holt, Frank LeCain of Barbers Union No. 295, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Many states require health examinations in their barber laws; and

Whereas, It is to the best interest of each individual to have said health examination; and

Whereas, We are making every effort to raise our standards in every way; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor approve of said health examination; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention instruct its Legislative Committee to draft a bill to this effect to be added to the California Barber Law; and be it further

Resolved, That every effort be put forth for the fulfillment of such a law.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 299.
Reconsidered and filed; page 308.

Require Osteopathic Physicians to Use "Osteopathic" in Advertising

Resolution No. 12—Presented by Jack E. Welch, Wm. L. Glaser, John L. Fotte, J. D. Curryer of Carpenters Union No. 1913, Van Nuys.

Whereas, Most of the osteopathic physicians and surgeons leave the word "osteopathic" off of their advertising; and

Whereas, This is false and misleading to the working people and the public; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor take whatever steps may be necessary that they be required to use the word "osteopathic" in all of their advertising.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Non-concurred; page 299.

Boycott Foreign-Made Goods Produced Under Substandard Conditions

Resolution No. 13—Presented by Harry M. Paradise, Sam L. Hefley of Central Labor Council, Riverside County.

Whereas, The jobs and working conditions of American trade unionists are again threatened by the unfair competition of foreign-made goods produced under substandard conditions; and

Whereas, A number of important industries on the Pacific Coast have already felt the effects of unfair competition by foreign-made goods; and

Whereas, Our government's program to raise living standards in backward foreign nations is laudable, provided action is taken on the home front to protect and improve our existing living standards; and

Whereas, The best insurance for such protection and improvement is the vigorous reactivation of organized labor's boycott of foreign-made goods produced under substandard conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the members and friends of organized labor to carry on a vigorous boycott against foreign-made goods which are flooding the market and endangering the jobs and working conditions of American trade unionists.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Non-concurred; page 258.

Prevailing Wage for Civil Service Employees

Resolution No. 14—Presented by C. O. Johnson, Ed T. Hirt of Piledrivers Union No. 2375, San Pedro.

Whereas, In the state of California there are many cities, towns, and counties, as well as the state, having many civilian employees; and

Whereas, Many of these cities, towns and counties have a charter stating that the salaries of these employees shall be in line with salaries paid by commercial business for like service; and

Whereas, Few, if any, of these employing bodies are paying the salaries they should, according to their legal charter; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the idea, and do everything in its power to endeavor to have the salaries paid civil service employees be in line with the charter provisions of their employing organizations.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 312.

Proposed Revision of Workmen's Compensation Laws

Resolution No. 15—Presented by Paul L. Jones, J. R. Johnson, Harry W. Logo, Lester A. Smith, Thaddeus Stevens, Howard Bostwick of Construction and General Laborers Union No. 304, Oakland.

Whereas, The laws governing the Workmen's Compensation Act are in need of revision so that the workers in the state will be better protected; and

Whereas, It has been very difficult to successfully prove a claim under the "serious and willful misconduct" sections of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The courts have construed the "manager, representative or superintendent" to be so high up in corporate echelons that it is very difficult to

show knowledge of a defective condition on the part of any representative of a corporation.

It is therefore suggested that Labor Code, Section 4553, Paragraph C, be amended to read, "If the employer is a corporation, on the part of an executive, manager, officer, general superintendent or supervisor." "Supervisor" is defined as any individual having authority in the interest of the employer to hire, transfer, superintend, lay off, promote, discharge, fine and discipline other employees, or responsibly to direct them, or effectively to recommend such action.

Section 4600 of the Labor Code should be amended to provide that employees "should be reimbursed for expenses reasonably, actually and necessarily incurred for x-rays, laboratory tests, witness fees, medical testimony, and medical reports required to successfully prove a contested claim." Injured workmen are often required to pay witness fees and also to have a doctor testify to successfully prove his claim. Therefore, he should be entitled to reimbursement of these expenses as an element of legal costs which are allowed in any other successful litigation.

Section 4650 provides for the elimination of the 7-day waiting period where temporary disability lasts longer than 49 days. It is suggested that the 7-day waiting period should be eliminated where temporary disability lasts longer than 21 days.

With reference to Sections 4750 and 4751, the legislature has set up a Subsequent Injury Fund providing that, if a person has a previous permanent disability, and as a result of a second injury has a combined disability of over 70 per cent due to the previous injury and the second injury, additional compensation will be paid out of a special fund. These sections should be changed by the legislature from 70 per cent to 30 per cent. (This would possibly allow people who have had amputations of certain fingers or certain disabilities to certain other parts of their body to be able to draw additional compensation as the result of having a previous permanent disability which incapacitates them to a large extent.)

The Labor Code now provides that attorney's fees be paid by the employee and deducted from his statements. This should be changed to provide that the attorney's fees be paid by the employer when the injured employee is able to successfully prove a claim before the Industrial Accident Commission. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor, through its friends in the California legislature, do introduce these changes in the compensation laws and the Labor Code.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted in part; page 293.

Shorter Work Day

Resolution No. 16—Presented by Jay W. Gromme, Eugene Drogin, Al Dawson, Newt Friend, J. E. MacDonald, Ed L. Brown of Electrical Workers Union No. 11-B, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Modern methods of manufacturing building and electrical equipment and material, coupled with easier and shorter methods of installation, tend to create conditions of unemployment in the building and electrical industry; and

Whereas, These conditions of unemployment can only be overcome by shortening the work day; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for a six (6) hour day; and be it further

Resolved, That all local unions take immediate steps to insert provisions in their agreements to make the shorter work day effective when the need arises; and be it finally

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor make every effort to expedite the foregoing policy.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 270.

Continue Construction of Public Housing, Hospitals and Schools

Resolution No. 17—Presented by Jay W. Gromme, Eugene Drogin, Al Dawson, Newt Friend, J. E. MacDonald, Ed L. Brown of Electrical Workers Union No. 11-B, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The veterans of World War II have still not been adequately housed or provided with sufficient hospitals and other services; and

Whereas, The war in Korea is being used by reactionaries as an excuse to kill all sorely needed government services, such as housing, hospitals, new schools, etc.; and

Whereas, The cost of these projects to help Americans to live decently is only a small fraction of the cost of military expenditures of the government; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for the continued building of necessary public works, such as housing, hospitals, schools, etc.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 295.

Repeal T-H Act

Resolution No. 18—Presented by Jay W. Gromme, Eugene Drogin, Al Dawson, Newt Friend, J. E. MacDonald, Ed L. Brown of Electrical Workers Union No. 11-B, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The people are daily suffering from the effects of the Taft-Hartley law; and

Whereas, The rights of collective bargaining and union shop agreements are being vigorously attacked by the anti-labor forces both in and out of Congress; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record condemning those members of the 81st Congress who voted against repeal of the dastardly Taft-Hartley law; and be it further

Resolved, That every local union in the State Federation of Labor be urged to pressure Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley law and to remain ever-vigilant to defeat any further anti-labor legislation, such as the Mundt-Nixon Bill now before Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed; page 271.

See Resolution No. 110.

Opposing Regimentation of Labor

Resolution No. 19—Presented by Jay W. Gromme, Eugene Drogin, Al Dawson, Newt Friend, J. E. MacDonald, Ed L. Brown of Electrical Workers Union No. 11-B, Los Angeles.

Whereas, During a war period, big business attempts, under the guise of patriotism, to blunt the effectiveness of labor unions, their aim being to destroy the unions completely; and

Whereas, One of the basic principles of genuine democracy is free trade unions; and

Whereas, Present laws are already hampering the fullest expression of our unions, namely, the Taft-Hartley law and the proposed Mundt-Ferguson Bill; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record against any attempts to draft labor or to take out of the hands of unions the right to furnish men on jobs through present accredited methods; and be it further

Resolved, That the collective bargaining rights of unions continue to prevail.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed; page 271.

Include Small Farmers Under National Bankruptcy Act

Resolution No. 20—Presented by George Kisling, C. H. Cary of Federated Trades and Labor Council, Fresno.

Whereas, Labor and the small farmers have basic interests in common and should be firmly united together to counter the movements of the land monopolists to gobble up the holdings of the small farmers; and

Whereas, The growth of corporation farming (at present 3% of the farmers now own 41% of the farming land) has stirred many

farmers to ask support of labor for their protection, and has even forced thousands of small dairy farmers to join the ranks of the National Farm Labor Union, AFL; and

Whereas, The small farmer does not have unlimited financial resources to offset crop losses due to crop failures, and because of such loss becomes heavily indebted at high interest rates to insurance companies and banks, often losing his farm to such banks and insurance companies, such as the Metropolitan Life, now the largest farmer in the world; and

Whereas, The maintenance of the democratic process in many states of this nation exists in the economic security of the small farmer, and it is necessary to prevent him from being wiped out en masse through serious crop failure, particularly in the fruit and in the vegetables, or a slump in the business cycle in relatively peaceful times; and

Whereas, The small farmers in this nation should be included under the National Bankruptcy Act in the same manner as the life insurance companies and large business corporations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to support the inclusion of the small farmers under the National Bankruptcy Act and to instruct its affiliates to work for this inclusion.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted as amended; page 297.

Reduce Retirement Age to 55

Resolution No. 21—Presented by Danny Braimes, James C. Symes of Union Label Section, San Francisco.

Whereas, The federal Social Security Act is one of the most humane and progressive enactments of the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas, The present act does not provide for old age and survivor's insurance benefits to workers who have not reached the age of sixty-five; and

Whereas, Experience has proven that thousands of our workers find it impossible to get employment after they have reached the age of fifty, and because that advanced age makes it impossible for them to get employment, their only solution is that in most cases they are compelled to be a burden on their families or wards of some charitable institutions; and

Whereas, The reduction of the retirement age to fifty-five would alleviate the problem of providing employment for the present groups of our young citizens and recently graduated groups from our schools and colleges, who are now compelled to be unemployed, and would further the best interests

of all the people of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor direct its officers to incorporate in its American Federation of Labor legislation program a provision urging Congress to amend the Federal Social Security Act so as to reduce the age of payment of old age insurance benefits from sixty-five years of age to fifty-five; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers take the necessary steps to mobilize the active support of all labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in the effort to bring about this necessary change in the Social Security Act.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 282.

Strengthen Union Label Campaign

Resolution No. 22—Presented by Danny Braimes, James C. Symes of Union Label Section, San Francisco.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor, recognizing the value of diligently supporting Union-Labeled merchandise, Union Shop Cards, and Union Services; and

Whereas, In conformance with Section 6, Article 2 of the California State Federation of Labor Constitution, it has been the procedure of the California State Federation of Labor at past conventions to have the Union Label Investigating Committee pass upon the delegates as to whether they have conformed with the regulations of the California State Federation of Labor by having five Union Labels, on their wearing apparel or person; and

Whereas, Great and increasing difficulty is being experienced, especially in the smaller communities, to secure Union-Label wearing apparel or merchandise, with results that our union people are compelled to purchase sweatshop, borderline, non-union wearing apparel and merchandise; and

Whereas, Fallow ground work has already and is continuously being done by the Union Label Section of San Francisco, with results that more Union-Labeled goods and products can be had in San Francisco than in any other part of the country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the members of the Federation's Executive Council to cooperate with chartered Union Label Sections and Leagues in their vicinities throughout the state of California in their effort to increase the demand for Union Label Goods, Union Shop Cards, and Union Services; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor have a Union Label Exhibit,

as was adopted by the California State Federation of Labor, in conjunction with the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor to educate our people what a Union Label looks like, and a demand for the Union Shop Card and Union Services; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor Weekly News Letter publish items on why you should demand the Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.
Adopted; page 273.

Oppose Cross-Filing

Resolution No. 23—Presented by Danny Braimes, James C. Symes of Union Label Section, San Francisco.

Whereas, The state of California permits a peculiar and undemocratic system which allows candidates for public office to file not only on the ticket of their own party but on all parties; and

Whereas, Such a practice denies the people an opportunity to learn what principles the particular candidates stand for; and

Whereas, A continuation of this practice will establish in effect a non-partisan complexion in all campaigns for state offices which should not exist; and

Whereas, This practice of cross-filing lends to considerable abuse by permitting candidates to desert principles and positions and trade them in for vote-getting opportunities, and has been exploited in this way to great advantage by anti-labor business interests; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record as being opposed to a continuation of the cross-filing system, and hereby pledges itself to support any measure on the ballot which will eliminate cross-filing in the state of California and require candidates to file only on the ticket of the party to which they are affiliated; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention instruct the officers of the Federation and members of the Executive Council to lend whatever assistance they are able to effectuate this program.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 284.

All Union Members to Be Registered Voters

Resolution No. 24—Presented by Danny Braimes, James C. Symes of Union Label Section, San Francisco.

Whereas, Organized labor is directly and many times decisively governed by the result of municipal, county, or state elections; and

Whereas, The coming elections in California are of a nature critical to labor and the enemies of labor, and being well organ-

ized and doubly well financed, constitute a serious threat to labor and the people in general, inasmuch as they have been able to confuse many people regarding the real issues of the election; and

Whereas, Every possible effort on the part of organized labor will be required to insure victory for labor's candidates and measures; and

Whereas, There are thousands of members in the various labor unions who are not even registered voters; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend to all local unions that they should not accept dues payments from their members who, although they may qualify as voters of this state, have failed to register; and be it further

Resolved, That each local union establish a committee to direct this important work and to see that all of their members cast ballots in the November election.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed; page 259.

See Policy Statement 3(b).

Amend C-27 Classification of State Contractors License Board

Resolution No. 25—Presented by Otto E. Sargent of Building & Construction Trades Council, San Jose.

Whereas, The State Contractors License Board of the state of California was designed to properly license the business of contracting within the state of California; and

Whereas, Such licensed contractors were classified to do certain operations, particularly in the building business; and

Whereas, Other license laws were adopted and issued which countermands with direct reference to the operations of more specified contractors, thereby eliminating them entirely, and

Whereas, C-27 — Nurseries, Landscaping, etc. — embraces too many other operations already under license with the state; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor approve the following: that the classification of the State Contractors License Board, namely, "C-27 — Landscape contractors, especially contractors principally contracting business and the executing of contracts usually subcontract, requiring the audibility, experience, science, skill, knowledge to intelligently grade and prepare plots of land for architectural, horticultural, decorative treatment, arrangements, planning, maintenance of lawns and bushes, construct pools, gardens, vines and so forth; construct tanks, foundations, pavilions, conservatories, hot and green houses, retaining walls, fences, walks, drain-

age and sprinkler systems, arrange, fabricate and place garden furniture, statuary, monuments, in connection therewith, and to do any part or any combination of any thereof, in such a manner that under agreed specifications, acceptable landscape projects can be executed," be amended to eliminate the other classifications already licensed; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Building and Construction Trades Council and the California State Federation of Labor direct their legal staffs to properly draft the necessary language and submit same to the California state legislature for such amendment effecting the classification, to the end that a more workable and practical law relative to C-27 be enforced.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Filed; page 283.

Support Revision of Apprenticeship Textbooks

Resolution No. 26—Presented by Jay W. Gromme, Eugene Drogin, Al Dawson, Newt Friend, J. E. MacDonald, Ed L. Brown of Electrical Workers Union No. 11-B, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There were seventeen thousand and twenty-seven (17,027) apprentices registered in the public schools of this state; and

Whereas, The cost of privately published text and reference books to the apprentice averages around one hundred dollars (\$100.00); and

Whereas, The cost of the text and reference books that are now being sold by the State Department of Education averages around twelve dollars (\$12.00); and

Whereas, There is a crying need for additional courses to be published, motion picture and other visual aids to be developed, trade extension course books for journeymen craftsmen, and the development of a testing and test construction program. The revision in the now published books to meet the technological improvements in industry will cost about two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000.00) for the next fiscal year; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as approving this sum of money to be included in the next State Budget and to be used for the above-mentioned materials and books developed by the Department of Education; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the State Federation of Labor be instructed to aid and assist the Department of Education in obtaining this money.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Adopted; page 288.

Equitable Bases for Wage Controls

Resolution No. 27—Presented by D. D. McClurg, Al Burks, J. E. Bohler, F. J. Donnelly, R. G. Shannon, J. L. Carmichael of Transportation Union No. 1277, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has passed emergency legislation empowering the President to impose controls upon wages, prices, credit and other factors of our economy; and

Whereas, The President may use these emergency powers to freeze all wages at any level which is determined by him or by an administrative agency selected by him to be expedient under the circumstances; and

Whereas, The standards used to determine the wage levels for any particular industry will cause hardship and suffering upon the workers employed in such industry unless the standards are fairly and accurately established by taking into consideration the particular economic conditions and price levels under which the employees must work and live in each geographical area; and

Whereas, There is a wide variance between the wages, price levels, living costs and other economic conditions from city to city and state to state; and

Whereas, If wage levels are set for high-living-cost and high-price-level geographic areas on the basis of an average which includes the lower living cost-price-wage structures of other geographical areas, then employees living and working in high-cost areas will suffer economic hardship by reason of the fact their wages will be lowered and will not enable them to meet the cost of living in their areas; and

Whereas, During World War II, the members of the divisions of Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America who were living and working in large metropolitan areas under high costs of living were penalized by reason of the fact that their wages were established under a formula which took into consideration many other geographical areas whose costs-of-living were much lower, and therefore, the wage scale that was established was inadequate to enable them to maintain a decent standard of living; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the President and the Congress of the United States to make certain that any wage controls which may be imposed, establish wage levels which take into consideration the price levels, rents, and costs-of-living of the particular geographical area in which the employees affected must work and live; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Secretary

of the Federation be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, to each Representative and Senator from the state of California, and to the head of any Executive Department who may be directed by the President to administer wage controls.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed; page 258.

See Resolution No. 61.

Heaters and Defrosters for Buses and Coaches

Resolution No. 28—Presented by D. D. McClurg, Al Burks, J. E. Bohler, F. J. Donnelly, R. G. Shannon, J. L. Carmichael of Transportation Union No. 1277, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The health and safety of the general public who use the public transportation systems and the health, welfare and safety of street motor coach and trolley coach operators require that proper equipment be installed and maintained for the purpose of adequate interior heating of all buses and coaches and adequate equipment for defrosting of windshields to insure maximum visibility for operators during inclement weather; and

Whereas, The Public Utilities Commission of the state of California has failed in its responsibilities to the people of California and to the operators of public transportation vehicles in that it has neglected and refused to require the installation and maintenance of interior heating equipment and windshield defrosting devices on all motor coach and trolley coach equipment operated in California for public transportation; and

Whereas, There is no longer any reasonable hope of such action by the Commission in the near future, it is now clear to this convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the only recourse for an effective solution to this problem is the enactment of legislation by the legislature of the state of California; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record urging the enactment of mandatory legislation requiring the immediate installation and maintenance of interior heating equipment and windshield defrosting devices on all motor coaches and trolley coaches in the state of California which are operated as public conveyances; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send copies of this resolution to the Governor of the state of California and to the Chairman of the Committees on Public Utilities of the Senate and Assembly of the California legislature; and be it finally

Resolved, That the Executive Secretary and Legislative Representative of the Federation be instructed to secure the introduction of appropriate legislation at the next

regular session of the California Legislature requiring all motor coach and trolley coach vehicles to be immediately equipped with adequate and appropriate interior heating equipment and windshield defrosting devices.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 284.

Oppose Enactment of Proposed Public Utilities Anti-Strike Act

Resolution No. 29—Presented by D. D. McClurg, Al Burks, J. E. Bohler, F. J. Donnelly, R. G. Shannon, J. L. Carmichael of Transportation Union No. 1277, Los Angeles.

Whereas, An act to be known as the Public Utilities Anti-Strike Act has been proposed by the Los Angeles Times and other anti-labor forces; and

Whereas, This proposed Public Utilities Anti-Strike Act would deny to many thousands of workers throughout the state of California, employed in public utilities such as street railway and motor coach companies, their constitutional rights to strike and leave their jobs in support of their lawful demands for better wages, hours and working conditions, and for the redress of their grievances; and

Whereas, The enactment of this anti-strike legislation is being generally supported by many reactionary and anti-labor employer groups, who desire to suppress the demands of utilities employees for better wages, hours and working conditions, and who seek to deny them the economic power of organization and to leave them solely at the mercy of their private and public employers; and

Whereas, The enactment of the proposed Public Utilities Anti-Strike Act into law would completely destroy the collective bargaining power of all utilities employees and would deprive them of the many benefits they have obtained through their labor organizations; and

Whereas, The proposed Public Utilities Anti-Strike Act is but another part of a sweeping movement designed to destroy the power of organized labor and to take away the constitutional rights of the workers and to deprive them of the benefits of collective bargaining; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being absolutely opposed to the enactment of the Public Utilities Anti-Strike Act and any similar legislation designed to weaken the economic position of the employees of public utilities; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Secretary and Legislative Representative of the Federation be instructed to send copies of this resolution to the Governor of the state of California, and to all members of the California legislature, and to take all steps neces-

sary to secure the defeat of this proposed legislative act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 282.

Ensure Collective Bargaining in Metropolitan Rapid Transit Districts

Resolution No. 30—Presented by D. D. McClurg, Al Burks, J. E. Bohler, F. J. Donnelly, R. G. Shannon, J. L. Carmichael of Transportation Union No. 1277, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The thousands of members of the several divisions of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America employed in the local transportation industry of the state of California have a great and vital interest in the establishment of sound and adequate transportation systems in the various metropolitan areas in the state of California; and

Whereas, Legislation was introduced into the last regular session of the California legislature providing for public ownership and operation of public transportation systems in metropolitan areas and providing for the incorporation and government of "metropolitan rapid transit districts"; and

Whereas, Similar legislation will be introduced into the next regular session of the California legislature; and

Whereas, None of this proposed legislation has made any provision for the establishment of fair wages, hours and working conditions for the employees of publicly owned transportation systems or required that the principles of collective bargaining be extended by law to the employees of such public transportation systems; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as demanding that the protection of the right of collective bargaining be extended to all employees of public transportation systems which may be established under any such legislation, and that fair, just and reasonable standards for the wages, hours and working conditions of such employees be enacted into any such measure as may be passed; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Secretary and Legislative Representative of the Federation be instructed to investigate all of these measures and to have prepared and submit for introduction into the legislature, if necessary, suitable amendments thereto ordering the establishment of the principle of collective bargaining for any proposed metropolitan rapid transit district and recognizing the right of the employees to self-organization, to participate in collective bargaining and to engage in concerted activities in support of their demands for better wages, hours and working conditions; and be it finally

Resolved, That the Executive Secretary and Legislative Representative of the Federation be instructed to send copies of this resolution to the Governor of the state of California and to each of the assemblymen and senators of the California legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed: page 282.
See Resolution No. 32.

Improve Protection Against Non-Occupational Sickness and Accident

Resolution No. 31—Presented by D. D. McClurg, Al Burks, J. E. Bohler, F. J. Donnelly, R. G. Shannon, J. L. Carmichael of Transportation Union No. 1277, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Many thousands of street, electric railway, motor coach and trolley coach operators employed by public transportation companies in the state of California, and members of the several divisions of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America are without adequate protection against the heavy burden of the expense of medical treatment for non-occupational sickness and accidents, and are without resources to provide a living for themselves and their families when they are unable to work because of such non-occupational sickness or accident; and

Whereas, These employees can be protected against the hazards of sickness or accidents which are not compensable under the Workmen's Compensation Act by provisions for employer contributions to insurance plans which will pay for medical and surgical treatment of sick or injured employees and pay such employees weekly benefits while they are unable to work; and

Whereas, Such protection is of vital necessity to the health and welfare of these employees and their families; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the improvement of state medical and surgical welfare plans for non-occupational sickness and accident and to instruct all affiliates to support the Transportation Unions in their efforts to secure such plans.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted: page 307.

Collective Bargaining for Municipally-Owned Utilities

Resolution No. 32—Presented by D. D. McClurg, Al Burks, J. E. Bohler, F. J. Donnelly, R. G. Shannon, J. L. Carmichael of Transportation Union No. 1277, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Many public utilities, including public transportation systems, are owned, operated and controlled by various cities and municipalities in the state of California; and

Whereas, It has become an increasingly common practice for such cities and municipalities to refuse to bargain collectively for wages, hours and working conditions with the labor organizations authorized to represent the employees of these publicly-owned utility enterprises; and

Whereas, The attitude adopted by the governing bodies of many cities and municipalities with respect to the utilities they own and control have discouraged and prevented the employees of these utilities from joining bona fide labor organizations; and

Whereas, There is a very great need for the protection of union organization and for true collective bargaining among the thousands of municipal and city employees employed by the public transportation systems or other public utilities owned and operated by cities and municipalities; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the adoption of legislation extending the rights of self-organization and of representative collective bargaining to all employees of municipally-owned or city-owned public transportation systems; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Secretary and the Legislative Representative of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to procure the introduction of appropriate legislation at the next regular session of the legislature of the state of California requiring all cities and municipalities operating public transportation systems to recognize and bargain collectively with the labor organization duly and properly authorized to represent the employees in all matters pertaining to wages, hours, and working conditions.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted: page 282.

Require Installation of "Safety Line" in Public Vehicles

Resolution No. 33—Presented by D. D. McClurg, Al Burks, J. E. Bohler, F. J. Donnelly, R. G. Shannon, J. L. Carmichael of Transportation Union No. 1277, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The public transportation systems in California are continuously subjecting their patrons to dangers of operation; and

Whereas, Excessive loading beyond the line of vision of the operator is in violation of Section 596, California Motor Vehicle Code; and

Whereas, The job security and safety of transit employees is affected by this practice; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor be

on record as favoring the adoption of legislation for the installation of a SAFETY LINE, to be placed on the floor of each vehicle used in public transportation, and to consist of a strip of white material two inches wide, with the wording "Safety Line" in one inch black lettering thereon, in such a position to insure that the operator thereon shall have unobstructed vision to the right and left of the drivers' compartment at an angle not less than ninety (90) degrees from the longitudinal axis of said vehicle; further

That it shall be unlawful for the operator of any public transportation vehicle for hire to operate or drive said vehicle when passengers are standing forward of this line and constitute an obstruction to his view;

That it shall be unlawful for any passenger to knowingly and deliberately stand forward of said line during the time said vehicle is about to start, or movement, except at a time when entering or leaving said vehicle, and while the same is at a standstill;

That each vehicle shall contain a notice posted in a conspicuous place, requiring all passengers to keep the area clear during the movement of the vehicle, together with the number of the order;

That any person violating any of the provisions of this law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100.00, or by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment;

That the notice shall read as follows: "Notice, Obstructing drivers' view by standing in front of safety line is prohibited by law";

That the word "notice" is to be in one-inch type, in red lettering and underlined, and all other lettering to be in one-half inch type, in olive green lettering;

and be it finally

Resolved, That the Executive Secretary and the Legislative Representative of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to procure the introduction of appropriate legislation at the next regular session of the legislature of the state of California requiring the installation of the safety line on all public transportation systems.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Adopted as amended; page 284.

Investigation of Plight of Migratory Workers

Resolution No. 34—Presented by A. W. Cheney, Loleta Cheney of Imperial Valley Central Labor Council, El Centro.

Whereas, The plight and displacement of the migratory farm worker has long been a blight on the state and nation; and

Whereas, The importation of alien workers

through the efforts of the Associated Farmers and other corporate powers serve to make these conditions worse; and

Whereas, Harry Truman, President of the United States, has appointed a committee for the purpose of investigating these conditions and making recommendations to the President on their findings; and

Whereas, Through pressure brought about through the efforts of the Associated Farmers and other corporate interests an interim committee has been appointed in the state in an effort to destroy the effectiveness of any report or recommendation that the Presidential Committee might make, and to further delay any effort on the part of the government to solve and better this problem; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record condemning these misleading and delaying tactics in the appointment of this interim committee; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, Secretary of Labor Tobin, John Steelman, and to all California representatives in the U. S. Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Referred to Executive Council; page 297.

Oppose Removal of Rent Control

Resolution No. 35—Presented by Lou Kovacevich, C. D. Gibbon, James E. O'Donnell of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, There is a shortage of housing in the state of California and certain organizations are well organized to remove controls and raise rents; and

Whereas, Proper housing is necessary for the welfare, comfort and happiness of our families and the lifting of rent control will cause unnecessary hardships; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposing the lifting of rent controls; and be it further

Resolved, That the convention instructs the incoming officers to assist any American Federation of Labor affiliate who requests the assistance of the California State Federation of Labor to oppose the removal of rent control.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed; page 296.

See Policy Statement 12.

Housing Shortage and Rent Control

Resolution No. 36—Presented by Lou Kovacevich, C. D. Gibbon, James E. O'Donnell of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, There is a shortage of housing in California; and

Whereas, Proper housing is necessary for the welfare, comfort and happiness of our families; and

Whereas, The lifting of rent control will cause unnecessary hardships in the middle and lower income groups; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record opposing the lifting of rent control in California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 296.
See Policy Statement 12.

Provision for Sanitary Facilities

Resolution No. 37—Presented by Lou Kovacevich, C. D. Gibbon, James E. O'Donnell of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, There are contractors, companies and other employers who disregard the sanitary needs of the employees, who during the course of their daily employment are required to perform many tasks involving dirt and filth; and

Whereas, Facilities should be provided by law, in order that the employee shall be able to appear properly in public and eliminate the danger of diseases; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor be required to use its good office in the California legislature at Sacramento to have enacted a provision covering all employees wherein if more than one hundred are employed on any job site or establishment, a wash room and sanitary facilities shall be provided.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 284.
See Resolution No. 67.

Oppose Removal of Bay Bridge Trains

Resolution No. 38—Presented by Lou Kovacevich, C. D. Gibbon, James E. O'Donnell of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, There is agitation and plans are being developed for the removal of the Key Route train transportation on the Bay Bridge, and the substitution of buses; and

Whereas, The trains provide more comfort and carry a full crew which is a protection to the public, removal of the trains will further complicate the traffic problem on the streets and the Bay Bridge; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor be on record as opposing the removal of the present Bay Bridge train system.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 312.

Make Election Day a Labor Union Holiday

Resolution No. 39—Presented by Thomas H. Deane of Central Labor Council, Santa Cruz.

Whereas, It is of vital importance that all members of organized labor have an op-

portunity to cast their votes for labor's indorsed candidates on election day; and

Whereas, It is an important fact that many thousands of registered voters belonging to the unions have in the past failed to vote due to having to work on election day; and

Whereas, Though California state law does permit employees two hours off on election day to vote, many workers do not avail themselves of this short period, and often due to fear of jeopardizing their jobs; and

Whereas, Due to insufficient labor support, labor's endorsed candidates in both state and national elections are often defeated and enemies of the labor movement become legislators to the great harm of organized labor's working and living standards; and

Whereas, If election day is declared a labor union holiday, it would not only encourage its members to greater activity and bring out hundreds of thousands of labor sympathizers to vote for labor's candidates, but would also encourage many non-registered voters to register; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of having all affiliated unions at their earliest opportunity adopt election day as a labor union holiday.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Non-concurred; page 259.

Establish Lumber Section in Industrial Safety Division

Resolution No. 40—Presented by L. P. Cahill, Roy Walker of No. Calif. Dist. Council of Lumber & Saw Mill Workers Union, Westwood.

Whereas, In our opinion, the California Division of Industrial Safety has been lax in giving prompt, effective, safety engineering service to our members in the lumber industry; and

Whereas, Recommendations of the Assembly Interim Committee on Industrial Safety, after a thorough and complete investigation of our industry in 1948, were that the Division of Industrial Safety assign six competent experienced safety engineers to the lumber industry on a permanent basis; and

Whereas, The Governor's Safety Conference, Lumber Section, in February, 1950, at Redding, and also the Governor's Safety Conference, Manufacturing Section, in April, 1950, at Los Angeles recommended that a section be established in the Division of Industrial Safety to deal exclusively with the lumbering industry and also that the personnel of this section be drawn from qualified men experienced in our industry; and

Whereas, The recommendation of the Assembly Interim Committee on Industrial Safety and the Governor's Safety Conference have been brought sharply to the attention

of the administration of the Division of Industrial Safety with absolutely no action or indication of any action except to ignore these recommendations; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Legislative Representative to request the California state legislature to direct the administration of the Division of Industrial Safety to follow the recommendations of the above mentioned Assembly Committee and Governor's Safety Conference without delay, and further that funds be provided for establishing this lumber section if funds are not presently available; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all members of the California state legislature, Division of Industrial Safety, and the Department of Industrial Relations.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 284.

Send Organizer to Nevada, Placer and El Dorado Counties

Resolution No. 41—Presented by James P. O'Reilly of Bartenders & Culinary Workers Union No. 368, Grass Valley.

Whereas, Assistance is greatly needed in organizing all crafts in Nevada, Placer and El Dorado counties, especially retail clerks, laundry workers, barbers, filling station attendants, beer distributors and office workers, all of whom are badly in need of help; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor authorize the sending of an organizer to assist the workers in the above-named counties.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to Secretary; page 271.

Favoring an Adequate Merchant Marine

Resolution No. 42—Presented by A. T. Wynn of Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, Following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, vitally needed men, materials and equipment were held in this country for many weeks by the lack of adequate shipping facilities; and

Whereas, The Korean affair may be a prelude to a new, more terrible globular war; and

Whereas, A major war would require an estimated 60,000,000 dead weight tons of shipping to supply our armed forces and in addition the ability by us to overcome losses by attrition; and

Whereas, At the end of 1949 the active seagoing flag ship merchant fleet totaled but 14,500,000 tons; and

Whereas, Of the 2267 vessels in the merchant vessels several reserve fleets, 1600 are

Liberty ships, and the total tonnage of all approximates but 17,500,000 dead weight tons; and

Whereas, The slower Liberty ships would make them extremely vulnerable to the Schnorkel-type submarines; and

Whereas, Friendly allied nations, in the event of war, themselves threatened by a strong enemy, might be unable or unwilling to supply us with ships—in World War II we acquired from friendly nations, ships totaling but 715,000 dead weight tons and in return supplied them with ships of 5,500,000 dead weight tons; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor adopt the position that our merchant marine is grossly inadequate to meet our defense needs; and be it further

Resolved, That all usable vessels (not Liberties or vessels of an obsolete type) in our reserve fleets be immediately reconditioned, and that a program of new ship construction be entered into immediately of a modern type to bring our merchant marine up to our national defense needs, with the work allocated to our several coast ports; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be submitted to the United States Secretary of Defense, the United States Secretary of Commerce, the United States Maritime Commission, and to all Congressmen and both Senators from our state of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 258.

Opposing Policies of MSTs

Resolution No. 43—Presented by A. T. Wynn of Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, Following World War II the Military Sea Transportation Service has been handling an excessive amount of harbor movements by barge and tug operations in competition with private enterprise; and

Whereas, At the outset of the Korean War, the MSTs was operating but four ships of their own and had no ships under charter; and

Whereas, Following the outbreak in Korea, they have taken over a large part of the supply transportation and all of the troop transportation incidental to the Korean situation, using the emergency to entrench themselves for future expansion, at the expense of the merchant marine; and

Whereas, Private companies have available a reserve of berthing and docking facilities with years of experience and ample power operating under collective bargaining agreements. They have seen many of their members forced out of business by the elimination of oriental trade, resulting from

communist created upheavals there, now they are facing competition from the MSTs; and

Whereas, The MSTs has taken over large numbers of ships with green crews hired from the streets and placed in temporary civil service ratings, and not possessing adequate docking facilities, they have compelled ships to be idle while waiting for cargo; and

Whereas, The MSTs chartered 13 foreign vessels, now engaged in operations vital to the security of the United States on the basis that they needed ships quickly, ships that were fast; and

Whereas, A number of these vessels chartered were sold previously by our government to foreign governments at give-away prices, and then, too, Liberties are definitely not fast but very slow; and

Whereas, After the start of the Korean affair, operators and unions of the United States voluntarily set up a screening program for eliminating communists and subversives, and the MSTs turns over vessels to foreign crews from countries which may be hot beds of communism and the crews unscreened; and

Whereas, Loyal American crew members are on the beach and loyal shipyard workers are unemployed; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor adopt the position that the operations of the MSTs are not in the best interest of our country, our merchant marine or our Maritime and Shipyard Union members, many of whom have made a life work of sailing, building and repairing of ships and are of unquestioned loyalty; and be it further

Resolved, That the investigation now being made be expedited in order that a final report be rendered as soon as possible; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce, the Maritime Administrator, and to all Congressmen and both Senators from our state of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 258.

Employ Adequate Number of Safety Inspectors

Resolution No. 44—Presented by Lou Kovacevich, C. D. Gibbon and James E. O'Donnell of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, The people of California are not adequately protected from accidents; and

Whereas, The state of California has not employed enough safety inspectors to cover the state of California; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor will adopt and attempt to have an adequate number of safety inspectors employed to protect the working people of California from unsafe hazards while employed on jobs.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 284.

Urging Equitable Administration of Unemployment Insurance Act

Resolution No. 45—Presented by Lou Kovacevich, C. D. Gibbons and James E. O'Donnell of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, The provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act are a part of a national plan of insurance against the hazards of unemployment. Benefits are paid from funds from payroll taxes to persons who become involuntarily unemployed; and

Whereas, To lessen the hardship to the involuntarily unemployed, and to stabilize purchasing power and thus halt the spread of unemployment and the economy disruption which it causes, and to assist employers and workers in prompt employment of persons seeking work, also to minimize the necessity of public relief and charity; and

Whereas, This Act has been thoroughly studied by both agencies of state and federal government with a concerted thought on the part of both agencies that this Act should become beneficial in every respect and assist the unemployed; and

Whereas, In some instances in the state of California, the administrative portion of the Unemployment Insurance Act has been in most instances beneficial to the unemployed, and in many instances has become very aggravating and disturbing because of certain conditions prevailing in the administration of the Act through perhaps misdirection of personnel in local offices, such as in many cases it has been necessary for persons to stand in line at least from ninety to one hundred and twenty minutes to receive their unemployment benefits and at the same time the line may consist of not more than forty persons; and

Whereas, These disturbing factors have been called to the attention of the persons in charge of administering this Act by representatives of labor, and in some cases these conditions have been remedied but there is still a definite need of some readjustment to alleviate the misunderstandings and aggravations that are forever prevalent and should be eliminated; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its officers to use their good offices in endeavoring to bring about a better understanding between the administrators of the

Unemployment Insurance Act, or to appear before the legislative body of the State of California in seeking the support of this honorable body in simplifying the administration of the Act so that it may be administered and eliminate the aggravations of the past, and further a better understanding and cooperation between the unemployed and the administrative offices.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 308.

Enlarge Personnel to Expedite Industrial Accident Cases

Resolution No. 46—Presented by James T. Harvey of Sacramento-Yolo Building & Construction Trades Council, Sacramento.

Whereas, The Department of Industrial Relations of the state of California was created by the legislature for the purpose of giving protection to and promoting the general welfare of the working men, women, and minors of this state; and

Whereas, The Division of Industrial Accidents has continually experienced a shortage of referees and lack of personnel in the Rating Department to expedite the cases of our injured workers; and

Whereas, Injured workers are now having to wait six to eight months for a decision from this Department, due to insufficient help; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the California state legislature to appropriate sufficient funds to the Division of Industrial Accidents, Department of Industrial Relations, so that the cases of these injured workers can be expedited and the present waiting period eliminated.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 298.

Oppose Diversion of State Printing to Private Industry

Resolution No. 47—Presented by Robert L. Ennis and Walter S. Oliver of Bookbinders Union No. 35, Sacramento.

Whereas, There are certain interests in the state of California, organized to divert to private industry, either whole or in part, the state work that has always been done in the California State Printing Office; and

Whereas, Legislation may be introduced at the next regular session of the California state legislature, which convenes in January, 1950, that will attempt to accomplish the desires of these certain interests, thereby endangering the wage scales and the employment of 450 members of organized labor employed in the California State Printing Office; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on

record to oppose any action by legislation or otherwise that will have for its purpose, either whole or in part, the diverting of state work that properly should be done in the California State Printing Office, to private interests; and be it further

Resolved, That the foregoing be made a part of this Federation's legislative program at the coming regular session of the California legislature so that the interests of our membership in the California State Printing Office may be fully protected.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 283.

Enforce Compliance With Charter Provisions in Damage Suits

Resolution No. 48—Presented by Henry B. Mann, Charles R. Wood, Jeremiah O'Connor and Thomas Gowanlock of Street, Electric Railway Employees Union No. 1380, San Francisco.

Whereas, Under the provisions of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco, all claims for damages against the City and County of San Francisco must be presented to the Controller within sixty (60) days after the occurrence from which it is claimed damages have arisen; and

Whereas, In the past when the time to file against the City and County of San Francisco has elapsed, suits have been filed against operating employees of the Municipal Railway as sole defendants and without joinder of the City and County of San Francisco, for damages claimed to have resulted from accidents in the operation of the Municipal Railway in which such employees are alleged to be responsible; and

Whereas, It is manifestly unfair and inequitable for such employees to carry the burden of responsibility as individuals when the claimant has failed to comply with the provisions of the Charter; and

Whereas, It appears that the most satisfactory manner of correcting this inequitable situation is by enactment by the state legislature; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby call upon the state legislature to enact a new section under Article 2 of Chapter 6, Division 4, Title 1, of the Government Code, to be numbered 2003, and to read as follows:

"Whenever a claimant has failed to present a written claim against the state, district, county, city or county, as required by any provision of law, statute or charter, within the time as so required, for damages claimed to result from any negligence upon the part of any employee thereof, any cause of action against said employee shall be barred upon the lapse of such time."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 300.

**Condemning Lobbying Activities of
Interstate Conference of Employ-
ment Security Agencies**

Resolution No. 49—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor.

Whereas, The organization known as the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies is an organization having as its only legitimate function the facilitation and improvement of administration of unemployment compensation laws within the states; and

Whereas, This organization has, contrary to specific congressional action, engaged in extensive lobbying activities before the national Congress in behalf of such legislation as the Knowland Amendment to the Social Security Act of 1950 and other legislation inimical to the basic purposes of unemployment insurance and against the interests of labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the appropriate committee of Congress to investigate the illegal activities of this organization and its representatives; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor request the Department of Labor to eliminate from its annual budget request any items making possible expenditures by the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies or its representatives to conduct lobbying activities before the national Congress, and that the California State Federation of Labor support the Department of Labor in so curtailing the practices of that organization; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to take such steps as are available and appropriate to see that the state officials in charge of the California unemployment insurance program confine their activities to the official administration of unemployment compensation within this state.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 278.

**Approve U.N. and President Truman in re
Korean War**

Resolution No. 50—Presented by Floyd Culbreth and H. T. Lumsden of Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The American people have at all times been able to enjoy more freedom and were blessed with more privileges under our democratic system than any other people from any country in the world; and

Whereas, These freedom-loving people and their form of government are in great jeopardy at the present time and the entire world is today threatened with being overrun

by those who would destroy any semblance of the democratic system and replace it with the communistic system; and

Whereas, The United States of America has seen fit to resist the expansion of this threat in actively participating in the effort to stop the North Korean Communists' invasion of South Korea; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the action of the United Nations and President Truman in their effort being put forth in the Korean war front, and that we do everything within our power to assist them to stop the aggressor of South Korea and to win the peace for all the world.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed; page 268.

See Policy Statement 1(a).

**Federation to Establish Union Labor and/or
Cooperative Insurance Company**

Resolution No. 51—Presented by Percy L. Hand and J. Earl Cook of Sheet Metal Workers No. 216, Oakland; C. W. Burns and Thomas A. Rotell, of San Francisco Labor Council, San Francisco; Harry M. Paradise and Sam L. Hefley of Central Labor Council, Riverside; the Central Labor Council, Marysville; and the Butte County Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council, Chico.

Whereas, Private insurance companies have lobbied against the state of California increasing the benefit payments payable to sick or injured workers under the Disability Insurance Act; and

Whereas, Such action has enabled the insurance companies to keep their benefit payments at a minimum; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has advised its affiliated unions to have its members discontinue the private insurance companies as their carriers of said insurance; and

Whereas, The State Federation of Labor requests its affiliated unions to return to the State Plan, in spite of the fact that their benefit payments will be smaller; and

Whereas, The State Federation of Labor consistently endorses former Congressman Jerry Voorhies' program to further develop and expand consumer cooperatives; and

Whereas, Organized labor has many privately owned and operated death benefit and other insurance plans for its own local or international members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor adopt this resolution and appoint a suitable committee before the adjournment of this convention to thoroughly investigate the possibility of starting a union labor and/or cooperative insurance company, owned, operated and controlled by the California State Fed-

eration of Labor and its affiliated unions; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor put a satisfactory plan into operation as soon as possible and use every means within its power to have all of its affiliated members name such cooperative insurance company as its voluntary disability insurance carrier; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor use all proper and legal means within its constitution to put such plan into practical operation as soon as possible.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to Executive Council; page 281.

Publicize Anti-Labor Record of Earl Warren

Resolution No. 52—Presented by Blacksmiths Union No. 212, Huntington Park.

Whereas, Earl Warren, incumbent Governor, signed Senate Bill 1493, an act which protects company unionism, over the protests of the leadership of the American Federation of Labor in this state in 1947; and

Whereas, In 1947, Earl Warren, the incumbent Governor, refused to denounce the California "Hot Cargo" Act, later declared unconstitutional by the California courts; and

Whereas, In 1948, Earl Warren, the incumbent Governor, campaigned on the Republican ticket for the vice-presidency of the United States on the Taft-Hartley platform of the Republican Party; and

Whereas, In 1949, Earl Warren, the incumbent Governor, joined with bankers and corporations to accomplish the repeal of the pension law which had been enacted by the people of California; and

Whereas, In 1950, Earl Warren, the incumbent Governor, was responsible for wrecking the rent control program in the state of California when he approved, without a shred of justification or adequate evidence, decontrol of rents in twenty-five (25) municipalities in Los Angeles county; and

Whereas, In 1950, Earl Warren, through his appointed subordinate, James Bryant, Chief of the California Department of Employment, was responsible for the passage of the infamous Knowland Amendment; and

Whereas, These accumulated acts against the interests of the wage earners in the state of California mark Earl Warren as the worst enemy of working men and women ever to occupy the governorship of this state; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor take this formal notice of the anti-labor record of Earl Warren, the incumbent Governor of California, and instruct its incoming Executive Council to give the anti-labor record of Earl Warren the widest possible publicity.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 259.

Require Local Examinations for Plumbing Contractors

Resolution No. 53—Presented by California Pipe Trades Council, San Jose.

Whereas, The District Court of Appeals has ruled that a city cannot, as a condition to the issuance of a license to carry on the plumbing business, require one who holds a valid, unrevoked license as a plumbing contractor issued by the state to submit to a city examination as to his competency; and

Whereas, This ruling has opened the way for men who have continually failed to qualify when they have taken local examinations to enter the plumbing business, and consequently the continuance of this practice will lead to chaotic conditions in the plumbing industry; and

Whereas, One of the objectives of the California Pipe Trades Council of the United Association is to protect the health and sanitation of the public by the proper installation and enforcement of health laws, and it has worked for the passage of laws and ordinances to protect the public by qualifying both the journeymen and the master by the elimination of the unskilled through proper examinations; and

Whereas, If this condition is allowed to continue it will not be long until it will do away with the examination to qualify journeymen for a certificate of qualification; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the incoming officers to make every effort to have the state law changed, so that the industry and the public will be protected from unscrupulous and incompetent people entering the business and jeopardizing the health of the various communities by the installation of unsanitary plumbing.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 283.

Vehicles to Display Plumbing Contractor's License Number

Resolution No. 54—Presented by California Pipe Trades Council, San Jose.

Whereas, It is a flagrant violation of the law to contract work without the proper licenses; and

Whereas, It is compulsory for anyone engaged in the plumbing industry to be licensed; and

Whereas, There are many plumbers doing business without the proper licenses, and there is no way possible for the public to know if the contractor is licensed; and

Whereas, The health and welfare of the public is endangered by these unlicensed plumbers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the

California State Federation of Labor go on record to submit and support the necessary legislation that will make it mandatory for contractors doing business that requires the use of a vehicle, that said vehicle shall properly display the contractor's license number.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 284.

Redefine "Apprentice" in Labor Code

Resolution No. 55—Presented by California Pipe Trades Council, San Jose.

Whereas, The definition of an apprentice as contained in Section 3077 of the State Labor Code does not conform to the apprenticeship standards as approved by the plumbing and pipe fitting industry; and

Whereas, This lack of conformance enables the apprentice to secure a certificate of competency after having served only four years, if he can pass the required examination; and

Whereas, The securing of said certificate by said apprentice tends to defeat the policy of the California Pipe Trades Council to have the certificate of completion issued by the California Apprenticeship Council recognized by the political sub-division as evidence that the apprentice has completed his training; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to petition the California Apprenticeship Council to propose an Amendment to Section 3077 of the State Labor Code to read as follows: "The term Apprentice, as used in this chapter, means a person at least 16 years of age who has entered into a written agreement, in this chapter called an 'Apprentice Agreement,' with an employer or his agent, an association of employers, or an organization of employees, or a joint committee representing both. The term of apprenticeship for each apprenticeable occupation to be as established by the industry for that particular trade or occupation and approved by the administrator, and in no case less than two thousand hours of reasonably continuous employment for such person and for his participation in an approved program of training through employment and through education in related and supplemental subjects."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 284.

Ordinances to Regulate Trailer Parks

Resolution No. 56—Presented by California Pipe Trades Council, San Jose.

Whereas, The trailer coach has become an institution for permanent living rather than a vehicle for transportation to recreation areas and other transient uses; and

Whereas, Great concentration of trailers

exist in many of our metropolitan areas both within and without corporate limits; and

Whereas, There is enormous lack of sanitary facilities and water supply; and

Whereas, Such situations have developed without proper control of these trailer concentrations; and

Whereas, The statutes of the state of California do not contemplate nor provide for the reasonable proportion of sanitary and bathing facilities and proper laundering facilities; and

Whereas, There is little or no control over the further expanding of these trailer parks with proper regulation and control of their design, maintenance, and conduct; and

Whereas, Such situations are not permanent otherwise in places designed and occupied for permanent living; and

Whereas, This situation imposes a demoralizing condition on surrounding and adjacent property; and

Whereas, The same situations carry with them conditions grossly affecting moral and police problems due to the many uncontrollable conditions; and

Whereas, Local governments are at a great loss to apply local codes to trailers in view of the fact that all ordinances are written around building construction and not trailers; and

Whereas, There is great danger of pollution of domestic water supply; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposed to such conditions and situations which have a serious effect on the health and safety of a great number of our people, particularly youth of this generation; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention lend itself to the further exercise of the provisions of the Health and Safety Code of California in prevailing upon our local governments to adopt ordinances more restrictive than the minimum requirements of the Health and Safety Code; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge upon these governments all ordinances which will require as a condition for the operation of a trailer park that separate water closet compartments and bathing facilities, together with facilities for the preparation of food, be provided for each trailer space within a trailer park; and be it further

Resolved, That such ordinances be considered on the basis of a properly designed and well maintained trailer park and provide reasonable time to properly equip the parks with such facilities; and be it further

Resolved, That where it is evident that slum and squalor conditions exist in such

trailer parks as may pose a threat to the health and safety of its occupants as well as a great number of persons in the immediate area, that permits for such parks be terminated.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 296.

Opposing Employer Pension Plans

Resolution No. 57—Presented by California Pipe Trades Council, San Jose.

Whereas, Old age security for the worker has for many decades been a problem of society; many schemes have originated with more or less merit, but confusing and injurious to the objects of organized labor's original plan, to secure for all workers a retirement plan commensurate to prevailing economic conditions; and

Whereas, Certain branches of organized labor have demanded and secured retirement pension plans from the employer; such plans only secure safety to a very small minority of the workers and tend to obstruct an over-all and centralized plan secure and definite to all wage earners; and

Whereas, Such plans further the negative arguments of such administrators of our federal government who have for political reason and/or unscrupulous financial reasons obstructed the progress and advancement of the presently established federal Old Age Insurance Law; and

Whereas, Employer pension plans are mostly economically unsound for the worker due to fluctuating business, changing markets, and ever-changing supply and demand, of which the worker takes all the brunt in lay-offs and dismissals; after a short period the workers' participation in such plans are nullified; and

Whereas, Employer pension plans that may have a certain sense of security tend to rob the worker of his independence and self-respect, centering his mind on obtaining that long term service pension, and accepting a condition of subservient loyalty to the employer; wherein labor affiliation and social responsibility diminish rapidly with eventual return to the open shop or non-union conditions in large employing organizations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to discourage and eliminate any and all employer pension plans from their working contracts; either as an inducement medium or reason of employment.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Non-concurred; page 271.

Ban Use of Inflammable Gases in Tests

Resolution No. 58—Presented by California Pipe Trades Council, San Jose.

Whereas, The use of inflammable gases on

gas tests has been practiced by some contractors and the use of same is rapidly growing; and

Whereas, This practice has proved to be highly dangerous and has already caused many serious accidents, not only by the user, but to those working in the vicinity; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor take immediate action to ban the use of inflammable gases for gas line tests.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 312.

Reduce Social Security Retirement Age to 55

Resolution No. 59—Presented by California Pipe Trades Council, San Jose.

Whereas, Due to economic conditions, more building trades men are compelled to retire before they are eligible, and due to the cost of living and the diminishing value of the dollar, adjustment in the Social Security Act is required; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor favor the reduction of the retirement age of the Social Security Act from 65 to 55 years, and that the minimum benefits be increased \$10-\$30 per month and maximum benefits be increased \$85-\$120 per month; also an annuitant be permitted the sum of \$60 per month in covered employment to supplement each annuity; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention go on record as endorsing legislation to accomplish these objectives, and instruct the incoming officers to use their good offices to assist in securing the enactment of this into law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 282.
See Resolution No. 21.

State Regulation of Private Trade Schools

Resolution No. 60—Presented by Jewelers Union No. 36, San Francisco.

Whereas, The proper education and/or training of not only our children but of all our people is of paramount importance, so that they may meet the daily requirements of a very complex daily life better prepared; and

Whereas, It is now possible in the state of California to establish private trade schools for profit for the teaching of or the training in any subject, without state approval of either teachers, curricula, or buildings; and

Whereas, The establishment, approval and operation of private trade schools for profit should be under the jurisdiction of the California State Board of Education, so that the public might be protected; and

Whereas, Such state regulation is intended

to apply to private trade schools for profit and not to schools operated and maintained by religious, charitable or non-profit organizations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor unanimously go on record as deploring the existence of such a situation and immediately delegate the officers of the Federation to make a careful survey of the entire matter, both within the state of California and other states where regulations exist, and prepare the necessary regulatory legislation to be presented at the next session of the California state legislature for action.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 288.

Principles to Be Included In a Wage Control Program

Resolution No. 61—Presented by Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, Los Angeles; California State Council of Culinary Workers.

Whereas, Recognizing that the government may find it necessary to institute price controls to protect our economy and also recognizing that price controls would undoubtedly be accompanied by wage controls, it is necessary that the labor movement immediately take the initiative and participate in the program to establish certain principles which should be embodied in any such controls; and

Whereas, While it is not our function to prepare a detailed administrative program, it is our obligation to see that labor's rights and privileges are fully protected in any program of controls which may be necessary; and

Whereas, From the experience of wage and price regulations from 1942 through 1945, we know that labor suffered because wages were controlled within the established regulations and prices were not. Wage regulations did not allow for increases to offset the cost of living increases, either those reflected through the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the substantial increases in prices as reflected through deterioration in quality, elimination of low-priced consumer goods, and black market or gray market prices on many commodities. Experience has taught us that price controls merely act as a weight and do not actually control consumer prices. Labor cannot again go through a period where wages are held down while prices go up; and

Whereas, Any controls must provide for wage adjustments which will have the effect of maintaining the proper relationship with prices and which will also provide procedures to eliminate wage rate inequities and which will allow for the establishment of and the maintenance of the American standard of

living. It should be emphasized that the enforcement of wage controls is more feasible than the enforcement of price controls, and every effort must be made to avoid a disparity between prices and wages wherein price controls are not maintained and wage levels are held.

We therefore outline below certain principles which we believe should be a part of governmental policies and programs dealing with price and wage controls:

1. Labor should have direct representation on price control boards and on local rationing boards.
2. Labor should have direct representation on any wage control boards, either national or regional. We recommend that wage control boards be established on a tri-partite basis, giving labor and management equal rights and direct participation.
3. Wage controls should recognize and embody, among other things, the following necessary factors:
 - a. As of the date of price controls, automatic allowances should be made for wage increases to allow for the increases in the cost of living between June 1, 1950 and the date price controls are instituted. (For the year prior to June 1, 1950 the cost of living remained relatively stable; however, inequities would be created by sharp price increases since June 1, 1950 which are not automatically offset by corresponding wage increases, so that actual wage-price control would be established on the basis of the wage-price relationship existing during the year ending June 1, 1950.)
 - b. Provision should be made for consideration of wage adjustments to establish an adequate standard of living. The substandard criteria as utilized by the War Labor Board from 1943 to 1945 should be revised to a criteria of an adequate American standard of living. Budgetary requirements in the various economic regions should be utilized as a guidepost, and minimum wage rates established by law should not be construed as constituting an adequate standard for wages. This is necessary to allow those employees with a low standard of wages to receive increases where justified to bring them up to an adequate standard of living. Without such a provision, newly organized employees will undoubtedly suffer because their unorganized wage rates would be subjected to a frozen relationship with other wage rates established over a period of years through collective bargaining.

- c. Non-union wage rates should be excluded as a criterion for the establishment of union wage rates or for the purpose of determining area or regional wage inequities. This principle would be in accordance with the government policy during the early months of the National War Labor Board. We strenuously object to a revival of the wage rate bracket principles which gave equal weight to non-union and union wage rates in the determination of area wage inequities.
- d. Area and regional inequities would be a factor in determining wage adjustments. However, recognition should be given to collective bargaining trends demonstrating progressive narrowing or elimination of area and regional wage differentials. In those instances where it is determined that a significant trend towards elimination of wage differentials between areas and regions has resulted through normal collective bargaining, such trends should be continued through wage regulatory bodies.
- e. Equal wage rates for equal work should be a firm policy with no wage discrimination against employees due to sex, nationality, race or religion.
- f. Wage regulations should recognize the validity of night shift differentials, vacations with pay, holidays with pay, premium rates as determined through collective bargaining, and working conditions provisions as now determined to be a part of collective bargaining between labor and management.
- g. Union security: Labor's right to obtain a union shop should be recognized, and no regulations or orders should be established depriving labor of its right to obtain a union shop provision in any establishment where labor can show majority representation. (We are unalterably opposed to a standby maintenance of membership provision.)
- h. No employer should be allowed to cancel an existing agreement or refuse to recognize and bargain with the union representing the majority of employees if labor is requested or required to forego its right to strike.
- i. Enforcement procedures to insure the acceptance of wage control orders should be allocated to the wage control agency and such enforcement procedures should include adequate financial penalties against the violators.

therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor approve the above principles; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to President Harry Truman; to Mr. William Green, President of the AFL; to Mr. Philip Murray, President of the CIO; to Mr. J. Stuart Symington, Chairman of the National Security Resources Board; and to the Senate and House Labor Committees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 253.

Collective Bargaining Rights of Employees of Certain Municipal Districts

Resolution No. 62—Presented by Electrical Workers Union No. 50, Oakland.

Whereas, In the state of California, there is confusion in the minds of officials and employees of certain municipal utility districts and irrigation districts, as to the legal status of these political subdivisions, concerning the rights of the officials to enter into collective bargaining with labor organizations; and

Whereas, Organization on the privately owned utilities has been practically one hundred per cent successful, while organization has been defeated by many public power officials, claiming that the state law does not enable them to deal with labor organizations; and

Whereas, In the state of South Dakota, the rights of utility districts and utility district employees, have been clarified by the passage of the following legislation:

South Dakota Law, approved 2/20/50, H. 1-X.

Section 29. RIGHT OF DISTRICT AND DISTRICT EMPLOYEES TO BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY. The Board of Directors and the General Manager, subject to the control of the Board of Directors, are hereby authorized to bargain collectively with employees of the District and their representatives with respect to wages, hours and all other terms and conditions of their employment and to enter into collective agreements with respect thereto with such employees and their representatives. The employees of the District shall without limitation have all the rights and protections provided by law for the aid and benefit of the employees of private corporations or firms or individuals, including without limitations the right of self-organization to form, join, or assist labor organizations to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing and to engage in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection. therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Legislative Committee to submit legislation at the next session of the legislature of the state of California, guaranteeing the

rights of employees of these political subdivisions to organize and deal collectively, through labor organizations of their own choosing, with the officials of these political subdivisions; also, to submit enabling legislation for proper enforcement.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 282.
See Resolution No. 32.

Continue Child Care Centers

Resolution No. 63—Presented by Culinary Workers Union No. 402, San Diego.

Whereas, The United States recognized the need for child care centers in 1941, and through the Lanham Act subsequently made necessary funds available; and

Whereas, The state of California recognized the continuing need in 1945, and through legislation made funds available for operation after Lanham funds were exhausted; and

Whereas, Child care centers made it possible for family life to be preserved despite economic hardship; and

Whereas, The present prospects of total mobilization make the full employment of women a probability; and

Whereas, The need for continued state support to local school districts for child care centers still exists in many localities throughout the state; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Legislative Representative to urge the 1951 state legislature, immediately upon convening next January, to appropriate additional interim funds to continue child care centers until the Budget Bill is acted upon; and be it further

Resolved, That the 1951 state legislature include in the Budget for 1951-52 at least six million dollars for the continued operation of child care centers; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all members of the state legislature, and to the Governor.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 308.
See Policy Statement 13(c).

Provide Unemployment Disability Pregnancy Benefits

Resolution No. 64—Presented by Culinary Workers Union No. 402, San Diego.

Whereas, There is now available a surplus of \$208 million for payment of unemployment disability benefits under the state Unemployment Insurance Act; and

Whereas, This fund has been built up by worker contributions; and

Whereas, The distribution of these contributions to workers is entirely just and desirable; and

Whereas, The loss of the mother's earnings

and the costs of pregnancy are a heavy drain on family income; and

Whereas, During the 1949 regular session of the state legislature, the Assembly approved a bill to provide such unemployment disability benefits during pregnancy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Legislative Representative to work for the amendment of the California Unemployment Insurance Act, Article 10, to provide for the payments of benefits during pregnancy; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all members of the state legislature for their approval and action.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 307.
See Policy Statement 7(b).

Increase Per-Diem of Members of State Board of Cosmetology

Resolution No. 65—Presented by Beauticians Union No. 295-A, Los Angeles; California State Association of Barbers.

Whereas, The members of the State Board of Cosmetology work on a per-diem basis; and

Whereas, The daily compensation for each member of the State Board of Cosmetology has not been improved since the enactment of the Cosmetology License Law in 1927, at which time the compensation was established at \$10.00 per-diem; and

Whereas, This compensation does not meet the present needs of the board members and is totally and wholly inadequate with the present price levels being far above those of 1927; and

Whereas, Other board members and commissioners under the Bureau of Professional and Vocational Standards have received increases in compensation in recent years, such as the Barber Board members and others; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of an increase in the daily remuneration for members of the State Board of Cosmetology to the extent that they shall receive \$20.00 per-diem, which is comparable to other board members; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation's Legislative Representative cause to be introduced appropriate legislation to remedy this inequitable and unjust situation and promote the passage of the desired legislation.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 300.

Establish Adequate First-Aid and Ambulance Service

Resolution No. 66—Presented by Thomas E. Riley, George M. Mitchell, John A. Doyle, Alden W. Cox, Chas. L. Brady, and Lester

M. Phillips of Electrical Workers Union No. 302, Richmond.

Whereas, Members of the building and construction trades branches are subjected continually to conditions created by construction activities that do cause serious physical injuries; and

Whereas, Many times these conditions prevail because of the lack of strict adherence to the rules and regulations of the California State Division of Industrial Safety; and

Whereas, In many instances construction members have been forced to undergo needless pain and agony because of the lack of adequate first-aid and ambulance service to meet these emergencies; and

Whereas, Two very recent cases of improper or inadequate first-aid facilities and the positive inadequacies of ambulance service prevented prompt medical attention being afforded the injured persons; and

Whereas, It can only be through legislation plus its proper enforcement that men of the construction industry can be assured of prompt, humane, and well trained first-aid assistance being rendered in the obviation of unnecessary or lengthy periods of unattended treatment; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Legislative Representative to have introduced at the next session of the legislature a program of specific requirements that should be applicable to both minor and major construction projects as it may involve the provision of adequate, competent, properly-trained first-aid personnel and specific ambulance service; and be it further

Resolved, That this activity should be called to the attention of all affiliated councils and local unions throughout the jurisdiction of the State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 284.

Minimum Standards on Temporary Sanitary Facilities

Resolution No. 67—Presented by H. E. Redding and L. D. Twist of Carpenters Union No. 1622, Hayward.

Whereas, On the great majority of construction jobs in the state, temporary sanitary facilities for the use of workmen are wholly inadequate to meet minimum requirements of health measures and are, in many cases, dangerous, in so far as the health of the workmen is concerned, being fly-infested, disease-breeding open pits; and

Whereas, The drinking water supply on these same jobs is seldom from an approved source, usually being a bucket or a barrel with a common drinking cup; and

Whereas, The California State Department of Public Health is greatly handicapped in enforcing measures of public health on construction jobs through lack of adequate personnel and through lack of any set of minimum standards in so far as sanitary facilities are concerned; and

Whereas, A large number of employers on construction jobs take advantage of the lack of sufficient personnel in the State Department of Public Health and also take advantage of the lack of minimum standards in maintaining sanitary facilities; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record opposing present sanitary conditions imposed upon workmen, and instruct its Legislative Representative to take whatever action may be necessary to have legislation adopted at the next session of the state legislature to provide the State Department of Public Health with a set of minimum standards on temporary sanitary facilities and to provide that department with sufficient personnel to police construction jobs throughout the state.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 284.

Permanent Child Care Center Program

Resolution No. 68—Presented by Arthur K. Hutchings and Harry Sweet of San Gabriel Valley Central Labor Council, Pasadena.

Whereas, The federal Lanham Act established the child care center program in 1943 to provide competent day care for children of mothers needed in vital defense industries; and

Whereas, Child care centers have been established and continued as a California state-supported and administered program since 1946; and

Whereas, Assembly Bill 1781, enacted by the California legislature in 1947, altered this program to provide care for the children of needy parents who would otherwise be denied daytime supervision and to children of public school teachers, registered nurses and veterans receiving training; and

Whereas, The child care centers have proved their value and necessity during seven years of operation; and

Whereas, Safe, competent day care is of vital necessity for children of parents who must work to maintain the family unit; and

Whereas, The expansion of California industry presents a growing need for skilled workers; and

Whereas, The security and maintenance of the California home is especially vital in a period of national emergency; and

Whereas, California's servicemen are en-

titled to safe and competent care for their children; and

Whereas, The children of California's seasonal agricultural workers need proper daytime supervision while their parents must work; and

Whereas, With the increased cost of living, the present "means" test presents a serious handicap to working parents; and

Whereas, The child care centers have been administered by the California State Department of Education; and

Whereas, The child care program comes within the educational sphere; and

Whereas, Child care bills have been passed yearly on a temporary basis, greatly contributing to the insecurity of the centers in California and the thousands of children benefiting from its program; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor advocate that the California legislature enact at the earliest possible moment legislation for a permanent child care center program, including the expansion of services, relaxation of "means" test, inclusion of children of servicemen who require daytime supervision, establishment of rural mobile child care units to serve the children of agricultural workers, and continuance as an educational program, state-supported and administered by the California State Department of Education and local boards of education.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 308.
See Policy Statement 13(c).

Building Crafts to Install Cannery Machinery, Etc.

Resolution No. 69—Presented by Dan MacDonald and George Wildhagen of Plumbers & Steam Fitters No. 393; and the California Pipe Trades Council, San Jose.

Whereas, New construction work has always been recognized as coming under the jurisdiction of the building trades local unions; and

Whereas, A considerable amount of this type of work is being done by semi-skilled labor employed in canneries at a lower wage scale and under lesser conditions than those enjoyed by bona fide members of building trades local unions; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has participated in previous negotiations with cannery covering this type of work; and

Whereas, An agreement was consummated whereby all new construction, including the installation of all piping, machinery and equipment, would be installed by members of craft unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department of the

American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct their incoming officers to arrange a meeting with the processors and cannery in order that an understanding can be reached, whereby all new construction and the installation of all piping, machinery and equipment will be installed by bona fide members of the building trades local unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor at the prevailing rate of wages for their respective crafts.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 312.

Employers to Furnish All Facilities In Work Camps

Resolution No. 70—Presented by Chas. Robinson, Joe Dixon, and John Shepard of Hod Carriers Union No. 294, Fresno.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has always worked to better the working conditions and living standards of the people who toil; and

Whereas, Many contracts are awarded on remote jobs that require the employees to live in camp barracks or bunk houses; and

Whereas, Some employers refuse to furnish blankets, bedding and linen in said barracks; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th 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 which will force employers who maintain employees in camps to furnish all facilities, including barracks, blankets, linen and sanitary toilets and showers.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 300.

Right of Association of Hospital Employees

Resolution No. 71—Presented by Jimmy Murphy and Roland Powell of Hospital & Institutional Workers Union No. 250, San Francisco.

Whereas, Hospital workers throughout the state of California and the nation are the lowest-paid group of employees; and

Whereas, With a few significant exceptions, hospital workers generally are unorganized; and

Whereas, Again with a few significant exceptions, hospital administrators and trustees generally are actively opposed to unionization of their employees, and generally resist to the utmost all efforts of their employees to gain union recognition and the right to bargain collectively; and

Whereas, Even the processes of the Taft-Hartley Act are denied to hospital workers, inasmuch as non-profit hospitals are exempt from this legislation and the NLRB cannot conduct elections for the purpose of certifying a union as the bargaining agent; and

Whereas, In ever-increasing numbers, hospital workers are demanding union recognition and are being forced to strike in order to gain the simple, basic rights which other workers are guaranteed under law; and

Whereas, The labor movement is gravely concerned about strikes against hospitals, although it recognizes that such drastic action is necessary in the absence of any orderly machinery for determining the extent of union organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor deplore the attitude of hospital officials in resisting legitimate union organization, and condemn this attitude as contrary to the public interest in uninterrupted hospital service; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the State Federation of Labor be instructed to prepare legislation for action at the next session of the state legislature which would do the following:

1. Declare that it is the policy of the state of California to maintain continuous and uninterrupted hospital service;
2. Provide that hospital employers shall not discriminate against employees who join a union;
3. Provide that when a labor organization claims to represent a majority of hospital workers within the jurisdiction of such labor organization, an impartial state agency shall be empowered to certify the fact of such majority representation;
4. Provide that when any labor organization has been so certified, the hospital shall be required to recognize that labor organization, to bargain collectively, and to enter into a written agreement embodying the agreed-upon conditions of employment; and
5. Establish peaceful processes for settlement of any grievances or disputes that may arise between the hospital and the union.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 282.

Continue Fight for U.C.D. Coverage of Employees of Non-Profit Organizations

Resolution No. 72—Presented by Jimmy Murphy and Roland Powell of Hospital & Institutional Workers Union No. 250, San Francisco.

Whereas, Employees of non-profit, religious and charitable organizations are ex-

cluded from the coverage of the state Unemployment Compensation and Disability Insurance Act; and

Whereas, There are many thousands of wage-earners employed by such institutions in California hospitals, cemeteries, schools, YMCA's, YWCA's and similar institutions who belong to American Federation of Labor trade unions; and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States recently enacted the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, which legislation provides in part that Old Age and Survivors Insurance may be extended to employees of non-profit institutions; and

Whereas, The California legislature has repeatedly considered legislation to extend U.C.D. coverage to such employees, but each year has succumbed to the pressures of powerful interests opposed to any extension; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby reaffirms its wholehearted support of legislation intended to remove the present exemption from U.C.D. coverage of employees of non-profit organizations; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the State Federation of Labor be instructed to take the necessary steps to introduce such legislation at the next session of the state legislatures, and to follow through with all proper actions aimed at securing the passage of such legislation.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 308.
See Policy Statements 6(b) and 7(f).

Appreciation of Federation's Legislative Activity on Behalf of Employees of Non-Profit Organizations

Resolution No. 73—Presented by Jimmy Murphy and Roland Powell of Hospital & Institutional Workers Union No. 250, San Francisco.

Whereas, At the 1949 session of the state legislature, bills were introduced in both houses which would extend unemployment and disability insurance to employees of non-profit institutions; and

Whereas, The Secretary of the State Federation of Labor worked vigorously for the passage of such legislation, even though there was tremendous opposition from powerful interests; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor accept on behalf of the Secretary and his staff the thanks and appreciation of employees of non-profit organizations for the fine efforts on their behalf; and be it further

Resolved, That all local unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor be urged at the proper time to support such efforts in

the future so that U.C.D. coverage may be extended to employees of non-profit organizations.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 312.

Holidays For Firemen

Resolution No. 74—Presented by Milton Terry, Louis De Vecchio, Frank Lusk, D. D. Dean, F. Marshall, and Walter Hull of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Oakland.

Whereas, It is the custom to allow most public employees time off on the eleven (11) generally recognized holidays; and

Whereas, It is necessary that a full crew of firemen be on duty on these days as well as on any other day; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor favor the introduction of legislation by this organization, amending the Constitution of the state of California, so that firemen of this state will be granted compensation for these holidays enjoyed by other public employees.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 288.

Federation Vice-President for Civil Service Groups

Resolution No. 75—Presented by Milton Terry, Louis De Vecchio, Frank Lusk, D. D. Dean, F. Marshall, and Walter Hull of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Oakland.

Whereas, It is important that public employees have representation on the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Under the present set-up all members of the Executive Council are representatives of industrial unions; and

Whereas, Public employment is distinctly different from all other types of private employment; and

Whereas, The public employees should have at least one man on the Council who understands their problems; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor do hereby go on record as favoring a vice-president on the Executive Council of this organization, who will be elected for the purpose of serving public employees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Non-concurred; page 312.

Raising Death Benefit of State Workmen's Compensation Act

Resolution No. 76—Presented by Milton Terry, Louis De Vecchio, Frank Lusk, D. D. Dean, F. Marshall, and Walter Hull of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Oakland.

Whereas, The California State Workmen's Compensation and Safety Law was created and exists for the good and welfare of the

injured workmen and the families of the deceased workmen of this state, so that they might have adequate medical care, compensation, and in the event of death the family will be compensated for the loss of the breadwinner; and

Whereas, When this law was first enacted in 1917, the minimum benefit was \$1,000.00 and the maximum benefit was \$5,000.00; and

Whereas, This law was amended in 1939 to increase the minimum to \$2,000.00 and the maximum benefits to \$6,000.00; and

Whereas, This law was again amended in 1947 to bring the minimum up to \$3,000.00 and the maximum benefits remained at \$6,000.00 unless there were minor children involved, then an additional \$1,500.00 was granted; and

Whereas, During years since 1917 the cost of living has increased at a faster pace than the death benefits granted to the widow of a workman; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor favor the introducing by this organization of amendments to the California State Workman's Compensation and Safety Laws increasing the minimum death benefits to at least \$5,000.00 and the maximum to \$10,000.00, and an additional allowance of \$2,500.00 for minor children.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 298.
See Policy Statement 8.

Widows' Pension, California State Retirement System

Resolution No. 77—Presented by Milton Terry, Louis De Vecchio, Frank Lusk, D. D. Dean, F. Marshall, Walter Hull of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Oakland.

Whereas, Under the present laws of the California State Retirement System for a fireman, a member must accept a lesser pension if he desires the annuity to continue on to the wife in case of his death; and

Whereas, This is often an impossible situation in view of the fact that the amount of retirement allowance is already too small; and

Whereas, As a result of this economic condition many members are forced to take their full retirement allowance, leaving no future provisions for the wife or other dependents in case of his death; and

Whereas, Social security, and, in fact, practically every type of old age pension recognizes the necessity of making extra allowances for dependents such as wife, children, etc.; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Legislative Representative to have introduced at the next session of the legislature

the proper amendments to the California State Retirement Act necessary to provide that members of the California State Retirement System will not have to accept a lesser annuity in case of death of the pensioner.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 283.

Supporting Investigation of Powers and Policies of U. S. Forest Service

Resolution No. 78—Presented by William H. Knight and Lloyd Jacobsen of State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, San Francisco.

Whereas, The lumber industry is one of the largest industries in the state of California, and California is the second state in the United States in total production of lumber; and

Whereas, Over 30,000 employees in the lumber and sawmill industry in California are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The continuous production of timber and the maintenance of competitive production are of vital importance to us; and

Whereas, Under the Federal Sustained Yield Unit Act, authorities and responsibilities are allocated to the U. S. Forest Service for the purpose of maintaining the continuous production of timber and providing for a sustained yield of new growth as compared with the rate of production; and

Whereas, We applaud the purposes of this Act, but within this Act, the U. S. Forest Service is permitted to establish productive working circles restricting the purchase and production of government timber; and

Whereas, This power is unrestricted by responsibility to any other division of government; and

Whereas, Recent investigations by the Congressional Sub-committee on Public Lands has disclosed a shocking alignment of interests between certain lumber producers and local U. S. Forest Service officers to the extent where competitive bidding has been eliminated and lumber companies now in existence are being squeezed out of existence by the establishment of production working circles excluding existing companies in an area; and

Whereas, These and other facts are now under investigation by the Congressional Sub-committee on Public Lands; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record against the establishment of any production working circle in the lumber industry by the U. S. Forest Service until such time as the Congressional Committee on Public Lands has had an opportunity to

complete a full investigation of the powers and practices of the U. S. Forest Service; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor lend its assistance to an investigation of this matter on a program which would insure the continuous employment of our members in the lumber industry; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the United States Department of Interior; the United States Department of Agriculture; Mr. Lyle F. Watts, Chief, United States Forest Service; Congressman Clair Engle, Chairman, Congressional Subcommittee on Public Lands.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to Executive Council; page 312.

Improve Conditions of State Hospital Employees

Resolution No. 79—Presented by California State Hospital Employees Union No. 174, Napa.

Whereas, Public employees are dependent on legislative and administrative decisions for the improvement of their wages and working conditions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to take whatever action may be necessary (introduction of legislation or intervention on behalf of the employees concerned) to obtain the following improvements for state hospital employees:

1. Increases in pay equivalent to nurses.

We attend classes to learn, and many have learned from experienced employees (before nurses worked in the hospital), and are not only capable of doing the same work they do, but actually do this work.

2. Discontinue the practice of working out of classification, and employ sufficient personnel to do this. In case of emergencies, personnel working out of classification to be reimbursed for their work.

3. Less power to be given the Superintendent of Nurses, her power to be specific and limited to the nurses.

4. Abolish the position of Assistant Superintendent of Nurses.

5. Recognition of seniority, and preference of working hours to be afforded those with seniority.

6. Repeal the Stuart bills detrimental to state employees.

7. Fewer high salaried positions to be created, and more funds made available for attendants who actually do the work. We have enough people telling us what to do, and too few to do it. We need employees to give the care we would like to give,

and that should be given, and that is advocated.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 288.

Authorize White Uniforms for Hospital Attendants and Practical Nurses

Resolution No. 80—Presented by Walter La Hew of Riverside County Employees Union No. 1239, Riverside.

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Legislative Representative to prepare and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature a bill that will authorize all hospital attendants and practical nurses employed by the state to wear a white uniform in a style of each individual's own choosing.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 288.

Group Insurance Plans Through Collective Bargaining Only

Resolution No. 81—Presented by Harvey Lundschen, John Cooper, Rita Finn, Dale Bradford, Wm. Rushing, and Jack Woods of Miscellaneous Restaurant Employees Union No. 440, Los Angeles; W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; California State Council of Culinary Workers.

Whereas, With the end of war hostilities in 1945, many powerful anti-union organizations embarked on a program to weaken the labor movement; and

Whereas, In line with this program, certain organizations, including the National Association of Manufacturers, recommended that employers establish group health and hospitalization plans for their employees, such plans to be contributed to by the employee under a contract between the employer and an insurance carrier; and

Whereas, The purpose of this program was to transfer the individual employee's feeling of security from his union to the individual employer; and

Whereas, Many such plans are now in effect, with the result that the employee contributions from payroll deductions equal the total of such insurance programs, the employer in many cases receiving annual rebates in excess of his contribution so that he is actually receiving in rebate a substantial part of the employee's money; and

Whereas, These plans are so-called "voluntary," but are actually compulsory through employer pressure on new employees to sign authorization forms at the time they are hired so that, if the prospective employee refuses to sign the "voluntary" authorization card, he does not receive the job; and

Whereas, In so far as interstate commerce employers are concerned, the National Labor

Relations Board has within the past year ruled that such health and hospitalization and other welfare and pension plans are legal subjects for collective bargaining; and

Whereas, Group plans negotiated by unions through collective bargaining can give more security to employees by multi-employer coverage in an industry so that the employee continues the benefits when he changes jobs within his union's jurisdiction; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as follows: that all individuals, unions, central bodies and councils affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor adopt a program protesting any employer-held group insurance plan which is not the result of collective bargaining with the union, and further that no employee shall sign a payroll deduction for an employer-held insurance program until such program is a result of collective bargaining, and further that the California State Federation of Labor use its offices to carry out the intent and purpose of this program.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 271.
See Policy Statement 7(a).

Campaign for Union Labels on Wearing Apparel

Resolution No. 82—Presented by Don Braimes and James C. Symes of Union Label Section, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Union Label is a protective armor plate against unscrupulous manufacturers, for without the Union Label there would be no way of discerning the workmanship of the American Federation of Labor workers; and

Whereas, Manufacturers are deliberately leaving the AFL Union Label of the United Garment Workers off their products, although they have working contracts with the American Federation of Labor organizations entitling them to use the AFL Union Label; and

Whereas, Many manufacturers who have union contracts with the American Federation of Labor organizations in the wearing apparel crafts and are entitled to use the union label, do not do so, but instead of the Union Label they add to their trade mark the word "Union Made"; and

Whereas, The use of this procedure confuses our AFL unionists and their families when they purchase an article, especially of wearing apparel, with but "union made" on it, as they are under the impression that said "union made" are Union-Labeled products manufactured by American Federation of Labor workers and are AFL made products; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the

California State Federation of Labor go on record to cooperate with the Union Label Sections, and the Union Labor Educational Leagues to see if a system can be established with the manufacturers who have contracts with the American Federation of Labor wearing apparel crafts, and who do not put Union Labels on their products but use "union made" upon their products, to add in small letters "union made, AF of L."

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.
Adopted; page 273.

Resolution No. 83

(Withdrawn by Sponsors.)

Page 282.

Vocational Rehabilitation

Resolution No. 84—Presented by Kenneth Watts, R. J. Picard, Jack Williams, A. Mulcahy, George Stein and C. S. McKinley of Steamfitters Union 250, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There recently has been passed by the United States Congress a bill, H.R. 6000, which establishes a new category of recipients of federal-state aid under the Social Security Act; and

Whereas, This new category involves persons with total and permanent disabilities who cannot be rehabilitated; and

Whereas, Many industrial workers who have been injured in industry and otherwise may be concerned with the provisions of this act; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the legislature of the state of California, in considering legislation accepting the provisions of this amendment, to take into consideration the need for vocational rehabilitation of as many as possible of applicants for aid under this amendment; and be it further

Resolved, That provisions be made for these applicants to be evaluated by the State Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, which has the responsibility under law of determining if rehabilitation services will aid a disabled person in becoming employable.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 283.

Withdraw Support From Private Compensation Plans

Resolution No. 85—Presented by Kenneth Watts, R. J. Picard, Jack Williams, A. Mulcahy, George Stein and C. S. McKinley of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There are constantly recurring legislative efforts to repeal or weaken those state enactments calculated to protect workers from loss of income due to industrial injury, unemployment, or physical disabilities due to illness; and

Whereas, Such efforts stem not only from reactionary employers but from interests privately competitive to public funds accumulated largely (or entirely) from the contributions of the workers themselves; and

Whereas, State-controlled, state-collected, and state-distributed funds have been shown to have been relatively free from such pressure group manipulations as dictate the policy of private insurance carriers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge all organizations of labor to withdraw their support from all private workers' compensation and unemployment disability insurance carriers immediately, and to require that all members, at all times, be afforded full actuarial protection through state-administered funds free of financial, coercive, or political influence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to Executive Council; page 281.
See Policy Statement 7(a).

Require All Employers to Insure In State Compensation Insurance Fund

Resolution No. 86—Presented by Kenneth Watts, R. J. Picard, Jack Williams, A. Mulcahy, George Stein and C. S. McKinley of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California State Workmen's Compensation and Safety Law was created and exists for the good and welfare of the injured workmen of this state so that they may have adequate medical care and compensation during their period of recovery from injury, as well as adequate reimbursement for permanent disability; and

Whereas, Since the enactment of said Act a long train of abuses have been committed against the injured workmen and their families by the private insurance companies carrying workmen's compensation insurance, by using their money and influence to deprive the injured workman of his rights under the Act; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor draw up and submit to the people of the state at the next state election an initiative petition for a referendum vote of the people which will require the employer coming under the California Workmen's Compensation and Safety Law to insure in the State Compensation Insurance Fund, and that no private insurance company be permitted to carry Industrial Accident Insurance under the Act.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to Executive Council; page 281.
See Policy Statement 7(a).

Eliminate Waiting Period In Workmen's Compensation Law

Resolution No. 87—Presented by Kenneth Watts, R. J. Picard, Jack Williams, A. Mul-

cahy, George Stein and C. S. McKinley of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Los Angeles.

Whereas, An employee who is injured must wait seven days before his compensation begins; and

Whereas, Such emergency causes the worker inconvenience and adds cost to his living and hardship due to loss of income through no fault of his own; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to secure such legislation necessary to change the compensation laws that will compensate our injured members from the first day of injury; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislative Representative be instructed to draw up and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature a law providing that after a workman is injured for over a period of four (4) weeks that he shall be paid compensation for the first seven days.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 293.

Employ More Safety Engineers

Resolution No. 88—Presented by Kenneth Watts, R. J. Picard, Jack Williams, A. Mulcahy, George Stein and C. S. McKinley of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The increase in construction in California has strained the already overtaxed personnel of the Department of Industrial Relations to the utmost; and

Whereas, The lack of sufficient construction safety engineers is one of the main problems of this department, in its effort to keep down industrial injuries and deaths to a minimum by means of proper and periodic safety inspections; and

Whereas, The industrial toll of accidents and deaths could be lowered considerably if such inspection of construction jobs was provided for; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California Federation of Labor go on record asking the Department of Industrial Relations to place more safety engineers in the construction industry.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 284.
See Resolution No. 44.

Resolution to Increase Workmen's Compensation Benefits

Resolution No. 89—Presented by Kenneth Watts, R. J. Picard, Jack Williams, A. Mulcahy, George Stein and C. S. McKinley of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The cost of living has increased considerably since the last session of the legislature adjourned; and

Whereas, Present indications show no

prospect of a change in the present trend of living costs; and

Whereas, These high living costs work a great hardship on our members who are incapacitated by industrial accidents and are forced to live on the prevailing state compensation payments of \$30.00 per week for workers earning maximum wages at the time of injury; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor be requested to take the necessary step to have the Workmen's Compensation Law amended to provide that the compensation benefits be increased to \$50.00 per week.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 300.
See Policy Statement 8(a).

Resolution to Broaden Safety Laws

Resolution No. 90—Presented by Kenneth Watts, R. J. Picard, Jack Williams, A. Mulcahy, George Stein and C. S. McKinley of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The increase of industrial accidents and the protection of our members is of greater importance now than ever before; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor convention should go on record and insist on more adequate protection for our members against injuries and accidents on the job; and

Whereas, Inspection should be made periodically by competent safety inspectors to reduce accidents to our membership; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Legislative Representative to take whatever steps may be necessary to broaden the safety laws for the protection of our members.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 284.

Injured Employee to Choose Own Doctor

Resolution No. 91—Presented by Kenneth Watts, R. J. Picard, Jack Williams, A. Mulcahy, George Stein and C. S. McKinley of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It appears under Article 2, of Division 4, of Part 2, Chapter 2, of the Labor Code of the State of California, including Sections 4600, 4601, 4602, 4603, 4604, 4605 that the employer shall furnish to the employee all medical, surgical and hospital treatment necessary to cure and relieve from the effects of his industrial injury; and

Whereas, It has been determined by the courts that this means that the employer has the complete control of the medical treatment; and

Whereas, It appears that the employee has no choice of physicians to treat for the cure and relief of such injury; and

Whereas, It appears that it would benefit the injured employee to have the choice of his own doctor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Legislative Representative to have introduced at the next session of the legislature such legislation as is necessary to repeal Sections 4600, 4601, 4602, 4603, 4604, and 4605 of the Labor Code of the state of California and insert in lieu thereof a new Section 4600 to read as follows:

Medical, surgical and hospital treatment including nursing medicines, medical and surgical supplies, crutches and apparatus including artificial members, which is reasonably required to cure or relieve from the effects of the injury shall be provided by the employer.

And to enact a new Section 4601 to read as follows:

That the employee shall have the right to choose his own physician from a list to be created by the Industrial Accident Commission of the state of California.

Section 4602: that within a reasonable length of time and not to exceed six months from the date of the enactment of this section the Industrial Accident Commission of the state of California shall create and certify a list of regularly practicing physicians and surgeons in the state of California who are competent to treat industrial accidents, specifying the field in which such physicians may be certified.

Section 4603: that the Industrial Accident Commission shall have the power to fix and determine the fees to be paid to said doctors, and the employer shall be required to pay fees according to such schedule without discount, and it shall be unlawful for any employer or his insurance carrier to make any discount on the fee schedule as set forth by said Industrial Accident Commission.

Section 4604: that the employer shall have the right to apply to the Industrial Accident Commission for an inquiry into the competency of any doctor treating any industrial accident case, and if necessary he may prefer charges against said doctor for incompetency, upon which the Industrial Accident Commission of the state of California shall pass, after notice given to the doctor against whom charges shall have been preferred, and if said Industrial Accident Commission finds after a hearing held, after such notice, that said doctor is incompetent to treat industrial accident cases, his name shall be stricken from

the certified list of doctors certified to treat industrial accidents.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 293.

Improve Benefit Provisions For Temporary and Permanent Total Disability

Resolution No. 92—Presented by Kenneth Watts, R. J. Picard, Jack Williams, A. Mulcahy, George Stein and C. S. McKinley of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Section 44-53 of the Labor Code of the state of California sets forth certain limits on computing average annual earnings, upon which compensation is to be based; and

Whereas, Section 46-58 and Section 46-59 of the Labor Code of the state of California attempt to set forth the payment of compensation for permanent disability; and

Whereas, It appears that a better provision can be made by repealing said sections and adding certain other sections to the said Labor Code; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as recommending to the legislature of the state of California that Sections 44-53, 46-58, and 46-59 of the Labor Code, be repealed and a new Section 46-58 be adopted substantially in the following language:

“(a) For temporary total disability: 1. If there be no one residing in the United States totally dependent upon the employee at the time of the injury, compensation of sixty-five (65) per cent of the average monthly wages shall be paid during the period of such disability, not to exceed one hundred (100) months; 2. If there be persons residing in the United States totally dependent for support upon the employee compensation shall be paid as provided herein with an additional allowance of ten dollars (\$10.00) per month for such dependents during the period of such disability.

“(b) For total disability adjudged to be permanent, compensation of sixty-five (65) per cent of the average monthly wage shall be paid during the life of the injured person.

“(c) In the absence of proof to the contrary, disability shall be deemed total and permanent if caused by: 1. the total and permanent loss of sight of both eyes; 2. the loss by separation of both feet; 3. the loss by separation of both hands; 4. an injury of the spine resulting in permanent and complete paralysis of both legs or both arms, or one leg and one arm; 5. an injury to the skull resulting in incurable imbecility or insanity; 6. the loss by separation of one hand and one foot. Such enumeration is not exclusive, and in all other cases permanent total dis-

ability shall be determined in accordance with the facts."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 298.
See Policy Statement 8.

Increase Ratings For Loss of Eye

Resolution No. 93—Presented by Kenneth Watts, R. J. Picard, Jack Williams, A. Mulcahy, George Stein and C. S. McKinley of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It appears from the permanent disability rating schedule of the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California, effective July 1, 1949, that the enucleation of one eye with ability to wear an artificial eye has a standard rating of thirty (30) per cent; and

Whereas, It further appears by said permanent disability rating schedule that the enucleation of one eye, with inability to wear artificial eye, carries a standard rating of thirty-five (35) per cent; and

Whereas, It appears by said permanent disability rating schedule that the loss of sight of one eye, with a marked blemish that would afford an observer evidence of such loss, carries a standard rating of thirty (30) per cent; and

Whereas, It appears by said permanent disability rating schedule that the loss of sight of one eye with no blemish, that would afford an observer evidence of such loss, carries a standard rating of twenty-five (25) per cent; and

Whereas, Said permanent disability rating schedule has various other standard ratings for intermediate loss of sight of an eye; and

Whereas, It appears that all of said ratings as carried in said permanent disability rating schedule are too low; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend to the Industrial Accident Commission of the state of California that all of the ratings above set forth be raised so that the minimum standard rating for the loss of an eye or the loss of sight thereof, shall be fifty (50) per cent.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 281.

Improve Provisions For Disability Payments

Resolution No. 94—Presented by Kenneth Watts, R. J. Picard, Jack Williams, A. Mulcahy, George Stein and C. S. McKinley of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It appears that Article 3 of the Labor Code of the state of California attempt to provide on how disability payments shall be made, from Sections 46-50 through Sections 46-59 thereof; and

Whereas, It appears that a better system of providing for disability payments can be made; and

Whereas, It appears that all of said sections should be repealed and new and other sections inserted in lieu thereof; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Legislative Representative to prepare and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature a bill or bills in substantially the following form:

(a) For temporary partial disability there shall be paid during the period thereof, not to exceed sixty (60) months, sixty-five (65) per cent of the difference between the wages earned before the injury and the wages which the injured person is able to earn thereafter.

(b) Disability shall be deemed permanent partial disability if caused by any of the following specified injuries, and compensation of fifty-five (55) per cent of the average monthly wage of the injured employee, in addition to the compensation for temporary total disability, shall be paid for the period given in the following schedule:

1. For the loss of a thumb, fifteen months.
2. For the loss of a first finger, commonly called the index finger, nine months.
3. For the loss of a second finger, seven months.
4. For the loss of a third finger, five months.
5. For the loss of the fourth finger, commonly called the little finger, four months.
6. The loss of a distal or second phalange of the thumb or the distal or third phalange of the first, second, third or fourth finger, shall be considered equal to the loss of one-half of such thumb or finger, and compensation shall be one-half of the amount specified for the loss of the entire thumb or finger.
7. The loss of more than one phalange of the thumb or finger shall be considered as the loss of the entire finger or thumb, but in no case shall the amount received for more than one finger exceed the amount provided for the loss of a hand.
8. For the loss of a great toe, seven months.
9. For the loss of a toe other than the great toe, two and one-half months.
10. The loss of the first phalange of any toe shall be considered equal to the loss of one-half of such toe and compensation shall be one-half of the amount for one toe.
11. The loss of more than one phalange shall be considered as the loss of the entire toe.
12. For the loss of a major hand, fifty months, or of a minor hand forty months.

13. For the loss of a major arm, sixty months, or of a minor arm, fifty months.

14. For the loss of a foot, forty months.

15. For the loss of a leg, fifty months.

16. For the loss of an eye by enucleation, thirty months.

17. For the permanent and complete loss of sight in one eye without enucleation, twenty-five months.

18. For permanent and complete loss of hearing in one ear, twenty months.

19. For permanent and complete loss of hearing in both ears, sixty months.

20. The permanent and complete loss of the use of a finger, toe, arm, hand, foot or leg may be deemed the same as the loss of any such member by separation.

21. For the partial loss of use of a finger, toe, arm, hand, foot, leg, or partial loss of sight or hearing, fifty (50) per cent of the average monthly wage during that portion of the number of months in the foregoing schedule provided for the complete loss of the use of such member, or complete loss of sight or hearing, which the partial loss of use thereof bears to the total loss of use of such member or total loss of sight or hearing.

22. For permanent disfigurement about the head or face, which shall include injury to or loss of teeth, the commission may allow such sum for compensation thereof as it may deem just, in accordance with the proof submitted, for a period not to exceed eighteen months.

(c) In cases not enumerated in subsection (b), where the injury causes partial disability for work the employee shall receive, during such disability, compensation equal to fifty-five (55) per cent of the difference between his average monthly wages before the accident and the monthly wages he is able to earn thereafter, but the payment shall not continue after the disability ends, or the death of the injured person, and in case the partial disability begins after a period of total disability, the period of total disability shall be deducted from such total period of compensation.

(d) In determining the percentage of disability, consideration shall be given, among other things, to any previous disability, the occupation of the injured employee, the nature of the physical injury, and the age of the employee at the time of the injury. In case there is a previous disability, as the loss of one eye, one hand, one foot, or otherwise, the percentage of disability for a subsequent injury shall be determined by computing the percentage of the entire disability and deducting therefrom the percentage of the previous disability as it existed at the time of the subsequent injury.

(e) The commission may adopt a schedule for rating permanent disability and reasonable and proper rules to carry out the provisions of this section.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Non-concurred; page 300.

Improved Working Conditions For Postal Employees

Resolution No. 95—Presented by Fred Lepper, Carl Zipser, John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Conditions prevailing in many post offices are detrimental to health because of poor ventilation, antiquated lighting systems, injurious rest bars and inadequate custodial facilities; and

Whereas, The dust hazard, to a large extent, could be eliminated by a substitute for jute twine, frequent washing and sterilization of mail sacks, and a common sense method of frequent and intelligent methods of cleaning; for example, oil treated mops, vacuum cleaners, and special preparations to eliminate the rising of dust while sweeping; and

Whereas, The latest ventilating and lighting systems should be installed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the adoption of a strong resolution in support of improved health standards and working conditions in all United States post offices; and be it further

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to seek the support of the chairmen of the House and Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committees in a campaign to bring about the modernization of working equipment in all post offices to provide improved working conditions and health standards comparable to that maintained in private industry.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 311.

Grievance Procedure and Court of Appeals For Postal Employees

Resolution No. 96—Presented by Fred Lepper, Carl Zipser and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The present procedure on grievances contained in the Post Office Department's Manual of Instructions, Chapter III, Article 103, requires revision to provide for impartial hearing boards during each stage, as well as the right to appeal to an impartial arbitration board beyond the decision of the Postmaster General; and

Whereas, This should apply to general as well as to individual grievances; and

Whereas, The Post Office Department has established its own grievance procedures, which it either observes or disregards at its own whim; and

Whereas, In any matter, involving either major or minor penalties, the Post Office Department is its own witness, judge and jury; and

Whereas, Under these conditions an employee's chances of receiving an impartial hearing and decision may be prejudiced; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor officially protest to the Postmaster General against the practice of supporting the position of a postmaster even when he violates departmental regulations; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing the enactment of legislation providing for an impartial court of appeals for postal employees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 311.

Salary Increase For Postal Employees

Resolution No. 97—Presented by Fred Lepper, Carl Zipser, John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The salaries of postal employees are still inadequate to meet the present cost of living; and

Whereas, Testimony before the Civil Service Committee of Congress during the 81st Congress pointed to the need of an increase of at least \$650.00; and

Whereas, Congress granted an increase of only \$120.00; and

Whereas, The prices of essential commodities have been continually rising; and

Whereas, Employees in private industries have been winning pay increases in recent wage negotiations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as approving legislation providing for salary increases for all postal employees that would make their wages commensurate with the cost of living.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 311.

Sick Leave and Vacation Increase for Postal Employees

Resolution No. 98—Presented by Fred Lepper, Carl Zipser, John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The employees of all branches of the United States government, except the Post Office Department, enjoy the benefits of 26 days' annual leave and 15 days' sick leave annually; and

Whereas, The employees of the Postal Service are limited annually to 15 days' annual leave and 10 days' sick leave; and

Whereas, We believe that this is unfair and discriminatory; and

Whereas, The conditions of employment in the Postal Service are rigorous, demanding a high standard of efficiency, with resultant wear and tear on the physical well-being of employees; and

Whereas, The exhausting demands of postal toil are more arduous than in other government departments; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor exert all efforts to remedy this injustice and discrimination by seeking the early enactment of legislation providing 26 days' annual leave and 15 days' sick leave annually for the postal employees; and be it further

Resolved, That such sick leave be allowed to accumulate without limit.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 311.

Against Curtailment of Postal Service

Resolution No. 99—Presented by Fred Lepper, Carl Zipser and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The order of the Postmaster General of the United States, dated April 17, 1950, calls for certain readjustments in the Post Office Department seriously curtailing postal service to the public; and

Whereas, The order in effect disrupts the rapid and reliable dispatch and delivery of mail, upon which the continued prosperity of a considerable segment of the Nation's business depends; and

Whereas, The disruption of business and the consequent unemployment created will cost the American people many millions of dollars in excess of the postal deficit, thus negating the economy sought through the medium of curtailed postal service; and

Whereas, The order has postponed indefinitely the promotion of thousands of postal substitute employees, the majority of whom are disabled veterans of World War II and the heads of small families, whose wages have been considerably reduced, thus unnecessarily imposing an economic plight upon this group; and

Whereas, The curtailment of delivery, termination of complete directory service, reduction of window service, and other features

of postal operations to the public severely inconvenience patrons of the postal service; be it therefore

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor declare that the postal establishment should, in the greater welfare of the American people, continue to be based upon the sole principle of service unmeasured by revenues derived from such services; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President and the Postmaster General of the United States requesting that the order curtailing postal service be revoked and that adequate postal service to the public be fully restored; and be it further

Resolved: That the officers and members of the California State Federation of Labor be directed to communicate with Senators Sheridan Downey and Wm. F. Knowland, and all California congressmen, requesting them to aid in also protesting the order to the President and the Postmaster General, and that the Secretary of the California Federation of Labor be directed to request the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and all other organizations deemed advisable, to protest similarly; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor herewith endorse the Morrison bill, H.R. 8195, calling on the Postmaster General to rescind the curtailment of service order, as already passed by the House of Representatives of the 81st Congress, and further that Senators Sheridan Downey and Wm. F. Knowland be contacted to secure their vigorous support on behalf of companion measure S. 3560 reported favorably on May 9, 1950, by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee and now pending action by the Senate.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to Executive Council; page 311.

Postal Deficit

Resolution No. 100 — Presented by Fred Lepper, Carl Zipser and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Post Office Department is one of the few departments of our government which receives remuneration for its services; and

Whereas, The Post Office Department is called upon from time to time to perform services for other departments of government; and

Whereas, The resultant deficit is unfair and unjust to postal employees because it

includes certain items of expenses which are properly chargeable to other agencies and accounts; and

Whereas, Justifiable increases in salary and other beneficial legislation for postal personnel are opposed because "it would increase the Postal deficit"; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the enactment into law of H.R. 6103, a bill to determine what credit the Post Office Department should receive for the diversified services it renders for other departments of government introduced to the 81st Congress by Representative Gardner R. Withrow of Wisconsin; and be it further

Resolved, That all expenditures of the Post Office Department which currently form the deficit should be carefully surveyed and properly listed in the financial reports of the department, charged to the proper department, the public interest, or such other subsidy as is involved.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to Executive Council; page 311.

Post Office Substitute Employees— Longevity

Resolution No. 101 — Presented by Fred Lepper, Carl Zipser, John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Under the present law a post office clerk who has served as a regular clerk for many years, and who transfers from one post office to another, and is forced to go on the classified substitute list, is barred from the longevity and meritorious increase provisions until such time as he is promoted to a regular status again; and

Whereas, Public Laws 134, 428 and 500 do not permit longevity and meritorious increase benefits to hourly rate employees; and

Whereas, A post office clerk may have sufficient years of service as a regular clerk to entitle him to these benefits, but cannot receive them because of the restrictions in the law; and

Whereas, It is manifestly unfair to a post office clerk with many years of service as a regular clerk to be deprived of these benefits merely because he was forced to return to the classified clerk roster; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring legislation which would permit hourly rate postal employees to receive credit toward longevity and meritorious increases for the time previously spent as a regular post office clerk

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 311.

Post Office Salary Increase—Amendment to P.L. 428

Resolution No. 102—Presented by Fred Lepper, Carl Zipser and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, No provision is made under the present salary law, Public Law 134, as amended, for Substitutes in the Postal Service to advance to Grades 12, 13 and 14; and

Whereas, In some of the smaller post offices particularly, substitutes may serve for many years; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring the enactment of legislation establishing the Meritorious Grades 12, 13, 14 for post office substitutes so that they may advance to those grades as regular post office employees now do.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 311.

Salary—Overpayment

Resolution No. 103—Presented by Fred Lepper, Carl Zipser, and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, At the present time many faithful and conscientious postal employees have received demands from postmasters for return of salary overpayments; and

Whereas, The present policy of the Post Office Department with respect to demands for such overpayments is harsh and discriminatory; and

Whereas, Reasonable requests of employees that they be permitted to repay such overpayment in stated sums and at specified time to prevent undue hardship have been refused by Department officials with a demand that full payment must be made to balance postmaster accounts; therefore be it

Resolved, that the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor do hereby favor and endorse a vigorous protest to the Post Office Department concerning the present policy, with a strong recommendation for its abolishment and substituting therefor a more human and reasonable attitude with respect to demands for salary overpayments; and be it further

Resolved, That in the event such protest proves unavailing, definite steps be taken to provide relief for employees concerned through legislative action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 311.

Bonding of Postal Employees

Resolution No. 104—Presented by Fred Lepper, Carl Zipser and John W. MacKay

of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is required by the Postal Laws and Regulations that post office employees must be bonded, the cost of such bonding to be paid by the postal employee; and

Whereas, The practice of many business institutions, such as corporations, banks, etc., is to pay the cost of bonding for the employee; and

Whereas, Some employees with stamp stocks in large amounts are required to supply a bond of such a large amount that the cost is a burden; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to seek the enactment of legislation which will provide for the bonding of postal employees, the cost to be paid by the government.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 311.

Reimburse Employees Suspended and Reinstated for Time Lost as Consequence of Loyalty Board Proceedings

Resolution No. 105—Presented by Fred Lepper, Carl Zipser and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Postal employees have been suspended from duty under loyalty board proceedings; and

Whereas, Reinstatement is tantamount to unwarranted charges; and

Whereas, Loss of time due to suspension works an undue hardship and constitutes an unwarranted penalty upon the reinstated employees; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of the reimbursement of postal employees so suspended and subsequently reinstated; and further be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor bring every possible effort to bear to gain a favorable departmental ruling to provide for back payment of salary lost due to suspension, and failing this to sponsor and support legislation to provide for the payment of time lost while on involuntary suspension.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended; page 311.

Rent Control Law

Resolution No. 106—Presented by Fred Lepper, Carl Zipser and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There exists a nationwide housing shortage of an acute nature; and

Whereas, Rent controls have kept rentals down to a reasonable cost; and

Whereas, The rent control bill as passed by the 81st Congress has been emasculated to the extent that it is very ineffectual; and

Whereas, It extends rent control for an additional six months; and

Whereas, There is an acute need for rent control for at least another year; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of a more effectual rent control bill and that it be extended for at least another year; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to utilize every possible means to have such a bill enacted at the next session of Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 296
See Policy Statement 12.

Time and One-Half for All Postal Employees

Resolution No. 107—Presented by Fred Lepper, Carl Zipser and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The principle of time and one-half for overtime is one that has been established in every industry for many years to prevent employers using employees in excess of their regular work day, and to more equally distribute the work by employing more men for shorter hours; and

Whereas, The United States government recognizes the justice of this principle through the payment of time and one-half to its regular employees for service performed as overtime, yet neglects to accept it in its relations with those employees employed on an hourly basis; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of immediate legislation for all postal employees to provide for time and one-half for all hours performed in excess of eight (8) in one day, and all hours in excess of forty (40) in one week.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 311.

Labor-Management Committees in Post Offices

Resolution No. 108—Presented by Fred Lepper, Carl Zipser and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has endorsed the principle of labor-management committees in all industries in order to gain a high degree of cooperation between the employee and the employer; and

Whereas, It is believed that the establishment of labor-management committees in the Postal Service would result in many worthwhile policies being adopted as a result of the ideas and suggestions of the employees; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as requesting the officers of the American Federation of Labor to use every endeavor to bring about the formation of labor-management committees in all United States post offices.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 311.

Rest Periods for Postal Employees

Resolution No. 109—Presented by Fred Lepper, Carl Zipser and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Many industries outside the Postal Service have been granting relief, or rest periods, for their employees for the past few years; and

Whereas, These rest periods have proven themselves to be of great value in the maintenance of efficiency and morale of employees; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California Federation of Labor go on record in favor of petitioning the Postmaster General to order all postmasters to grant postal employees at least ten (10) minutes rest within every four-hour tour of duty.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 311.

Repeal Taft-Hartley Law

Resolution No. 110—Presented by Fred Lepper, Carl Zipser and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, With the passage of time as the Taft-Hartley Act unfolds in its full meaning and import it is found that more and more unions are being entangled in the meshes of this anti-labor slave law threatening the destruction of the hiring halls, as well as the fundamental principle of labor—the right to strike—through use of court injunctions; and

Whereas, To permit this trend to continue without waging a real, serious, and concerted fight on all fronts against the Taft-Hartley Act will, without contradiction, destroy the American labor movement; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor launch an educational campaign so that every man and woman understands fully what the Taft-Hartley law really is; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor take a firm stand to fight for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 271.

Union Recognition for Postal Employees

Resolution No. 111—Presented by Fred Lepper, Carl Zipser and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Despite the repeal of the "Gag Laws," ostensibly giving postal employees union recognition; and

Whereas, Despite the tremendous growth and advances made by organized labor; and

Whereas, Despite the many resolutions passed by national conventions of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks mandating their national officers to seek and secure true union recognition by arrangement with the Post Office Department, Postal Unions are still dependent upon the good graces of the authorities for certain privileges, which are basic to unions in private industry; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing **HR 3702**, the Rhodes bill for union recognition; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to bring every possible effort to bear to have this measure enacted into law without delay; and, be it further

Resolved, That this convention call upon William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, to do everything in his power to secure immediate hearings on this bill; and, be it finally

Resolved, That this convention send telegrams to the congressmen comprising the sub-committee handling this measure urging immediate hearings.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to Executive Council; page 311.

Merit Promotions for Postal Employees

Resolution No. 112—Presented by Fred Lepper, Carl Zipser and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Postal employees have very little to look forward to after long years of service other than advancement to supervisory positions; and

Whereas, It has long been the practice to grant promotions on the basis of "whom you know" rather than "what you know" or your length of service; and

Whereas, This practice has developed a

feeling of cynicism and doubt amongst postal employees, which is detrimental both to the employee and the service; and

Whereas, No real effort has been made by the national officers of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks to correct this condition; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing **HR 5260**, the McGrath bill for merit promotions; and be it further

Resolved, That the Officers of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to bring every possible effort to bear to have this measure given consideration and enacted into law without further delay.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to Executive Council; page 311.

Seniority by Law for Postal Employees

Resolution No. 113—Presented by Fred Lepper, Carl Zipser and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Post Office Department has established and promulgated certain regulations pertaining to due recognition of seniority; and

Whereas, Those regulations apparently may be either observed or disregarded at the whim of the individual postmaster; and

Whereas, This situation has resulted and will continue to result in many violations and injustices; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing and calling for the enactment of legislation providing for strict observance of seniority in the postal service; and be it further

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to officially inform the chairmen of the House and Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committees of the Federation's stand on this issue and to request their support in the passage of legislation providing for the strict observance of seniority.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 312.

Protection For All Fire Fighters Against Service Connected Injuries and Illness

Resolution No. 114—Presented by E. T. Bowler, Lewis Mabie, J. Gaddis, Frank Flaherty, Frank Fosdick and B. D. Robinson of L. A. Fire Protection Districts, Fire Fighters Union No. 1014, Whittier.

Whereas, It is the duty of every fireman to

protect life and property and risk his life many times throughout his services to the public not thinking of the hardships his family would encounter by his disability; and

Whereas, All fire department employees who participate in the State Employees' Retirement System, and many large city fire department employees are so protected against service connected injuries and illness; and

Whereas, At the present time there are many employees of various fire departments, fire protection districts and fire warden departments who are not adequately protected in the event of injuries or illness caused, so developed or manifesting itself out of and in the course of their duties; and

Whereas, These same fire departments, fire protection districts and fire warden departments employees are being penalized for injuries and illness caused by and arising out of the course of their duties; and

Whereas, These same employees are also penalized by not receiving any salary or compensation for the first seven (7) days they are off duty due to service connected injuries or illness; and

Whereas, Many of these same fire departments, fire protection districts and fire warden departments employees lose their seniority, reduction in salary, vacation and sick leave rights the minute they go on compensation due to service connected injuries or illness while performing their duty for the taxpayer, there again penalizing the employee; and

Whereas, Many of these same fire departments, fire protection districts and fire warden departments employees are protected for off duty injuries and illness, their salary continuing for various periods of time; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Legislative Representative to seek to have passed at the next regular session of legislature, laws enacted or amended to make it mandatory that all regular paid fire departments, fire protection districts and fire warden department employees employed by the state, county, city, municipality, fire protection districts or any other political subdivision protect their employees without loss of salary, seniority, vacation or sick leave rights for a period of time not less than one year, in the event of service connected injury or illness; and be it further

Resolved, That in event of service connected injuries or illness, all employees of the above mentioned departments who are protected by workman's compensation shall receive their regular salary from their employer, and the compensation payments paid

by the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Fund shall be paid directly to the employer; and be it further

Resolved, That in the event of service connected injuries or illness continue for a period of more than one year, said employee to be placed on service connected disability retirement until by medical examination he is found capable of returning to work and performing his regular duties in the position at the time of said disability; and be it further

Resolved, That the employee reserves the right to accept a position of equal or lower rank if he so desires, provided he can fulfill the requirements of said position; and be it finally

Resolved, That all above mentioned proposed amendments are to supersede any existing laws.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 300.

Endorse Senate Document 113 For Central Valley Development

Resolution No. 115—Presented by V. S. Swanson, Pat Clancy, C. F. Mathews, P. E. Vandewark, F. A. Lawrence and Chet Elliott of Operating Engineers Union No. 3, San Francisco; California State Conference of Operating Engineers.

Whereas, The economic expansion and development of the state of California, so far as both agriculture and industry are concerned, depends entirely on the full conservation and utilization of our very limited supply of water; and

Whereas, Complete studies of these supplies and their controlled use have been made by the state of California; the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army; and the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, which studies agree basically on the work necessary to be performed for that full utilization and conservation; and

Whereas, Economic development of the Central Valley and California will be limited to its present level without additional utilization of its water resources for irrigation and power; and

Whereas, A "Comprehensive Report on the Development of the Water and Related Resources of the Central Valley Basin" has been presented by the Secretary of the Interior to the Congress with approval by the President of the United States, which report is known as Senate Document 113, 81st Congress, 1st Session, and which we believe, after careful study, offers the most favorable plan for the complete development of the water resources of the basin; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on

record as heartily endorsing and urging the approval by Congress of this comprehensive plan of development as an inventory of future work to be carried out consistent with the war effort; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this action be sent to all representatives of California in Congress urging their immediate and unqualified support.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 297.
See Policy Statement 15.

Increase Maximum Workmen's Compensation Benefit

Resolution No. 116—Presented by No. Calif. District Council of Laborers; and Laborers No. 185, Sacramento.

Whereas, The present state Workmen's Compensation law provides that an injured worker shall receive 65% of 95% of his wages in compensation when injured, not to exceed \$30.00; and

Whereas, At the present rate of compensation under the existing law the injured worker only receives in compensation about 30% of 95% of his wages, due to the fact that wages have been increased about 200% and the law has not been amended in many years; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Legislative Representative to endeavor at the next regular session of the California state legislature to have the Compensation laws amended to comply with the original Compensation laws, and provide that the injured worker shall receive 65% of 95% of his wages but not to exceed \$50.00 per week.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 300.
See Policy Statement 8(a).

Disability and Unemployment Benefits for Pregnancy

Resolution No. 117—Presented by No. Calif. District Council of Laborers; and Laborers No. 185, Sacramento.

Whereas, Under the present laws, a woman who has worked and paid into the Unemployment and Disability Insurance Fund for five quarters or more and then becomes pregnant and has to be hospitalized to bear a child, cannot receive disability, hospitalization or unemployment insurance, although this is an Act of God; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Legislative Representative to endeavor to have the California State Unemployment and Disability law amended at the next regular session of the legislature so as to allow hospitalization, disability and unemployment

insurance to any woman who becomes pregnant and has paid into this fund the amount necessary to be eligible for this compensation.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 307.
See Policy Statement 7(b).

Increase Death Benefits in Industrial Accident Cases

Resolution No. 118—Presented by No. Calif. Council of Laborers; and Laborers No. 185, Sacramento.

Whereas, Under the present law, the beneficiary of the single worker who is killed in an industrial accident is entitled to receive no compensation other than burial expenses; and

Whereas, In the case of a married worker with no children or other dependents, the beneficiary can only receive \$7,000 as compensation in addition to burial expenses; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Legislative Representative to do everything in his power to have this law amended at the next regular session of the California state legislature so that the death benefit shall be increased to \$7,500 plus reasonable burial expenses for a single worker who is killed in the course of employment, and to \$12,000 for a married worker with no dependents who is killed in the course of employment, and that \$500.00 additional shall be allowed for every dependent to whom the worker contributed 40% or more for his support.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 298.
See Policy Statement 8.

Quicker Decisions in Accident Cases

Resolution No. 119—Presented by No. Calif. District Council of Laborers; and Laborers No. 185, Sacramento.

Whereas, Under the present law, an injured worker who has been injured in the course of employment can be cut off of compensation when an insurance company files a form C-6; and

Whereas, That brings about much hardship to the injured workers and their families; and

Whereas, The personnel of the Industrial Accident Commission is so short of help that it usually takes from three to six months before the injured worker receives a hearing before the Industrial Accident Commission and starts receiving either compensation rating, or a decision and award from the Industrial Accident Commission, which also brings much hardship to the injured workers and their families; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor do everything in its power to have the law amended at the next regular session of the legislature so that the personnel of the Industrial Accident Commission shall be increased so that a case may be concluded in not less than two months, and that the referee hearing the case shall be empowered to render a decision at the time of the hearing, with a clause that all parties concerned shall have a right to appeal a decision of the referee within ten days after the hearing.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 300.
See Resolution No. 10.

Increase Personnel of Industrial Accident Commission

Resolution No. 120—Presented by No. Calif. District Council of Laborers; and Laborers No. 185, Sacramento.

Whereas, The population of the state of California has more than doubled in the past ten years; and

Whereas, The case load of injured workers in the state of California has increased by more than 400% in the past ten years; and

Whereas, The personnel of the Industrial Accident Commission has only been increased by about 90% in the past ten years; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Legislative Representative to take whatever action may be necessary to have the personnel, including referees, court recorders, stenographers, etc., increased so as to enable a compensation case to be concluded within a period of at least three months after the case is filed with the Industrial Accident Commission, and prevent the injured worker from suffering great hardship while his case is being processed by the Industrial Accident Commission.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 298.
See Resolution No. 46.

Increase Maximum Unemployment and Disability Benefits

Resolution No. 121—Presented by No. Calif. District Council of Laborers; and Laborers No. 185, Sacramento.

Whereas, Under the present California State Unemployment and Disability Insurance law, a worker who has lost his position due to lack of work or illness can only receive a maximum of \$25.00 per week; and

Whereas, At the present time a worker on unemployment insurance or disability insurance is lucky to be able to pay his rent on that sum; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the

California State Federation of Labor instruct the Legislative Representative to endeavor to have the law so amended at the next regular session of the legislature as to provide for an increase in unemployment and disability insurance benefits to a maximum of \$40.00 per week.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 308.
See Policy Statements 6(c) and 7(b).

Injured Workers Not to Be Released From Hospital Until Full Recovery

Resolution No. 122—Presented by T. P. McClelland, R. E. Parsley and Harold Klik of Boilermakers Union No. 39, Oakland.

Whereas, It has appeared in many industrial accident cases that injured workmen have been released from the hospital and sent home by their doctors before they have become fully recovered from their injuries and before they are physically able to care for themselves; and

Whereas, Such practice results in extreme hardship and unfairness to said injured workmen because they must resort to legal action involving long delays during which time they are without proper medical attention; and

Whereas, In order to prevent such abuses, said workmen should be allowed to be hospitalized while their claims are pending, or in the alternative, appropriate penalties should be imposed upon the insurance carriers for engaging in such unfair practices; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Legislative Representative to prepare for introduction at the next session of the legislature a bill that will provide for this much needed relief.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 301.

Opposing Election of More Than One Vice-President From the Same Craft

Resolution No. 123—Presented by T. P. McClelland, R. E. Parsley and Harold Klik of Boilermakers Union No. 39, Oakland.

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being opposed to the practice of the California State Federation of Labor of electing more than one Vice-President from the same craft, and that this resolution be made a part of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
Non-concurred; page 260.

Federation Committee to Represent Membership at Hearings on Compensation Laws

Resolution No. 124—Presented by T. P. McClelland, R. E. Parsley and Harold Klik of Boilermakers Union No. 39, Oakland.

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to set up a committee to elect representation, expense of which is to be defrayed by the California State Federation of the AFofL, to sit in on all hearings involving the compensation laws of California, and that the California State Federation of the AFofL represent us on all of our legislative work in the state of California, thus bringing more influence upon the board that hears these cases.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 281.

Compensation to Include Replacement of Broken Glasses and Dentures

Resolution No. 125—Presented by T. P. McClelland, R. E. Parsley and Harold Klik of Boilermakers Union No. 39, Oakland.

Whereas, It has appeared in many industrial accident cases that injured workmen have also had their glasses or dentures broken as a result of their accidents, and have had to replace same at their own expense; and

Whereas, Since such loss is a legitimate element of damage, it would be more equitable to have said replacements paid for by the insurance carrier; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Legislative Representative to prepare for introduction at the next session of the legislature a bill to accomplish the above.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted as amended; page 301.

Continue Compensation Until Injured Workers Are Able to Return to Regular Occupations

Resolution No. 126—Presented by T. P. McClelland, R. E. Parsley and Harold Klik of Boilermakers Union No. 39, Oakland.

Whereas, It has appeared in many industrial accident cases that injured workmen have had their temporary compensation payments stopped before they are physically able to return to their regular occupations and have been urged or forced by the insurance carriers to accept any kind of employment in order to justify the terms of their compensation payments; and

Whereas, Such practices have resulted in extreme hardship and grave injustices to such workmen, appropriate steps should be taken so that these workmen will be continued on compensation until they have recovered from their injuries and are physically able to return to their regular occupations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th 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 for this much needed relief.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 301.

Oppose Personal Property Initiative Measure

Resolution No. 127—Presented by Ed M. Ross of Teachers Union No. 771, Oakland.

Whereas, There will appear on the November ballot an initiative measure to abolish the tax on personal property; and

Whereas, This would result in a large loss of revenue to every city and community of the state, without making any provision for any other source of income to carry on needed public services; and

Whereas, To abolish the personal property tax would benefit the average citizen very little; and

Whereas, The great bulk of personal property taxes are paid on huge inventories of the oil companies, department stores and factories and is a measure initiated by them to escape paying their just share of the tax load; and

Whereas, Public institutions and particularly the public schools would lose an important source of their revenue; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposing this initiative measure and make every effort to alert the labor movement to the end that this proposal will be defeated at the general election in November.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 270.
See Policy Statement 4(b).

Adequate School Finance Bill

Resolution No. 128—Presented by Ed M. Ross of Teachers Union No. 771, Oakland.

Whereas, There is a continuing crisis in the public school system of California due to a high birth rate during the war years and the consequent enrollment of these "war babies" in the public schools and the influx of thousands of new inhabitants and their families; and

Whereas, The present apportionment of state money to local school districts is inadequate to maintain even a minimum educational program for the children of the state; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has always been foremost in its support of the public schools of the state; and

Whereas, It has been the policy of the labor movement to oppose the imposition of excise taxes such as the sales tax on the

grounds that it falls hardest on those least able to pay; and

Whereas, In the 1950 budgetary session of the state legislature, the California State Federation of Labor opposed the imposition of a tobacco tax to provide additional needed revenue for the support of the schools; and

Whereas, This stand of the California State Federation of Labor on the method of financing a minimum educational program has been misinterpreted and misconstrued by many persons outside of the labor movement as opposition to adequate financial support of the public schools; and

Whereas, Future methods of financing the educational needs of the state will undoubtedly contain the same tax features as the 1950 bill contained, to wit, a tobacco tax or may advocate an increased state sales tax; and

Whereas, The labor movement in the state should independently determine for itself the amount of additional finances needed to establish an adequate educational program and the source or sources of the additional revenue needed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Standing Committee on Education to determine the educational needs of the public schools of the state; and be it further

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Education recommend the proper method of financing its proposed educational program in the framework of the taxing program of the California State Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor be instructed to adopt and publicize this program as the official educational program of the California State Federation of Labor by majority vote of its members; and be it further

Resolved, That this action be taken in time for the next session of the state legislature so that the California State Federation of Labor may present a positive program for the adequate financing of the public schools of the state.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted as amended; page 284.

Have Schools Named For Samuel Gompers

Resolution No. 129—Presented by Ed M. Ross of Teachers Union No. 771, Oakland.

Whereas, This year the American labor movement is celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Samuel Gompers to whom the public schools of America are indebted for every major benefit and every extended service that free public education enjoyed during his time. He initiated or supported the cause of free public schools for children, vocational training, and adult workers' edu-

cation during his long life of service to American workers, far beyond any program that has yet been realized; and

Whereas, He fought long and courageously against all forms of exploitation of children by industry so that every child should have the maximum amount of education of the kind for which he was best adapted; and

Whereas, He constantly reminded his associates in the American Federation of Labor that literacy and enlightenment are necessary to the proper functioning of a democracy and that education is a "continuing process"; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has consistently carried on the program so clearly delineated by their first president and today is the greatest champion of free, public education in America; and

Whereas, It is fitting that the great contributions of Samuel Gompers to free public education should be memorialized by naming public schools for him in this centennial year; and

Whereas, President William Green of the AFL has stated, "I am in full accord with the suggestion that plans be formulated to bring about the designation of Samuel Gompers Schools in as many cities as possible", and

Whereas, A \$250,000,000 school bond issue for schoolhouse construction with labor's support, was passed in California in 1949 and will result in the construction of many new schools; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing this program to bring about the designation of Samuel Gompers schools in as many cities as possible in the state of California in recognition of the life interest of Samuel Gompers in decrying child labor and advocating that all American children enjoy their heritage of a free public education; and be it further

Resolved, That all central labor bodies be urged to request of their local school boards that they name a school in their community a "Samuel Gompers" school.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 296.

Labor Education In Teacher Training Institutions

Resolution No. 130—Presented by Ed M. Ross of Teachers Union No. 771, Oakland.

Whereas, The major source of supply of teachers for American public schools is the state teacher training schools and departments of education in state universities; and

Whereas, The philosophy of most of these teacher training schools is anti-labor; and

Whereas, Young teachers are sent into the field of education indoctrinated against labor unions in general and teacher unions in particular; and

Whereas, Other organizations have begun indoctrination of potential teachers at the secondary level; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring an intensive publicity drive in state normal schools and departments of education in universities and colleges throughout the state in order to inform potential teachers about the history, program and aims and objectives of the labor movement; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to implement this resolution providing such teacher training institutions with labor material and publications and seeing that it is made available to teachers in training.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to Executive Council; page 296.

Consolidation of School Districts

Resolution No. 131—Presented by Ed M. Ross of Teachers Union No. 771, Oakland.

Whereas, There are hundreds of small school districts in the state of California inadequately staffed and equipped to offer educational opportunities commensurate with the needs of the communities served; and

Whereas, If these small school districts were consolidated so as to combine facilities and tax revenues it would result in benefits to the children and the taxpayers in those districts; and

Whereas, The present law calling for voluntary consolidation has failed to result in any appreciable decrease in the number of small districts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor introduce legislation in the next session of the state legislature providing for consolidation of small school districts with compulsory provisions where such districts refuse consolidation within three years of the enactment of the law.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Referred to Executive Council; page 284.

Dismiss Teachers For Cause Only

Resolution No. 132—Presented by Ed M. Ross of Teachers Union No. 771, Oakland.

Whereas, Only those probationary teachers in the public school system of the state of California who are employed in the schools of San Francisco and Los Angeles are protected against unjust dismissal by statutory provision; and

Whereas, The Supreme Court of California

has rendered a unanimous decision that the present statute is constitutional; and

Whereas, School boards are fully protected in their right to dismiss an incompetent teacher; and

Whereas, The present law was established to protect teachers against flagrantly unjust, capricious, political and personal dismissal; and

Whereas, Probationary teachers throughout the state, exclusive of San Francisco and Los Angeles, are not protected against dismissal without cause; and

Whereas, Membership in a teachers' union and affiliation with the labor movement may be one of the secret reasons for dismissal; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as approving the extension of the present law to all the school districts of the state; and be it further

Resolved, That appropriate legislation be introduced at the next session of the legislature to implement this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 284.

Extend Teachers' Tenure Act

Resolution No. 133—Presented by Ed M. Ross of Teachers Union No. 771, Oakland.

Whereas, Thousands of public school teachers in the state of California have no security of employment such as given other public employees under civil service; and

Whereas, The Tenure Act of the public school system of California includes only a part of the teachers in the state; and

Whereas, Teachers are afraid to become a part of the labor movement without security of position, and

Whereas, The situation arising out of these conditions is not conducive to either good teaching or the preservation of the civil rights of teachers or in the interests of furthering the growth of the labor movement; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record approving the extension of tenure security to all public school teachers in the state; and be it further

Resolved, That the proper legislation be introduced at the next session of the legislature to implement this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 285.

Condemning Labor Policy of the City of Santa Cruz

Resolution No. 134—Presented by Dave Williams, O. J. Lindell and Glenn Ackerman of Pile Drivers Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, The City of Santa Cruz is doing repair work on the municipal pier for less than half the prevailing wage prescribed by state and federal policy for similar work—an open attempt to destroy the prevailing wage structure that has been applied most satisfactorily by both federal and state governments; and

Whereas, At the termination of a similar dispute with AFL construction unions and the City of Santa Cruz in 1948, the city agreed that "... the work of construction on said pier and any additions thereto shall be considered a new improvement. Thus, the new work will be offered for contract under wage scales compatible with the scale established by your affiliates for the type of public work"; and

Whereas, The majority of users of said wharf, being working men and women, are receiving the prevailing wages as set forth for their particular employment; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record condemning the above-mentioned practice of the city of Santa Cruz and so notify the City Council of that city; and be it further

Resolved, That we request the local unions affiliated with the Federation to ask their membership to refuse to patronize the city of Santa Cruz and its municipal wharf until the City Council recognizes its obligation to pay prevailing wages for work performed thereon in conformity with state and federal policy.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended; page 812.

Reaffirmation of Position on Repressive Legislation Against Labor

Resolution No. 135—Presented by Dave Williams, O. J. Lindell and Glenn Ackerman of Pile Drivers Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, The drive to weaken the organized labor movement is being stepped up under the pretext that the world situation requires complete submission and subordination of labor; and

Whereas, Repressive legislation such as the Taft-Hartley law and the Mundt-Ferguson bill represent the most flagrant attack on long-established democratic and civil rights enjoyed and won by organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record affirming its demand for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention go on record reaffirming its determined opposition to all legislation of the Mundt-Ferguson bill

type which would destroy the democratic right of association in trade unions and the free expression of opinions; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the Federation to California's Congressmen and Senators.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 299.
See Policy Statement 17 as amended.

Shorter Work Day

Resolution No. 136—Presented by Dave Williams, O. J. Lindell and Glenn Ackerman of Pile Drivers Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, One of the prime objectives of the labor movement has been to lighten labor's toil by gaining a shorter work day; and

Whereas, Large scale industrial mechanization, reaching into the skilled crafts, has increased productive capacity to a point where only a reduction in the work-day can insure some measure of full employment for the country's working people; and

Whereas, During the past several years hundreds of local unions throughout the state have given recognition to this need by making the demand for shorter hours a main issue in negotiations with some measure of success; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record urging all crafts and local affiliates to wage a campaign to secure the six-hour day as a basic work day; and be it further

Resolved, That the convention instruct the incoming Executive Council to use its resources to the fullest in giving all possible assistance to those affiliates undertaking to establish the shorter work day for their crafts and areas.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 270.

Oppose the Labor Draft

Resolution No. 137—Presented by Dave Williams, O. J. Lindell and Glenn Ackerman of Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, Those who would destroy labor's rights are determined to utilize the present situation for the purpose of wiping out labor's hard-won rights; and

Whereas, The main effects of this drive is being felt in the spreading use of injunctions, plans to draft labor, outlaw strikes, and further Taft-Hartleyize all labor-management relations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor express its determined opposition to the use of a labor draft, or to any tampering with the right to collective bargaining and the right to strike; and be it further

Resolved, That all local unions be urged to work for the defeat of all candidates for

office in the November elections who, in any way, aid and abet anti-labor elements in their efforts to destroy the labor unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 271.

Strengthen Labor Code Provision for Accident Prevention

Resolution No. 138—Presented by Wm. H. Knight and Lloyd Jacobsen of State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, San Francisco.

Whereas, Industrial accidents and their prevention are a serious concern of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, In one of our major industries, the lumber industry, accident frequency is on the increase rather than decrease; and

Whereas, So much time is required to obtain an inspection or a safety order from the Division of Industrial Safety that numerous accidents occur between the time the unsafe condition is reported and any action is taken by this Division; and

Whereas, It is our obligation to work towards the prevention of accidents; and

Whereas, The California Labor Code, Section 6604, prohibits the discharge of any worker "... for refusing to perform work ... where ... this Code or any safety order of the Division of Industrial Safety will be violated ..."; and

Whereas, It is necessary to expedite the procedures of safety; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Legislative Representative to prepare and have introduced at the next session of the legislature a bill amending Section 6604 of the Labor Code so as to prohibit discharge of any employee for refusing to perform work which he considers to be unsafe, provided that the employee has filed a claim of violation of an existing safety order or a claim requesting inspection of an unsafe condition prior to his refusal to perform such work; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be submitted to the Industrial Safety Division, State Department of Industrial Relations; the Division of Labor Law Enforcement, State Department of Industrial Relations; Governor Earl Warren; and California legislative committees considering revisions of the Labor Code.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 284.

Teach Conservation in Public Schools

Resolution No. 139—Presented by Kay Bell, Walter Thomas and Jos. V. Voorhees of Teachers Union No. 1021, Los Angeles.

Whereas, We find that in our schools there is a lack of complete absence of adequate in-

formation for the training of youth for needed understanding and respect for the protection of the gifts of nature created for the very existence of man and animal life; and

Whereas, The teaching of conservation can be made a most interesting part of education in all grades, thereby bringing into the homes of the people simplified, valuable information; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge every local union to contact school authorities in their own school districts to urge that the teaching of conservation be included in the curriculum for every grade, 1 through 12, in the public schools of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 296.

Establish Certain California Forests as Memorials to Veterans of World Wars

Resolution No. 140—Presented by Kay Bell, Walter Thomas and Jos. V. Voorhees of Teachers Union No. 1021, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The giant sequoias and sugar pine trees of Calaveras and Toulumne counties in California comprise one of the oldest and most sublime forests in the entire world; and

Whereas, The preservation of this great primeval forest area, particularly in the regions of the Big Trees Creek and Beaver Creek, is a matter of real concern to present and future generations; and

Whereas, Inconceivable as it may seem, there now exists a real and immediate danger of the complete destruction of hundreds of these age-old trees, not only through commercial logging by private lumber corporations, but by wanton wastefulness in the carrying out of commercial logging; and

Whereas, Such logging endangers the livelihood of those whose labor pertains to the lumber industry by wastage of the source of that livelihood; and

Whereas, All state conservation groups and such nationally known authorities as Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead; Mr. Willard G. Van Name, curator emeritus of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City; and, when Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Harold L. Ickes, among others, have urged the preservation of these trees by official act; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor deeply deplore the threatened wholesale destruction of these great virgin forests for any purpose whatsoever; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our unqualified endorsement of the activities of the California War Memorial Park Association, Save the

Redwoods League, Sierra Club, Izaak Walton League and other public and private organizations and individuals seeking to save these irreplaceable trees, hundreds of years of age and of great height and beauty, to be established as a permanent recreational area to our veterans of the World Wars to whom those of us living owe so much.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 312.

Urging Adoption of Amendments to Railway Labor Act

Resolution No. 141—Presented by George E. Brown, William E. Pollard and Moses B. Lovick, Dining Car Employees No. 582, Los Angeles; and T. W. Anderson, Dining Car Employees No. 456, Oakland; California State Council of Culinary Workers.

Whereas, The workers of America have had their lot greatly improved through the efforts of organized labor; and

Whereas, The union and closed shop contracts have made it possible to bring greater benefits to the members of trade unions; and

Whereas, The nation's railroad employees, numbering over one and one-half million, have neither the privileges of the union or closed shop contracts; and

Whereas, The overwhelming majority of unions representing the railroad workers sponsored S 3295 and HR 7789 to amend the Railway Labor Act to provide for a union shop and check-off in this session of Congress; and

Whereas, The Korea crisis and other necessary legislation made it impossible to secure a vote before Congress recessed; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge every member of Congress to vote favorably for these bills; and be it further

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor request their adoption and use their legislative machinery to secure favorable support for the aforementioned Senate and House Bills when Congress reconvenes on November 27, 1950; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be submitted to President Truman.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 271.

Endorse U. N. Declaration of Human Rights

Resolution No. 142—Presented by Louis Levy, John Ulene, Jack Sonies, Nate Stern, Sigmund Arywitz, Local 266; Louis Levy, Local 482; Abe F. Levy, Local 496; Velda Talley, Local 451; Alfred Schnieder, Local 483; Harry Scott, Local 497; Louis Levy, Local 445, all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is the considered objective of

the labor movement to improve the working conditions and living standards of all workers, and in that manner elevate the living standards of all the people; and

Whereas, This objective can best be realized in a world where all people are able to enjoy the benefits of freedom and security; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has launched a long range program which will bring benefits to people of all races, religions and nationalities in all parts of the world; and

Whereas, The United Nations has proclaimed the fundamental rights which are the inalienable heritage of all human beings in a document titled, "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights"; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse this United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and commend it to all members of affiliated central bodies and local unions for their consideration:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights A Document of the United Nations

PREAMBLE

Whereas, Recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas, Disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas, It is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas, It is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas, The peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas, Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas, A common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest

importance for the full realization of this pledge; now, therefore,

The General Assembly Proclaims This Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11. (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14. (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15. (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16. (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17. (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21. (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22. Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23. (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration insuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25. (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26. (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27. (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28. Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29. (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed: page 258.
See Policy Statement 1(b).

Endorse National Health Insurance Program

Resolution No. 143—Presented by Louis Levy, John Ulene, Jack Sonies, Nate Stern, Sigmund Arywitz, Local 266; Louis Levy, Local 482; Abe F. Levy, Local 496; Velda Talley, Local 451; Alfred Schnieder, Local 483; Harry Scott, Local 497; Louis Levy, Local 445, all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The heavy costs attendant upon serious illness cause drastic dislocations in the budgets of most workers; and

Whereas, The fear of such serious illness and its economic drainage confronts American workers with an unnecessary sense of economic insecurity; and

Whereas, A program of prepaid health insurance would remove the fear of insecurity and make it possible to secure medical care on the basis of need rather than on the basis of wealth; and

Whereas, There has been pending before the Congress of the United States legislation which would provide such prepaid health insurance on a national basis; and

Whereas, This legislation has found its major opposition in the organizations of doctors concerned more with personal profit than with social welfare; and

Whereas, These doctors' associations have allied themselves with other organizations notable for their hatred of organized labor and social advancement; and

Whereas, The interest of the American working people clearly indicates that a national prepaid health insurance program be instituted with the least possible delay; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor clearly affirm its belief in the necessity for a health insurance program which will cover the working people all over the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention inform the United States Senators and Congressmen from this state that the members of the American Federation of Labor in California demand passage of a national prepaid health insurance program at the next session of Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 282.
See Policy Statement 9.

Broaden Workers' Education Activities

Resolution No. 144—Presented by Louis Levy, John Ulene, Jack Sonies, Nate Stern, Sigmund Arywitz, Local 266; Louis Levy, Local 482; Abe F. Levy, Local 496; Velda Talley, Local 451; Alfred Schnieder, Local 483; Harry Scott, Local 497; Louis Levy, Local 455, all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The instruments of popular dissemination of facts and ideas are owned by individuals and corporations hostile to the welfare of the working people; and

Whereas, Apart from Radio Station KFMV, owned by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, organized labor in California does not possess a medium through which it can reach the general public; and

Whereas, Unfair and biased presentation of news dealing with organized labor has contributed materially to the passage of anti-labor legislation on both the state and national level; and

Whereas, The press and radio monopoly has been effective to the point where members of the labor movement have frequently been without understanding of the problems and needs of members of sister organizations; and

Whereas, There is an immediate need for a program of education within organized labor so that its members can become familiar with issues and objectives within the labor movement independent of what they read in the newspapers and hear over the radio; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct all central labor councils to broaden their educational activities so that facilities will be made available to local unions whereby their members will find available classes, materials, and activities which will develop their understanding of the labor movement, its history, objectives, and functions; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor enlarge its own educational activities so that it may provide assistance to all affiliated unions, especially in making available the facilities of existing educational institutions such as those of the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended; page 296.

Reestablish Child Care Centers

Resolution No. 145—Presented by Louis Levy, John Ulene, Jack Sonies, Nate Stern, Sigmund Arywitz, Local 266; Louis Levy, Local 482; Abe F. Levy, Local 496; Velda Talley, Local 451; Alfred Schnieder, Local 483; Harry Scott, Local 497; Louis Levy, Local 445, all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, There are engaged in California industry many thousands of women who are mothers of pre-school age children; and

Whereas, Most of these mothers must work because of economic necessity; and

Whereas, Failure to care for these children provides a serious hazard to their welfare and security as well as a future social hazard; and

Whereas, The California state legislature has failed to provide funds for continuation of Child Care Centers so that these children can be given proper attention and supervision; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor find that state support of Child Care Centers is needed

as a service to working mothers and as a safeguard for the welfare of their children; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention consider the reinstitution of Child Care Centers a major issue in its legislative program; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention instruct the Legislative Representative to make every effort to secure passage of legislation to provide the funds to reestablish Child Care Centers by the California state legislature at the earliest possible time.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 308.
See Policy Statement 13(c).

Correct Injustices Under "Not Available for Work"

Resolution No. 146—Presented by Larry Vail of Calif. State Council of Retail Clerks Union No. 2, City of San Francisco.

Whereas, Many members of organized labor in California who have been required to contribute to the California State Unemployment Fund over a period of years have been denied unemployment compensation benefits because of technical provisions of the law which have classified them as "unavailable for work"; and

Whereas, These union members include mothers who cannot accept full time employment because of the necessity of caring for their children, working people who have returned to school in an attempt to increase their earning power, and others in similar circumstances; and

Whereas, It is highly unfair that these people should have been required to contribute to the building up of a large unemployment fund and are deprived of unemployment compensation from that fund at times when they need it most; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record opposing this type of discrimination in the operation of the California Unemployment Insurance Act, and that the Legislative Representative endeavor to correct this situation by securing an amendment to the Act, amendments in the regulations of the California Department of Employment in administering the law, and take whatever other steps are required to insure that working people who are temporarily unavailable for full time employment shall not lose the right to unemployment compensation by reason of that fact.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 308.

Declare Kraft Foods Company Unfair If Circumstances Warrant

Resolution No. 147—Presented by Dave Kent, Wm. Dodson, Hugh Williams, James

L. Porritt, Gerhard Lillefloren and Thos. L. Pitts of Wholesale Delivery Drivers Union No. 848, City of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Twenty-four local unions affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in the state of California have been in negotiations with the Kraft Foods Company, a national concern employing a large number of members of the above mentioned local unions and have thus far been unable to reach a satisfactory conclusion on these negotiations; and

Whereas, It appears that a material change is taking place in the policy of Kraft Foods Company as it pertains to organized labor, and such change has necessitated the formation of a National Committee representative of unions scattered across the entire United States, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, to meet with representatives of Kraft Foods Companies, main office located in Chicago; and

Whereas, To date, even this Committee has not yet been successful in obtaining a satisfactory expression of policy from representatives of the company, and thus far has been unable to resolve the differences existing between the company and the unions in California; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby go on record that should it become necessary for the above mentioned unions to take economic action to adjust the differences existing between their organizations and the Kraft Foods Company, that this Federation shall immediately place Kraft Foods Company and its products on its official "We Do Not Patronize List"; and be it further

Resolved, That in the event that such company is placed on the "We Do Not Patronize List", that the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor shall publicize to all of the local unions of the California State Federation of Labor that such action has taken place.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.
Referred to Executive Council; page 273.

AFL Cooperation with Churches

Resolution No. 148—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, City of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The social creed of the major religious organizations, Catholic, Protestant and Jewish, are identical with many of the social aspirations of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The official declarations of the major religious denominations express as their goal human brotherhood; and

Whereas, Traditionally the central motive of the American Federation of Labor is likewise the brotherhood of man; and

Whereas, Representatives of religious denominations have at many times aided organized labor in bringing to bear the moral authority of organized religion for the correction of social injustices; and

Whereas, At this critical juncture in human history in which the strength of all our resources is pitted against the threat of totalitarian dictatorship, communist and fascist alike, we need the broadest unity of labor and every ethically responsible element in the community; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor record itself as encouraging the utmost cooperation between American Federation of Labor unions and representatives of religious organizations in a civic and community effort to reenforce the ideals, aspirations and program of liberty and democracy toward the preservation and advancement of which we are mutually dedicated.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 313.

Increase Unemployment Insurance Benefits and Increase Employers' Tax

Resolution No. 149—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, City of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The cost of living index has shown a rise of over 100 points as of May, 1950 to the retail consumer in connection with just the item of food prices alone, in the state of California, to say nothing of other consumer items; and

Whereas, The employer contribution to the tax fund established by the Unemployment Insurance Act to cover the cost of administration of the Act and payment of benefits to claimants, has not kept pace with the rise in the cost of living; and

Whereas, The rate of compensation benefits available to claimants is inadequate due to the failure of the weekly benefit amounts to adequately meet the need of the times; and

Whereas, It is necessary to both increase the employer tax contributions and to raise the weekly benefit fund; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor do hereby take steps to acquaint the legislature of the state of California with the necessity of increasing the employer contribution to the Unemployment Insurance Benefit Fund by an increased 1% payroll tax over the present

tax rate of 2.7%, thus making a total employer contribution of 3.7%; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention acquaint the legislature with the necessity of increasing the weekly benefits of unemployed claimants to a maximum benefit of \$35.00 per week and that all lower benefits be proportionately increased to conform with such maximum rate; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation's legislative representative be instructed to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the California state legislature appropriate legislation amending the Unemployment Insurance Act, so that the employer contributions be increased as above recommended and so that the employee weekly benefits be increased as above recommended.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted in part; page 308.
See Policy Statements 6(c) and 7(b).

State and Local Fair Employment Practices Act

Resolution No. 150—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, City of Los Angeles.

Whereas, In previous conventions assembled, the California State Federation of Labor has gone on record as favoring a State Fair Employment Practices Act; and

Whereas, The state legislature again defeated such a measure at the insistence of the enemies of organized labor; and

Whereas, The need for legislation making it unlawful to refuse to hire, discharge, or discriminate in conditions of employment against any person because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry, sex or age is greater than ever before; and

Whereas, The 47th convention of the California State Federation of Labor held that "implementation of this program by legislation should be the subject matter of the next convention of this Federation" in 1950; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of intensifying our efforts to educate our membership and the community for the need of such legislation and to bring greater effort to bear on our elected representatives to adopt such legislation in this state and in the political subdivisions—counties and cities; and be it further

Resolved, That the convention instruct the officers and the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor to prepare and sponsor a State Fair Employment Practices Law.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 299.

Federal FEPC

Resolution No. 151—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, City of Los Angeles.

Whereas, During the struggle against communist aggression and totalitarianism the necessary maximum mobilization of our resources is attainable only if every citizen is given the opportunity of making the maximum contribution; and

Whereas, It is more than ever obligatory that we give expression in practice to our professed devotion to the moral and social values of democracy; and

Whereas, The AFofL in convention after convention has gone on record favoring federal legislation for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission to eliminate discrimination in industry and labor organizations; and

Whereas, The World War II FEPC established by Presidential Executive Order had a successful record; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring an Executive Order establishing an Emergency Fair Employment Practices Commission pending the enactment of permanent equality in employment legislation, providing complete enforcement powers in order to have full utilization of manpower without regard to color, country or origin of ancestry, religion, sex or age; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to communicate the action of this convention to President Truman.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted in part; page 299.
See Political Statement 17.

Federated Giving

Resolution No. 152—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, City of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Members of the American Federation of Labor have over the years played a very important part in local efforts for health and welfare for the benefit of their communities through their service on boards, committees and through their generous support of the various campaigns for funds; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor and its members in the various affiliated unions have during the past years worked harmoniously and effectively with the Community Chests of the nation in carrying out the concept of "federation"; and

Whereas, The principles embodied in "federation", namely, a coordinated approach to community health and welfare programs with efficiency and conservation of effort and re-

sources, are being defeated by a multiplicity of appeals to the extent that not only are the basic local services represented in the Community Chest being jeopardized, but other worthwhile services represented by independent campaigns in which the American Federation of Labor is interested are being endangered as well; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the principle of "federation" and strongly urge the Community Chests and other worthy independent health and welfare campaigns to consolidate their efforts and work towards an early solution of the problem of multiplicity of appeals; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation record its conviction that representatives of labor should be called upon at the beginning of plans to aid in the development of policy toward a uniform federated health and welfare services fund-raising program; and be it further

Resolved, That members, unions and councils be encouraged to work with and help the Community Chests and other agencies in bringing about this desired result.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 310.
See Resolution No. 5.

Abolish Voluntary Insurance Plans

Resolution No. 153—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Unemployment Insurance Act of the state of California is designated by the very terms of the Act as remedial legislation and to be liberally construed; and

Whereas, The clear purposes of the Act are to tide the unfortunate unemployed over to their next employment; and

Whereas, The express public policy of the Act states that "experience has shown that large numbers of the population of the state of California do not enjoy permanent employment, by reason of which their purchasing power is unstable, thus, detrimental to the people of the state of California as a whole"; and

Whereas, Many voluntary insurance plans have achieved a growth in the state of California within the past number of years; and

Whereas, Such voluntary insurance carriers, though ostensibly providing for more favorable terms than the state system, have continuously instituted protests and appeals against the payment of benefits to claimants, and have been one of the primary sources for subverting the true purpose of the Act through strict rather than liberal enforcement; and

Whereas, Such voluntary insurance carriers have instituted one of the prime factors in in-

ducing other employers of the state to follow a similarly strict rather than liberal policy contrary to the purposes of the Act in the protest and appeal of employee claims for benefits; and

Whereas, Such activities sponsored on the part of voluntary insurance carriers and employers groups throughout the state are rapidly bringing about the collapse, and subverting the true purpose and intent of the Unemployment Insurance Act; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as recommending the abolition of voluntary insurance plans, and that the legislature of the state of California be at once acquainted with such recommendation; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation's Legislative Representative be instructed to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the California state legislature, appropriate legislation providing for the repeal of Part VI of the California Unemployment Insurance Act dealing with voluntary plans and providing for the exclusive administration of the Act and the payment of benefits under it by the appropriate state agency.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Subject matter referred to Executive Council;
page 307.
See Policy Statement 7(a).

Endorse Blood Bank

Resolution No. 154—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Red Cross Blood Bank has proved to be of great benefit in peacetime as well as under the special demands of war; and

Whereas, The emergency defense program requires the stock piling of blood as well as the replenishment of other necessary items in the arsenal of democracy; and

Whereas, Civilian needs and the lives of our fighting forces require a much larger supply of blood plasma than that accumulated in the recent past; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse a campaign for donation of blood to the Red Cross Blood Bank; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation encourage all councils and local unions in the state of California to participate actively in the campaign to build up blood reserves in cooperation with the Red Cross.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended; page 311.

Repeal Merit Rating System

Resolution No. 155—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The express purpose of the Unemployment Insurance Act of the state of California, as amended, is to lessen the hardships

to the involuntarily unemployed, to stabilize purchasing power and thus halt the spread of unemployment and the economic disruptions which it causes, to assist employers and workers in prompt employment of persons seeking work, and to minimize the necessity of public relief and charity; and

Whereas, The Unemployment Insurance Act of California is designated as remedial legislation and by interpretation of the courts remedial legislation is to be liberally construed; and

Whereas, The merit or experience rating provided for in Article IV of the California Unemployment Insurance Act has induced the employer to continuously seek, and has caused him to seek to undermine a liberal interpretation of the Act; and

Whereas, Since the institution of the merit rating system, employers have deliberately and continuously protested and appealed the payment of employee benefits for the sole purpose of taking advantage of lower tax rates under the merit rating system, and not for any other reason; and

Whereas, Since the existence of the merit rating system the number of employers' protests and appeals per month have risen from approximately 100 to approximately 17,000; and

Whereas, By virtue of the merit rating system employers have been induced to seek all possible ways and means of preventing their employees from securing their just unemployment benefits; and

Whereas, Thousands of employees have been deprived of their unemployment benefits due to the ability of the employer to subvert the liberal purposes of the law and to make extensive use of skilled legal counsel, which same have been generally unavailable to unemployment benefit claimants because of the costs involved; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record immediately as recommending the repeal of the merit rating system, and make the members of the legislature of the state of California immediately aware of such recommendation; 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 repealing the merit rating system and introducing legislation making it mandatory for the appropriate administrative bodies and for the courts to enforce a liberal interpretation of each and every section of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 308.
See Policy Statement 6(f).

Condemn Proposition No. 10

Resolution No. 156—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Earl E. Thomas and

Robert O'Hare, Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters.

Whereas, There is on the November ballot a proposition known as Proposition No. 10 relating to "Public Housing Projects"; and

Whereas, This proposition is designed to sabotage the Public Housing Program in California by requiring a referendum vote in each political subdivision for each "Low Rent Public Housing Project" before such a project could be approved; and

Whereas, The rights of the citizens in each locality are already safeguarded through provisions of the present laws requiring the approval of the city council or board of supervisors; and

Whereas, The proposed law would not only act as an obstacle to the development of decent, safe and sanitary housing for persons of low income but in addition would require a referendum vote for the construction of each almshouse, county poor farm, protective homes for non-delinquent juveniles, convalescent home for the poor or indigent sick, veterans' homes operated by the state and homes for the physically handicapped including the blind and deaf; and

Whereas, It would prevent cities, counties and the state from providing any housing for persons made homeless by fire, flood, earthquake or the hazards of war until a referendum vote had first been held to obtain the approval of the voters for the proposed emergency relief; and

Whereas, It would require the prohibitive expense of elections for the construction of rural non-farm housing designed to provide decent, family housing for the migrant workers of California's agricultural valleys; be it therefore

Resolved, That this 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor condemn Proposition No. 10 as a sabotage of the housing program and a "roadblock" to the war effort; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor lend all possible assistance to the defeat of this proposition in the November election.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 270.
See Policy Statement 4(b).

Abolish Trade Dispute Restrictions of Unemployment Insurance Act

Resolution No. 157—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford, of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California Unemployment Insurance Act provides for Section 56(a) in which an individual is not eligible for benefits if he left his work because of a trade dispute; and

Whereas, Under normal relationships it has been interpreted by the courts that if a claimant

voluntarily leaves his employment he is not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits; and

Whereas, It has further been held that to be voluntary, the act of leaving work must have occurred free from compulsion by factors or circumstances which are beyond the capacity of a claimant, as a reasonably prudent person, to control; and

Whereas, Long experience has taught the various labor organizations that where a union is forced to take economic action as a result of the actions of the employer, the question of proximate cause is not thoroughly gone into by the Department of Employment, so that a presumption of guilt seems to exist against the labor union and its members so as to render them ineligible for benefits under Section 56(a); and

Whereas, The Department of Employment further maintains a Trade Dispute Section which persists in investigating trade disputes in such a manner that the facts are almost invariably resolved against the labor organization as a result of the employer rendering a statement to the Trade Dispute Section weeks in advance of the anticipated trade dispute so as to lend credibility to the employer's position that the union was the cause of the trade dispute; and

Whereas, Many unions have experienced the circumstances of employers thus preparing a case with the Trade Dispute Section of the Department of Employment and subsequently refusing to open their plants for purposes of permitting the employees to carry on their daily work resulting in a finding of ineligibility on the part of the Department for an award of benefits to the unemployed claimants; and

Whereas, An employee who respects a picket line is also found ineligible for benefits as a result of a trade dispute; and

Whereas, The Department of Employment persists in recommending unemployed to jobs in a plant wherein a trade dispute is in progress, thus causing the Department to lend itself to strike-breaking; and

Whereas, It has even been found by various labor organizations that their union members are instructed to disregard their union and to seek or accept work in non-union establishments, thus interfering with the rights of the individual to maintain an adequate labor organization of his choice and tending to weaken the structure of such union; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend to the legislature of the state of California that Section 56(a) of the Act be amended so that union members shall not lose their unemployment benefits because of a trade dispute unless such trade dispute be instituted by the union without cause and supported by union

members, and further, that the Trade Dispute Section of the Department of Employment be ordered abolished as an illegal infringement on the rights of union members; 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 thus amending Section 56(a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act and abolishing the trade dispute provision of the Department of Employment.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted as amended; page 308.

Liberalize Qualifications for Unemployment Insurance

Resolution No. 158—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Section 57 of the California Unemployment Insurance Act, as amended, states that an unemployed individual shall be eligible for benefits only if he was able and available for work during any given week; and

Whereas, Such section of the Act further states that to be eligible for benefits the individual must have made such effort to seek work on his own behalf as may be required in accordance with such regulations as the Commission shall prescribe; and

Whereas, Section 58 of the Act further states that an individual may not refuse to accept suitable employment when offered him without cause, or fail to apply for suitable employment if he desires to be eligible for unemployment compensation benefits; and

Whereas, Long experience with these sections of the Act discloses that the administration and interpretation of these sections do not conform with carrying out a liberal construction of the Act, and that in fact, construction as to eligibility for benefits seems to militate against the claimant rather than for him; and

Whereas, Terms "able" and "available" have been grossly maladministered and misconstrued to the extent that many claimants have been declared ineligible for benefits due to a minor ailment or illness which actually rendered the claimant unavailable for work for only one or two days; and

Whereas, The express purpose of the Act is to tide an unemployed individual over a period of unemployment, but nowhere in the Act is it stated that he must leave his ordinary field of endeavor if he wishes to be found eligible for benefits; and

Whereas, The interpretation of the clause in connection with seeking suitable employment has militated against the claimant, contrary to the clear intent of the Act to such an extent that claimants are often forced to leave lifelong fields of endeavor to seek employment in unfamiliar fields for the purpose of remaining eli-

gible for unemployment insurance benefits; and

Whereas, Working men and women possessing skills developed over a long period of years have been compelled to seek employment in totally unfamiliar fields thereby reducing the potential earning capacity of the individual and disrupting the available manpower in the industry where the claimant has special skills; and

Whereas, For the health, welfare and safety of the community as well as the individual claimant, makes it necessary to give each claimant a reasonable opportunity to remain in his regular field of employment; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby recommend the repeal of Sections 57 and 58 of the California Unemployment Insurance Act and the amendment of such sections so that the interpretation and administration of what is meant by "able" and "available" for work be clearly liberalized, and the clauses dealing with seeking suitable employment in such manner also amended and be phrased to explain that a claimant shall not find it necessary to seek work in fields of endeavor other than his own regular field of endeavor, so that constant milling around of population and change from a regular line of work to an unfamiliar line of work is avoided, thus saving the community from disruptions and chaos; 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, legislation amending the appropriate paragraphs of Section 57 and 58 of the Unemployment Insurance Act to conform with the above.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 308.

Demanding Dismissal of James Bryant, Chief of California Department of Employment

Resolution No. 159—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The amendment by Senator William F. Knowland to the Social Security Act removes the fundamental protection of unemployed workers against strikebreaking, sweat shops and yellow-dog contracts provided under the original New Deal law; and

Whereas, The Knowland Amendment was promoted by the Merchants & Manufacturers, the San Francisco Waterfront Employers Association and similar anti-wage earner interests in California; and

Whereas, The Knowland Amendment was sponsored by James Bryant, Chief of the California Department of Employment; and

Whereas, Mr. Bryant and Senator Knowland promoted this Taft-Hartley law against the unemployed in spite of the vigorous objection of Harry Finks and W. J. Bassett, the labor

members of the State Advisory Commission on Unemployment Insurance; and

Whereas, Governor Earl Warren is responsible for the administrative policies and actions of James Bryant, his appointed subordinate; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor demand that Governor Earl Warren discharge his subordinate James Bryant.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 278.

Support of Anti-Discrimination Laws

Resolution No. 160—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The United States traditionally has been a haven for peoples of all colors, religious beliefs and nationalities to escape persecution and oppression; and

Whereas, The Korean conflict demonstrates that communist and fascist totalitarianism is attempting to enslave the minds and bodies of more and more millions of human beings; and

Whereas, The voice of American democracy can be strengthened in its appeal to the oppressed peoples of the world by a firm stand in our laws against lynching, poll-tax, segregation and discrimination; and

Whereas, The AFL has consistently gone on record favoring the protection of human life and human rights; and

Whereas, The AFL supports the Crusade for Freedom as a dramatic expression of our belief in the dignity and worth of the individual and in the democratic process; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in support of effective laws on national state and local levels, and of broadening, strengthening and enforcing existing laws:

1. For the protection of all civil liberties.
2. To eliminate lynching.
3. To abolish the poll-tax as a pre-requisite for voting.
4. To prohibit discrimination or segregation in all public places and amusements: theatre, sports, recreation, beaches, transportation, restaurants, hotels.
5. To prohibit segregation and discrimination in housing, schools, colleges, hospitals, armed services, property ownership, civic or professional organizations.
6. To prohibit job discrimination.
7. To provide for inter-cultural education in the schools and for government workers dealing with the public, such as employment service and law enforcement agency personnel; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to forward notice of this action to all California central labor councils, Leagues for Political Education and Labor Committees to Combat Intolerance; and be it further

Resolved, That the convention recommend that these above mentioned bodies work in their respective communities with democratic organizations in the community for the achievement of this program.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 299.
See Resolution No. 187.

State Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance

Resolution No. 161—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, City of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Serious discrimination in employment opportunities still confronts minority groups both in California and nationally, while similar prejudicial attitudes limit minorities in housing, education, recreation and voting rights in their capacity as free and equal citizens of a democratic nation; and

Whereas, Anti-labor employers are fostering insecurity among workers by wage-cutting, arbitrary layoffs, high prices resulting in an economy of scarcity and restricted production rather than full employment and maximum output; and

Whereas, To pit worker against worker and to weaken organized labor by smashing its united ranks, employers are utilizing racial issues, frequently resorting to use of minority groups among whom unemployment is of major proportions and appealing to them to scab in strike situations; and

Whereas, The declared policy of the American Federation of Labor and of the California State Federation of Labor in past conventions assembled has repeatedly condemned racial prejudice, bigotry and discriminatory practices in employment, housing, education, and voting rights while calling for a Fair Employment Practices law on federal and state levels, an anti-lynch law, abolition of poll taxes and other legislation to ensure equal rights and opportunities to all Americans regardless of their race, creed, color, or national origin; and

Whereas, The statements of policy on civil liberties of the 47th convention of the California State Federation of Labor, stated: "To effectuate the Federation's program of action in civil rights, its Committee on Racial Intolerance and Bigotry must be continued on an active basis and must be supplemented by similar action at a local level"; and

Whereas, Communists capitalize any discrepancy between the policy of equality we

profess and the fact that actual discrimination continues to exist in America; and

Whereas, The defense emergency requires that we eliminate discriminatory practices before they become issues around which disunity may be developed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the secretary to establish a permanent functioning State Federation Committee to Combat Intolerance to facilitate the education of its affiliated member locals, to strengthen the Committee to Combat Intolerance which many central labor councils throughout the state have now set up, and to assist central labor councils, trade councils, and local unions to establish Labor Committees to Combat Intolerance in areas where they do not exist, by:

1. Printing, distributing and publicizing AFL materials dealing with the policies of AFL unions in combating intolerance, in achieving united ranks without discrimination, and concerning issues both local, state and federal.
2. In training, by institutes, classes and through talks at central labor councils, local unions and in public bodies—a corps of union officers, business agents and members to carry on an educational program against discriminatory attitudes and practices.
3. To develop a model non-discrimination clause in contracts which affiliated unions may seek to negotiate in employer negotiations, ensuring the principle of non-discrimination covering AFL members in this state.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 299.

Increase Aid to California's Public Schools

Resolution No. 162—Presented by Arthur K. Hutchings and Harry Sweet, Central Labor Council, Pasadena; Kay Bell, Walter Thomas and Jos. V. Voorhees, Teachers No. 1021 of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, That in our free society, knowledge and learning are endowed with a public purpose. That purpose is to help men and women develop their talents for the benefit of their fellow citizens; and

Whereas, Money spent on education is the best investment our taxpayers can make; and

Whereas, The continued discouragement of our educators and the decline of our schools in the state of California because of the inequities of the financial structure; and

Whereas, Because of in-migration and increased birth rates, California faces a new problem of insufficient revenue from the

present A.D.A. and taxation of assessed tangible property; and

Whereas, Through local taxable inadequacies, failure of education in any community affects the entire state and the nation; and

Whereas, The percent of the total income in California spent for public education has, and still is, showing a steady decrease from 3-5/10 in 1937-38 to 2-1/10 in 1947-48 in the face of universal recognition of the fact that the future of the world depends upon education for democracy and the fact that Soviet Russia spends five times as much for public education as does the United States; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor approve the following proposals to give additional aid to the Public School System of the State of California, and instruct the Legislative Representative to seek their enactment at the next session of the legislature:

1. That Section 5153(a) of the Education Code of the state of California be changed to read: "There shall first be provided an amount not less than One hundred sixty dollars (\$160.00) per pupil in average daily attendance in the day and evening kindergarten schools, elementary schools, secondary schools, and technical schools, in the Public School System during the next preceding fiscal year as certified by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction."

2. That Section 7051(a) of the Education Code of the state of California be changed to read:

"For the purpose of this article, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall allow: (a) One hundred twenty dollars (\$120.00) to each elementary school district for each unit of average daily attendance therein during this preceding fiscal year or computed for the district under Section 6911 and Section 6944, but not less than two thousand four hundred dollars (\$2,400.00) shall be allowed to any elementary school district."

3. That Section 7067 of the Education Code of the state of California be changed to read:

"He shall allow to each high school district one hundred twenty dollars (\$120.00) for each unit of average daily attendance in the district during the preceding fiscal year as computed under Sections 6943, 6952, and 6961, subject to the provisions of Section 7148."

(Added by Stats. 1947, Ch. 401; amended by Stats. 1949, Ch. 1017. In effect July 20, 1949.)

4. That Section 7075 of the Education Code of the State of California be changed to read:

"He shall allow to each junior college dis-

strict one hundred twenty dollars (\$120.00) for each unit of average daily attendance in grades 13 and 14 subject to the provisions of Section 7149 during the preceding fiscal year, to the district as computed for the district under Sections 6954 and 6961."

(Added by Stats. 1947, Ch. 401.)

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Filed; page 284.

See Resolution No. 128.

Fair Standards Act for Public Printing

Resolution No. 163—Presented by Arthur K. Hutchings and Harry Sweet of San Gabriel Valley Central Labor Council, Pasadena.

Whereas, Printing is a commodity for sale to consumers wherein the greater cost involved is labor; and

Whereas, The prevailing practise in most localities tends toward the letting of public contracts strictly on cost basis regardless of the rate of pay for those persons producing printing; and

Whereas, The state laws governing public construction require qualified bidders to certify that the prevailing rate of pay in that particular area be paid before a man may become a qualified bidder; and

Whereas, This practise has not been followed generally in any of the localities in the state of California insofar as printing is concerned; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby appoint a committee to investigate ways and means of inducing the state legislature to set up a Fair Standards Act governing all public printing.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Adopted; page 283.

Grayson Stores Unfair

Resolution No. 164—Presented by Herschel Womack of Department, Variety and Specialty Store Clerks Union No. 777, Los Angeles; California State Council of Retail Clerks.

Whereas, For the past four months, the Retail Clerks Local Union No. 777 has attempted to organize the employees in the Grayson stores in the Los Angeles area, which number 21; and

Whereas, Retail Clerks No. 777 has been successful in signing approximately 235 employees out of the potential 279 working employees; and

Whereas, The Grayson Company has made every effort to stop the clerks from becoming organized; and

Whereas, Grayson managers have been discharging employees when they were seen talking to union organizers and have added additional duties to other sales people, forcing them to quit; and

Whereas, This is second attempt by the Retail Clerks Union, within the past four years, to organize the employees of Grayson Company; and

Whereas, Grayson Company pays 65c per hour to most employees, which, in this day and time, is not a livable wage; and

Whereas, Grayson Company, through its New York office, agreed previously to accept a cross-check as a basis for representation, and after our proving representation, the company refused to negotiate contract and also refused to grant consent election; and

Whereas, Grayson Company informed us that, if we wanted an election, we would have to go through the normal channels, through the Board; and

Whereas, They have refused to meet and discuss this further; and

Whereas, Employees of Grayson Company want to be organized and be a part of the American Federation of Labor, and the company has deprived them of this right by the above-mentioned actions; and

Whereas, The Los Angeles Central Labor Council, on October 2, through its Executive Board meeting and also regular council meeting, voted unanimously to give strike sanction to Retail Clerks Union, to carry on active boycott against Grayson Company; and

Whereas, Retail Clerks Union is asking that the California State Federation of Labor, at its 48th convention endorse this active boycott throughout the state of California against Grayson Company; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to notify all central bodies and local unions throughout the state of California as to this action.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Referred to Executive Council; page 273.

Weekly News Letter to Publish Union Label Lists

Resolution No. 165—Presented by Dan Braimes and James C. Symes of Union Label Section, San Francisco.

Whereas, One of the problems which now confronts us on unlabelled merchandise at the present time which does hinder the Union Label Sections in their educational program on Union Labels, are manufacturers who are operating under 100 per cent union conditions, which entitles them to the use of the Union Label, but who refuse to put the Union Label on their products; and

Whereas, The responsibility of this practice rests upon the shoulders of the union organizations, as they should insist upon the Union Label being placed upon all goods

manufactured by manufacturers where they have working agreements and the goods are made under union conditions; and

Whereas, Without the Union Label, how are our people going to distinguish whether the merchandise they purchase is made under union sanitary conditions, or is made in some unsanitary sweat shop under anti-labor filthy conditions, or imported from some foreign land, when they are told by the salesman or merchant that the goods are made under 100 per cent union conditions, but the manufacturer refuses to put the Union Label upon them; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to assist the Union Label Sections and Union Label Educational Leagues throughout the state of California in an Union Label educational program by publishing in the Weekly News Letter names of the brands and trade names of the merchandise that bear the Union Label; and be it further

Resolved, That a list of the merchants' names who handle this Union Label merchandise be also published so that our people may be guided to their stores or establishments where this Union Labeled merchandise may be purchased.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.
Adopted as amended; page 274.

Defeat Richard Nixon for U.S. Senator

Resolution No. 166—Presented by Wm. H. Knight, Harry N. Sweet, Nick G. Cordil, Jr., Clarence P. Hermeyer, Ollie J. Hendra and Andrew A. Shubin of Lumber and Saw Mill Workers Union No. 2288, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Richard Nixon deserves his evil reputation among working people as the "California Taft" because of his votes against housing, minimum wage increase and price and rent control, and for the Taft-Hartley Act, and the Knowland Amendment to make a strike-breaking instrument of the unemployment insurance system; and

Whereas, Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union Local No. 2288, the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, the Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers Local Union No. 420, and the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council undertook a protracted struggle to unionize the yards of the Blanchard Lumber Company of North Hollywood and Burbank; and

Whereas, The Carpenters Brotherhood, Teamsters International Union and the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council had been for a long time successful in avoiding injunction proceedings by the Los Angeles office of the National Labor Relations Board during the Blanchard dispute; and

Whereas, At a critical period during the strike the picket line at one of the Blanchard establishments was crossed by Richard Nixon; and

Whereas, Nixon was observed by our pickets in conferences and telephone conversations within the offices of the Blanchard Lumber Company; and

Whereas, Within three days after Nixon crossed our picket line, three special injunction attorneys appeared on the scene from the office of Robert Denham, formerly General Counsel of the NLRB; and

Whereas, The operations of Nixon, Denham and Denham's lawyers made it necessary for the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local No. 2288, the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, the Building Materials and Dump Truck Drivers Union Local No. 420 and the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council to end a long and expensive strike against the Blanchard Lumber Company which would otherwise have been successful; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor denounce Richard Nixon as an outstanding enemy of organized labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the convention call upon each local union and council in the state of California to devote every possible resource to defeat Richard Nixon in his attempt to become a United States Senator; and be it further

Resolved, That notice of this action be given the widest immediate publicity.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 270.

Post-Election Endorsements!

Resolution No. 167—Presented by Wm. H. Knight, Harry N. Sweet, Nick G. Cordil, Jr., Clarence P. Hermeyer, Ollie J. Hendra and Andrew A. Shubin of Lumber and Saw Mill Workers Union No. 2288, Los Angeles.

Whereas, "Reward your friends and punish your enemies," from the time of its inception, has been the political policy of the American Federation of Labor, and in following this political philosophy the founders and pioneers of the American Federation of Labor suffered many political defeats and reverses by endorsing candidates who failed to be elected; and

Whereas, These shortsighted policies as expressed by Samuel Gompers brought criticism upon the American Federation of Labor and retarded its progress in obtaining social gains such as free public education, industrial accident insurance, social security, the 8-hour day, and 40-hour week, public housing

and various other legislation beneficial to working men and women; and

Whereas, In recent months certain individuals in the American Federation of Labor in California have recognized the error of the Gompers philosophy; and

Whereas, These leaders are advocating a new theory which proposes that labor endorse only those candidates who are certain to win; and

Whereas, The advocates of this new political philosophy declare the endorsement of successful candidates is more practical than endorsements issued on a basis of principles and program; and

Whereas, The beauty of this philosophy is that it guarantees that labor will suffer no defeat at the polls; and

Whereas, The careful selection of only successful candidates will eliminate all differences of opinion or controversies on endorsements within the labor movement; and

Whereas, The successful candidates will always be happy in the thought that, irrespective of their voting record, they have the full support of the American Federation of Labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor reward, with honorable mention, those persons responsible for the new policy of always endorsing winners irrespective of principles; and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention adopt a policy whereby all future endorsements of candidates for public office shall be made the day after election in order to guarantee that the American Federation of Labor endorsements are extended only to those candidates who are elected.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 259.

Price Control Program

Resolution No. 168—Presented by Gunnar Benonys, B. Holder, John Walsh, L. Vannier, J. C. Dial and Allen Johnson of Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 36, Oakland.

Whereas, The price control provision instituted by the Roosevelt Administration during the second World War was instrumental in protecting the consumers from inflationary price advances that would have caused untold misery and privation; and

Whereas, Since June 25, 1950, the date of this Nation's entry into the Korean War, the monopolies that control the production of the necessities of human life in the United States have shown a complete disregard for the welfare of the wage-earner by raising prices on all commodities, especially food; and

Whereas, These price advances are the result on the part of these monopolies to profit from a war in which thousands of our sons are giving their lives; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as condemning the profiteering in the necessities of life that is already having the effect of lowering the standards of our membership; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention support the following program:

(1) Congressional action for effective price control legislation, that would include a rollback in prices to June 24, 1950, level.

(2) That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor be empowered to cite for investigation the representatives of monopolies responsible for price gouging and that these hearings be given full publicity.

(3) That the California State Federation of Labor institute a campaign among its affiliates against the high cost of living so as to counteract the propaganda that blames high wages for the increase in living costs, and at the same time show that war profiteering and speculation is the true cause of the present high prices.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 258.
See Policy Statement 2(b).

Support Union in Dispute With Union Oil Company

Resolution No. 169—Presented by George Hardy, Luther Daniels and Jack DePo of Service and Maintenance Employees Union No. 399, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Service and Maintenance Employees Union, Local No. 399, has been and still is engaged in a serious dispute with the Union Oil Company of California for the past nine months; and

Whereas, Said dispute resulted from Union Oil Company's unfair action in contracting the janitorial and maintenance work of the Petroleum Building at Olympic and Flower Streets in Los Angeles to the only remaining large non-union maintenance company in Los Angeles; and

Whereas, Said non-union maintenance company either fired the union employees in said building, or made working conditions so intolerable that said employees were forced to quit; and

Whereas, Said actions resulted in Local No. 399's instituting a "We Do Not Use Union Oil" campaign up and down the Pacific Coast eight months ago, which campaign is still under way; and

Whereas, Hundreds of AFL Unions up and down the Pacific Coast have cooperated in this campaign by cancelling Union Oil

credit cards, by protesting the anti-union actions of the Union Oil Company to its President, Reese Taylor, and by publicizing the dispute to their members at meetings and by stickers on bulletin boards; and

Whereas, Despite the weight of cooperation and support from these AFL Unions and despite the efforts of the California State Conciliation Service, the Union Oil Company refuses to take any steps leading toward a fair settlement of this dispute; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being in full support of this fight against the Union Oil Company; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor protest the actions of the Union Oil Company in this dispute by a letter addressed to Reese Taylor, President of the Union Oil Company; and be it finally

Resolved, That all AFL local unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor go on record as supporting the union in this dispute in every way possible, including urging all members to cancel Union Oil credit cards, writing protest letters to the company and publicizing the dispute to the members at union meetings and on bulletin boards.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts;
page 257.
Adopted; page 274.

Apprentice Training for Members of Minority Groups

Resolution No. 170—Presented by H. T. Lumsden and Floyd Culbreth of Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The apprentice training program of the state of California is intended primarily to provide skilled workers for replacement and to supply others needed in our rapidly augmenting economy; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding the efforts of the agency that is charged with administering the apprenticeship program, members of so-called minority groups find it virtually impossible to participate in the training program, because of the refusal of employers and contractors to hire and accept them as trainees; and

Whereas, Under the guarantees of the federal and state Constitutions covering rights and privileges of the individual, contractors and employers are protected in their refusal to accept members of minority groups for apprentice training; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on

record as sponsoring an amendment to the law governing the apprentice program of the state of California, whereby contractors and employers who are engaged in work of a purely public nature, would be legally required to admit qualified members of minority groups as trainees.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted as amended; page 288.

Resolution Re Increased Telephone Service Rates

Resolution No. 171—Presented by Richard H. Gordon, Edd X. Russell, Franklyn Farnum, C. J. Hyans, Kenner Kemp and Jeffrey Sayre of Screen Extras Guild, Hollywood; California State Theatrical Federation.

Whereas, The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company has applied to the Public Utilities Commission of the state of California for an increase in the toll rate for local calls from pay telephones to ten cents for each local call; and

Whereas, The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company has also applied to the Public Utilities Commission of the state of California for substantial increases in other rates for telephone service; and

Whereas, Telephone service is not a luxury, but is a very necessary and essential service which is used by the members of organized labor, and which therefore constitutes a continuing expense to them; and

Whereas, Increased rates for toll calls and for other telephone services will add to the already high cost of living and will unnecessarily multiply the economic burdens of the members of organized labor; and

Whereas, The members of the Screen Extras Guild, Inc. are forced to make numerous toll calls each day and to maintain telephone service at their own expense in order to obtain employment in the motion picture industry; and

Whereas, An increase in the rates for telephone services will work a grave economic hardship upon all of the members of the Guild by making it even more expensive for them to obtain motion picture work; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in strong opposition to the granting of any increases in toll charges for pay telephones or in the rates for other telephone services; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to each of the members of the California Public Utilities Commission.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 318.

Continue Federation Cooperation with California Printing Trades

Resolution No. 172—Presented by Fred Dettmering and John F. Kelly of Allied Printing Trades Conference, San Francisco.

Whereas, There is at the present time a senate interim committee appointed to investigate the State Printing Office as to economy, efficiency and labor standards; and

Whereas, These investigations tend to disrupt the workers of the State Printing Office and help to further create doubt and confusion in the minds of the State Printing Office employees as to their security and welfare; and

Whereas, The officers of the California State Federation of Labor have been extremely helpful in the past by their assistance and cooperation in such matters as this; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to continue its splendid cooperation and assistance to and with the printing trades unions of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 818.

Allied Printing Trades Label to Appear on All Convention Printed Matter

Resolution No. 173—Presented by Fred Dettmering and John F. Kelly of Allied Printing Trades Conference, San Francisco.

Whereas, Many substitute Labels are being used to identify the legitimate Labels as recognized by the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The substitution of Labels tends to confuse and in many instances to circumvent the rights and privileges of the craftsmen and women of the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that no printed matter shall be allowed to be distributed in any convention of the California State Federation of Labor unless it bears the Allied Printing Trades Council Union Label, the only bona fide printing label recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.
Adopted; page 274.

Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance

Resolution No. 174—Presented by Gunnar Benonys, B. Holder, John Walsh, L. Vannier, J. C. Dial and Allen Johnson of Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 36, Oakland.

Whereas, The Negro soldier is again fighting and dying in the Korean War on an

equal basis with the white soldier, and again the reasons given by our government for this military action is freedom, democracy, and equal rights for all the people; and

Whereas, The experience of the Negro who has survived the wars of the past has been to return home to find that equal rights as far as he was concerned was a mockery, and that lynching, the poll tax, job and housing discrimination were even worse than before the war; and

Whereas, The resolution passed by the 1949 convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which contains an overall program that provides an excellent basis for action for all affiliated bodies has not been followed out in practice since; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its 1949 resolution on race relations that provides for the building of Labor Committees to Combat Intolerance.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 299.
See Resolution No. 161.

Oppose No-Strike Pledge

Resolution No. 175—Presented by Gunnar Benonys, B. Holder, John Walsh, L. Vannier, J. C. Dial and Allen Johnson of Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 36, Oakland.

Whereas, Every war places real burdens of hardship on working people, and big business and monopoly corporations take advantage of war to profiteer at the expense of the people; and

Whereas, Following World War I, big business succeeded in driving labor unions almost out of existence, and following World War II, big business launched an attack against the labor movement which culminated in the passage of the infamous Taft-Hartley Act; and

Whereas, In the present situation big business is taking advantage of the Korean War to depress the living standards of the American working people by raising prices, increasing taxes, and possible freezing of wages, while at the same time demanding more production from each individual worker; and

Whereas, Labor's only defense against the abuses of the employers is the right to strike; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor uphold the right of organized labor to strike in behalf of its legitimate demands, and condemn all suggestions, from whatever source, that a so-called no-strike pledge be adopted by the unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Non-concurred; page 258.

Union Label on Wearing Apparel

Resolution No. 176—Presented by Gunnar Benonys, B. Holder, John Walsh, L. Vannier, J. C. Dial and Allen Johnson of Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 36, Oakland.

Whereas, All union labor insists on fair wages and fair conditions in their working contracts; and

Whereas, All unions urge the purchase of union made goods carrying the Union Label; and

Whereas, It is increasingly difficult to purchase Union Label wearing apparel, both work and dress clothing; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the incoming Executive Council to use all possible efforts to secure, in contractual negotiations between manufacturers of wearing apparel and clothing unions a clause to the effect that all merchandise have the Union Label.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.
Filed; page 278.
See Resolution No. 82.

Overtime For Federal Government Employees

Resolution No. 177—Presented by American Federation of Government Employees Union No. 1113, San Francisco.

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor sponsor the following resolution adopted by the 1950 convention of the American Federation of Government Employees:

Be it resolved that AFGE in convention assembled direct its National Office to initiate and sponsor legislation covering all employees of the federal service, including those in the District of Columbia, the territories, possessions, and the legislative branch of the government, which will provide for true time and one-half for overtime. Such overtime to be computed on the basis of time worked in eight hours in any one day; also compensatory time if requested by the employee shall be granted on the basis of one and one-half hour for each hour of overtime worked.

Furthermore, to initiate and sponsor legislation which will define the work week for all government employees as being from Monday through Friday.

Furthermore, such legislation shall include a provision for night differential to cover any period whether on straight or overtime duty between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. It should provide double time for Sundays and holidays, and time and one-half for Saturday, and should further provide for a minimum of four hours overtime when it is necessary

to call an employee because of an emergency outside of his regular working hours.

This legislation should stipulate that it is not intended to interfere with any Government employee whose particular agency, department, or bureau is now covered by overtime regulations except the overtime law now applicable to the Bureau of Animal Industry which will be covered by a separate resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 312.

Conference for Aged and Elderly Citizens

Resolution No. 178—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The Conference for Children and Youth held in Sacramento on September 18 and 19, 1950, was outstanding for the manner in which it developed specific recommendations for the welfare of children and youth; and

Whereas, The welfare of our aged and elderly citizens is of equal importance to the community, state, and the nation; and

Whereas, Many of the problems of our aged and elderly citizens are similar in many respects to those of children and youth, and particularly so with respect to housing, employment, health, and recreational opportunities; and

Whereas, The need for a conference for aged and elderly citizens to discuss their problems and develop specific recommendations for their welfare is self-evident; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the Governor of the state of California to call a conference for aged and elderly citizens which would be conducted in a manner similar to the recent Conference on Children and Youth.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 282.

Campaign for Union Label

Resolution No. 179—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The jobs and working conditions of American trade unionists are threatened by the unfair competition of certain domestic and foreign-made goods produced under substandard conditions; and

Whereas, A number of important industries on the Pacific Coast have already felt the effects of unfair competition by such goods; and

Whereas, Our government's program to raise living standards in backward foreign nations is laudable, provided action is also

taken on the home front to protect and improve our existing living standards; and

Whereas, The best insurance for such protection and improvement is the vigorous re-activation of organized labor's program calling for the purchase of Union-made and Union-labeled merchandise; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the members and friends of organized labor to boycott certain domestic and foreign-made goods produced under substandard conditions; and be it further

Resolved, That such a boycott be carried out by calling upon all the Federation affiliates to activate the demand for Union-made and Union-labeled merchandise.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.
Adopted; page 274.

Establish Birthday of F. D. R. As National Holiday

Resolution No. 180—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The matter of establishing the birthday of our late, beloved president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as a national holiday is yet to be acted on by Congress; and

Whereas, Franklin Delano Roosevelt will go down in history as one of the greatest presidents of our country; and

Whereas, The most fitting tribute possible to that great, humanitarian leader would be the establishment of his birthday, January 30, as a national holiday and thus to immortalize him along with such great presidents as George Washington and Abraham Lincoln; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the Congress of the United States to take immediate action to establish Franklin D. Roosevelt's birthday, January 30th, as a national holiday; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States and to the members of Congress from California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 313.

Compulsory Pre-paid Health Insurance Plan in California

Resolution No. 181—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, One of the chief handicaps to progress in improving the health standards of our citizens is the matter of cost of medical care to each individual citizen; and

Whereas, The average individual cannot protect himself and his family without the application of the principle of insurance from the financial disaster of a serious illness any more than he can without insurance protect himself against the sudden disaster of his home being destroyed by fire, flood, or earthquake; and

Whereas, The efforts of various groups to develop a widespread voluntary pre-paid medical plan in this state have failed to fill the public need despite several years of such effort; and

Whereas, The solution to the health problem of the vast population of this state will be the enactment of a compulsory prepaid health insurance plan; and

Whereas, The legislature of California has failed to give favorable consideration to legislation calling for the enactment of a compulsory prepaid health insurance; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as reaffirming its support and endorsement of a compulsory prepaid health insurance plan in this state; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor be authorized to prepare and sponsor at the earliest opportunity an initiative measure which will give the people of California an opportunity to vote on the matter of a compulsory prepaid health insurance plan for this state.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to Executive Council; page 282.
See Policy Statement 9.

Strengthen United Nations

Resolution No. 182—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Central Labor Council, City of Eureka.

Whereas, The effective maintenance of democracy and world peace is the proper concern and responsibility of every American citizen; and

Whereas, The United Nations, despite many limitations, has accomplished great good in many fields and has taken the leadership in opposing the North Korean aggressors; and

Whereas, There is a need for the further strengthening of the United Nations if adequate steps are to be taken to prevent war and achieve a world in which people are free from the tyranny of communism, fascism, and other forms of totalitarianism, as well as from the domination and exploitation of concentrated economic power in the hands of cartels and monopolies; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the strengthening of the United Nations by putting an end to the abuse

of the veto in the United Nations Security Council, and by making the necessary amendments to the United Nations Charter for the establishment of a world system of security or world government which will conquer poverty and exploitation, and create a world of abundance; which will destroy tyranny and oppression and create a world of freedom and human dignity; which will defeat the forces of war and aggression and create a world of peace and justice; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States and to the congressmen and senators from the state of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 258.

Restore Pensions to Citizens Aged 63-64

Resolution No. 183—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Central Labor Council, City of Eureka.

Whereas, The repeal of Article XXV of the state Constitution in the November 8, 1949 election deprived our citizens aged 63-64 of aid payments from the state of California; and

Whereas, The aforementioned repeal has caused considerable hardship among this aged group of our citizens; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as reaffirming its position favoring the restoration of aid payments to our citizens aged 63-64; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the Federation assist in the promotion of legislation which will bring about the restoration of state aid payments to those citizens aged 63-64.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted as amended; page 300.

100% Penalty for Serious and Wilful Misconduct by Employer

Resolution No. 184—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Central Labor Council, Eureka.

Whereas, The California State Workmen's Compensation and Safety Law was enacted for the protection and welfare of the workmen of this state; and

Whereas, There continues to be far too great a number of workmen injured as a result of the serious and wilful misconduct of the employer; and

Whereas, Some employers, in the interest of economy and job speed-up, are ignoring the safety laws of this state and are gambling on the possibility that they may have to pay a fifty per cent penalty for serious and wilful misconduct; and

Whereas, Increasing the penalty for serious and wilful misconduct to one hundred per cent would tend to discourage this attitude

by the aforementioned employers and at the same time increase the observance of state safety laws; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring an amendment to the California Labor Code on Workmen's Compensation to provide for a one hundred per cent penalty when the workman's injury is caused by the serious and wilful misconduct of the employer; and be it further

Resolved, That the matter of drafting and presenting such an amendment to the state Labor Code be referred to the Legislative Representative of the Federation for action.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 301.

Expand Program of Public Recreation Areas on Beaches

Resolution No. 185—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Central Labor Council, Eureka.

Whereas, The acquisition and development of beach recreation areas are essential to the welfare of the people of California; and

Whereas, The exceptional growth of California's population brings to focus the need for a greatly expanded program for public recreational areas on our beaches; and

Whereas, The lack of such an expanded program by our state, county, and city governments will encourage private individuals to acquire these beach areas, with the result that vast additional portions of our beaches will be non-accessible to the general public; and

Whereas, The cost of such an expanded program now will pay for itself many times over in the long-range recreational development of our beaches; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging our state, county, and city governments to expand their programs for the acquisition and development of public recreational areas on our beaches; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor of the state of California, and to such legislators, governmental bodies, and other interested organizations as the Secretary of the Federation may deem expedient.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 313.

Increase Labor's Participation in U. S. Foreign Relations

Resolution No. 186—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Central Labor Council, Eureka.

Whereas, There is need for a better understanding by workers in foreign countries of the full intent of our government's international program; and

Whereas, The Soviet Union and its Cominform are attempting to mold the workers of foreign countries into an effective class organization for the purpose of sabotaging our government's international program; and

Whereas, To promote the democratic purposes of our government's foreign policy and to counteract the subversive activities of the communists, it is desirable and necessary that organized labor be accorded greater participation and representation in the functioning of the United Nations and of our government's Point Four program, and in the determination of our country's policy with respect to international trade agreements and tariff questions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging that the labor attaché program of our government be strengthened through the assignment to foreign posts of fully qualified attachés with American trade union background; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States government give organized labor direct representation in the United States delegation to the United Nations and more effective representation of labor's point of view in connection with trade agreements and tariff questions; and be it finally

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to President Harry S. Truman and to such other governmental agencies or legislators as the Federation's Secretary may deem necessary or proper.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 258.

Fair Employment Practices Legislation

Resolution No. 187—Presented by Daniel Gonzales, A. T. Gabriel, Helen Wheeler, Amos McDade and Lucille Kelly of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco; California State Council of Culinary Workers.

Whereas, Racial discrimination and intolerance are inimical to the American way of life; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of effective fair employment legislation; first, at the federal level; failing that, at the state level, and, failing that, at the local level.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 299.

Abolish Waiting Period in Unemployment Insurance Benefits

Resolution No. 188—Presented by Daniel Gonzales, A. T. Gabriel, Helen Wheeler, Amos McDade and Lucille Kelly of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco; California State Council of Culinary Workers.

Whereas, The cost of living is so high that large sections of the population find it increasingly difficult to make ends meet, and particularly those unfortunate enough to be unemployed and drawing unemployment insurance; and

Whereas, The seven-day waiting period increases this hardship immeasurably; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of eliminating the seven-day waiting period before employees become eligible to draw unemployment insurance.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 308.
See Policy Statements 6(c) and 7(b).

Eliminate Private Insurance Companies in the Field of Disability Insurance

Resolution No. 189—Presented by Daniel Gonzales, A. T. Gabriel, Helen Wheeler, Amos McDade and Lucille Kelly of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco; California State Council of Culinary Workers.

Whereas, The presence of private insurance companies in the field of disability insurance has not only made it possible but has encouraged these companies to successfully lobby against much needed and realizable improvements in the Disability Insurance law; and

Whereas, Money paid to such companies goes into their pockets, and employees no longer have any control or say about it, or opportunity to utilize such money for their own benefits; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of the necessary legislation in our state legislature to eliminate private insurance companies from the field of disability insurance.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Subject matter referred to Executive Council;
page 307.
See Policy Statement 7(a).

Housing Program

Resolution No. 190—Presented by Daniel Gonzales, A. T. Gabriel, Helen Wheeler, Amos McDade and Lucille Kelly of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Millions of Americans are living in sub-standard houses and in overcrowded conditions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of the following program:

(a) That we reaffirm our previous position in favor of widespread slum clearance by providing low cost housing;

(b) That during this national emergency should it become necessary to build war housing, that such housing be permanent, well built projects;

(c) That we support a program which will make it possible for the middle income groups to purchase housing;

(d) That we bring to bear on all government agencies and bodies the necessary pressure to realize this program.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 296.
See Policy Statement 11 as amended.

Adequate Rent Controls at the Federal, State and Local Levels

Resolution No. 191—Presented by Daniel Gonzales, A. T. Gabriel, Helen Wheeler, Amos McDade and Lucille Kelly of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco; California State Council of Culinary Workers.

Whereas, Experience has shown that in those areas where rent controls have been eliminated, rent increases all out of proportion to meet them have taken place; and

Whereas, Countless communities all over the Nation have had rent controls lifted; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of effective rent control legislation at the federal level and, failing that, at the state level, with the specific request to the Governor to call a special session of the legislature to take up this question; and, lastly, should it not be at the state level, then at the local level.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 296.
See Policy Statement 12.

Democracy Within the State Federation of Labor for All Minority Groups

Resolution No. 192—Presented by Jack Dougherty, Otto Watkins, Hugh Jameson, Hugh Gallagher, Al Alvarez and John J. O'Leary of Laborers No. 261, San Francisco; C. W. Burns and Thomas A. Rotell of San Francisco Labor Council.

Whereas, The historical role of the employer has been to breed antagonisms to-

wards minority groups within the American Federation of Labor in an effort to keep them from uniting on the basis of their common interests of higher wages and better working conditions; and

Whereas, Here in the United States millions of dollars are being spent each year to keep the labor movement divided and full of friction and misrepresented to the general public; and

Whereas, There are many American Federation of Labor locals in California who by one device or another have managed to keep the minority people from becoming a part of their membership; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record against any and all forms of discrimination and that a campaign be conducted in all local unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor to achieve this objective with the thought in mind that it should be perfectly clear by now that every local which practices discrimination represents a spot in which the employer has succeeded in dividing the working people; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all affiliated bodies urging them to take similar action, and also that copies be sent to all newspapers in the vicinity.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended; page 299.

IN MEMORIAM

John P. McLaughlin

Resolution No. 193—Presented by Edward Wafford, Ed Carney, Gene Cummins, Al Devincenzi, Harold T. Lopez and Joseph J. Diviny of Teamsters Union No. 85, San Francisco.

Whereas, Brother John P. McLaughlin, delegate to the California State Federation of Labor for many years and officer at various times, on July 1, 1950, was taken into the arms of his Creator to the deepfelt sorrow of our entire labor movement; and

Whereas, Brother McLaughlin during his lifetime established a record of accomplishment and distinction in his notable services on behalf of the people he loved and respected and who so loved and respected him; and

Whereas, Brother McLaughlin served as recording secretary and business manager of the Teamsters Union, Local 85, for a period in excess of 50 years, during which time his contribution to the development of the Teamsters Union and to the development of this great labor movement was outstanding and was exceeded by no other person; and

Whereas, Brother McLaughlin also served as president of the Joint Council of Teamsters, No. 7, and as vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, in addition to innumerable other offices on behalf of working people; and

Whereas, In addition to his services to labor, Brother McLaughlin also served with

honor and integrity in such civic offices as Collector of Internal Revenue, member of the Board of Supervisors, State Labor Commissioner, Public Utilities Commissioner, and director of the Golden Gate Bridge, and in all such offices acquitted himself most admirably and estimably in the best interests of the labor movement and the citizens of our city; and

Whereas, In the loss of Brother John P. McLaughlin, the labor movement of California and of the whole country has lost a leader gifted with strength and wisdom, who, by his high ideals, courage and integrity helped to make this movement the great representative force that it is today; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby extend its sincere sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the memory of John P. McLaughlin shall be impressed upon our minds, hearts, and consciousness as an example of the highest type of leadership and service, and we do deeply mourn the loss of this stalwart champion of the causes of labor; and be it finally

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns, it does so out of respect for the memory of Brother John P. McLaughlin.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted; page 318.

IN MEMORIAM

John E. Stewart

Resolution No. 194—Presented by Edward Wafford, Ed Carney, Gene Cummins, Al Devincenzi, Harold T. Lopez and Joseph J. Diviny of Teamsters Union No. 85, San Francisco.

Whereas, Brother John E. Stewart, one of the leaders in that small group of valiant souls who served as the founders of the labor movement in San Francisco, passed away on September 1, 1950, to the loss and sorrow of the entire labor movement of this city and state; and

Whereas, Brother Stewart during his lifetime served well and sincerely the labor movement to the benefit of the workers and his fellowmen; and

Whereas, Brother Stewart was one of the original seven who founded Local 85 of San Francisco of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America; first served as a trustee of that organization, and thereafter, in 1915, became a business agent and organizer of that labor union, and in 1932 became the secretary-treasurer of that union; and

Whereas, For almost twenty years as secretary-treasurer of Local 85, Brother Stewart gave the highest service to Local 85 and rendered and performed his duties with sincerity, integrity and devotion; and

Whereas, Through the efforts of Brother Stewart and his fellow-founders of Local 85,

the Teamster movement became established and helped to bring about a strong and virile labor movement in this city; and

Whereas, Brother Stewart served as delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council in the early years of its formation and up until 1915; and

Whereas, Brother Stewart served in other offices on behalf of the working people to whom he was wholeheartedly devoted and for whom he made every personal sacrifice; and

Whereas, In the loss of Brother Stewart the labor movement has been deprived of a leader of strength and integrity, a man of high ideals and great courage; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby extend its deep and sincere sympathy to his bereaved family and many friends; and be it further

Resolved, That the memory of Brother Stewart be impressed upon our minds and hearts and always remain as an example of the highest type of leadership and service; and be it finally

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns, it does so out of respect for the memory of Brother John E. Stewart.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted; page 318.

Support State Printing Office

Resolution No. 195—Presented by Walter J. Moran of Typographical Union No. 46, Sacramento.

Whereas, The California State Senate, on July 2, 1949, adopted Senate Resolution 131 under which the Senate Interim Committee on State Printing was created, which committee was authorized to ascertain, study and analyze all facts relating to the State Printing Plant, with particular reference to efficiency and economy of operation, the necessity for new additions to the printing plant, analysis of operating equipment, including its adequacy and suitability to costs of operation, with particular reference to unit costs of various types of printing done, study of labor policy and requirements of said plant, including the practices concerning premium pay and overtime allotments, the requirements of the state departments as to printing, with particular reference to numbers of various documents requested; and

Whereas, The state of California has already obtained a site for a new plant, which new plant is of great urgency due to overcrowded conditions in the present plant; and

Whereas, The State Printing Office is indispensable in the handling of legislative printing during the annual sessions of the legislature; and

Whereas, The State Printing Office has contributed materially and efficiently in the production of free state textbooks for the school children of the state of California; and

Whereas, The State Printing Office, which was created in 1872, employs in all its skilled crafts members of unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Said employees not only have to possess qualifications of journeymen in their respective crafts, but must also pass competitive Civil Service examinations for said employment; and

Whereas, Certain selfish employer groups are seeking to discredit the State Printing Office with the thought in mind of having state printing sent out to private shops with no certainty that the employees therein would be members of organized labor; and

Whereas, The cost of printing state textbooks in the state plant is much more economical than the same textbooks could be privately purchased and therefore a substantial saving to the taxpayers of the state; and

Whereas, The California Allied Printing Trades Conference and unions associated therewith are seeking to bring before the Senate Interim Committee the true facts in connection with state printing and the State Printing Plant, as well as the efficiency of the plant employees working therein; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as follows:

In support of the State Printing Office of the state of California and of the printing in said plant of all publications and documents found to be necessary for the proper conduct of state business; for the maintenance of the present system of publication of state textbooks in the State Printing Plant; for the completion of a new and modern State Printing Plant, the site for which has heretofore been obtained by the state of California; that the officers of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to give all aid and assistance in line with this resolution, and that copies of this resolution under the name and seal of the officers of this convention be sent to members of the Senate Interim Committee, members of the Legislature, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, as well as to members of the State Board of Education.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted; page 313.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Resolution No. 196—Presented by Frances Noel of Women's Union Label League Union No. 36, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Through the efforts of the California State Department of Natural Resources in cooperation with the Department of Education, a most vital system of education for the protection of our natural resources is being developed in our public school system from the kindergarten upward in all classes of learning; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor extend every assistance to the above-mentioned state departments and send word to all unions to

do likewise, to the end that conservation of our natural resources, the forests in particular, become a most vital part of our public school education.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed; page 296.

See Resolution No. 139.

Opposing Rent Increases

Resolution No. 197—Presented by Construction and General Laborers Union No. 261, San Francisco.

Whereas, Real estate interests and landlords are determined to raise rents at a time when the working men and women are more and more unable to meet their living costs with shrinking paychecks. With the price of everyday items going up constantly, the raising of rents will cause untold misery and hardship to the working class; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being opposed to rent increases, and as demanding strict rent controls for the state of California; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all affiliated bodies urging them to take similar action, and to the Governor of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed; page 296.

See Policy Statement 12.

Oppose Return of Spoils System to Post Office

Resolution No. 198—Presented by Post Office Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, Through a Presidential Executive Order, No. 10157, signed on August 28, 1950, the Postmaster at San Francisco can blanket into Civil Service status approximately 300 wartime temporary clerical employees, all of whom have had opportunity to take from one to three bona fide Post Office Civil Service examinations, either failing to pass or declining to take such examination; and

Whereas, Morale, security, and general job standards will be jeopardized if the established procedures of Civil Service are broken down; and

Whereas, If these 300 wartime temporary clerical employees are brought into the postal service through this spoils system, many younger employees, the majority of whom are World War II veterans, will be receiving up to \$700 per year less than the temporary employees who can be blanketed into the postal service; and

Whereas, The Postmaster at San Francisco, who is the appointing officer under this Executive Order, may decline to appoint anyone under the order, which drags Civil Service back to the days of Post Office patronage; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor do go on record as opposing the return of the

spoils system to the postal service, and that letters of protest be sent to all California Congressmen and Senators the Postmaster General, Postmaster John F. Fixa of San Francisco, and to AFL President William Green.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted; page 312.

Compensate Jurors with Full Daily Wage

Resolution No. 199—Presented by California State Conference of Operating Engineers Union.

Whereas, It is uniformly agreed that an unfortunate situation exists in various parts of the state of California in that, generally, working men and women do not accept jury duty, and as a result the juries do not reflect a true cross section of the community; and

Whereas, The reason for working people failing to act on juries is that the fee for jury service is only \$2.00 per day and service on juries deprives the working man and his family of his wages during the jury service period of thirty days; and

Whereas, We find that executive employees of banks, insurance companies, utilities, oil companies and railway companies, serve on juries and are reimbursed their full wages by said companies; and

Whereas, Production, construction and maintenance employees do not receive such benefits; and

Whereas, As a result, the viewpoints of these corporations are frequently reflected in the verdicts; and

Whereas, When a corporation is involved in litigation, corporate interests are reflected on the jury; and

Whereas, This situation has become so inequitable that it requires remedial action; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge that all unions in the state of California include in their contracts a provision that whenever an employee is required to serve on a jury, he shall be compensated his full day's wages for each day of service.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted as amended; page 313.

Declare Metropolitan Insurance Company Unfair

Resolution No. 200—Presented by California State Conference of Operating Engineers Union.

Whereas, The Metropolitan Insurance Company, in its Park-LaBrea project, located at Fairfax and Third Street, in the city of Los Angeles, has maintained an anti-union attitude with respect to its operating and maintenance employees in that it has consistently and habitually discharged AFL members for minor infractions of the slightest kind, or for no reason whatsoever, has consistently and habitually questioned prospective employees with respect to their union

affiliation, and has maintained an open shop which term has been characterized by the United States Senate as employment which is, in fact, closed to union members; and

Whereas, Said Metropolitan Insurance Company, in its said project has refused to negotiate with the unions involved for reasonable terms of wages, hours and working conditions for its operating and maintenance employees; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor place said Metropolitan Insurance Company on the unfair list throughout the state of California.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Referred to Executive Council; page 274.

Repeal Bill Posters Tax

Resolution No. 201—Presented by California State Theatrical Federation.

Whereas, In 1937 a bill was introduced by Senator McColl which was a very discriminatory license tax and which has practically eliminated the work of the bill posters and billers of California in the outdoor advertising in unincorporated areas; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to eliminate this tax.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Adopted; page 300.

Sunday Closing Law for Barbers

Resolution No. 202—Presented by California State Association of Barbers and Beauticians.

Whereas, Our attempts in the last two sessions of the legislature for the enactment of a Sunday closing law have not met with success; and

Whereas, Nearly every state in the Union has a Sunday closing law for the barber shops; and

Whereas, All federal, state, county and municipal employees observe Sunday as a day of rest; and

Whereas, Sunday is recognized on all calendars in the civilized countries of the world as a day of rest; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in support of a Sunday closing law; and be it further

Resolved, That full support be given by all local unions and the entire American Federation of Labor movement in this state so that the Sunday closing law for barber shops shall become a reality in California.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Adopted; page 300.

Duty-Free Lunch Period for Teachers

Resolution No. 203—Presented by California State Federation of Teachers.

Whereas, Teaching is an exacting and enervating profession; and

Whereas, Good mental and physical health is necessary for a good teaching job; and

Whereas, A duty-free lunch period is universal in all industry; and

Whereas, A rest period during the day is vital in maintaining a teacher's mental and physical health; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor introduce legislation at the next session of the California State Legislature to guarantee all public school teachers in the state a duty-free lunch period.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Adopted; page 285.

U. I. for Employees of Non-Profit Institutions

Resolution No. 204—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers.

Whereas, Persons employed as domestic or farm laborers and those employed by state or federal governments, non-profit institutions or charitable organizations do not come under the provisions of the State Unemployment Insurance Act; and

Whereas, The aforementioned condition clearly discriminates against a segment of our population; and

Whereas, Employees in these categories are wholly unprotected in times of personal emergencies as a result of the combined effects of low incomes and lack of insurance protection; and

Whereas, It is of greater benefit to the greatest number of workers to have the largest possible coverage to guarantee a larger fund and greater coverage; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring legislation to bring this large and important group of workers under the protection of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Filed; page 308.

See Policy Statements 6(b) and 7(f).

State Minimum Wage to be \$1.25 Per Hour

Resolution No. 205—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers.

Whereas, The present state minimum wage orders were last revised in 1947 to provide a minimum for women and minors of 65 cents an hour; and

Whereas, Minimum budgets for single women, priced by official agencies in eleven states in 1947 and 1948, showed that a minimum wage ranging from \$.70 an hour to \$1.04 an hour at regular employment was necessary to preserve the health and well-being of the single working woman at that time; and

Whereas, The California Industrial Welfare Commission is now making a survey of the cost of a minimum budget for a single

woman which will be used as a basis for either reopening wage orders or increasing the minimum wage by legislation; and

Whereas, A minimum wage should be sufficient not only for a single woman, but for a family; and

Whereas, The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics "adequate" budget for a city worker family of four in San Francisco at present prices requires hourly earnings of \$1.66, assuming 52 weeks of steady employment; and

Whereas, The California average hourly earnings in June of 1950 was \$1.64 in manufacturing and \$2.18 in construction; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby recommended a minimum wage of \$1.25 to preserve the health and well-being of women and minor workers; and be it further

Resolved, That our state legislature be advised to effect such a raise as quickly as possible to the end of protecting the women and minors of California in their efforts to earn in harmony with the American standard of living.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted; page 313.

Pregnancy Benefits Under U. I.

Resolution No. 206—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers.

Whereas, There is now available a surplus of \$208 million for payment of unemployment disability benefits under the State Unemployment Insurance Act; and

Whereas, This fund has been built up by worker contributions; and

Whereas, The distribution of these contributions to workers is entirely just and desirable; and

Whereas, The loss of the mother's earnings and the costs of pregnancy are a heavy drain on family income; and

Whereas, During the 1949 regular session of the state legislature, the Assembly approved a bill to provide such unemployment disability benefits during pregnancy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby urge the amendment of the California Unemployment Insurance Act, Article 10, to provide for the payment of benefits during pregnancy; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to state senators, state assemblymen and to the Governor.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Filed; page 307.

See Policy Statement 7(b).

Commend President Truman for Prompt Action in Korea

Resolution No. 207—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers.

Whereas, The invasion of South Korea was inspired and implemented by the Soviet

Union, in violation of the rules of the Security Council of the United Nations, endangering the peace of the world, and thereby forcing the United States to fight this act of aggression in order to preserve the peace of the world; and

Whereas, The free peoples of the world seek to carry forward the ideal of economic and political freedom in face of a worldwide Soviet effort to destroy it; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor commend the President of the United States for his prompt action in the South Korean situation, and condemn the Soviet Union for its act of aggression against the free peoples of South Korea; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to President Truman.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed; page 269.

See Policy Statement 1.

Housing

Resolution No. 208—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers.

Whereas, Millions of Americans are living in sub-standard houses and in overcrowded conditions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby go on record in favor of the following program:

- (a) That we reaffirm our previous position in favor of widespread slum clearance by providing low cost housing;
- (b) That, during this National emergency, should it become necessary to build war housing in established cities and towns, that such housing be permanent, well-built projects;
- (c) That we support a program which will make it possible for all wage groups to purchase housing.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed; page 296.

See Policy Statement 11 as amended.

Condemn Representative Richard A. Nixon

Resolution No. 209—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers.

Whereas, The Administration of President Truman has consistently advocated a policy of non-appeasement of communism; and through the Marshall Plan, the ECA and military assistance programs to free nations, and in many other ways, has bolstered the strength of the United States in containing the Communist threat to world peace; and

Whereas, The safety and security of our country depends entirely upon the effective implementation of the Administration's sound foreign policy; and

Whereas, Opponents of the Administration have sought to create perilous situations in which the United States would be compelled by force of arms to make subject the peoples of foreign nations in order to carry forward

imperialistic designs of our most reactionary elements; and

Whereas, The Administration has been working through the framework of the United Nations as the only effective instrument of world peace existing today; and

Whereas, Reactionary opponents of the Administration have sought constantly to undermine the United Nations, and, in so doing, weaken our moral and physical position before the world; and

Whereas, These irresponsible policies and programs of the opponents of the Administration constitute a threat to the security of the United States and the peoples of the world; and

Whereas, A major tactic in implementing the Administration's foreign policy was the advancement of financial and military assistance to the critically situated government of the Republic of South Korea; and

Whereas, Representative Richard A. Nixon, opponent of the Administration's foreign policy, voted against legislation giving aid to Korea, and thereby, for the foregoing reasons, jeopardized the security of the United States and the peace of the world; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor adopt a resolution of censure of Representative Richard A. Nixon for his votes against Korean aid legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That Representative Richard A. Nixon be condemned by this convention for his record of obstructing the sound Administration foreign policy, and of undermining the effectiveness of the United Nations as an instrument of world peace, thereby giving aid and comfort to our communist enemies throughout the world, and that the above resolution be given the widest publicity.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted; page 270.

Child Care Centers

Resolution No. 210—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers.

Whereas, The United States recognized the need for child care centers in 1941, and through the Lanham Act subsequently made necessary funds available; and

Whereas, The state of California recognized the continuing need in 1945 and through legislation made funds available for operation after Lanham funds were exhausted; and

Whereas, Child care centers make it possible for family life to be preserved despite economic hardship; and

Whereas, The present prospects of total mobilization make the full employment of women a probability; and

Whereas, The need for continued state support to local school districts for child care centers still exists in many localities throughout the state; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to request that the city

and county of San Francisco make provision for the continuation of child care centers with local funds; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation's Legislative Representative be instructed to prepare an emergency appropriation bill, to be presented to the 1951 session of the state legislature, providing for additional interim funds interim funds to continue child care centers until the Budget Bill is acted upon; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislative Representative be instructed to prepare a bill for presentation to the 1951 session of the state legislature that would provide an appropriation of at least six million dollars in the 1951-52 state budget for the continued operation of child care centers; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to state senators, state assemblymen and to the Governor.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed; page 308.
See Policy Statement 13(c).

Prohibit Employment Agencies from Charging Fees to Applicants

Resolution No. 211—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers.

Whereas, We hold that all people are entitled to equal employment opportunities, regardless of race, creed, national origin or ability to pay; and

Whereas, Private employment agencies, by reason of exorbitant fees exacted, obstruct free exercise of the right of equal employment opportunities; and

Whereas, The state of California provides tax-supported job information offices on a non-discriminatory basis; and

Whereas, The private employment agencies function as an instrument of discrimination for unscrupulous employers; and

Whereas, This practice results in the general public paying to be discriminated against; and

Whereas, Commercially operated agencies and the employer are fostering a practice which places the burden on the person least able to pay; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring legislation which would make it illegal to operate an employment agency which charges the applicant.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted; page 299.

Support Salesmen's Union

Resolution No. 212—Presented by California State Council of Retail Clerks.

Whereas, Organized labor has long recognized the Union Label, Union Shop Card and the Union Button, as the most effective weapons organized workers control to promote the better conditions of workers; and

Whereas, Members of trade unions and their families can only exert their full protest against unfair conditions by being made aware of new organization of workers where Union service is available; and

Whereas, Salesmen's Union Local 1597, chartered on June 17, 1948 is actively organizing outside salesmen, a group of workers who are poorly and uncertainly paid; and

Whereas, Strong organization of salesmen can only lead to the benefit of all organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, The 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in lending aid and assistance to the organizational efforts to the end that the officers of local AF of L unions are fully aware of the Salesmen's Union and that union funds be spent only to purchase supplies and products from union salesmen.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.
Referred to Executive Council; page 274.

Investigate PTA's

Resolution No. 213—Presented by California State Federation of Teachers.

Whereas, Parent-Teachers Associations in California have shown a disposition to work with administrators which in many times conflict against the best interests of the teacher and the child; and

Whereas, The leadership in this organization meets in the schools with administrators and formulates policy at their request; and

Whereas, Most of the parents are working men and women naturally allied to the laboring organizations of which the American Federation of Teachers is a part; and

Whereas, Many of the local PTA's meet during school hours when teachers are in the classroom and unable to attend meetings and are therefore led by administrators; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor set up a committee to investigate the organizational structure, the program and the practices of the California Parent-Teachers Association and its local bodies with a view of ascertaining whether the American Federation of Labor will continue its practice of support of this organization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to Executive Council; page 296.

Support Credit Unions

Resolution No. 214—Presented by California State Council of Retail Clerks.

Whereas, Usurious lenders and loan sharks habitually prey on working people and siphon off buying power through excessive interest and other charges; and

Whereas, Credit unions have conclusively proved their ability to help working people solve their money problems and create a better standard of living through self help; and

Whereas, The avowed objectives of credit unions are in harmony with the efforts of trade unions to improve the economic position of their members; and

Whereas, Assistance, without cost or obligation, in bringing credit union service to our members is available through the Credit

Union National Association and its 56 affiliated leagues; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor heartily endorse the credit union idea and urge all locals whose members are not now served by a credit union to make full and immediate use of the facilities for information and organization assistance offered by the CUNA and its affiliated leagues.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted; page 313.

Write History of California Labor Movement

Resolution No. 215—Presented by California State Federation of Teachers.

Whereas, At the present time there does not exist an adequate up-to-date history of the labor movement in California; and

Whereas, Such a history is necessary to explain to the people how the labor movement in California has evolved and reached its present stage; and

Whereas, Such a text for the social science courses in the schools is necessary; and

Whereas, Adequate and detailed histories of the rise of business in the state and country do exist for use in the schools; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor delegate a member or members of the American Federation of Labor to write such a history; and be it further

Resolved, That adequate finances be provided for the execution of this task.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; page 297.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 2:25 p.m.

Telegrams and Communications

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegrams and communications:

"Please accept and express my sincere regrets inability to be personally present at your important convention. I am sure you and convention delegates will understand importance of my stay in my congressional district these days and campaigning for reelection to third terms in the House of Representatives. I appreciate approval of state and local A F of L committees and have had high honor my second term in Congress in serving with you also as a distinguished member of the House of Representatives.

"Clyde Doyle, Member of Congress,
California 18th Congressional
District"

"I extend to you and through you to those in attendance at the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor fraternal greetings and best wishes for a successful convention. I sincerely regret heavy pressure of work and numerous engagements prevent me from responding to your invitation to attend your convention. I urge that the delegates in attendance at the convention take such steps as may be necessary to make your political policies and plans in California fully and completely successful. The workers of the nation have centered their interest in the political campaign in California. May you bring about the defeat of Representatives in Congress from California who supported the Taft-Hartley law and elect those who will vote for its repeal because we are proud of the fine record which the California State Federation of Labor has made in support of its non-partisan political policies and in the organizing campaign which it has carried on and in the establishment of wage negotiations. You may rest assured of the continued support and co-operation of the American Federation of Labor. We will work with you assist and help you in every possible way.

"William Green, President, American Federation of Labor"

"Behalf American Trade Union Council for Labor Israel extend heartiest fraternal greetings best wishes for successful convention. Please accept our sincere thanks and appreciation for invaluable moral, political and financial support given by your state organizations and its affiliates to the State of Israel and its pioneering labor movement. The Histadrut hope and pray for your continued support.

"Joseph Schlossberg, National Chairman
Joseph Breslaw, Chairman, Isidor
Laderman, Executive Director"

"We send you and through you to the officers and delegates in attendance at your annual convention our heartiest greetings and good wishes for a successful convention.

"George A. Haberman, President

William Nagorsne, Secretary-Treasurer, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor"

"Greetings to California State Federation of Labor's 48th convention. The Union Register official publication of Lumber and Sawmill Workers AFL wishes you the utmost in success.

"The Union Register, E. R. Busselle,
Managing Editor"

"Best wishes for your continued leadership. Wish to remind you of the trick pulled by Mackey supporters in getting labor endorsement. Green and others here seem favorable to my endorsement. My campaign is big success but I should have endorsement of organized labor for full strength.

"Charles M. Weber"

Letters

"Dear Neil:

"I regret very much that it will not be possible for me to accept your cordial invitation to address the delegates to the Forty-Eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor in Santa Barbara on October 9th.

"Assuring you of my continued interest in the welfare of your members and with best wishes for a successful convention. I am

"Sincerely,
/s/Earl Warren
Governor"

"Dear Mr. Haggerty:

"Your letter of September 21 is to the effect that I have been scheduled to speak on Wednesday afternoon, October 11, at the annual convention of your organization.

"Since communicating with you early in August I have already made definite commitments for October 11 and will therefore be unable to appear before your group on that date. I regret very much that my schedule cannot be changed so that I may participate in your program.

"Sincerely,
James G. Bryant
Director California
Department of
Employment"

"Dear Brother Haggerty:

"Again it is my pleasure and privilege to extend to you, and the delegates to the convention of the California State Federa-

tion of Labor greetings both personal and in behalf of the Workers Educational Bureau, and our best wishes for a successful convention.

"In these days we are all faced with tremendous problems, both as citizens and as members of organized labor. The actions taken and the conclusions reached at conventions such as yours will go a long way in aiding us to solve these problems.

"Because of these crucial days in which we are living there is a greater need than ever before for an enlightened trade union membership, with a grasp not only of national but of international affairs as well. To attain this a continuing and expanding program of workers' education is essential.

"We have enjoyed our cordial relationships with your organization over the years and we look forward to our continued and increasing cooperation. We are eager to help in any way we can with your State Federation's educational activities. Just call upon us.

"Sincerely and fraternally,

John D. Connors, Director"

GEORGE SEHLMAYER

Master, California State Grange

President Shelley presented George Sehl-meyer, Master of the California State Grange, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"Mr. President and members of the state convention. We consider it both an honor and a privilege to appear on this program.

"First let me say that in some of our hardest battles for the preservation and rights of the home-owning farmers of California, we always found your organization out in the forefront fighting on our side. We think now probably the battle is mostly over. But the other day an organization met in California which indicated that they might again try to raise issues which are of such vital import to our organization and our members and small farmers generally.

"It might interest you to know that in the acreage-limitations battle, in which we had your wholehearted support and which was fostered by the large landed corporations of California, recently some votes were taken in the districts on that issue. The vote stood generally about two to one. In one district, the vote was 188 to 1 in favor of the program advocated to maintain home-owning farmers.

"California and American agriculture faces problems which we hope you will give consideration to, not only because we have different production and different marketing than any other state in the nation, but because it is of such vital import to the consumers as well as the producers.

"Looking back over statistics, for a long period of years, we find that the incomes of the type of farmers we represent and labor are never far apart. If farm income goes

down labor suffers; if there is large unemployment farmers suffer. Right at the present time we have probably the worst agricultural law that I could think about if I tried for some time.

"The State Grange in California has consistently taken this position: that if we have support prices for farm products, we should have a program that is equitable for all groups. Right now we are doing this: we tax the people of California to raise funds for support prices and then we destroy the crop and then compel the consumers to pay a high price in the market place. The California State Grange advocates that if we do have support prices, then we should let the products flow into the market and then let the consumers have the advantage of the production.

"Another problem I want to bring briefly to your attention, because we have so many vital issues right now we are fearful that it might be somewhat forgotten, is that of water conservation. California's No. 1 problem is water conservation. We have large areas in the state where wells are beginning to deliver mineral waters and the end is in sight unless we can get water to them quickly. Despite how far we may go in a defense program which is in the offing, we do not believe that we can afford to lessen our construction of water projects in California. We do not pretend to know what may happen in the immediate future. We are all hoping that when the Korean war ends, that will be the end of war. But long after that, of course, will come the defense program. In that defense program we believe not only agriculture but labor and industry will be fired to work pretty much as a unit.

"We recall the experiences of World War II. We had a chance to look behind the scenes at what happened in World War I. We think one of the first steps, if we should unfortunately have a global war, is that we take the profit out of war. We all know the story of how the government was taken in on the ten-percent-plus contracts in World War II. All America must unite if that comes.

"During the last two months we have heard much about communism and the word has been used very loosely. I want to call to your attention just one movement which gave me some interest and caused some disturbance in my feelings, and that is when the Congress of the United States overrode the President's veto and passed the McCarran Bill. When we find that the highest legislative tribunal in the whole world can yield to hysteria and fear and pass a law which has in it the elements which might disclose, if it is forced in its detail, the location of every war plant in the United States for any power that might be interested to learn where they are, it gives cause to wonder. I know this may not meet with popular approval, but I do not believe that the loyalty oath will answer that for which it is intended. Because if there is anyone who has subversive ideas and

activities, he probably would be the first one to walk up and offer to take the oath.

"We believe that the vast majority of our people are loyal to the country and we think further that it might do a lot of damage if anyone who may be interested—let us say constables, justices of the peace, other small officers—were to try to find out who communists are and make unjust accusations. In this country we have one of the finest criminal detection agencies that can be found anywhere, and we think that wisdom dictates that we leave the apprehension of those who are trying to overthrow the government to the FBI and not leave it in the hands of unscrupulous people. Further I believe that it would be unwise to allow the UnAmerican Activities Committee, either in Sacramento or in Washington, to assume the nature of a court and try to determine who is guilty and who is not guilty. Let's leave that where it belongs. Some of those Senators back there have done the country irreparable harm by their indiscreet statements regarding the loyalty of public officials.

"I think I can say to you honestly that in the outlook ahead and in the traditions of the past, your organization has stood out in the forefront for those things which mean much to the common people. If I have any fear for the future of my country, it lies principally as to the indifference of people with respect to the responsibilities of citizenship. I say this with a feeling of shame: that in one Assembly district last January in California we elected a member of the Assembly by about sixteen or seventeen percent of the voters voting for him. That surely should be a dangerous signal enough for anyone. Next month we elect United States Senators, we elect every member of Congress, we elect a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, half the State Senate and all the Assembly. If someone should come to you who is a candidate for office and says, 'I will give the people just what they want,' leave him home. If he doesn't know enough about the office he seeks, he has no business holding that office.

"We suggest that you investigate the record of the candidates, because so much depends on the elections this next November. Staying home on election day or refusing to vote is not the answer. I hope that every member of your organization, those here now and those who are in your unions at home, will make it their business not only to go to the polls and vote but see that their friends go to the polls and vote. Remember this: that public life in Sacramento and in Washington will rise no higher than you and I demand for it. And in the next few months

or probably the next year, when the whole structure of our nation may face serious difficulties, it will require calm and well-balanced judgment, calm and well-balanced statesmanship, to do the things that need to be done. Sometimes when I am around Sacramento and hear a group sing the Star Spangled Banner over in the hotel and then go to the legislature to try to get some legislation through that has no relationship to the principles of the Star Spangled Banner, I am somewhat alarmed.

"I want to say this for your President: When he was a member of the state legislature in Sacramento, Jack Shelley voted a hundred per cent for our program. We appreciate that very much. In Washington, too, he has gone along always in the interest of the common people. And if I have any fear, too, let us be careful that we are not swept away by fear and we do not lose those great principles which have made our democracy a working instrument. I do not believe you will solve the foreign problem by funds and food alone. Those people must again be given an opportunity to produce and go forward for themselves.

"The world is on the move. The Orient, Asia and India are moving forward; and I believe the United States has a great opportunity to guide them in the right direction. I do not believe we can answer the problem by letting all the goods come here, but I believe we can do it by making our democracy a guiding star for the rest of the world and then try to lift the rest of the world to that standard. That is something that we can do only if we overcome the vicious propaganda which has been advanced in so many places in the country.

"Because there is danger of people forgetting what the flag of this country stands for, in our daily lives, as we go forward over the next few months, as we near the point of this great election on November 7, when you and I will decide and all of us decide what the future of California shall be and who our representatives shall be in Congress, let me urge you to remember the symbols of our flag and live those symbols as we go along. Let's remember that all the red stands for Liberty, that all the white stands for Purity, and all the blue stands for Justice to All. Those three, Liberty, Purity, Justice for All, if instilled in the hearts of the people of the United States, will mean that American democracy will go on forever.

"Thank you for listening." (Loud applause.)

PAUL SCHARRENBERG
Director, State Department of
Industrial Relations

President Shelley introduced the next speaker with the following words:

"The next speaker I am about to present is one whom you all know, because he has served this Federation and served it well for many years. He is one of the pioneers of the trade union movement in this state of California. He has served as the secretary of the California State Federation of Labor and then later was the legislative representative for the American Federation of Labor in Washington. For the past eight years he has been the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the state of California.

"It is my privilege at this time to present to you the former secretary of this Federation, presently the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations, Brother Paul Scharrenberg." (Applause.)

Paul Scharrenberg then addressed the delegates as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, delegates: Well, it is just 46 years ago since I attended my first labor convention. It happened to be the convention of the State Federation of Labor at Fresno. I was a very bright young man, anxious to learn. I have learned a lot since, and I am still learning. However, I wonder if you have any idea what those conventions were like, 46 years ago. I think we had less than 150 delegates. The labor movement of California had approximately 50,000 members, and I think we were stuffing the roll a little bit at that. But, at any rate, the population of our state at that time was less than two million. I can assure you that even though the number of delegates was limited, it was a real hot convention always. There was an opportunity for everyone to get up and talk. That opportunity unfortunately is scarcely with you now. In those days, you will remember, the workers in California had the constitutional right to join a union, and the boss had an equal right to fire them for doing it, and he did. That is one of the reasons why our labor movement grew rather slowly, because men do have to work for a living and when that terrible threat was over their heads that if you talk to a business agent or if you join a union, you are going to be fired—that created a very serious problem. At any rate, I can happily state that we have passed that stage of civilization.

"Progress in California and elsewhere was made constantly at all times, sometimes slowly, but what caused the driving force that gave us ever higher standards of living? What was it? Was it the newspapers? Was it the politicians? No, my friends, it was the organized labor movement. It was the constant pressure upon all by the California organized labor movement; in other words, the State Federation of Labor. Progress is slow, but it always has been. But progress that is made by persuasion is solid and substantial,

while progress that is made by force: very seldom stands up as the years go by.

"However, I did not come here to talk about ancient history. As you know, I am the Director of the California State Labor Department, which is known as the Department of Industrial Relations. Last month we celebrated the fifth anniversary of the reorganization of the California Department of Industrial Relations. Great progress has been made during these five years in revitalizing and streamlining your Department so as to deal more effectively with the many problems which have resulted from the unprecedented expansion of California's population. Great strides have been made in the work of accident prevention with the creation of a separate Division of Industrial Safety in 1945. Work of this division has been directed toward better and more effective inspection of places of employment so as to assist in the elimination of hazardous conditions. The Division has developed an arduous campaign of education, which is becoming increasingly effective. Labor and management have been working together more closely than ever in an effort to arrive at a common goal of preventing accidents and saving lives. The Governors' Conference on Industrial Safety, which was inspired by the President of the United States, highlighted this very fine spirit of cooperation in seeking solutions to the serious problem of accident prevention. I wish that you could all have been with me this spring when Governor Warren opened the Industrial Safety Conference in Los Angeles. He described industrial accidents and injuries as a cancer which must be recognized and dealt with before it maims or kills. He said that there was only one cure, and I am quoting:

"The elimination of occupational injuries must be as positive and unrelenting as for cancer. Prevention of accidents is better than curing the injuries after they happen. But when the disease is revealed and stubborn, then we must uncompromisingly resort to surgery."

"Which means, in other words, that we must resort to any means to avoid and prevent industrial accidents.

"That Industrial Safety Conference at Los Angeles, held this year, was attended by 650 of the leading representatives of labor and management. On this subject of safety, protecting the worker from injuries, there was perfect unanimity. Both management and labor agreed that our safety orders and laws were good but that strict enforcement was necessary where selfish interests refused to adopt safe methods and practices. They all agree that management and labor could join hands on this subject and go up and down the state, shoulder to shoulder, to blanket California with an active program that would cover not only the giant industrial organizations, but the smallest of the plants, not only the great centers of industry, but the smaller towns, villages and farms.

"Our Division of Labor Law Enforcement has collected \$5,250,000 during the last five years in unpaid wages and has protected the workers of California by vigorous enforcement of more than 50 labor laws under its jurisdiction. Nearly all of these laws, may I say, were placed upon the statute books at the instance of this Federation of Labor.

"As you probably know, the energetic Chief of this Division is none other than Jack Dalton, who served for two years as President of the California State Federation of Labor.

"Our Industrial Accident Commission since 1945 has issued more than 100,000 original and supplementary decisions. The Commission has made good progress in completing its cases more promptly, despite a constantly increasing case load.

"I should like to mention in this connection that the able chairman of our Industrial Accident Commission is Dan Murphy, Jr., who is a son of my old friend, Dan Murphy, Sr., who was president of this Federation for five years when I happened to be secretary. So, as the days move on, first we have the father serving you and then we have the son rendering able and conscientious service.

"The Industrial Accident Commission of California is composed of seven members, and three of these seven members are holding membership in the American Federation of Labor. They are Alexander Watchman, Ernie Webb and Anthony Racine.

"Our Division of Housing has a tremendous task. It is concentrating its activities just now on the enforcement of laws governing labor camps, auto courts and resorts, and trailer camps, and, as well, the State Housing Act. The Division is making an extensive survey of housing conditions in the San Joaquin Valley. It is making this survey of the San Joaquin Valley for the Agricultural Labor Resources Committee, which represents all the interests involved in that problem.

"The Chief of the Division of Housing is no other than Mike McDonough, an active California trade unionist and a former president of the American Federation of Labor Building Trades Department.

"The chairman of our Housing Division, who holds a non-salary office, has been a delegate to many of these conventions, and he is my good friend, J. Earl Cook of the International Union of Sheet Metal Workers.

"Our Division of Industrial Welfare, which concerns itself with the minimum wage standard, has collected more than \$275,000 in minimum wage deficiencies in the last five years. This division has rendered excellent service in enforcing not only the orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission, but the special labor laws relating to women, which were transferred to that division as a result of the reorganization in 1945.

"The chairman of the Industrial Welfare Commission, who also holds a non-salary job and who has attended many of these conventions, is Mae Stoneman.

"With the broadening of the powers of our

State Conciliation Service, the Department of Industrial Relations has been able to take an ever-increasing part in assisting labor and management to reach amicable settlements in cases of dispute. Since the creation of the Conciliation Service as presently constituted, a total of 685 disputes were handled, involving thousands of workers in nearly all industries and in all parts of our state.

"Our Division of Apprenticeship Standards has been leading all the states in the development of apprentice training programs. Since 1945 this division has registered 64,000 apprentices for training. During this period more than 16,000 apprentices completed their training and are now skilled union men. Today there are 29,000 more active apprentices in training than five years ago, and there are 354 more active joint apprenticeship committees than there were in 1945.

"Credit for the outstanding achievement of this division is, to a great measure, due to Archie Mooney, an old time AF of L trade unionist, and also to the four labor representatives on the Apprenticeship Council, who are George Ellicott, Charles Harding, William P. Kelly and E. H. Vernon.

"Now, I want to tell you briefly something of vital interest to you, something that concerns all of you, all the trades and occupations. In California we have what is known as workmen's compensation insurance. This form of insurance is compulsory. Every employer must insure. He can select any one of three different methods of insurance. He can insure with an authorized private casualty company, he can insure with the non-profit State Compensation Insurance Fund, or he can become a self-insurer, if he can obtain a certificate as a self-insurer, which requires a substantial deposit with the State Treasurer as a guarantee that he will meet his obligations.

"Since California has become a leading industrial state, workmen's compensation has truly become big business. The annual premium collected, paid by California employers during last year, was \$97,806,000. That is the amount of premiums paid by California employers so as to guarantee payment of benefits to injured men and to the widows and orphans.

"There is an interesting division of that \$97,000,000. The private carriers, the private casualty companies, collected \$74,000,000. The state fund collected \$25,000,000. But with respect to the direct losses—losses in the amount they paid out—the private carriers paid \$38,000,000 and the state fund paid \$16,000,000. Now listen to me: The private carriers paid 52.9 per cent of the amount they collected. They paid that in benefits and to hospitals and doctors. The state fund paid 63.9 per cent of the amount of money collected. There is a difference of approximately 9 per cent in the amount that is returned to you from the premium collected.

"The self-insurers in our state, of course, do not pay any premiums. However, during 1949 the self-insurers reported total pay-

ments of \$4,758,068 in the type of benefits already mentioned.

"It is estimated that no less than 3,018,000 workers in our state are covered by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

"The State Compensation Fund, which was started by a loan of the legislature of \$100,000 and now has assets approximating \$40,000,000, is governed by a Board of Directors of five members. One of these is Lloyd Mashburn of the Los Angeles Building Trades Council, and the other one is the present speaker.

"Our Division of Labor Statistics and Research has made marked and substantial progress in the field of labor. One of its major activities since the reorganization of the department has been to develop detailed statistics on causes of industrial accidents, which may be used in accident prevention work. Improvement has been made in statistics on employment and hours and earnings. These improvements have been incorporated in a series of bulletins released last month for the first time.

"The annual Survey of Union Contract Provisions is well known to organized labor. This service has been made possible by the excellent cooperation of the unions in California.

"May I say, and I am digressing, that California appears to be the only state that issues such an annual bulletin on union labor. Some time ago, when I sent a copy of this booklet to President Green of the American Federation of Labor, he was so interested that he asked me for sufficient copies to mail one to each state federation of labor so that they could prevail upon their state government or administration to do likewise.

"In 1947 the offices of the various divisions of the Department of Industrial Relations were brought under one roof so that, with one exception, the San Francisco offices of the Department of Industrial Relations are now in one building and in one location, where you formerly had to run around to four or five different divisions in different parts of the city.

"In the last year we have also accomplished similar consolidation of district offices in various cities of California. In the past in many cities, if a worker had business with more than one division of the Department, he had to go to several different locations. Today in Oakland, San Jose and Santa Barbara, and very soon in Bakersfield, the worker is able to go to one location and find all of the divisions of the Department.

"The Department of Industrial Relations is grateful, and always has been, to the organized labor movement and the individual units therein for the excellent cooperation which is always rendered when inquiries are sent. You will be interested to know that this year the number of replies to our annual organized labor questionnaire has been the highest in history. Your excellent response

to the questionnaire and to our request for union contracts has made it possible for the Department to prepare a number of special studies, which undoubtedly have been seen by you. Very shortly we expect to send you a special report, based upon analysis of health and welfare plans, life insurance, and pension provisions in California union agreements. The kind of plans in effect and the benefits provided will be summarized in this report.

"We have also in process a report on contract provisions concerning hours of work, call-in and call-back provisions, mileage allowance, work guarantees and arbitration provisions. The unions that have not yet responded to this latest questionnaire are urged to do so and their prompt response will be appreciated.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I have consumed my time. I sincerely trust that your deliberations here will further enhance the prestige of this great Federation and that the result will be as always, beneficial to the working people of our state.

"Thank you." (Applause).

HUGO ERNST

General President, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union

President Shelley then introduced the General President of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, Brother Hugo Ernst, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. President, Secretary Haggerty, and distinguished guests. I am going to be very brief and just express my gratitude for having this opportunity to visit with the California State Federation of Labor, which I have in my days helped to bring to the point where it is, as Paul Scharrenberg just told you, one of the best state federations of labor in this country.

"When I look around the hall I see some of the oldtimers left, but the great majority of the boys and girls who helped us in these turbulent times are with us no more. But I am very happy to state that the younger generation that has been inducted into the labor movement in its various organizations is just as eager, just as capable, as the oldtimers were, and thus the fate of the labor movement in the state of California is in very safe hands. And it is well that it is that way. Because, after all, we are the most important part of any community. We are not the richest part but we are the most important part. As Abraham Lincoln said, 'God must have loved the poor people, because he made so many of them.' But we have to take advantage of our numbers to document and manifest to the people that we know how to use the numerical strength that was given to us. And we have that opportunity very forcefully impressed upon our minds on election days.

"Unfortunately, labor is sometimes forgetful of the necessity of going to the ballot box and depositing its votes. Workers think by endorsing candidates and passing resolutions and perhaps contributing a couple of dollars,

they have done their duty. But far be it from such. It is very, very important that we of labor go to the polls on election day and cast our ballots in the direction which will protect the interests of the working people.

"I might digress here a little and say that I have been accused of having dictated to the Culinary Workers in the state of California an endorsement for Governor Warren. Let me say that I haven't forgotten the democracy that I learned in my trade union movement and I haven't forgotten that nobody can dictate. Therefore all of the rumors, all of the statements, that I issued a mandate or something are just silly. I haven't ordered our people to endorse Roosevelt for Governor. But I want to say in all fairness that were I a resident of the state of California now, being a Democrat and a great admirer of Franklin D. Roosevelt, I would certainly vote for Jimmy Roosevelt for Governor. (Loud applause.) That, however, is entirely your business, because you live in the state and I would consider it presumptuous if I out of Ohio were to tell you what to do in California.

"But I do have an interest in another election in the state of California, and that is the election for United States Senator. We are going to retire Senator Taft on November 7 in Ohio (loud applause), and I want to see that the state of California is going to send a senator there who will carry on the policies that we of labor want. I am sure that no one but Helen Gahagan Douglas will be able to carry our banner in Washington. For that reason I urge you as honestly and sincerely as I can to vote for Helen Gahagan Douglas for senator, so that we will have a team in Washington which will protect the interests of the workers. (Loud applause).

"San Francisco is very fortunate in having two representatives in Washington who are doing the work of the laboring people as they have learned to do it in San Francisco. One of them is your President, Jack Shelley, and the other is Franck Havenner. I am very, very hopeful and confident that they will be returned to Washington to carry on this good work. But there are some congressmen from the state of California who are not 'so hot,' and I would like to see these 'not-so-hot' people retired and others put in their places who will help Shelley and Havenner and Miller and the others who are for labor carry the torch so that we will get something out of this Congress beside the Taft-Hartley law and the McCarran Anti-Communist law. (Loud applause).

"Wishful thinking does not go in Washington any more than it goes in your State Federation of Labor or in any state of the Union. It requires leg-work, it requires finances; and all of you people sitting within hearing of my voice realize that only by going to the polls, you yourselves, your wives and your families and your children, if they are eligible to vote, can we change the complexion of the 81st Congress to something

that will do the things that are fair to labor. The 80th Congress was the lowest that ever sat in Washington. Unfortunately the 81st wasn't much better, because the coalition of the reactionary Republicans and reactionary Democrats stymied all of the work that President Truman and our congressmen and senators favorable to our interests wanted to accomplish. And surely I have had enough of that and I am sure that you too have had enough of that. Your money for taxes has been wasted, your housing proposition is in deplorable condition, and everything that is bad for labor comes out of Washington through the coalition of Mr. Taft and Mr. Capehart and Mr. Byrd and other 'birds' of similar description.

"So I hope that when you go to the polls on November 7 you will keep these things in mind. Go there and send Helen Gahagan Douglas to Washington so that we can complete the work that we have started in 1948 by electing fellows like Humphries and others who are liberal-minded and who are carrying out the New Deal as well as the Fair Deal. We are still in favor of the New Deal and the Fair Deal, Mr. Taft and his colleagues notwithstanding. It is up to you to emphasize that, dramatize that, and give us people who will make it possible for us to carry this program out.

"Mr. President, brothers and sisters, I am very thrilled to be again here on this platform to address the State Federation of Labor of California. I have been very active in the labor movement of California since 1908. I have addressed many a convention. I have fought with Scharrenberg. I have fought with Murphy, I have fought with Shelley and with all of the rest of the people when I thought a fight was necessary. But I want to assure you that we have never fought on matters of principle, because as to principles of trade unionism, we were always of the same mind. But we have fought as to how these principles should be put into execution. My friend Jack Dalton, who is also around here, can bear testimony to the fact that while we have had some arguments about various situations, when it came to support the instructions and the dictates and the resolutions of the State Federation of Labor, the Culinary Workers were always in the forefront to carry the banner of trade unionism high.

"I am proud to be at the head of an organization like the Culinary Workers, who are in such high esteem with the labor movement that you have honored us with four vice-presidents on your Board. I am proud to know that in every community our people are on the best of terms with their employers, with the politicians and with the city governments—indicating that while we are good fighters in trying to get the best conditions for our people, we at the same time realize our civic responsibilities and live up to the demands placed upon us.

"California in our industry has the best standards of any Culinary Workers' group in this country, and it is only because of the cooperation of the State Federation of Labor

and the various unions comprising the State Federation of Labor that we were in a position to achieve this acme of perfection, you might say. And I beg of you to continue to give us this cooperation and I pledge to you that we are going to give you all of the cooperation that we possibly can. Because we believe in only one ism, and that is Americanism. We don't care for any communism, we don't care for any fascism or any other kind of ism. And as long as we hold to that line, I am sure that our fate will be in safe hands and that the California labor movement will keep on growing and achieve better and better things. And that is what I wish all of you from the bottom of my heart.

"Thank you very, very much." (Loud and sustained standing applause).

Report of Committee on Rules and Order of Business

Chairman Shelley then called upon Chairman Max J. Osslo of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, who gave the following report:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates. The Committee on Rules and Order of Business had its meeting and has given very serious consideration toward drafting what we feel are the necessary rules to expedite in a democratic manner the business coming before this convention. In this behalf, the Committee recommends the following rules of order for the 1950 convention:

1. The sessions of the convention shall be from 9:30 a.m. to 12 m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 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 organization which they represent.

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

4. No delegate shall interrupt any other delegate 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 beginning 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 that has not been submitted by 5:00 p.m., October 4, shall be received, except those 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, which resolutions may be filed until 12:00 noon of the first day of the convention. All resolutions which are introduced later must have the 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 delegates 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. During the nomination of officers and convention city for the coming year, seconds of the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to two. Nominations shall be in the following order: President; Secretary-Treasurer; Vice-Presidents of Districts 1-15 inclusive; 1951 Convention City.

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

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

"This report has been signed by the members of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, as follows:

"Max J. Osslo, Chairman,

"Anne Sweet,

"J. O. Dahl,

"Arthur Dougherty,

"Alvin L. Holt,

"C. E. Devine,

"Joe W. Chaudet,

"Committee on Rules and Order of Business."

Chairman Osslo moved concurrence in the committee report. The report was adopted by the convention.

THOMAS E. RYAN**Director of Labor Relations Branch,
Public Housing Administration**

President Shelley introduced Thomas E. Ryan, Director of the Labor Relations Branch of the Public Housing Administration, who spoke as follows:

"Officers, distinguished guests and delegates. What I am going to say is not the type of thing on which you can have a prepared speech. Organized labor puts me in the position that I am in. My fancy title with the federal government is very important, of course, but I am prouder of my Bricklayers' union card and I use my card as my entry to the places I want to go. And I feel it is my duty, since I owe a debt of gratitude to organized labor, to report to you people here in California what we have found with regard to organized labor's housing program.

"It is significant for you to remember that the only controls that are put on anything in this country today are on housing.

"When the Housing Act of 1949 was passed organized labor won a major victory, and we sat back and waited for the program to get rolling. The opposition (and we might as well identify them), who are the people who own the slums, opposed the bill in the halls of Congress. But they were defeated and organized labor was responsible for their defeat and the successful passage of the Act. They did not rest there; they did not take defeat lightly. They gave us the word that the fight was to be carried out into the towns; that they were to defeat the public housing program by any means that they could. The real estate groups were in on it. The people who own and rent the slum dwellings are the people who are pouring hundreds of thousands of dollars into the state of California as of now to put across Proposition No. 10. That is what you are going to have to beat.

"I went into town after town, and I saw labor being fat and lazy, sitting back and not going out to vote. It starts in your own local unions, unions with three hundred members. When on election night you go to elect a business agent or some other important officer, and 50, 60, 70 men show up, I am concerned, because what happens in your local happens in your little towns, and it is going to happen nationally, and I am afraid it might happen in Ohio unless we get up and fight.

"In the city of Portland, Oregon, where we thought, 'Sure, we will win the housing referendum,' after a big campaign by the Labor League for Political Education, we had by actual count about ninety percent of organized labor registered, but we sat back on election day and said, 'We can't lose this one. It's in the bag.' However, election night we had lost. We checked up and found that only thirty percent of organized labor went out and voted.

"You have to be like that man there (in-

dicating photograph of Samuel Gompers). You hear him quoted a lot. You have to take organized labor into your homes; you have to educate your children. When you go to the polls you don't go alone; you take your wives, your husbands, and members of your family of voting age; and you vote the way you sincerely think that the thing should be done.

"I know you people in California don't want me to come in here and tell you how you can handle this program, how you should beat Proposition No. 10. But I am telling you this in all sincerity: Proposition No. 10, if passed, is not only going to kill public housing in the state of California; I am afraid it is going to kill public housing in the United States. And for years on, those same people will have to continue to live in those slums. If we don't solve the public housing program; if we don't put that across; if we don't eliminate the slums, then we are not going to solve any part of the housing program.

"You hear a lot of talk about veterans' housing. We heard it during and after the last war. We were caught. We did not have the housing ready, and when the boys came back we said, 'Look, fellows. Move into these tar-paper huts, these quonset huts and prefabs., and we will get the other houses built for you.' And what happened? Before we moved them out of the tar-paper shacks, they were drafted and again they are fighting for the things that they fought for previously.

"Organized labor has a duty to them in this public housing program, the same as you owe the boys a duty in other matters.

"Here in the state of California you have two hundred thousand federal employees who are members of no union. They benefit by everything you do to build up the wage structure, but they contribute nothing to it. Brother Green has organizers in the state of California who are doing a fine job. We have to get everybody in this. This is not just a fight for the survival of the housing program. It is no accident that the same people fighting the housing program are the same people who fight organized labor all over. That is part of a careful plot.

"I don't know how much money your unions can contribute here to the fight on Proposition No. 10, but there is one thing you have that the opposition has not got, and that is the votes.

"I am sick and tired of the people who say, 'Well, I believe in organized labor, but . . .' Well, I want to tell you all that I believe in organized labor (period). And that is what you have to carry on with you.

"I thank you very much for this opportunity to be here. I would like to declare my policy, I would like to declare myself, because I think that the time has come when there should be a counting of noses in the labor movement and among our friends to find out just who is who.

"The much-quoted Brother Gompers said: 'To be a good labor man you must be a good citizen.' To be a good citizen you must get out and vote. So let's not be fat and lazy in the state of California as they have been in other states and like they were in Portland. Let's really get out and vote for the things that we have always supported.

"In a lighter vein, a speaker is always supposed to tell a little story. The only trouble is that now, with radio and television, by the time you hear a story, the public has heard it too, except that I thought that last spring when I was here in California I had this proposition beat. Because I had to speak at a dinner in New York and I was just leaving for California, and I heard a new story. I was on the fastest plane, and I thought, 'Fine! I will have a new story to tell.'

"Some speakers got up and they told stories. They were not my story. Then I was called on. The toastmaster introduced me. He started out with a very nice introduction. Then he said, 'Just before Brother Ryan starts, I want to tell you a little story.'

"Do you know what it was? My story!

"But I have one that ties in with conventions. I have been told it is true. I am not sure whether it is or not. But it is always good for people to get out, meet other people, find out how the other half of the people live and what is going on in the outside world.

"The story concerns three old maids who lived together for years and years, shut in their homes, and never let any of their friends come around. They had a cat called Minnie, and whenever any tomcats came purring along, the tomcats were scared away.

"Finally an enterprising bricklayer met the old maids, fell in love with the youngest of the three, and they got married.

"The older sisters said, 'Promise us one thing: that when you go away, you will let us know how it is in the outside world, how everybody lives. Let us know. We would like to tell Minnie, too.'

"So she went away on her honeymoon, but they didn't hear anything from her. Finally the sisters learned of the bride's whereabouts and they wired: 'Sister, please let us know how things are out there where you are, how you are enjoying yourselves.' And the answer came back. It summed up the whole situation. The telegram consisted of three words. It said: 'Let Minnie out!' (Laughter.)

"Thank you very much." (Loud applause.)

B. R. MATHIS

Regional Supervisor, Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship

President Shelley then introduced B. R. Mathis, Regional Supervisor of the Federal

Bureau of Apprenticeship, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. President, Executive Board members, and delegates to this convention. First I want to give you the fraternal greetings of our agency, the Bureau of Apprenticeship, United States Department of Labor, and those of our Director, Mr. William F. Patterson.

"Under an executive order of the President, the United States Department of Labor has been delegated the job of assisting in the National Defense Program. Our job as being part of that great organization is to work with the Joint Apprenticeship Committees in finding out whether or not you have a sufficient number of apprentices in the skilled trades. In doing this, we want you to understand our position. We are a service agency and we come to you to assist you in carrying out the work that you are responsible to do yourself. After all, apprenticeship is the work, the responsibility, of the labor and management committees, with the state and federal agencies assisting but not predominating or directing. And we hope that in no place throughout the state of California or the other five states that I supervise we have any case where the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship is trying to tell you how to run your program, because we do not do that.

"I came here today to appeal to you as fathers and mothers to see that your boy learns to do something with his hands. Even though that boy never desires to carry on that occupation, I am sure that he will be better qualified to carry on whatever line of work he may prove to follow if he learns first to do something with his hands. After all, there is a certain amount of knowledge. It flows into the brains through the hands. And I think that you would be well advised if your son were to learn a skilled trade. I cannot appeal to you as craftsmen here today to do something for yourself, because you have had that opportunity, you have traveled that road, you have plowed that ground. But remember those youths who are following you. Let us see that they have the same opportunity to learn a skilled trade as you and I had.

"I am sure that you will agree with me that it is just as honorable to be craftsmen as it is to be an attorney or a physician or anything like that. There was one time when we had to bow our heads in shame, maybe, because we belonged to the labor movement. But those days are gone. For 48 years this State Federation of Labor has been progressing and moving ahead. Today, through the achievement of this State Federation of Labor, it is possible for you and me to come here and to deliberate and carry on the working fundamental principles of organized labor.

"In order to do that, in order to maintain the skills of our trade, we have to build up those organizations through apprenticeship. Because apprenticeship is the only way that we can justify bringing into the skilled trades those craftsmen who are so essential and necessary today to assist in the National Defense Program.

"I know that there are many men here today who are delegates to this convention, who have sat many hours on these apprenticeship committees, devoted their time to assist us and assist your organizations in building up your apprenticeship programs. There are 135,000 of you throughout the United States who are doing the same thing. You know, Abraham Lincoln once said, 'God must have loved the common people because he made so many of them.' I feel the same way about the mechanics. That is the reason there are so many of us here today. Now let us get in and devote a little bit more time. I know some of you labor leaders have many problems and you are confronted with problems of great magnitude today, some that you have never been confronted with before, some that I hope you will never be confronted with again. And so some of you think that this great apprenticeship program is only a minor part of the labor movement. But let me tell you that when those depression days hit the labor movement, as they have, and your labor organizations begin to dwindle down, you will find that the man who is the mechanic is the man who is going to stay in your labor organizations. You are not going to have the mechanic out on the street scabbing against you during the depression days.

"So let's keep our organizations filled up with mechanics. Let's build them up and let's make the mechanics through the apprenticeship program.

"I hope that in some way, delegates to this convention, I have impressed upon you the urgency, the need, the importance of having apprenticeship today and planning your programs for tomorrow.

"I hope that your deliberations will be such that they will add another milestone to the achievements of labor, and that when the days come for our next convention, your apprenticeship committees can report to the officers of this convention that you have built up your apprenticeship programs.

"On behalf of our agency I want to say to the delegates here that we are certainly proud of the work that your officers have done on the apprenticeship program. Your Honorable Secretary here, Mr. Neil Haggerty, who is a member of our Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, has done an outstanding job.

"Our supervisor in northern California is Mr. William J. Loeb, and our supervisor in

southern California is Mr. James Coulter. I hope that you will have the opportunity and take the opportunity to call on these men to help you with your apprenticeship program.

"I thank you." (Loud applause.)

Report of Committee on Resolutions

President Shelley then called upon Brother Wendell Phillips, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, who reported for the committee, as follows:

Resolution No. 169: "Support Union in Dispute with Union Oil Company."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the subject matter of this resolution is more properly the property of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, and accordingly your committee recommends that the resolution be re-referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman Phillips continued:

"Your committee has attempted to follow the same policy that we adopted at the last convention, and that is to go over the Policy Statements of the Executive Council first, item by item, and attempt to group all of the resolutions on the same subject matter so that they can be acted upon at the same time that the policy statement is acted upon—at least that portion of the policy statement which the resolutions affect."

Policy Statement

1. Foreign Policy

The committee report:

"With respect to subdivisions (b) and (c) of Item 1, Foreign Policy, your committee recommends concurrence in each of these subdivisions as presented.

"With respect to subdivision (a), however, your committee recommends that the subdivision be rewritten to read as follows:

"a. Communist aggression in Korea must be repelled for the peace of the world.

"The American Federation of Labor is sternly and uncompromisingly opposed to the communist brigands who have plunged Korea into bloody and terrible war. There can be no appeasement of the totalitarian powers who now threaten Asia and whose armies menace the peace of all mankind.

"The California State Federation of Labor is in full agreement with the program of action on Korea adopted by the United Nations in accordance with its Charter whereunder all aid possible was rendered to South Korea. In this respect commendation is to be given not only to the United Nations for their fearless position but to the President of the United States whose prompt action insured the preservation of the rights of free people in the world.

"It is further the position of this Federation that military supplies and personnel essential to defeat any communist aggression on Formosa should be promptly provided.

"As so amended, your committee recommends adoption of the Statement on Foreign Policy."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 13: "Boycott Foreign-Made Goods Produced Under Substandard Conditions."

The committee report:

"Your committee reiterates the position of the Federation which has at all times been in favor of the purchase only of union-made goods bearing the union label of the American Federation of Labor. However, since portions of this resolution are inconsistent with the Statement on Foreign Policy, and particularly with the Marshall Plan and the Point Four program your committee recommends non-concurrence in this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 42: "Favoring an Adequate Merchant Marine."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 43: "Opposing Policies of MSTs."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 50: "Approve U. N. and President Truman in re Korean War."

The committee report:

"Since the subject matter embraced in this resolution is contained in the Statement on Foreign Policy, subdivision (a) as amended in accordance with the suggestions of your committee, your committee recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 142: "Endorse U. N. Declaration of Human Rights."

The committee report:

"Since the subject matter of this resolution, namely, the document entitled 'The Universal Declaration of Human Rights,' is covered under Section (b) of Policy Statement 1, Foreign Policy, it is recommended that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 182: "Strengthen United Nations."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 186: "Increase Labor's Participation in U. S. Foreign Relations."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Policy Statement

2. Mobilization

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in subdivisions (a) and (b) of the Policy Statement on Mobilization."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 27: "Equitable Bases for Wage Controls."

Resolution No. 61: "Principles to be Included in a Wage Control Program."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 61**, and since the subject matter contained in **Resolution No. 27** is similar, recommends that **Resolution No. 27** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 168: "Price Control Program."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in the intent of the resolution in so far as it condemns any profiteering in the necessities of life, but your committee believes that the subject matter of this resolution is contained in the Policy Statement on Mobilization, subdivision (b), and therefore recommends that this resolution be filed."

After brief discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted:

Resolution No. 175: "Oppose No-Strike Pledge."

The committee report:

"Your committee reaffirms the position of the Federation that the right to strike is a fundamental right of labor which must be safeguarded and protected.

"Your committee believes further, however, that in times of emergency and actual warfare, circumstances may require that the rights of labor may be subject to restriction in accordance with the voluntary position limiting this right taken by the American Federation of Labor in previous conflicts. If it is absolutely necessary in order to safeguard the safety and security of our Nation, it may well be desirable for the American Federation of Labor once again to give a no-strike pledge. Accordingly your committee recommends non-concurrence in this resolution."

After lengthy debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Policy Statement**3. Political Action**

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Policy Statement 3, Political Action."

The committee's report was adopted.

Resolution No. 24: "All Union Members To Be Registered Voters."

The committee reports:

"Your committee concurs, believing that every member of a labor organization who is eligible to vote should register and vote, and believes that the underlying principle of this resolution is covered with the Statement of Policy on Political Action, subdivision (b).

"On the additional point contained in this resolution, that the individuals who fail to register should be barred from union membership, however, your committee believes that this is a situation which only can be reached by appropriate amendments to the constitutions of the parent international unions and local unions involved, and it would be impracticable by action of this convention to concur in such a recommendation at this time. Accordingly, your committee recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 39: "Make Election Day A Labor Union Holiday."

The committee report:

"Your committee is fully aware of the necessity of insuring that every union member eligible to vote casts his vote on election day. The committee believes that under the state law, as interpreted by the courts of California, every worker except those engaged in public employment is guaranteed at least two hours off on every election day to cast his vote. It is essential, therefore, only that the existing law be satisfactorily used in order to assure adequate opportunity for every union member eligible, to vote. Your committee further believes, however, that if a full holiday were declared for the entire day, the purpose sought by this resolution might be far less capable of accomplishment than under the existing provisions, because of the tendency of so many individuals to avail themselves of the full holiday and leave their place of residence, thus preventing them from casting any vote.

"For these reasons, therefore, your committee recommends non-concurrence."

After brief discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 52: "Publicize Anti-Labor Record of Earl Warren."

The committee report:

"With respect to this resolution, your committee desires to point out that the political arm of the California State Federation of Labor, namely, Labor's League for Political Education, at its convention in San Francisco last April endorsed as our candidate for governor James Roosevelt, and your committee is confident that every effort will be expended to assure his successful election. Your committee believes that the accomplishment of this objective will be served by concentrating on a constructive campaign, setting forth the factors which warrant the election of our candidate over his opponent, than by publicizing directly or indirectly his opponent. Your committee believes that the failure of Governor Warren to carry out the program of labor, and, in fact, effectuating certain laws detrimental to labor, as the resolution correctly points out, will be brought to the attention of the voters by the committee for James Roosevelt. Your committee recommends that the report be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 167: "Post-Election Endorsements!"

The committee report:

"Your committee appreciates the refreshing discussion that has resulted in the Resolutions Committee as a result of the foresight of the proponents of this resolution in submitting it to this convention for its consideration. However, since the Committee on Entertainment is fully engaged in sponsoring events for the amusement of the delegates, it is unable to report fully on the resolution and your committee has been required to recommend that the resolution be filed."

Lengthy debate followed.

The committee's recommendation was rejected.

After further discussion, a motion to reconsider, made by Delegate E. O. Voight, Plumbers No. 78, Los Angeles, was adopted.

A substitute for the committee's recommendation to file, offered by Delegate John Donovan, Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 388, Los Angeles, and reading as follows: "Resolved, That this convention reiterate the philosophy of Samuel Gompers as follows: that we reward our friends and punish our enemies, that we abide by the will of the majority," was defeated.

Thereupon the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Adjournment

There being no further business, the convention adjourned at 5:30 p.m. until Tuesday, October 10, at 9:30 a.m.

SECOND DAY**Tuesday, October 10, 1950****MORNING SESSION**

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 9:40 a.m.

Invocation

President Shelley introduced the Reverend Joseph M. Ewing of the Presbyterian Church of Santa Barbara, who delivered the invocation:

"Let us bow together in prayer.

"Eternal God, our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for the rich heritage of this good land, for evidences of Thy favor in the past and for that hand that has both made and preserved us a great nation. We thank Thee for the men and women who by blood and sweat, by toil and tears, forged on the anvil of their own sacrifice, all that we now hold dear. May we never lightly esteem what others obtain for us at a great price.

"Grateful for rights and privileges, may we be conscious of duties and obligations. Let Thy guidance be upon this important gathering today. Thou hast said that if any lack wisdom, let them ask Thee and Thou wilt grant. We come asking this very hour, in the name of Christ. Amen."

Report of Committee on Constitution

President Shelley called upon Brother C. T. McDonough, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, who reported for the committee, as follows:

Resolution No. 8: "Reallocation of Federation Funds."

The committee report:

"I might explain to the delegates the present setup of your allocation of funds as they are now. At the present time, out of the four cents that you pay into the Federation, the General Fund gets two cents, the Organizing Fund gets one cent, the Legal Defense Fund gets one cent, making a total of four.

"Now, the firm of auditors who audits the books for the Federation, in making the audit, finds that the General Fund has been reduced to a certain extent and it figures that the Federation will need more money per capita for the coming year in order to carry on the affairs of this Federation in Sacramento. The auditor also finds that the Legal Fund, where one cent goes, has been built up, and we have not needed as much money as we have in that fund to carry on legal defense. Therefore, he has figured, that if a half-cent is taken from the Legal Fund and reallocated to the General Fund, that will give us a sufficient amount of money in the General Fund to carry on the work necessary in Sacramento, and still leave

enough money in the Legal Fund to carry on any necessary business without raising the per capita tax.

"After perusing a letter submitted by the auditor, the committee feels the plan as submitted is necessary and desirable and will prevent any raise in per capita tax in order to supplement the General Fund for monies needed to carry on for the coming year. By taking a half-cent from the Legal Fund and placing it in the General Fund, the necessary amount needed will be available, with a sufficient amount of monies still in the Legal Fund to take care of any case that might arise in that Department.

"Your committee therefore recommends concurrence in the resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 123: "Opposing Election of More than One Vice-President from the Same Craft."

The committee report:

"The committee feels that this resolution is bad because it limits one vice-president to a craft. In the minds of the committee, this could very easily prevent a capable man in a district from being nominated and elected to represent the people in that district, although he is the choice of the unions.

"The committee feels that anyone who is otherwise eligible should be allowed to run for the vice-presidency of any district, and if he is the choice of the unions and membership of that district should not be barred from being a candidate because of his craft.

"Your committee therefore recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman McDonough then stated:

"This completes the report of the Committee on Constitution.

"C. T. McDonough, Chairman,

"C. H. Cary,

"Mark Whiting,

"John Quimby,

"J. L. R. Marsh,

"Lowell Nelson,

"George W. Johns,

"Committee on Constitution."

The convention adopted the committee's report as a whole, and President Shelley discharged the committee with thanks.

Telegrams

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegrams:

"Regret that due to rush of work and political issues I cannot answer in person

your invitation to appear at your annual convention. Kindly accept and convey to the delegates assembled the sincere good wishes of the Washington State Federation and myself for a large harmonious and fruitful convention with emphasis on success in the coming election.

"E. M. Weston, President,
Washington State Federation of Labor."

"Please convey to the officers and delegates to this important convention the very best wishes from the Central Labor Council of Alameda County for a most successful convention. Kindest personal regards and fraternally yours

"William P. Fee, Assistant Secretary,
Alameda County Central Labor Council"

ARCHIE J. MOONEY

Chief, Division of Apprenticeship Standards
State Department of Industrial Relations

President Shelley introduced Archie J. Mooney, Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the State Department of Industrial Relations, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, officers and delegates to the California State Federation of Labor, and my fellow trade unionists. I have a very happy announcement to make, and I know you will be pleased to hear it. I am not going to make a speech! I just want to tell you how happy I am to be here, because today marks my fortieth birthday in the State Federation of Labor. (Loud applause).

"I attended my first convention in 1910. But there is another occasion here in Santa Barbara of which I am extremely proud and most happy. Twelve years ago in this hall the California State Federation of Labor adopted a report, passed a resolution, from which came the Shelley-Maloney Apprenticeship Labor Standards Act of 1939.

"I see here today some of the old-timers who helped on that. At that time J. W. Buzzell, then secretary of the Labor Council in Los Angeles and now with the Culinary Workers, was a labor member of our committee; and then of course we had Ralph McMullen, who at that time was representing Plumbers No. 78 and who still is president of the Los Angeles Building Trades Council. Now he is 'Vote-'No'-on-No 10' McMullen. And I hope you all do vote No. I not only count Ralph as my friend, but I think you ought to vote No anyhow.

"To my fellow trade unionists in the American Federation of Labor, apprenticeship training owes a lot. We have in our state more than six hundred joint labor-management apprenticeship committees, and upon those committees we have more than two thousand A F of L representatives on committees operating all the way from San Diego to Siskiyou. So I want, through this State Federation and through you who are delegates from your several unions, to ask that you take back to the men who have done so much in the field of labor and in cooperation

with us and we with them, to those more than two thousand fellow trade unionists, the appreciation of our Division and our Department for your efforts. To them I just want to say, Thanks a whole lot.

"We have made many records in California and I think the story just told reveals why. We do lead the nation. We lead them again in this one. The first set of apprentice standards written under our new law, both federal and state, was written in California. It was the first collective bargaining agreement on apprenticeship in the United States. So we have a great right to be happy.

"Then we have more than that. Labor answered that challenge in 1938 here, because so many people said that labor would not cooperate in training apprentices. During that convention your then president, your now secretary, Neil Haggerty, and Lloyd Mashburn handled the floor work. Then, of course, you know the result of the work of our old friend, Jack Shelley, in the Senate—a pronounced Democrat and of course a good one. He also had in the Assembly Tommy Maloney, a Republican with a hundred-percent labor record. And that is our whole story of the Act, and we just say thanks today.

"Then to add to it one more thing. When the veterans came back many people had an idea that labor would not cooperate fully in the training of veterans and in giving them an opportunity. It was through labor and the veterans' organizations that when, under the provisions of the G.I. Bill, the governor of each state named the agency that would be the approval agency for on-the-job training for veterans, Governor Warren in California named the director of our Department, Paul Scharrenberg, who in turn gave me the job.

"May I say that the veterans' organizations have worked well for themselves, but they in turn owe a sincere vote of thanks to the men and women of labor in California. Because it was your cooperation and your help along with our employers, that made it possible for California to say that more than 90,000 veterans benefited in this state by the cooperative efforts of labor and management and our Department.

"So I just came here today to tell you what a fine record you have made, to tell you of the fine job you have done, and how happy I am to have been a party to it and to have had the pleasure of working with Jack Shelley, Neil Haggerty, and all the rest of the fellows and ladies right down the line, and to say, Thanks a lot. We appreciate your support in the past. We hope we shall merit it in the future. Thanks again." (Applause.)

HOWARD E. DURHAM

Regional Director, Federal Mediation
and Conciliation Service

President Shelley then presented Howard E. Durham, Regional Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. President, officers and delegates to this great convention. I sincerely appreciate the opportunity to appear here today as the representative of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. As I look out over this audience I can well understand why labor-management relations in the state of California are among the best in the nation.

"I talked to Cy Ching this morning on the telephone. He asked me to convey his greetings to you and to express his regrets for not being able to be here in person. He is a very busy man in Washington these days and would like nothing better than to make another trip out here to California. It is one of his favorite states and Santa Barbara is one of his favorite cities, and he has a great many friends in this group that is gathered here today.

"Before discussing the work of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service I would like to make a very brief comment upon what I consider to be the greatly increased role of collective bargaining in this country and during this present critical period.

"Whether we like it or not, we in America are forced into a position of world leadership which we cannot and should not try to evade. In exercising our new and challenging responsibility in this role we should realize that we are neophytes at the business, that we must convince a great many people of many countries who are watching us closely that we can perform the job thrust upon us in this critical hour.

"It is a truism to say that the United States is an economic giant in this free world. Thanks to our bountiful resources, our system of free enterprise, free labor, free management, our people have enjoyed many freedoms and more material benefits than all of the people of any other country of the world at any time. And yet recent events in the world have shown all too clearly that our institutions are in some peril. However long the 'cold war' may last or whatever form it may take, it is time that we quit taking our liberties for granted and realize the problem that is facing this country and the whole western civilization at this time. It is quite obvious, I think, that our opponents feel that in prolonging the 'cold war' they can ultimately defeat us without converting it into a 'hot war.'

"Mr. Stalin feels that his ace in the hole is another depression in this country, and he feels that if he can drag his feet long enough, we will make the same fatal mistake we made in 1929, the bringing on of another depression. If we have another depression, he feels that we will withdraw from Western Europe, Asia, and we will develop in this country, according to the Marxian theory, a group of class-conscious workers, which, he hopes, will spell the defeat of capitalism.

"Truly, the adjustment problems of the 1950's demand that all groups in our society identify their mutual interest and work for the common good. Special interests must be

subordinated to national interest, if our form of economy is to survive. There are still people in the country who feel that we are in great danger, that we can't stabilize over a long period, that we are in danger of having another depression, and that is a thing that we certainly must avoid in this country at all costs. We have eminent economists, including Sumner Slichter of Harvard and Leon Kayserling of the President's Board of Economic Advisers, who feel that we not only can avoid another depression, but that we will, if we can get the three big forces in our economy, organized labor, organized management, and the farmers, into equal balance and create a stability where each group will get its honest share of the national income. In fact, Professor Slichter feels and asserts publicly that in prolonging this cold war, Russia, instead of weakening us, is actually strengthening the economy by forcing us into a situation where we will have technological improvements, wider employment and greater consumption, which increases the standard of living of everybody in the country.

"In regard to collective bargaining, it seems very evident that labor and management must realize that they have more points in common than they have points of difference. Management certainly must wholeheartedly recognize and accept unionism and recognize that workers can be loyal to the company and to the union at the same time, just as they are loyal to parents, the community, spouse, and nation.

"Unions, on the other hand, I feel, must cooperate to assure maximum production and leave no doubt in the minds of anybody as to their acceptance of our system of free enterprise. There have been great improvements in the last two decades in collective bargaining in this country, but we still have a long way to go.

"One of the distinctive features, I think, of the American civilization has been the refusal of the workers to accept the idea of the class problem, which is so common in Europe. Whether it has been the free land and our system of free economy with all the opportunities offered to individuals, the fact remains that the American worker does not today accept the philosophy of the class struggle.

"That organized labor has accepted its responsibilities, I think, is clear. Fifteen million workers are in the ranks of organized labor today. Organized labor is exporting trade union know-how to Europe through cooperation with the ECA, and I think on the local scene the best example I can give you is that you have sent one of your own leaders of your state A F of L to Congress, where he is making an outstanding record. I think there is no doubt that trade unionism is one of the principal bulwarks of our economy. Through your efforts, you are achieving in this country economic democracy as a corollary to political democracy, and I think that the work of organized labor will

do as much as anything else to prevent these recurring periods of instability in this economy of ours. I think we are going on the sound way.

"Now, in regard to the work of the Federal Mediation Service, I don't think I need to go into any great detail as to what our function is. Most of you know at least some of the mediators in this region, and you have worked with them over a long period of years. There are some changes, procedural changes, however, brought about under the Labor-Management Relations Act which I would like to discuss briefly, because there is a good deal of misunderstanding concerning them.

"First, under the old United States Conciliation Service in the Department of Labor, we had no problem of jurisdiction. We could intervene at the request of the parties in any type of dispute, regardless of its effect on interstate commerce. Congress saw fit in the Labor-Management Relations Act to restrict our jurisdiction and to limit our jurisdiction to situations substantially affecting commerce. I will not bother to define 'substantial effect on interstate commerce,' but we do have that limitation on our function now.

"Secondly, it made it necessary for the Service not to mediate disputes having a minor effect on commerce where a state mediation agency exists. In the state of California you have an excellent mediation service under the able leadership of Mr. Scharrenberg and Mr. Bower, and the policy is for them to handle disputes that have minor effect on commerce, although, of course, their jurisdiction is not limited to other disputes, either.

"Another procedural change brought about by the Labor-Management Relations Act is our jurisdiction, or limitation of getting into grievance disputes. We can not go into disputes involving grievances, except as a last resort in exceptional circumstances.

"Perhaps the most important change was the notification requirement. As you know, the Labor-Management Relations Act requires a thirty-day notice to this Service in case agreement is not reached after the first thirty days following the sixty-day notification. When we are so notified, it does not mean that we are necessarily to intervene in a dispute. It merely puts us on notice where we are supposed to familiarize ourselves with the facts in the situation and be able to lend our assistance if and when it is necessary.

"The philosophy of the Federal Mediation Service is as it was under the old Conciliation Service, that the best way to settle labor disputes is by direct negotiations between the parties themselves and to call upon the government for mediation assistance only as a last resort when assistance is actually and definitely required.

"Just one last word on the plans of the Mediation Service in this period that we are in at the present time. Mr. Ching had a

meeting of regional directors in Washington several weeks ago, and while there we met with the representatives of the Department of Defense and made plans for the mediation of labor disputes in case controls are established and a War Labor Board is set up. The military establishments have agreed that getting in labor disputes in the role of mediators is not their forte. They are leaving that function to the Federal Mediation Service, as we should be better able to handle that.

"I realize that you have a heavy schedule ahead of you during the balance of the week and I want to say, in conclusion that I sincerely appreciate the privilege of being here with you today and hope that I may meet with you individually as the opportunity presents itself.

"Thank you." (Applause.)

JOHN M. EKLUND

President, American Federation of Teachers

President Shelley introduced Brother John M. Eklund, President of the American Federation of Teachers, who spoke as follows:

"President Shelley and my good friends of California: There are those of us in other parts of the country who are always dreaming of moving to California some day. That is probably what has happened to your population.

"I would like to set the good working people of the state of California right on some of the issues which we, the American Federation of Teachers, are facing. We recognize, as you do, who have children in school, that all teachers are not worth the money they are being paid. We have probably up to ten per cent, and this is for the record, who aren't now qualified to teach kids anywhere in the nation. We do, however, say that, under a proper training program of apprenticeship like the bricklayers have, we might get some trained and competent people. Actually, not every teacher is worth \$8,000, but there isn't a kid in this state that isn't worth an \$8,000 teacher! (Applause)

"From one who has had the opportunity to see how the company unions operate, and you know how well they operate, I might give you this hint, that we will never have qualified, competent, efficient people until the apprenticeship standards set up by the American Federation of Labor are transferred to the field of education, and when teachers set their own qualifications, and not some board who doesn't know anything about the training of teachers, and when they set their own wage scales as other workers do, and when they determine their conditions of employment through bargaining negotiations, then, my friends, we will begin to have a basic program of people's schools in this nation. (Applause.)

"Now, you say, 'What do you mean by 'peoples' schools'?' You ask, 'Don't we have them?'

"I passed some schools this morning. I have looked this town over already. Beautiful buildings. 'Don't we have them now?'

"Let me document for you what we do have.

"One of the textbooks that is the most common on the West Coast, written by a West Coast man, has 41 lines in the 1950 edition on all of the Department of Labor and what the program of labor is and what its accomplishments have been in the past hundred years. I probably should give you the name of the author. It is Magruder. And anybody who has ever taught in public schools knows the Magruder text. Forty-one lines!

"How much do we get in the area of agriculture and what the farming people face and what the Department of Agriculture does? Fifteen pages! Fifteen pages! And how much is there about the Department of Commerce and the problems that the corporation faces and the business cycles and that kind of thing? Eleven pages. But for wages and hours and social legislation for which labor fights, there are 41 lines.

"I would like to impress upon you what those 41 lines contain. I think you ought to know. I am going to read them for you so you know what your kids are getting every day in the week from the public schools of your state.

"The title of the section of 41 lines reads 'The Increased Power of Labor.' The 41 lines are as follows:

'Compulsory education advanced industrial workers to a position where they saw the advantages of organization and they were able to achieve it. As unionism expanded' (get this!) 'it was able to pay higher salaries to its leaders, sometimes comparable to those paid by capital. The votes of labor elected officials friendly to labor. Today unions have a bargaining power equal to or even better than that of capitalists.'

"Page 29 from Magruder's 'American History and Government.' That is the story of the American labor movement. That is the story of wages and hours and unemployment and industrial compensation and all the rest. That's what you are getting when you send your children to school: the fact that the union leaders now get a high salary. And no wonder they begin to be suspicious about our program!

"This morning, very briefly, I would like to talk about a couple of other things that concern you specifically as a trade union body. Sure, I would like to talk about education all morning. But we also in the AF of T are in labor. We are with labor, we are labor, and I would like to impress upon you these things:

"First. That we in the labor movement have a tremendous responsibility to build the structure of economic democracy. It is the bargaining which you do that makes it. Economic democracy is characterized by three things:

"1. That the government utilizes the resources of the nation to make its goods and services available to all the people. That is the first of the trilogy of economic democracy. The TVA is a good example of that.

"2. The second cornerstone of economic democracy is when the provisions of health and welfare services within the nation are made available to all people. Within that you have your social security, your health insurance, and your housing.

"3. The third of the trilogy is when the balance of wealth, the power of wealth, is met by the balance of organized workers. The well-being of each worker is determined by the strength of the bargaining power as it balances the wealth of corporate strength. (Applause).

"And I want you to get this, please: The future of our way of life rests partly on political democracy and the processes. It rests partly upon the social democracy in the communities and the states as they solve their problems. But basically the workers have the key in their hands for the retention of the American way of life as they establish these three points of economic democracy. And the strength of a free and strong labor movement is the only factor in this country today that can guarantee it.

"Having had that, what are we facing? Very briefly, I think we are facing about four dangers from without as an organized labor movement and we are facing, I would say, three specific dangers within. I should like to give them to you.

"The danger without, as we have had time and again, is the enactment of liquidation legislation by the United States Congress. There isn't any law in the books that can take a union and break it if it is strong. But mark you well, if we should have within the next five, six months, two years, ten years, a recession in which there is a surplus of workers, we would find the enactment of the Taft-Hartley law would liquidate existing unions by making it possible to break them wherever they are. The closed shop is prohibited; employers are invited to sue the unions; it makes it impossible for unions to join together to function as a unit; and by voting a national emergency, there isn't any situation in which labor can hold out. They have to accept in the final analysis, in almost any instance, what the employer wishes to give.

"Now, what is the other? The second danger from without (and I want you to be aware of this from these days on, please) is the constant bombardment of public opinion through the press and the radio and the advertisements that you are being met with. It takes the form that no proposal that you make is ever justified. Did you ever in any of your negotiations pick up your morning paper and read: 'Local so-and-so of the Carpenters has asked for a wage increase of five and a half cents. They are completely justified in this demand. They have yet

to meet the rising cost of living?' Did you ever see it? I never did. Every time you ever had a controversy on hours, on any factor which is within your rights, you are in the wrong. And you have to remember that you are facing that kind of thing.

"And then there are other ways. The American Federation of Labor and your own state organization have probably done one of the best jobs that has been done in eradicating any kind of communist taint in your organization or the AF of L, and you are to be highly complimented on that. But one would assume these days that they were lying under every table here.

"I think you know that your state can not be proud of the loyalty oath that was put over at the University of California. I have had people since I have been in this town approach me and say: 'Well now, probably you don't understand that we have got to remember what is happening across the nation on this thing, and we're doing it because of that.' I have yet to hear anywhere in the nation a condemnation of the professors who said, 'We can't sign that kind of a thing and therefore we are removing our services.' The whole pattern is one of hysteria. The McCarran legislation isn't going to do the job. It is unworkable. We know that. But don't be swept by hysteria. You stand on what you believe. The trade union principles that worked in 1880 and 1910 and 1930 are good enough today, and if we stand on them there is no legislation and no intimidation that can move us. Remember, united we are strong! (Loud applause).

"And then I should certainly talk about two or three dangers within the trade union movement. And this is sort of in the family. I think we are all aware of one of them and we ought to face it courageously and honestly as we face employers and frequently have the courage to put our thumb to nose, as we should. That is the inability sometimes of trade unions within communities to build and retain the militant attitude that they had among the new members of the craft.

"You know what is taking place in vocational education. I am a believer in vocational education. We believe in it in the AF of L. But mark you well this: the vocational education that trains hundreds of thousands of people in crafts for which there are no jobs; the vocational education which trains them and indoctrinates them with the philosophy of the benevolence of capitalism, are a threat to union organization. And don't ever get the idea that capitalism is truly benevolent. But vocational education isn't a threat to union organization. We can work with it. We in the AF of L are working with it. But when you train hundreds and thousands of people who can become tomorrow the scab leaders who may take your jobs, then it is a threat and we had better be alive to it.

"And then even in the apprenticeship pro-

gram and the education of those workers, how many times have you heard, as an apprenticeship steward, the young person say, not in your presence but in the presence of others, 'Well, I know the union has done a lot of things, but, you know I just don't go along with this union stuff. The only reason I belong to the Bricklayers, the Carpenters, the Plasterers, is because I have to?' Have you heard that from young apprentices? I have. And I am telling you gentlemen and ladies that that is dangerous, and one of these days we had better get wise and smart and begin to change the attitudes and build the attitudes of the younger people in the crafts, and say, 'This is the story.' And if we have to put them on the picket line for a week or ten days and let them freeze their fingers in order to know what they are achieving, maybe that's what we ought to do! (Loud applause).

"There is a second danger within that I must give to you, and that is our seeming impotence in building as a trade union movement a consumers' front. It is one of the weakest phases of the trade union movement. How many times have we talked in our trade union halls about such-and-such a craft being non-union or such-and-such a business non-union and 'Don't buy their product?' I wonder if we can recognize the terrific economic power of the boycott of goods that are non-union. We had better come alive to that too and recognize that as a consumer weapon the American labor movement is terrific, and we could be just as effective on the consumer front as we are at the bargaining table if we would but will it. And let's begin to think in terms not only of our craft but in refusing to buy non-union products wherever they are put on the counters of the nation. (Loud applause).

"And then one last point on the dangers within. We have a tendency in our central bodies, in our state federations, to class ourselves as miscellaneous trades against the building trades, the vertical against the horizontal, and the public employees against the private employees, and sometimes we are so busy fighting our little jockeying battles between our groups that we don't have time to fight the common enemy.

"I am just throwing that out because I haven't any solution except to say that the Teachers are willing to work with anybody and we are very happy when you work with us.

"I have tried in a brief fashion this morning to get you to see one thing mostly, and that is that within the American Federation of Labor and your state organization you have the makings of a militant group of people who can go down into the class rooms of the state and can give to the children of the state of California the kind of training that you want your kids to have. And probably if no other thing could come out of this group in my dealing with you than this, it would be worth it: If just you people here would go home to your communities and ask

for a union teacher, it will have been one of the greatest things and the greatest contributions you could make to education in the state of California and your own future.

"Thank you very much for your attention."
(Loud and sustained standing applause).

JOE CLARKE

**International Vice-President
International Brotherhood of Painters
and Decorators**

President Shelley then presented Brother Joe Clarke, International Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, delegates to this 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor. I can well remember fifty years ago when I joined the Painters Union in the City of Tacoma, Washington. I went on strike for two dollars a day—not two dollars an hour that the boys are striking for now.

"Down through all that period we had a good many battles and we built up a great movement, and this convention here demonstrates the greatness of the American trade union movement today compared with what it was fifty years ago. I could talk all morning on the trials and tribulations we had, and perhaps we will have some more. But we are a recognized institution today when we weren't given very much consideration fifty years ago.

"I just want to call your attention to the fact that the same group of people in this country, largely so at least, who financed thugs, private detectives, strikebreakers, shipped them all over the country, are the same group of people who put on the statute books of this land the infamous Taft-Hartley law. (Applause.) And you now have the opportunity not only as good, loyal, thinking trade unionists of this nation but as citizens of the greatest nation of the world, to assume your full responsibilities as citizens. Register and vote and send delegates to Congress and the United States Senate who will repeal that infamous law. (Loud applause.)

"You know, the people who came over to this country to escape religious and political persecution came over here and established a country with freedom and liberty. It is our job and everybody's job, not only today but every day, to take care of that liberty and heritage that was handed down to us by the people who founded this great nation. We have that opportunity in an election to elect representatives who will represent all the people, not just some of the people in this nation.

"I am not going to bore you with a long talk, but I would like to say a few words about this country we live in and some of the achievements of labor. Organized labor is the bulwark for the protection of those liberties and that freedom that were handed down to us. We have got to keep that faith,

for one and many other reasons. We live in the best-housed, the best-fed, the best-clothed country in the world; and further, and last but not least, we live under the finest system of government ever designed by man, notwithstanding anything to the contrary by the guys who are out promoting or trying to promote a system where we would become vassals of a state or of a nation. And I only hope that when this November the 7th comes around we will demonstrate again, better than we did before (we did not do it well enough before) by electing some more good, liberal, free American citizens who believe in the freedom of the individual and not just the freedom of the few.

"And I thank you very kindly for listening to me." (Loud applause.)

STANLEY F. DUNMIRE

**Department Commander, The American
Legion**

President Shelley next introduced Stanley F. Dunmire, Department Commander of The American Legion, who spoke as follows:

"President Jack Shelley, Secretary Neil Haggerty, distinguished guests and delegates to this annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor. I am very, very glad to come up here and extend the greetings of the Department of California to your very fine organization, with which we have had the greatest of cooperation over the years. We of The American Legion feel perhaps more closely allied to the American Federation of Labor than to any other organization on the American scene, for one particular reason. And that is the fact that thousands of your members are veterans of both of our world wars. And I point with particular pride to those veterans among you who were members of the now-famed Seabee battalions, who with their 'Can Do' slogan did the impossible in the jungles of the South Pacific and on the far-flung island approaches to the Japanese Empire, when that doing was a matter of life and death, and the winning or losing of vital facilities meant the shortening of the war. Among those Seabees were carpenters, electricians, painters, plumbers and men from all of the crafts that make up your great organization. They know firsthand what war is and they also know that they don't want any more of it.

"Because there are so many veterans among your members I am going to take this opportunity to make an appeal to you as one of the most influential groups in our nation. I want to ask you to support The American Legion in its drive to see that passage of universal military training will soon become a reality. (Applause.) Already the Korean war has cost us twenty-five thousand in casualties, and the end is not yet assured. Let us face facts. Had this nation been fully prepared, do you think that Joe Stalin would have dared steered his satellites into that war? Of course not. He has used those poor

stooges to start a fire that has already taken us many months to partially put out, and it is still smoldering. It has already cost us thousands of maimed men who might otherwise never have been called on to face those bullets. Think of the dead. Think of the loved ones at home who will wait the rest of their days for sons, for husbands, and for fathers who will never return. I say to you that this would not have happened if we were ready with a trained reserve of millions of young men who are ready to defend themselves and our nation's honor.

"At your national convention in San Francisco two years ago James F. O'Neil, then the national commander of The American Legion, made a similar appeal through your national president, Mr. William Green. But for some reason or other, in your wisdom you did not at that time take any action upon our request to back up The American Legion.

"Now, who can say that things would not have been different if the mighty force of the American Federation of Labor had called on Congress at that time to pass universal military training legislation? I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that it could and it would have been a very far different story.

"We of The American Legion need your support. We ask you in all sincerity to help us in this fight. We are counting on you to give this appeal the sober thought that we know and believe it deserves.

"We of The American Legion and you of the American Federation of Labor have many common purposes. Hospitalization for the disabled veterans, retention of employment rights, an increasing fight against communists and other subversive groups ever active in their efforts to overthrow our government and destroy our way of life, are but a few of our common purposes.

"Many of your members are also members of The American Legion. Many of your members hold important posts in our organization. This morning I see here two of our prominent leaders: one, Jack Ahern, from Martinez, who is chairman of our State Americanism Committee; and another fine gentleman who is seated on the platform, Ray Lassiter of San Francisco, who is the State Chairman of our Veterans' Employment Commission.

"But we need more members. As you well know from experience, a large and an active membership in our respective organizations is the only weapon that can effectively pierce the armor plate of our lawmakers, whether it be on the national, state or local level.

"We have in California a million and one-half veterans who are eligible to join The American Legion, and very few of them, not over ten per cent, belong to any veterans' organization. We ask you who are eligible to join with us in our common objectives of service to our nation, to our community and state, and to the disabled and needy veterans

and their dependents whom we are pledged to serve.

"It has been a great pleasure to be up here. I wonder if I might close this little talk with mention of a matter concerning the control of communism.

"You know that The American Legion and the American Federation of Labor are together on the enactment of legislation and its enforcement to legally control communism wherever we can find it. I heard of an instance while I was in Los Angeles. It occurred on Alameda Street, in one of the large industrial plants.

"A young veteran came out of one of these industrial plants. He had worked hard all day. He was tired. He waited on the corner for the bus to go home when along came one of these commies.

"The commie said to him: 'Aren't we poor saps to work hard like this all day and toil and labor so that the big bosses can make a lot of dough? We're surely getting a raw deal.'

"And the young veteran turned to him and he said very quickly: 'Why, you crazy nut! In what country could you be waiting on the street corner here to take a bus to go home after work, when a big convertible Cadillac comes along and the big boss is sitting in it and he stops and he says "How about taking you home, buddy?" Sure, you get in. You get in the big car. You ride with him, and on the way home the boss says "How about coming up to the house and having a couple of drinks?" So you go up and have a couple of drinks at the big boss's house. After that there is an elegant swimming pool on this estate and you are invited to go out and have a swim. You do that. It is getting late. And then you stay for dinner, a few more cocktails, and the big boss says, "You had better stay all night." So the next morning the big boss takes you back to work again.'

"And the commie is listening to all this in amazement, his mouth wide open, and he says: 'Did that ever happen to you?'

"The young veteran said: 'No. But it happened three times to my sister!' (Laughter and applause.)

"It has been a great pleasure to be here. We want to cooperate with you. We know you will cooperate with us. It has been a wonderful opportunity for us to appear.

"Thank you very much." (Loud applause.)

Telegram

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegram to the delegates:

"California State Federation of Labor in convention session Santa Barbara, California.

"Greetings from your capital city and best wishes for a successful convention. All Sacramento is looking forward to the time when it may again be honored as host city to the occasion of your annual convention.

We urge that you consider this a most cordial invitation to your group to come here any time you see fit. We are all ready any time you are. Why not make it 1951 and permit us to assist you in arranging the finest convention you have ever enjoyed.

"Bert E. Geisreiter, Mayor,
"C. W. Deterding, County Executive,
"Robert Breuner, President, Chamber of Commerce,
"Roy Clair, Manager, Convention Bureau."

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports

Vice-President Pitts, presiding, then called upon Brother Richard H. Gordon, Chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports, who reported for the committee as follows:

Report of President John F. Shelley

The Korean conflict has developed the major economic problems of American life in 1950. Labor must fight profiteering, soaring prices, and exploitation of the emergency by the forces of reaction; the intent of Administration policies advocated by President Truman has been to reduce or eliminate all three of these threats to the national welfare. In this war atmosphere, labor will make its full contribution to victory, but must continue to guard its rights, particularly in collective bargaining and legislative functions. The experience of the 81st Congress points both to what can be done and what must be done by labor in the political arena.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer C. J. Haggerty

The year has been one of total activity by the Federation which is now housed in new headquarters at 995 Market Street, San Francisco. Principal projects of 1950 were legislative, legal, organizational, political, educational, and administrative in nature, all touching on the fundamentals of AFL existence. The year now before the Federation presents grave political, economic, and legislative challenges which can be met only through militant action on every level of labor activity.

Report of Vice-President Max J. Osslo for District No. 1

Organizational and wage gains for crafts in the San Diego area were quite general. In the 1950 primaries, the local LLPE qualified for election all endorsed candidates save one. Erection of "Craftsmen Hall," and the full participation of labor in community welfare functions featured the year. Importation of illegal Mexican labor to the Imperial Valley presents a serious menace to U. S. workers. Organization in Imperial County continues to evidence progress.

Report of Vice-President Jack Arnold for District No. 2

Trade union activities have been marked with success in virtually all crafts. Despite the strength of reactionary local govern-

ments, labor has continued to battle for low-cost public housing and adequate rent controls. Political emphasis has produced surprising gains in traditionally conservative areas.

Reports of Vice-Presidents for District No. 3

**C. T. Lehmann, Harvey Lundschen,
Thomas L. Pitts, Maurice A. Skates,
and Pat Somerset.**

Most AFL unions are conducting intensified organizing drives. Labor education, public relations, and political consciousness have all combined to give new prestige and position to the movement throughout an area of tremendous population growth.

Elmer J. Doran

Political and economic action have kept pace with the organizing activities in the Palm Springs territory showing encouraging results. Labor is coping with problems resulting from the transformation of the area from an agricultural to an industrial and mining center.

Report of Vice-President O. T. Satre for District No. 4

Success of the Metal Trades' organizing campaign is necessary for the security of the AFL position in a vital defense production zone. Political efforts were quite successful in the 1950 primaries, but a better job must be done in the November general election.

Report of Vice-President William A. Dean for District No. 5

The Tri-County Political League is concentrating on the election of Marion Walker to Congress. The past year shows increase in union membership, boost in general wages and reduction of hours on a weekly basis. Santa Barbara is honored by the holding of the Federation convention in this city.

Report of Vice-President Paul L. Reeves for District No. 6

Nearly all unions report increased membership, wage gains, and fringe benefits. Organizing efforts continue in the construction industry. Political action was impressive in the 1950 primaries.

Report of Vice-President C. A. Green for District No. 7

Resistance to labor organization in rural areas is still strong, but the unions have held their gains and shown progress. Political action has received vigorous support in all counties. The building trades and central councils have been especially active.

Report of Vice-President Thomas A. Small for District No. 8

An excellent public relations program has prospered in all counties, featured by the establishment of an AFL radio station in San Mateo. Both the political and economic fronts have been busy.

Reports of Vice-Presidents for District No. 9 Arthur F. Dougherty

Despite unemployment in the culinary field prior to the Korean War, the affected unions maintained gains and improved contracts. The culinary locals have played an active role in LLPE activities and in getting out the labor vote.

George Kelly

The AFL has recognized the request of the warehousemen to provide an American union for that industry. LLPE candidates were successful in almost every primary test in San Francisco. Labor education is being given strong support.

Harry Lundeberg

AFL maritime unions have won varied disputes and new gains. All San Francisco fishermen are now organized in the AFL. The Sailors Union has negotiated the first welfare fund plan in maritime industry, and has opened its new building. Expulsion of "communist-line" unions by the CIO was undertaken 14 years after the AFL drew the line of battle with Stalinists on the waterfront.

Victor S. Swanson

The high level of construction activity has stabilized national and local economy. Construction unions have won new regional progress. Political action and a drive against Stalinist agents in labor have also featured 1950.

Reports of Vice-Presidents for District No. 10

Robert S. Ash

The year has generally produced notable wage gains. Employer blindness forced several serious strikes, all won by labor. Almost every LLPE candidate was either nominated or elected in the 1950 primaries. Labor championed public housing against vicious opposition in Oakland.

Harry C. Grady

All building and construction crafts of Alameda County received substantial wage boosts in their new agreement. Militant defense of rent control and public housing was made by unions. Apprentice training and political action was pushed.

Report of Vice-President Howard Reed for District No. 11

The Contra Costa County Central Labor Council sponsored numerous community and educational projects, and earned significant wage gains for affiliated unions. Most unions showed either progress or holding of gains.

Report of Vice-President Lowell Nelson for District No. 12

Organizational work has kept pace with the increase in population and the growth of industry in the area. An aggressive spirit has identified economic and political efforts, with necessary strike action and LLPE work both producing results.

Report of Vice-President Harry Finks for District No. 13

Political action, aid to union organization in the Chico area, and a general strengthening of local and council efforts were achieved in 1950. Public relations projects were highlighted by the California State Federation of Labor's exhibit at the State Fair.

Report of Vice-President Albin J. Gruhn for District No. 14

The labor movement is more united than ever in the face of strong employer opposition. Organization of lumber workers shows signs of advance. Mendocino County Central Labor Council completes its first year of existence. Political action, community and educational enterprises were all favorable.

Report of Vice-President Roy Walker for District No. 15

The lumber industry has signed a new agreement for a major wage gain. AFL crafts generally forging ahead. Attempts are now being made to revive the efficiency of the Tri-County Central Labor Council. The Redding Central Labor Council is quite effective.

Report of Delegate to the 1949 AFL Convention C. J. Haggerty

The parent organization recorded itself as favoring expansion of LLPE, unity of the labor movement, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, support of the Marshall Plan, championing of the ALF legislative program in Washington, and adequate commemoration of the Samuel Gompers Centennial, highlighted by the addition of one million new AFL members in 1950.

Chairman Gordon then stated:

"This completes the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports.

"Richard H. Gordon, Chairman,

"James F. Alexander,

"Gerald Pickle,

"Charles Hall,

"Steve B. Newman,

"Committee on Officers Reports."

On motion by Chairman Gordon, the committee's report was adopted, and the committee was discharged with thanks.

Further Report of Committee on Resolutions

Chairman Phillips of the Committee on Resolutions resumed the committee's report:

Resolution No. 207: "Commend President Truman for Prompt Action in Korea."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution, which is concerned with commendation of President Truman for prompt action in Korea, was favorably acted upon by the convention on Monday, October 9, 1950, by adopting the amendment to the report recom-

mended by your Resolutions Committee as to Policy Statement 1, Foreign Policy.

"Since **Resolution No. 207** was not introduced until Monday, October 9, 1950, it accordingly had been covered by previous action of the convention on the same day, and accordingly your committee recommends that **Resolution No. 207** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Policy Statement

4. Candidates and Ballot Propositions

The committee report:

"With respect to subdivision (a) of Policy Statement 4, Candidates and Ballot Propositions, which is concerned with the recommendations for endorsements of candidates, your committee concurs in the recommendations of the Executive Council, but in view of the fact that a convention of the League is being held this Friday evening, it recommends that such recommendations be referred to the League for action with our recommendation.

"With respect to subdivision (b), Ballot Propositions, your committee recommends concurrence in the policy statement. In this respect it has been brought to the attention of your Committee on Resolutions that a question exists as to whether or not the League also should have authority to act upon state propositions. It is the feeling of your committee that since such propositions are concerned with the subject matter of legislation, that recommendations on such propositions should accordingly be made by this committee and acted upon by the Federation convention rather than the League.

"Your committee accordingly further recommends to the League that its constitution be amended so as to reserve the power of action on endorsements on propositions to the Federation rather than to the League."

The committee's recommendations were adopted.

Resolution No. 127: "Oppose Personal Property Initiative Measure."

The committee report:

"Since the subject matter of this resolution, which is concerned with Proposition No. 1, is covered in Policy Statement 4, subdivision (b), Ballot Propositions, your committee recommends the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 156: "Condemn Proposition No. 10."

The committee report:

"Since the subject matter of this resolution, which is concerned with opposition to Proposition No. 10, is contained in Policy Statement 4, subdivision (b), Ballot Propositions, your committee recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 166: "Defeat Richard Nixon for U. S. Senator."

Resolution No. 209: "Condemn Representative Richard A. Nixon."

The committee report:

"Your committee desires to bring to the attention of this convention that the California Labor League for Political Education at its convention in San Francisco in April of this year endorsed as our candidate for United States Senator Helen Gahagan Douglas. Your committee desires to point out the necessity of every individual to expend every effort in insuring the election of Mrs. Douglas over her opponent for this office.

"Your committee therefore concurs in the intent of this resolution, but since the subject matter has been completely covered by the action of the League, your committee recommends the resolution be filed.

"Since the subject matter of **Resolution No. 209** is similar, your committee recommends that such resolution be filed."

After some discussion, the recommendation of the committee was changed to endorsement of the resolutions, and the committee's recommendation was then adopted.

Policy Statement

5. Taft-Hartley Act and Labor Relations

The committee report:

"With respect to subdivisions (b) and (c) of Policy Statement 5, Taft-Hartley Act and Labor Relations, your committee recommends concurrence in the policy statement.

"With respect to subdivision (a) paragraphs 6 and 7, your committee recommends that the statements be stricken and rewritten to read as follows:

"The closed shop and the union hiring hall are traditional and necessary features in many industries. In this respect particular reference is made to the building trades where it is interesting to note the glaring inconsistency whereby the Board declares they are covered by the provisions of the Act but the General Counsel neglects and refuses to carry out any election with respect to them."

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in subdivision (a)."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 16: "Shorter Work Day."

Resolution No. 136: "Shorter Work Day."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of these resolutions, in so far as the objective of obtaining a shorter work day is concerned.

"Consistent, however, with the position enunciated by the American Federation of Labor at its convention recently held at Houston, Texas, your committee believes that present world conditions suggest that the implementation of this program be with-

held pending a clarification of the national needs. As soon as the present emergency is terminated, however, your committee believes that all steps should be taken to insure a shorter work day.

"Your committee accordingly concurs in the intent of each of the resolutions and recommends that the resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 18: "Repeal T-H Act."

Resolution No. 110: "Repeal Taft-Hartley Law."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of each of these resolutions is identical, namely, the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 110** and recommends that **Resolution No. 18** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 41: "Send Organizer to Nevada, Placer and El Dorado Counties."

The committee report:

"Since the subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the expenditure of funds and the formulation of a program with respect to the number and type of organizers to be sent to the area, your committee recommends that this resolution be submitted to the Secretary of the Federation for consultation with the proponents of the resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 57: "Opposing Employer Pension Plans."

The committee report:

"Your committee reaffirms the position of the Federation that the federal pension system should be liberalized as promptly as possible in order to insure retirement benefits adequate to maintain a worker during his retirement and urges that all steps be taken to insure this accomplishment as promptly as possible.

"Your committee further believes, however, that until this objective has been reached, it will be necessary to supplement the federal retirement benefits with private pension plans.

"Accordingly, at this time; your committee believes that we should not condemn private pension plans that supplement the present inadequate federal old-age security. The committee therefore recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 81: "Group Insurance Plans Through Collective Bargaining Only."

The committee report:

"With respect to this resolution, that por-

tion concerned with the boycott of private plans under the California Unemployment Disability Insurance program is contained in Policy Statement 7, Unemployment Disability Insurance, subsection (a), upon which your committee will shortly report. The remaining subject matter in the resolution is concerned with the question of group insurance programs other than those embraced with the Unemployment Disability Act.

"With respect to the latter type of program, your committee concurs in the belief that wherever possible such plans should be affected only through collective bargaining, but in certain circumstances where they have been installed without discussion in the collective bargaining process, your committee does not believe that they should be abolished, but that steps should be taken in those cases to include these plans in the union's contract with the employer.

"Accordingly, your committee recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 141: "Urging Adoption of Amendments to Railway Labor Act."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 19: "Opposing Regimentation of Labor."

Resolution No. 137: "Oppose the Labor Draft."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, opposition to the regimentation of labor and a labor draft. As your committee has already recommended with respect to the question of a no-strike pledge, your committee again reaffirms the position of this Federation that under normal circumstances any regimentation of labor or a labor draft should be strenuously opposed.

"In view of the critical world situation already existing however, your committee is of the opinion that if, in order to preserve the fundamental principles for which labor has fought, it is necessary that manpower controls be established, then in keeping with the position of the American Federation of Labor during the last conflict, we believe that the opportunity to cooperate fully in the world effort should not be precluded as a result of action on these resolutions at this convention.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that these resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

DONALD L. WARNER
Department Commander
Veterans of Foreign Wars

President Shelley then introduced Donald L. Warner, Department Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who spoke as follows:

"President Jack Shelley and all of the delegates and representatives here assembled in your state convention. May I state briefly to you that it is a very happy privilege today that I am having: that of bringing to you the greetings of the Department of California of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

"You know, just to echo very briefly some of the remarks of your good President, approximately 95 per cent of the membership of the organization which I am privileged to represent comes from the ranks of labor. That is a well-known fact and an indisputable fact. Your objectives over the years have been in almost every instance our objectives. The same is true when I put it in reverse order. Down the line I believe we have gone seeking the same general goals, and our paths have paralleled. There is no reason to believe, certainly none that I know of, why that very wonderful relationship which has existed between you folks out there in the great ranks of labor and our organization, which represents a large segment of the veteran population, so heavily imbued with dual membership in both of the organizations, will not continue to go down the line, hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder.

"May I repeat to you that as a veterans' organization we not only have the same general objective, we not only have a large segment of the membership (and certainly some 95 percent represents a fair majority,

I think), but from the standpoint of our leadership through the various echelons of the organization, you will find men who are sympathetic to your cause.

"Very briefly, my good friends. I want to state this and then I must be on my way.

"May I wish you all God speed in your programs. I know that I have no need to fear when I say that the ranks of labor will continue to fight in the good American cause, reserving love of country first and betterment of our communities and the making of them a better place in which to work and live, as our main objectives.

"And to you, Jack, if I may say so, as I understand that at the end of this session you are leaving your present office in this great organization (and frankly, I am sorry to see that), may I say to you that you have really accomplished a job well done, and that as you close your term of office or terms of office, believe me, from the ranks of veterandom you have a big pat on the back coming. As a Congressman it has been our privilege to observe your efforts in the halls of Washington, and may I tell you that we are darn proud of you, Jack. (Loud applause.)

"Good luck to all of you." (Loud and sustained standing applause).

Adjournment

There being no further business, the convention adjourned at 12:18 p.m. to reconvene at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, October 11.

THIRD DAY

Wednesday, October 11, 1950

MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 10:00 a.m.

Invocation

President Shelley introduced Rabbi Max H. Kert of the Congregation B'Nai B'Rith, who delivered the invocation:

"God made man in His image and placed him on this earth to till the garden of life and to guard it; to remind him that labor is his most sacred possession, to guard its principles throughout the generations. Therefore we pray unto Thee, Almighty God, that Thou inspire the deliberations of this convention of the American Federation of Labor, that they will recognize that labor is not a commodity to be sold, not an agency for exploitation, but it is our most sacred privilege and possession.

"Labor is the means whereby man is partner with God in progressing, in developing. It is the means whereby we will understand each other. We create the means of cooperation. Give us that understanding that labor and management will realize this and hand in hand we will go forth to make a better world.

"We pray Thee, Almighty God, that this be our dream and our realization. Amen."

Telegrams

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegrams:

"Deeply regret my inability to be present with you this morning. Would have liked to have appeared with my good friends Senator Douglas and Governor Roosevelt. You have my heartiest best wishes for a sweeping victory on November 7. Best wishes to your organization and kindest personal regards.

"Alben W. Barkley, Vice President of the United States."

"Regret that I am unable to attend the convention of the California State Federation of Labor. My sincere wishes for a most successful and harmonious convention.

"Einar O. Mohn, International Representative, International Brotherhood of Teamsters"

"Heartiest good wishes for a most successful convention. The California State Federation of Labor already occupies an outstanding position because it is modern and progressive and energetic. May your decisions in this important convention further strengthen the high opinion of California labor held by workers nationally. Please be assured the American Federationist will always be happy to cooperate with your Federation in every possible way.

"Bernard Tassler, The American Federationist."

"Greetings and best wishes from the working farmers of California to the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Workers and farmers together can maintain democracy and win a high standard of living for all. Hope you will reaffirm your endorsement of the Brannan Plan needed more than ever. Stable income for farmers means steady employment for workers.

"Joe C. Lewis, Chairman, California Farm Research and Legislative Committee"

LLPE Contributions

Chairman Blackburn of the Credentials Committee announced that the sum of \$2,214 had been contributed to the LLPE by the delegates to this convention.

President Shelley announced that he had been informed by delegates to the California State Council of Culinary Workers' conference on Sunday that approximately \$2,060 had been voluntarily contributed to the LLPE by the delegates to that conference, and that this sum had been matched by President Hugo Ernst of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, making a total of well over \$4000.

Report of Committee on Labels and Boycotts

President Shelley then called upon Chairman John F. Kelly of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, who reported for the committee, as follows:

Resolution No. 22: "Strengthen Union Label Campaign."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 82: "Campaign for Union Labels on Wearing Apparel."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 147: "Declare Kraft Foods Company Unfair if Circumstances Warrant."

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 176: "Union Label on Wearing Apparel."

The committee report:

"Inasmuch as we feel that this motion has been embodied in **Resolution No. 82**, your committee recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 164: "Grayson Stores Unfair."

The committee recommended that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council with full power to act.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 165: "Weekly News Letter to Publish Union Label Lists."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends the adoption of this resolution with the following proviso, that this list be printed in the Quarterly Bulletin containing the minutes of the meetings of the California State Federation of Labor Executive Council."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 173: "Allied Printing Trades Label to Appear on All Convention Printed Matter."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 179: "Campaign for Union Label."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 200: "Declare Metropolitan Insurance Company Unfair."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council for full investigation."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 169: "Support Union in Dispute with Union Oil Company."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 212: "Support Salesmen's Union."

The committee report:

"Inasmuch as this resolution requests aid and assistance from the State Federation of Labor, your committee recommends that this matter be referred to the Executive Council for full investigation."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman Kelly then stated:

"This completes the report of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

"John F. Kelly, Chairman,

"Herbert Hewitt,

"Kathryn Arnold,

"Elmer Doran,

"Peter Andrade,

"Committee on Labels and Boycotts."

On motion by Chairman Kelly, the convention adopted the report of the committee as a whole, and President Shelley discharged the committee with thanks.

JOHN F. DALTON

State Labor Commissioner

President Shelley then introduced John F. Dalton, State Labor Commissioner, who addressed the convention, as follows:

"Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen of the convention. In this centennial year

marking the admission of California as a state in this great nation, it might not be amiss to refer briefly to the birth and development of what is now the Department of Industrial Relations, and to the progress which has been made in providing protection for the working men and women of the state, both through enactment of legislation for their benefit, and through delegated powers of enforcement for making the legislation effective.

"Although a state agency with specific responsibility for the welfare of the workers of the state was not established until 33 years after California's admission into the Union, in its very first session just one hundred years ago the California legislature gave recognition to the fundamental right of a worker to his wages by enactment of a mechanic's lien law. This early law was limited in scope, but it provided a starting point from which progress has been steadily made, step by step, towards the fullest possible protection of the rights of workers. It would be gratifying if one could place a California Labor Code of 1950 in the hands of those members of the Industrial League of California—fore-runner of the State Federation of Labor—who in 1886 set forth as their objectives 'to secure passage of a law . . . simple in its workings, honest in its conclusions, equitable in its provisions . . . which will protect the working men from any and all infringements . . .' Such has been the progress in enhancing the position of the worker that today we take for granted those rights for which men did battle not so many years ago.

"In 1883 the legislature recognized the need for a public agency which would give attention to the problems of the state's workers, and created the Bureau of Labor Statistics with the specific duty of fostering, promoting and developing the welfare of the wage earners of California, improving their working conditions, and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment. This Bureau at first merely undertook to collect and interpret information, and to make recommendations, and it is of passing interest to note that although many labor laws were added to the statute books from 1883 to 1914, only four carried a provision for enforcement by the Labor Bureau. It was in 1914 that the then Commissioner John P. McLaughlin of the Teamster's Union assumed the authority of enforcing all laws affecting workmen and succeeded in correcting many abuses practiced by unscrupulous employers and racketeers, particularly the paycheck evil, wherein workmen were forced to accept postdated checks and to discount them in order to get them cashed.

"From this modest beginning has grown the Department of Industrial Relations as it now exists, with seven different Divisions, each discharging a separate duty in behalf of the state's workers.

"The Division of Labor Law Enforcement, generally referred to as the office of the La-

bor Commissioner, serves the men and women of California by enforcing the labor laws of the state which have been enacted for their protection.

"In the twelve-month period ended June 30, 1950, the Division received 27,223 reported violations of the labor laws, 24,096 of which were wage complaints. The Division recovered for those complainants \$1,388,615, which is the greatest amount ever recorded in the history of the Division.

"The recovery of unpaid wages constitutes the greater portion of the activities of the Division, and we are inclined to emphasize this work above the 3000-odd other complaints received during the year because it means so much to so many people who can ill afford to lose what they have rightfully earned. Many of the failures to pay were not due to an attempt on the part of employers to defraud, but rather to unfortunate circumstances or the gamble of small enterprises which were unable to survive the competition in business and constant struggle for survival.

"The explanation for the continuing increase in the number of claims received and the ever-increasing amounts of money recovered for claimants is due to the startling advance in California of both population and industry. The population of the state in the 1940 census showed 6,907,387 inhabitants, while the 1950 census figures show 10,472,348. The total working force of the state is 4,500,000, of which 1,350,000 are women.

"An idea of the increase in wage claims may be gained from a review of the last five years. In the fiscal year 1945-46, there were 12,821 wage claims and \$602,432 recovered for claimants. In 1946-47 there were 17,633 wage claims and \$832,822 recovered. In 1947-48 there were 21,468 wage claims and \$1,181,727 recovered. In 1948-49 there were 23,239 wage claims and \$1,231,452 recovered. In 1949-50 there were 24,096 wage claims and \$1,388,615 recovered.

"While this report touches principally on the hardship side, it is only fair to state that the number of complaints and the amount of money collected on wage claims is comparatively small when we take into consideration our working force of four and one-half million people and the huge industrial payrolls of \$1,388,000,000 for production workers alone in the year 1949. Business as a whole may well be commended for its record in this respect in the state of California.

"Approximately 95 per cent of the money collected for wage earners is recovered without recourse to court action, but when it becomes necessary to prosecute in the courts we do not hesitate to do so. In the past year the Division brought suit in behalf of 1350 claimants who, without the assistance of the Division of Labor Law Enforcement, would probably have been obliged to forego their claims and lose the wages due them because of lack of funds to engage the services of private counsel to process the necessary litigation.

"Some of the suits filed by our Division are of paramount importance to organized labor because they are based on collective bargaining agreements and establish certain fundamental principles beneficial to the working men and women.

"In addition to the 24,000 wage complaints last year, the Division handled over 3000 non-wage complaints, including violation of the employment agency laws, misrepresentation of employment, violation of laws relating to employment of minors, the semi-monthly payday law, the public works law, the bad check law in relation to payment of wages, and many others. It might be interesting to note in this connection that in the licensing year 1949-50 the Division issued a total of 2264 licenses, covering general employment agencies, theatrical agencies, artists' managers and labor contractors. The licensing fees amounted to more than \$100,000, which will accrue to the state general fund.

"Special mention should be made of the Division's responsibility for protecting youth from the hazards of employment at too early an age and under harmful conditions.

"Although the exploitation of the youth of our state is no longer a serious problem, the need of the protection provided by our child labor laws is evidenced by the fact that the records show that in the year 1949 there were 16,245 minors employed full time, 29,047 part-time, and 100,265 during school vacation and on Saturdays. Many other minors are working without permits and in violation of the law.

"Our child labor laws are not enacted for the purpose of depriving our young people of the opportunity of earning a little money, but rather to insure their more important heritage of health, rest, recreation, education and safety. No greater injury can be done the youth of our state than to deprive them of an adequate education or subject them to conditions which will retard or impair their physical, moral and intellectual development.

"That is why California law has surrounded employment of young people with safeguards embodied in school attendance laws, work permit requirements, limitations on their working hours, and restrictions barring them from employment in hazardous occupations. It is the business of the Division of Labor Law Enforcement to see that these laws are strictly observed.

"In the brief time and space allotted in this busy convention, it would be impossible to cover more than a few of the many activities of the Division of Labor Law Enforcement during the past year. Problems are continuously arising as to applicability of laws to specific instances, and the increasing advancement in scientific and operational achievement is a constant challenge.

"In this connection, it might be advisable to mention a situation which occasionally gives us some concern. Our labor laws are designed to protect all of the workers of the state, both organized and unorganized alike.

Members of organized labor are in a more favorable position than the unorganized workers in that they are protected by representatives of their own choosing, who usually familiarize themselves with the labor laws and who are qualified to advise and assist their members, backed by the power of their organizations, while the other workers are usually on their own and often hesitate to complain or do not even know what their rights may be. Without the assistance of the Labor Commissioner's thirteen offices located throughout the state, they might easily become the victims of exploitation.

"Occasionally, we receive a request from some organization or group of workers to grant an exemption of some requirement of the Labor Code—perhaps as to hours of employment or some other restriction which is fixed by law. They point out that under the conditions of their particular employment, or locality, the law confers no benefit upon them and that it would be to their personal advantage to enter into an agreement which would exempt them from compliance.

"We cannot accede to these requests because the Labor Commissioner has no authority to grant exemptions from the labor laws, except the Day of Rest Law, which, by its own provision, does not apply where there is a collective bargaining agreement.

"We feel very grateful for the assistance and cooperation received from representatives of organized labor in bringing about observance of the labor laws by calling attention of employers to violations and reporting to us conditions that may need our attention. We look forward to continued interest in promoting the welfare of men and women whom it is our common purpose to serve.

"In behalf of our attorneys and deputy labor commissioners throughout the state, and myself, I am happy to have this opportunity to express to the officers of the California State Federation of Labor and the organized labor movement, our sincere appreciation for the constructive cooperation received over a period of years and to express to you our best wishes for a most successful convention.

"Thank you." (Loud applause)

E. W. TALLMAN

Regional Representative, Federal Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

Vice-President Gruhn, presiding, introduced E. W. Tallman, Regional Representative of the Federal Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, who addressed the convention as follows:

"President Jack and Secretary Neil, and delegates to this convention.

"As the Regional Representative of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, I deeply appreciate the invitation from your President, Jack Shelley, and your Secretary, Neil Haggerty, to talk to this great labor organization.

"I bring you the good wishes of our administrators in the central office and of Mr. Fay Hunter, the Regional Director of the Federal Security Agency in the Pacific Coast states, Alaska, and Hawaii. Mr. Hunter regrets that he could not attend your convention but he has just been called to Washington for 90 days to assist the National Defense Organization.

"You delegates of the American Federation of Labor have endorsed our Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance by your resolutions in many conventions, state and national.

"Your loyal support, spearheaded through Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of social insurance activities for the American Federation of Labor, has borne fruit.

"Our Congress after long deliberations passed the social security amendments with only one dissenting vote. The new Social Security law was signed by the President on August 28, 1950.

"Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance for years has had the universal approval of both major political parties, the endorsement of organized labor, and the endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce and the national farm organizations. All of these organizations together with the press, magazines, and radio have been so helpful in securing these long-needed amendments and improvements in the Social Security Act.

"Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance is only 13 years old. Perhaps we are still in the adolescent age or stage. However, during these short years our Bureau has attained over 99 per cent accuracy in the posting of the insurance records for the millions of employees.

"We are paying monthly insurance payments to over three and one-quarter million beneficiaries, including those who have retired at age 65, their wives who are 65, the widows and children of deceased workers, as well as widows who have reached age 65, and the aged, dependent parents of deceased workers.

"Now let me tell you the good news about the 1950 amendments.

1950 Amendments

"These are the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance changes made by the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Law. The new law increased the individual insurance payments by an average of nearly 80 per cent and increased the number of people covered under the law by nearly ten million.

"The new groups of people benefited by these amendments are as follows:

"1. Household workers, such as maids, cooks, gardeners, et cetera, provided they work 24 or more days in each three months and are paid at least \$50 in cash wages by one employer or housewife.

"2. Regularly-employed farm workers, provided they are employed, first, continuously for three months and then work at least 60 different days every three months

and are paid at least \$50 in cash wages every three months by the same employer.

"3. Employees of non-profit organizations who may become eligible under certain conditions.

"4. Men and women in business for themselves (the so-called self-employed) provided they make at least \$400 a year from their own trade or business. (However, the self-employed farmer, doctor, lawyer, and a few other professional people are not covered under the new law.)

"5. Employees of federal, state, and local governments, provided they are not already covered by existing retirement systems.

"6. World War II veterans and their dependents. The law was liberalized to provide wage credits for military service in World War II between September 1940 and July 1947.

"The work limitation was liberalized so that a beneficiary may now earn as much as \$50 per month. The old law stopped his insurance checks if he earned more than \$14.99 per month.

"If you are age 75 or over you may receive your insurance checks regardless of the amount of your earnings.

New Benefit Formula

"The new benefit formula provides for 50 per cent of the first \$100 of your monthly wage, plus 15 per cent of the remainder up to a maximum average monthly wage of \$300. The old law was limited to \$250 a month of earnings.

"Here is an example of the increase in benefits. I understand the average weekly wage of AF of L employees in California is \$65 or approximately \$280 per month.

"Suppose a Santa Barbara brickmason earns \$280 per month from January 1, 1951 to July 1, 1952, having under the new law six calendar quarters of employment credited to his insurance record. Then suppose this brickmason dies leaving a widow and one child, age 8. The widow will receive \$60 and the child will receive \$60-\$120 per month for the two dependents or \$1440 a year until the child reaches age 18. That amounts to \$14,400 of insurance payments.

"The widow, if she remains unmarried, will return to the insurance rolls at age 65 and will draw \$60 per month or \$720 per year for a life expectancy of 13 years. This gives a total of widow's payments after age 65 of \$9,360, plus the payments for her and the child, or a total of insurance payments to these survivors of \$23,760.

"This brickmason will, of course, be taxed 1-1/2 per cent on his \$280 average monthly wage and his employer will contribute another 1-1/2 per cent. This illustrates what can be done with the vast national contributory plan where millions and millions of workers are covered and where the young

workers coming into the labor market enter the compulsory insurance plan.

"Just a word about the new start. Under the new law, it is easier to become eligible for insurance payments. Only one and one-half years of work under social security will be necessary if a worker reaches age 65 or dies before June 1954 (wages of \$50 or more are necessary in each of six different calendar quarters). Covered work before the effective date of the new law, as well as after that date, counts toward the requirement.

"After June 1954, a worker at 65 (or his family in case of his death at any age) may be eligible for benefits if he worked at least one and one-half years, and also as long as:

Half the time after 1950, or
Half the time after he became 21, or
Ten years in all (in jobs or self-employment covered by the law.)

"A worker who meets these requirements is 'fully insured.'

"There are a number of changes affecting children's benefits and mother's benefits. Dependent parents, 65 or over, will now receive three-fourths of the worker's monthly benefit amount instead of one-half as before.

"Also, a dependent husband or widower may receive social security benefits provided the wife is both fully and currently insured when she applies for retirement benefits or when she dies.

"This is a brief statement of the principal changes in federal old-age and survivors insurance.

"I have distributed a very brief summary of these changes which you have before you. I suggest you put that pamphlet entitled 'Your New Social Security—1950 Amendments' in your pocket before it is lost.

"Our Bureau is happy to tell you that the three million increased insurance checks were all placed in the mails the same day and were paid absolutely on time.

Cost of Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

"You members of the AF of L have actually paid since 1937, with an average of 430,000 paid-up members in the California Federation of Labor, a maximum of \$30 per year on a monthly wage of \$250, costing your membership \$13 million a year and a total of \$182 million. (1-1/2 per cent is being deducted from your pay since January 1, 1950).

"Your employers have paid in another \$182 million since 1937 for the 430,000 wage earners.

"You members actually paid the major portion of the employers' 182 million dollars to our insurance trust fund because his overall costs of doing business must be passed onto the consumer and, of course, you are the consumer.

"The 60 million employees in the United States, as consumers, are now paying as direct or indirect taxes a major portion of all

the costs of federal, state, county, city, and private pensions.

"Your Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance should be the overall basic retirement plan, insuring the basic necessities of life. It will insure and protect you and your dependents, even though you do not spend your entire working career in one organization. You may move from state to state or from one type of employment to another and from one employer to another, and still Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance will remain as the basic protection for you and your family.

"Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance was designed to supplant the need for a major portion of old-age assistance (state pension plans) and aid to dependent children on a needs basis.

"We believe this is an American and an honest program because the worker knows exactly what he will receive in retirement benefits and in insurance payments to his dependents in case of his death.

"With a contributory plan the employees through their representatives can decide what their payroll tax will be in order to receive a definite scale of insurance benefits.

"In conclusion, let me thank the members of the American Federation of Labor and its hundreds of officers for your splendid co-operation and the help you have given our field offices in bringing to our attention claimants and eligibles for retirement benefits. You have been especially helpful in referring widows and children and other survivors to our field offices.

"The Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance plan is for your security and for the security of your family.

"I think I have given you just a brief picture of this new Social Security Law. We brought down the fact sheets. They will pass them to you. Let me ask you that when you see them on your table, slip them in your pocket. You are paying for this out of every paycheck you get, the one and a half per cent that is being nicked on every dime of your pay up to \$300 a month. So since you are paying the cash for this insurance, please take enough interest in it to pick up the pamphlet or the fact sheet on this Old-Age Survivors Insurance. Put it in your pocket and take it to your wife or daughter or your husband, so you will know more about it and you will know what you have paid \$182 million for, as AF of L workers in the state of California since 1937.

"Let me thank all of the officers in the AF of L for the help that you have given us in bringing the beneficiaries in who are retiring and bringing in these widows and the children so that we can get their claims paid immediately. We try to keep our claims paid within four weeks' time. Sometimes we average less than three weeks in the pay-off of the claims. It is due to your help in re-

ferring them to us and keeping your officers acquainted with our law.

"I sincerely thank you for the privilege of being with this great organization. I have been a member of it myself in the past. My son has worked as an AF of L member. He is now in the law school at Berkeley. I hope he studies labor law and maybe will be a part of your organization in a few years.

"Again, thanks a lot for inviting me down here." (Loud applause.)

Further Report of Committee on Resolutions

Chairman Phillips of the Committee on Resolutions resumed the committee's report:

Policy Statement

6. Unemployment Insurance

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in subdivisions (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of the Policy Statement."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution 49: "Condemning Lobbying Activities of Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 159: "Demanding Dismissal of James Bryant, Chief of California Department of Employment."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Policy Statement

7. Unemployment Disability Insurance

The committee report:

"With respect to subdivisions (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f), of Policy Statement 7, your committee recommends concurrence in the Policy Statement.

"With respect to subdivision (a), your committee has been advised that in the recent past meetings have been held by representatives of the Federation with spokesmen for the insurance companies. At the meeting there were in attendance Wendell Phillips, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, C. J. Haggerty, Secretary of the Federation, Charles P. Scully, legal advisor of the Federation, Leland Groessinger, Perry Taft and Augustus Hawkins, attorneys for the insurance companies, and Mr. Tookey, actuary for the Occidental Life Insurance Company.

"At such meetings the representatives of the insurance companies indicated their willingness to agree to certain liberalizations of the Unemployment Disability Insurance Act, including increases in the amount of benefits conditioned upon the removal of the boycott by the Federation against private plans.

"Your committee believes that additional meetings may possibly result in the obtaining of substantial increases in benefits to the

working people of this state, and accordingly recommends that a committee be appointed to meet further with the representatives of the insurance companies for the purpose of attempting to accomplish this objective.

"In the interim, however, your committee is of the opinion that the boycott campaign should be intensified so that the greatest liberalization possible may be obtained. Your committee accordingly recommends concurrence in subdivision (a) conditioned upon the appointment of a committee hereinabove mentioned with authority to report to the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, and if, in the opinion of the Executive Council the recommendation of this committee warrants the withdrawal of the boycott, that the Executive Council be empowered to take such action."

Secretary Haggerty then spoke on the subject, as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, I would just like to talk to you for a minute or two on this very vital subject matter.

"I think it should be recognized that this Federation is in the forefront of the nation in this type of legislation. The laws under which we are now living in this connection and on this subject matter were sponsored at these conventions previously, and for three terms, or six years, were presented by your President, at that time Senator from San Francisco. We worked long and hard to develop this legislation. It is recognized as the best and most outstanding law of any state in the Union. No other state has the benefits which are contained in the Act here. Some meet us in the weekly benefits, others meet us in other parts, but in the overall picture it is the best law in the country.

"It has a long way to go and requires much expanding. Because, remember, the monies which compose this fund come from the pockets of the workers—and nobody else. There are \$208 millions of workers' money in surplus in the fund at the present time, which belong to the workers of California who wisely agreed to make these contributions so that they might in turn obtain benefits when needed through disability not occurring in employment or noncompensable under the Industrial Accident Commission.

"You will recall that we reported to you in detail at the last convention on the problems we had in Sacramento in attempting to broaden and expand the benefits of this great mass of money then available and still available for the workers. We told you the story in pamphlets and in letters and verbally at the last convention, and we told you of the problems that we had in Sacramento with the powerful insurance lobby. We described to you in detail what we called the combined lobby existing in Sacramento wherein all insurance companies (and let me emphasize the word 'all', and I use that because you are being fooled and bamboozled by agents who are getting 15 and 17 per cent of the

policy which they write for our people, so of course they are not telling you the story) band together as a unit.

"I think you understand the power of the insurance lobby in the nation and in every state of the Union, including California. You have three men in California at the most working at one time for this Federation: the Secretary, the Legal Advisor, and Vice-President Finks. We have attempted to offset that great power, but we find that because of the combination we failed to do so before committees, with the result that we have failed to increase weekly benefits in behalf of the workers from their own monies.

"The combination said, in essence and among themselves, 'The Unemployment Disability Insurance Act is the most vulnerable and those of you in the insurance companies who carry what we term voluntary coverage with the workers in disability insurance are the most vulnerable. Labor has every argument to insist and demand an increase in benefits of ten dollars a week at least, making it from \$25 to \$35.' And they said, 'Being the most vulnerable, we need the support of the anti-labor associations in California, all of them combined, and every other insurance company; and if we get that support, we in turn will support you insurance companies against labor trying to expand and broaden the Workmen's Compensation Act and also the Unemployment Compensation Act.'

"That was the deal made. You knew that. We told you that. You agreed as a body unanimously at the last convention to institute a boycott against all private insurance companies carrying unemployment disability insurance. You sat here as a body and you did that.

"We then wrote to every union in the state several letters, advising you of the position which you had taken. You instructed the Secretary to activate and alert our people to the necessity of showing that we resented this type of activity by the insurance companies. We asked you at that time to refuse to accept any policy from any company, regardless of its benefits, under private coverage; and by so doing it would indicate that this great mass of workers under the American Federation of Labor banner resented and were doing something about the foul tactics of these companies.

"Unfortunately the results have not been so good. We have become a little bit of a laughing stock with the insurance companies. They have said to you: 'Sure you have a boycott, but our agents are able to convince your business agents, your welfare groups in your office, that we offer a better plan than the state.'

"That is a fact. They do offer a better plan than the state. They offer you \$32 sometimes; they offer you \$30; they offer you payment from the first day, whereas the state offers you a waiting period of seven days. Then why do they resist the attempts of

this Federation to increase and expand the benefits from your own monies?

"The answer is obvious. Fifty-eight per cent of the workers of California are covered by the state; 42 per cent are covered by voluntary plans in private insurance companies. That being the case, if we increase the state benefits to 30 or 35 dollars a week, automatically the insurance companies must increase their benefits to those covered by the voluntary plans, which means that their profits will decrease instead of increase, as is now the case, and the moneys which the workers paid in as a savings account, as a rainy-day fund, to be utilized when they need it the most, when ill and disabled under a noncompensatory situation, expand the profits of the insurance companies.

"That being the case, we are dealing then in profits on human misery, and our people are a party to this particular thing of making profits on human misery. There is no question about the fact that this Federation, its officers, have always advanced the system of free enterprise. We are the best and biggest exponent of free enterprise in the country, including the largest corporations and those who make profits by it. We believe in it earnestly, deeply and sincerely. But we do not believe in exploitation of that system for the unearned profits, the unjust profits, taken from the blood of injured workmen in this particular state.

"So when we asked you to give us cooperation, many of you did and many of you did not. The result is that today our cause has been weakened immeasurably. Because you have listened to the broker, who is your friend sometimes socially, your insurance agent neighbor who may be your friend, and they have told you that this is a 'Neil Haggerly personal vendetta.' That is so ridiculous! I am a peaceful citizen. I am a Quaker at heart. I like peace and quiet. I don't want to fight. But if I have to fight, I will. However, it is your fight. I just represent this Federation in your connection.

"I hate to confess to you now that our boycott has been successful only in part and not as it should have been—completely. You have been sold a bill of goods and you bought it.

"We are still working on the boycott. Your committee introduced to you just now what I think is a very intelligent report. It describes to you our continued attempts. We have never stopped trying to meet with these people. They recognize their own error, they agree that their tactics are foul, unjustified, and certainly the worst I have ever seen in the country. They make no attempt to justify their actions in Sacramento in 1947 and in 1949. They agreed that what they did was just what I told you they did. Yet they come to you and say, 'Because we offer you a few dollars' benefits more with the insurance

companies, you should carry with us and give us the profits.'

"Let me just say this to you: If the state of California under its state fund earns \$85 million in a little over a year and a half period—\$85 million over and above what they expend in benefits to the worker, carrying 58 per cent of the coverage in the state—what do you think the insurance companies are making? What would be the percentage of their profits under that system?

"Just analyze that for yourself. I repeat: \$85 million surplus net made in a year and a half over and above what they paid out and left there! Just think what the insurance companies make.

"I have no objection to their making profits. I want them to make profits. We agree that every employer, every corporation, must make a good profit if he is going to pay a good wage and be a good citizen and give good conditions. We agree with that. But at the same time we resent deeply, and I am sure that you do if you understand the whole picture, their attempt to deprive our working people, when they are in need by illness or disability, from obtaining their just compensation from their own money; to deprive you of going to your bank and saying, 'Now I have been depositing my money here for so many years. I need it now. I want so much of it.' That is what you set up the fund for. And remember, this is a workers' act, not an employer's act. And you have been worked upon many, many times by the employer. The insurance companies have never talked to many of our workers in this state. They have talked to the employer. The employer has in turn said to you, 'Sign this particular form. You will be covered by a private insurance company. We'll get a joint disability and unemployment compensation plan and a voluntary health plan.' And you got it in too many instances because you did not understand.

"Again, I repeat that the employer has nothing to do with this act. He opposed it in every instance. It was called 'socialistic,' it was called 'communistic,' by the same groups who are now profiting off it in a very fat manner. They opposed it up to the last ditch. And after we got the bill out of committee, they amended the bill on the floor to include themselves. What for? Were they concerned about covering workers who were disabled through no fault of their own and out of a job? If they were, they would not have opposed the bill in 1939, 1943, 1945 and 1947. That is the history of this legislation. We tried to tell you that. So I wanted to explain this committee's report a little bit more, so that you would understand it. I had hoped when we came here to give you a report of a survey made among our unions. We sent to all of our unions, some twenty-two hundred in number, a questionnaire. We said to you, 'Will you please tell us: Are your members covered by the state plan or the voluntary coverage of a private

insurance company? If so, how many on this side, how many on that side?" so that we might give to this convention an intelligent report of the present status of our action.

"Well, I think wisdom dictates that I should not give you the results of that survey. The answers were incomplete. Many times there were no answers at all. We just could not get them. So it would do no good and serve no good purpose to advise you of the situation as it now is in relation to the results of the survey we made. But the results certainly were not good.

"Your committee has recommended that your standing committee, with the Secretary and the legal counsel, continue to meet with insurance companies to attempt to develop a better plan and greater benefits. We will do that, of course.

"The committee further recommended (and this I want to stress) that we continue and reactivate our boycott against private insurance in disability and unemployment compensation insurance only. Remember that we are not advocating that you boycott them on group health plans and group insurance plans. That is another matter. We are only advocating that you do not take unemployment compensation with private insurance companies. And I think the more support you give to your committee and your Secretary, the quicker we can report an increase in proper benefits, in a proper expansion of the law, in a proper change in administration of it, to make it possible for those who are now being denied by administrative rules and laws the just compensation to which they are entitled. And it belongs to you. It is your money.

"I sincerely trust that you realize the importance of this report and my short statement to you." (Loud and sustained applause.)

The committee's recommendation on Policy Statement 7 was then adopted.

Resolution No. 51: "Federation to Establish Union Labor and/or Cooperative Insurance Company."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that there is much merit in this resolution, namely, the establishment of an insurance company within the framework of the California State Federation of Labor. Since its implementation will entail extensive planning and formulation of a program to insure the financial soundness of the venture, your committee believes that the subject matter of this resolution should be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the Federation for a complete study and recommendation to the next convention of the Federation.

"Your committee therefore recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Policy Statement

8. Workmen's Compensation

The committee report:

"With respect to subdivisions (a), (b), (c) and (d), of Policy Statement 8, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 10: "Prompt Determinations of Workmen's Compensation Cases."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 85: "Withdraw Support from Private Compensation Plans."

Resolution No. 86: "Require All Employers to Insure in State Compensation Insurance Fund."

The committee report:

"Since the subject matter of these resolutions, which is concerned with the withdrawal of support of private carriers, is embraced in subsection (a) of Policy Statement 7, and the report of the Committee on Resolutions with respect to such subdivision, your committee recommends that this resolution be filed and that the recommendations of your committee in respect to this subject matter be followed.

"With respect to the remaining subject matter of these resolutions, namely, insuring in a state fund for workmen's compensation purposes, your committee concurs in the intent of the resolutions that a state monopoly is desirable, but since the circulation of a petition to place an initiative on the ballot will entail the formulation of a program and the obtaining of adequate financial support, your committee recommends that this portion of the resolutions be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the Federation for consideration and implementation.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that these resolutions be referred to the incoming Executive Council."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 93: "Increase Ratings for Loss of Eye."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 124: "Federation Committee to Represent Membership at Hearings on Compensation."

The committee report:

"With respect to this resolution, the committee was unable to determine specifically the intent of the proponents. If the intent of the resolution is to have representatives of the Federation in attendance at sessions of the legislature and before meetings of the Commission, other than individual hearings on applications filed by claimants, your committee believes such attendance in the past has been had either by the Secretary personally or by other representatives of the Federation designated by him.

"If the intent of the resolution is that representatives are to be in attendance at each hearing on applications filed by claimants for benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act, your committee believes that it is impractical and impossible to have such representatives present in all cases. If there are unusual cases or cases involving precedents under the law, your committee is advised that upon request, Federation representatives will be designated to be in attendance at such hearings.

"Accordingly, your committee recommends that the resolution should be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Policy Statement 9. Health Insurance

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 143: "Endorse National Health Insurance Program."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution, namely the establishment of a prepaid health insurance program, is contained under Statement of Policy 9, and accordingly your committee recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 181: "Compulsory, Pre-paid Health Insurance Plan in California."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution, which is concerned with the establishment of a compulsory prepaid health insurance program in California, and your committee believes that the subject matter is embraced in Policy Statement 9, with the exception of the requirement that an initiative measure be prepared. With respect to the preparation and submission of an initiative measure, your committee believes, however, that since it would involve the formulation of a complete program and obtaining of adequate funds successfully to carry on a campaign, that it would be essential that

this matter be considered by the Executive Council.

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution and recommends that it be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the Federation for study and implementation."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Policy Statement 10. Social Welfare

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in subdivisions (a) through (h) inclusive of Policy Statement 10.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 21: "Reduce Retirement Age to 55."

Resolution No. 59: "Reduce Social Security Retirement Age to 55."

The committee report:

"Since the subject matter of these resolutions is identical, namely, the reduction of the retirement age, your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 21** and that **Resolution No. 59** be filed.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 83.

The committee report:

"After appearance before your committee by Jack Williams, Kenneth Watts and C. S. McKinley, all of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Los Angeles, who were sponsors of this resolution, the sponsors requested that the resolution be withdrawn and your committee recommends that this request be granted."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 178: "Conference for Aged and Elderly Citizens."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Recess

The convention was thereupon recessed at 12:10 p.m. to reconvene at 2 p.m.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 2:20 p.m.

Report of Committee on Legislation

Chairman Robert Ash of the Committee on Legislation reported for the committee, as follows:

Resolution No. 29: "Oppose Enactment of Proposed Public Utilities Anti-Strike Act."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 30: "Ensure Collective Bargaining in Metropolitan Rapid Transit Districts."

Resolution No. 32: "Collective Bargaining for Municipally-Owned Utilities."

Resolution No. 62: "Collective Bargaining Rights of Employees of Certain Municipal Districts."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, the obtaining of the right to collective bargaining with respect to municipal operations of a property nature. Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 32**, and since **Resolutions Nos. 30** and **62** are on the same subject matter, the committee recommends that these resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 71: "Right of Association of Hospital Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 77: "Widows' Pension, California State Retirement System."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 74: "Holidays for Firemen."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 79: "Improve Conditions of State Hospital Employees."

The committee report:
"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution and reiterates the position of the Federation favoring adequate salaries to public employees, satisfactory working conditions and full recognition of the rights of seniority and other items prevalent in private industry. Your committee believes, however, that the nature of this resolution is such as to go beyond the desire to obtain such objectives and is concerned with disputes between various groups of public employees. For this reason, although concurring in the intent of the resolution in so far as wages, hours and working conditions are concerned, your committee recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 80: "Authorize White Uniforms for Hospital Attendants and Practical Nurses."

The committee report:

"Your committee requested the proponents of this resolution to appear before it and explain the provisions in view of the fact that the committee was unable to understand what was sought to be accomplished by the resolution and the reason for the resolution."

"No one appeared, however, at the time and place designated with respect to this resolution and accordingly your committee believes that it is not in a position to recommend to this convention with respect to the subject matter of this resolution and therefore recommends that this resolution should be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 163: "Fair Standards Act for Public Printing."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 47: "Oppose Diversion of State Printing to Private Industry."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 26: "Support Revision of Apprenticeship Textbooks."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 60: "State Regulation of Private Trades Schools."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 84: "Vocational Rehabilitation."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 170: "Apprentice Training for Members of Minority Groups."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends that the first Resolved of the resolution be stricken, and in lieu thereof the following be inserted:

"Resolved, That the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as sponsoring an amendment to the law governing an apprenticeship program of the state of California whereby as to contractors and employers who are engaged in work of purely public nature, it would be illegal for them to refuse to admit otherwise qualified members of minority groups as trainees."

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 25: "Amend C-27 Classification of State Contractors License Board."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the reclassification of certain licenses. Your committee has been advised that representatives of the California State Building Trades Council and the California State Federation of Labor are meeting with the appropriate officials to attempt to remedy the situation discussed administratively."

"Your committee requested the proponents of this resolution to appear before it to advise them concerning such facts, but no appearance was made at the time and place designated."

"Your committee accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 53: "Require Local Examinations for Plumbing Contractors."

The committee report:

"Your committee has been advised that the subject matter of this resolution is presently being considered administratively by representatives of the California State Building Trades Council and the California State Federation of Labor with various officials with the hope of working out appropriately a system which will be agreeable to all parties who presently are in complete disagreement as to the legislation, if any, that should be enacted."

"Your committee requested the proponents of this resolution to appear before it to advise them of such facts but no appearance was made at the time and place designated."

"Your committee accordingly recommends that the resolution be filed since the subject matter is being handled administratively at the present time."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 54: "Vehicles to Display Plumbing Contractor's License Number."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 55: "Redefine 'Apprentice' in Labor Code."

The committee report:

"We had before your committee representatives of the Pipe Trades Council and it was explained to us that presently the maximum under the Shelley-Maloney law is 2,000 hours, and that there are certain crafts who have apprenticeships ranging as high as six years.

"The committee therefore recommends concurrence in this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 9: "Eliminate Cross-Filing."

Resolution No. 23: "Oppose Cross-Filing."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is identical, namely, the elimination of cross-filing. Your committee recommends concurrence on **Resolution No. 23** and that **Resolution No. 9** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 28: "Heaters and Defrosters for Buses and Coaches."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 33: "Require Installation of 'Safety Line' in Public Vehicles."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution but believes it is necessary to amend the second paragraph of the resolve so as to clearly provide that liability will exist in the event of violation on the part of the owner or operating employer of the equipment as distinct from the mere operating employee.

"As so amended, however, your committee recommends concurrence in the resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 37: "Provision for Sanitary Facilities."

Resolution No. 67: "Minimum Standards on Temporary Sanitary Facilities."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, establishment of sanitary facilities at places of employment.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 67** and recommends that **Resolution No. 37** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 40: "Establish Lumber Section in Industrial Safety Division."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 44: "Employ Adequate Number of Safety Inspectors."

Resolution No. 88: "Employ More Safety Engineers."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, the employment of adequate number of safety inspectors. Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 44** and that **Resolution No. 88** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 66: "Establish Adequate First-Aid and Ambulance Service."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 90: "Resolution to Broaden Safety Laws."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 138: "Strengthen Labor Code Provisions for Accident Prevention."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 131: "Consolidation of School Districts."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of proper administration of the school system, but in view of the fact that a Standing Committee on Education has been appointed by the Federation to consider all problems involving public education and in view of the fact of the complicated nature of school district systems in this state, it is recommended that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council for study in consultation with its Standing Committee on Education."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 132: "Dismiss Teachers for Cause Only."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 128: "Adequate School Finance Bill."

Resolution No. 162: "Increase Aid to California's Public Schools."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends that the third resolve of **Resolution No. 128** be amended by striking the words 'be instructed to adopt and' and inserting the words 'upon approval by the Executive Council shall.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 128**."

"With respect to the subject matter of **Resolution No. 162**, since it is similar to that contained in **Resolution No. 128**, your committee concurs in the intent of furnishing adequate aid to the public schools of this state but recommends that this resolution be filed, since the subject matter is adequately covered in **Resolution No. 128**.

"In regard to **Resolution No. 162**, your committee in discussing the two resolutions, felt that because in **Resolution No. 162** the proponents had written specific language for enactment into law, that in that language they had set a maximum amount of money, a maximum and a minimum amount of money, that it would be much better to concur in **Resolution 128** and refer the resolution for the subject matter for its carrying out, to the Standing Committee on Education and to the Executive Council of the Federation."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 133: "Extend Teachers' Tenure Act."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 203: "Duty-free Lunch Period for Teachers."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Final Report of Committee on Credentials

Chairman Blackburn gave the final report of the Committee on Credentials, and then stated:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates. We, the committee, wish to thank the delegates for their kind indulgence. We did our best to serve you at all times.

"James Blackburn, Chairman,

"W. J. Hull,

"Kitty Howard,

"C. J. Hyans,

"W. Lloyd Leiby,

"George M. King,

"Ray Flint,

"Anthony Cancilla,

"Phyllis Mitchell,

"Thomas A. Small,

"Ralph Conzelman,

"Committee on Credentials."

The convention then adopted the report as a whole of the Committee on Credentials and President Shelley discharged the committee with thanks.

JOHN F. HENNING

**Director of Research, California
State Federation of Labor**

President Shelley then introduced John F. Henning, Director of Research of the California State Federation of Labor, who addressed the convention as follows on the centennial of the birth of Samuel Gompers:

"Mr. Chairman, brothers and sisters of the American Federation of Labor:

"I am honored this afternoon to speak in tribute to Samuel Gompers, the centennial of whose birth we celebrate in the year of 1950.

"Just one hundred years ago this past January, the founder of the American Federation of Labor was born in an impoverished, congested neighborhood on the east side of London.

"He was of a family of nine children, a family which knew well the heavy, depressing hand of economic exploitation. His father toiled for survival at the cigar-making trade amid the foul, wretched working conditions which identified the industrial life of 19th century England.

"At the age of 10 years, and in the manner of the times, the young boy who was destined to become the very symbol of organized labor in the United States, took to what was then the dismal, discouraging work of his father. He entered the cigar-making shops of London.

"Samuel Gompers never forgot the lessons of labor learned in those early days; no matter how great his later stature, he never forgot the people from whom he came. He never forgot the hungry men and women of his childhood. He never forgot the desperate workers nailed to the wall of poverty by those in ruthless pursuit of commercial gain.

"In the year 1863, at the age of 13, young Samuel sailed with his family for what they hoped would prove the free, inspiring air of the new Republic. They sailed for the United States and the tenements of Manhattan.

"Samuel Gompers soon learned, however, that the plight of the worker on the east side of New York was little better than the plight of the worker on the east side of London, and so from the day in 1864 when he joined the Cigar Makers Union, Local 15, in New York City, until the day he died in 1924 a man of national prominence and world renown, he dedicated his industry, his talents, and his life to the betterment of the working people of the United States.

"Gompers was trained in a significant and challenging school of labor. In the '60's, the '70's, and the '80's of the last century, New York was the preferred sanctuary of the political, social and economic exiles who fled the Old World for the safety of America.

"Thus the young Gompers came into daily contact with the disciples of almost every economic system known to the mind of man. He evaluated the various theories that were being espoused with crusading vigor in the New York labor movement, measured them in the light of his daily working experience, and then formed his own concepts—concepts which were to become the foundation stones of the American Federation of Labor.

"Gompers developed in the labor world during an era of terrible test and trial. The employer powers of that phase of the 19th century enjoyed an almost unqualified advantage over the frail, disjointed movement

of the day. With the advent of corporate wealth, capital, organized on national lines, was able to smash with ease and efficiency, the local, isolated efforts of labor.

"And so Samuel Gompers, with the other wise leaders of his generation, advocated a national labor organization.

"Gompers was familiar with the experience of the national labor idea. He knew that the first attempt had been made in 1834 with the organization of the National Trades' Union, an attempt which had proved abortive. He also knew of the first serious effort to found a national movement, an effort that had begun in 1869 with the coming of the Knights of Labor.

"Now Gompers knew the intimate story of the Knights of Labor, for to him it was a living experience. He saw their errors and vowed that he would never walk their way.

"The Knights of Labor provided a noble contribution in principle, in devotion, and in sacrifice to American labor. But Gompers, who had been trained in the grim labor school of New York City, knew that the Knights of Labor fell because they were poorly led. He knew that the Knights of Labor fell because they were led by men who had no practical philosophy of labor, by men who fought on every front and secured none.

"The Knights of Labor were led by men who, at one and the same time, sought to establish industrial unionism on a national basis, reform the currency system of the nation, impose an unwieldy, incoherent system of national political action, institute a series of land reforms in the west, and, finally, to found and manage an industrial cooperative society.

"And mind you, during all of this, the Knights of Labor were engaged in a death battle with some of the most brazen bandits of our American industrial history. They were locked in mortal struggle, for example, with Jay Gould, the railroad financier, whose Pinkerton thugs, legalized gunmen, were terrorizing every railroad union in the land.

"Essentially, then, the Knights of Labor fell because they were led by men who had ambitions beyond their capacity for action, and thus, when involved in those strike efforts which are often essential to the existence of the movement, they collapsed through sheer loss of wasted strength.

"Samuel Gompers in his day saw the decline and fall of the Knights of Labor; he saw the ruins of the dreamer and the doctrinaire, and again—he was determined to avoid their failings.

"Gompers appreciated with the leaders of the Knights of Labor that the destiny of the labor movement runs beyond the limits of collective bargaining, but he insisted that the movement of the 19th century must first achieve its fundamentals—wages, hours, and conditions of work.

"He argued that the primary obligation of union labor was to place sufficient bread and

butter on the tables of the working people of the nation.

"And now in our own time, because Gompers emphasized the essentials, some of the pseudo-liberals have had the temerity to brand him a reactionary. Samuel Gompers was never that, for Samuel Gompers never sought to turn back the clock of history.

"However, Gompers was first, last, and always a realist. Samuel Gompers pronounced that the labor movement of his day must learn to walk before it could hope to run; hence, the American Federation of Labor concept of first things first.

"It is imperative, of course, that we remember in our present era that Gompers *did* look beyond the limits of collective bargaining. It was Samuel Gompers who gave to organized labor the command that in the political theatre it must reward its friends and punish its enemies. Surely it is a mockery to quote that pronouncement if labor is not organized for efficient political effort.

"Looking beyond the zone of collective bargaining, Gompers desired a society in which, insofar as is humanly possible, every American would be well-clothed, well-housed, well-fed, well-trained, and well-cared-for whenever in legitimate need.

"Within the past 18 years of our national history, through the aid of a liberal political administration which has recognized, and encouraged the respect of, the rights of the working people of this nation, labor has so extended its base of economic strength that it is free at last to achieve that destiny which Gompers saw always on the horizon of the future. And so today we seek the full life for America.

"If we would be worthy of our history, it is essential for us to remember that we must pursue that abundant life in the name of Samuel Gompers and the founding fathers of 1881.

"Whatever stature, whatever position we have today, we owe to the struggles of yesterday. In our march on the economic, social and political fronts, we are obliged to remember the sacrifices of the American Federation of Labor men and women who, from 1881 until our time, struck and bled and died for the working people of this land.

"We are the heirs of a superb tradition. We are the heirs of the American Federation of Labor workers of 1892 who fought the bloody battle of Homestead, Pennsylvania, against the tyranny of Carnegie Steel. We are the heirs of the AFL Danbury Hatters, who by their persistence and by their valor exposed the corruption of the company court.

"We are the heirs of those of the breed of Andrew Furuseth, who through his sailors sent the call of liberty out to all the water-fronts of the world.

"We had great fathers in the labor movement. We must never forget them. We must never forget those American Federation of Labor workers who met in shacks, and shan-

ties, and hovels and who there planned, and plotted, and schemed for the welfare and security of every man and woman in this auditorium.

"They faced overwhelming odds. They were hounded, outlawed, and persecuted. They looked across the barricades of industrial dispute in that 19th century and saw aligned against them the powers of organized wealth, a prostitute press, and a controlled government.

"They looked at the odds of a thousand to one, and they said: 'To hell with the odds, and to hell with their wealth and their press and their political hacks! We have riches no money can buy. We have the sacrifice of our kind! We have our union, and the union makes us strong!'

"And so they maintained that inspiring struggle, the fruits of which we know and enjoy today. They built a movement which survived the criminal assaults of 19th century capitalism and which has become in our day the largest free labor organization the world has ever known.

"Surely it would ill become us ever to forget Samuel Gompers and the men who founded that movement with their heart, their brain, and their blood.

"We stand today arrayed against great opposition, against organized wealth and commercial power. However, we are no longer frail. We stand today before the nation eight million strong.

"But however strong we are, or however strong we may become, God forbid that we should ever forget Samuel Gompers and the hungry, hunted men who built the American Federation of Labor.

"Remember always, brothers and sisters, that if we keep faith with them, then, whatever the tide of battle, *the last victory must and shall be ours!*"

(Loud and sustained standing ovation.)

On motion by Delegate Quinn of Bartenders No. 52, Oakland, it was determined that Brother Henning's speech would be put in pamphlet form and made available to the affiliates of the California State Federation of Labor.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

For President

Thomas L. Pitts, Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848, Los Angeles, was nominated by John T. Gardner, Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403, Los Angeles.

The nomination was seconded by Joseph J. Diviny, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco, and Anthony Cancilla, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco.

The nominations being closed, Secretary Haggerty cast a white ballot representing the unanimous vote of the convention for the election of Thomas L. Pitts to the office of President of the California State Federation of Labor for the ensuing term.

President-Elect Pitts then addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary, the staff

of this Federation, my good friends and delegates to this convention. Fourteen years ago, when I first came to the California State Federation of Labor convention, I for one certainly had no idea that I would ever be given such a high honor, such a privilege and be paid such a tribute as that which you people, delegates, friends, brothers and sisters, of mine in this movement, have given to me this afternoon. I mean that sincerely. And the only thing that I can do and say at this time is that I can ask the good Almighty God to guide me that my shoes, not as large as Jack's, shall walk in the right direction to the end that everything that I do as it pertains to the California State Federation of Labor, my brothers and my friends in this labor movement, shall be guided always by His hand in the absolute right direction, with every ounce of sincerity that there is in my body, to the end that we shall have a bigger and finer California State Federation of Labor.

"I thank you." (Loud applause.)

For Secretary-Treasurer

C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles, was nominated by President John F. Shelley, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by John F. Dalton, Typographical Workers No. 174, Los Angeles, and Lloyd Mashburn, Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

There being no further nominations, President Shelley cast a white ballot declaring C. J. Haggerty duly elected secretary for the ensuing term.

Secretary Haggerty then addressed the delegates, as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates. It is rather difficult for me to recognize properly the splendid demonstration of your cooperation and your appreciation of what efforts I have tried to put forth in the past on behalf of this Federation and the working people of this state and nation. I only can say to you that it has been a great privilege, more than I can express. There is no greater obligation I know of to anybody in the world than to be chosen by his fellow workmen, with many of whom he has worked alongside of, to represent them and to help give them a better way of life. All the statesmen in the world, senators, congressmen and so forth, have a deep obligation to their constituents. But there is none in my book, in my judgment, any deeper or greater than that which is cast upon the representatives of labor. Because he is chosen from the ranks of people with whom he has worked, and therefore upon him is placed what I believe to be a greater obligation.

"This convention is replete with that type of delegate and with that type of representative. So I am in the kind of company that I like to be, with the people who I know are working for the posterity of this nation and for the people for whom they speak.

"So I am again very humble and proud and grateful to you for your expression of confidence in returning me to office as the Secretary of the best Federation in the country. I shall continue to serve in the future as I have in the past and do the best I know how.

"Thank you very much." (Loud and sustained applause.)

For Vice-President, District No. 1

Max J. Osslo, Butchers No. 229, San Diego, was nominated by John Quimby, Teamsters No. 542, San Diego.

The nomination was seconded by Phil J. Scott, Retail Clerks No. 1222, San Diego, and W. J. DeBrunner, Building Trades Council, San Diego.

There being no further nominations, Secretary Haggerty cast a white ballot for Max Osslo.

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 E. L. Brown, Central Labor Council, Long Beach, and C. E. Devine, Central Labor Council, Santa Ana.

A white ballot was cast for Jack T. Arnold.

For Vice Presidents, District No. 3

Elmer J. Doran, Hod Carriers No. 783, San Bernardino, was nominated by Samuel V. Sadler, Studio Utility Employees No. 724, Hollywood.

The nomination was seconded by Anthony Sanders, Building and Construction Trades Council, San Bernardino.

C. T. Lehmann, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles, was nominated by Cecil O. Johnson, Pile Drivers No. 2375, San Pedro.

The nomination was seconded by Lloyd Mashburn, Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles, and A. R. Gifford, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles.

Harvey Lundschen, Miscellaneous Employees No. 440, Los Angeles, was nominated by John W. Brown, Waiters and Bartenders No. 500, San Diego.

The nomination was seconded by Thomas Ranford, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles, and William H. Knight, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles.

Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood, was nominated by Ralph H. Clare, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood.

The nomination was seconded by Mae Stoneman, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles, and Roy Brewer, Property Craftsmen No. 44, Hollywood.

Joseph J. Bonar, Brick and Clay Workers No. 774, Glendale, was nominated by Penny Cabello, Brick and Clay Workers No. 774, Glendale.

The nomination was seconded by William I. Van Patten, Brick and Clay Workers No. 774, Glendale, and Robert Leiser, Painters No. 1158, San Francisco.

William C. Carroll, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles, was nominated by Earl E. Thomas, District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles.

The nomination was seconded by Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance and Bartenders No. 498, Santa Barbara, and Ralph McMullen, Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

John T. Gardner, Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403, Los Angeles, was nominated by Thomas L. Pitts, Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848, Los Angeles.

The nomination was seconded by Paul D. Jones, Teamsters Joint Council No. 42, Los Angeles, and Harold Lopez, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.

For Vice President, District No. 4

O. T. Satre, Marine Painters No. 812, Wilmington, was nominated by James Waugh, Cannery Workers of the Pacific, Terminal Island.

The nomination was seconded by Mary J. Olson, Waitresses No. 512, San Pedro, and M. R. Callahan, Bartenders No. 686, Long Beach.

A white ballot was cast for O. T. Satre.

For Vice President, District No. 5

William A. Dean, Painters No. 715, Santa Barbara, was nominated by Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance and Bartenders No. 498, Santa Barbara.

The nomination was seconded by James Blackburn, Painters No. 256, Long Beach, and C. A. Covey, Painters No. 715, Santa Barbara.

A white ballot was cast for William A. Dean.

For Vice President, District No. 6

Paul L. Reeves, Plumbers No. 246, Fresno, was nominated by C. H. Cary, Trades and Labor Council, Fresno.

The nomination was seconded by R. J. Picard, Fitters and Welders No. 250, Los Angeles, and Harold W. Zebly, Plumbers No. 460, Bakersfield.

A white ballot was cast for Paul L. Reeves.

For Vice President, District No. 7

C. A. Green, Hod Carriers No. 1130, Modesto, was nominated by W. J. Kiser, Teamsters No. 386, Modesto.

The nomination was seconded by Floyd Allen, Culinary Workers No. 542, Modesto, and Henry E. Kirby, Paper Makers No. 320, Stockton.

A white ballot was cast for C. A. Green.

For Vice President, District No. 8

Thomas A. Small, Bartenders No. 340, San Mateo, was nominated by Anthony Schurba, Brewery Drivers No. 888, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by Joseph J. Diviny, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco, and Leonard Siemek, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.

A white ballot was cast for Thomas A. Small.

For Vice Presidents, District No. 9

Arthur F. Dougherty, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco, was nominated by C. T. McDonough, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by Frankie Behan, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco, and Bruno Mannori, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco.

George Kelly, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco, was nominated by A. Cancilla, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by Jimmy Murphy, Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250, San Francisco, and Phil A. Murphy, Professional Embalmers No. 9049, San Francisco.

Harry Lundeberg, Sailors Union of the Pacific, San Francisco, was nominated by Charles Brenner, Sailors Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by Thomas J. Small, Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 340, San Mateo, and James Waugh, Cannery Workers of the Pacific, Terminal Island.

Victor S. Swanson, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco, was nominated by Jack Goldberger, Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by J. W. Emory, Building and Construction Trades Council, Ventura, and Lowell Nelson, Plasterers No. 631, Vallejo.

A white ballot was cast for Arthur F. Dougherty, George Kelly, Harry Lundeberg, and Victor Swanson.

For Vice Presidents, District No. 10

Robert S. Ash, Central Labor Council, Oakland, was nominated by Joe W. Chaudet, Typographical No. 36, Oakland.

The nomination was seconded by Paul L. Jones, Construction Laborers No. 304, Oakland, and John F. Quinn, Bartenders No. 52, Oakland.

Harry C. Grady, Floorlayers No. 1861, Oakland, was nominated by Joseph F. Cambiano, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo.

The nomination was seconded by Clement A. Clancy, Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, San Francisco.

A white ballot was cast for Robert S. Ash and Harry C. Grady.

For Vice President, District No. 11

Howard Reed, Teamsters No. 315, Martinez, was nominated by Hugh Caudel, Central Labor Council, Martinez.

The nomination was seconded by J. C. Reynolds, Building and Construction Trades Council, Oakland, and George W. Weise, Carpenters No. 2046, Martinez.

A white ballot was cast for Howard Reed.

For Vice President, District No. 12

Lowell Nelson, Plasterers No. 631, Vallejo, was nominated by Geo. W. Fowler, Central Labor Council, Santa Rosa.

The nomination was seconded by P. E. Vandewark, Operating Engineers No. 3, San

Francisco, and Fred Schoonmaker, Building and Construction Trades Council, Napa.

A white ballot was cast for Lowell Nelson.

For Vice President, District No. 13

Harry Finks, Cannery Workers and Warehousemen No. 857, Sacramento, was nominated by Albert A. Marty, Chauffeurs No. 150, Sacramento.

The nomination was seconded by Mike Elorduy, Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento, and Ralph P. Gross, Miscellaneous Workers No. 393, Sacramento.

A white ballot was cast for Harry Finks.

For Vice President, District No. 14

Albin J. Gruhn, Laborers No. 181, Eureka, was nominated by Stanley Jordan, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2808, Arcata.

The nomination was seconded by Walter Buchanan, Barbers No. 431, Eureka, and Allan J. Kilpatrick, Cooks No. 220, Eureka.

A white ballot was cast for Albin J. Gruhn.

For Vice President, District No. 15

Roy Walker, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2836, Westwood, was nominated by William H. Knight, State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by Charles R. McDermott, Central Labor Council, Redding, and L. P. Cahill, Northern California District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, Westwood.

A white ballot was cast for Roy Walker.

For 1951 Convention City

San Diego was nominated by Vice President Max Osslo.

Catalina was nominated by Vice President O. T. Satre.

President Shelley then announced that the election would take place at 10 a.m. on Thursday, October 12.

Appointment of Committee on Elections

William A. Ring, Film Exchange Employees No. B-61, Los Angeles, Chairman.

Lee Johnson, Meat Cutters No. 439, Pasadena; Evelyn Murphy, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles; Claude H. Jinkerson, Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco; John J. Lyons, Building Service Employees No. 278, Hollywood; R. C. Conzelman, Hod Carriers No. 652, Santa Ana; Wayne J. Hull, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; Frank Fitzgerald, Hotel Service Workers No. 283, San Francisco; Nick G. Cordil, Jr., Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles; Herman Neilund, Bakery Workers No. 31, Long Beach; C. E. Devine, Central Labor Council, Santa Ana; M. J. Sands, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 150, Los Angeles; Ralph Clare, Studio Transportation Drivers, No. 399, Hollywood; C. J. Hyans, Screen Extras Guild, Hollywood; James J. Eddy, Studio Projectionists No. 165, Hollywood; James Blackburn, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; Walter Stansbury, Bookbinders & Bindery Women No. 63, Los Angeles; James F. Alexander, Retail Clerks No. 588, Sacra-

mento; L. C. G. Blix, Dental Technicians No. 24116, San Francisco; Elizabeth Kelly, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco; John L. Donovan, Printing Specialties & Paper Converters No. 388, Los Angeles; Mildred Gonzales, Office Employees' No. 3, San Francisco; Mary Jeffries, Cooks & Waitresses No. 402, San Diego; Leonard Cahill, Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2695, Loyalton; Floyd M. Buckalew, Laundry & Dry Cleaning Workers No. 52, Los Angeles; Ted Phillips, Retail Clerks No. 1167, Riverside; Jennie Matyas, Dressmakers No. 101, San Francisco; Kay Bell, Teachers No. 1021, Los Angeles; Agnes Strelo, Office Employees

No. 29, Oakland; Bryan P. Deavers, Building & Construction Trades Council, Long Beach; John A. Forde, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162, San Francisco; Jack Brewster, Bakers No. 43, Fresno; Charles Langenberg, Cannery Workers No. 748, Modesto; Jeffry Sayre, Screen Extras Guild, Hollywood; Robert Garton, Film Technicians No. 683, Hollywood.

Adjournment

There being no further business, the convention adjourned until Thursday, October 12, at 9:30 a.m.

FOURTH DAY

Thursday, October 12, 1950

MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 9:55 a.m.

Invocation

President Shelley introduced the Reverend Lewis H. Owens, Pastor of the St. Paul A.M.E. Church of Santa Barbara, who delivered the invocation:

"Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we come to thank Thee for blessings that have been given and mercies that have been received at Thy hands, and to ask Thy benediction upon the deliberations of this day, that our will may be Thy will.

"We ask for a special blessing upon the high seas, where the head of this nation is in conference, that wisdom might be given to guide our ship of the nation.

"We ask a special blessing upon all those in delegation today, that Thy will may be done in the proceedings.

"Hear us this morning as we pray for our nation, and especially will Thou be with the auxiliaries as they shall go back to their several fields of labor to do Thy will.

"Beat down oppression wherever it is seen. Give us wisdom to contrive and strength to support the program that is ours for the future.

"All of this, with the forgiveness of our sins, we ask in Thy name. Amen."

Telegram

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegram:

"Enroute to Rome whence the vicars of Christ the Worker always champion the principles of justice and charity that can reconcile capital and labor. I am with the Federation in hourly prayer that your convention's championship of the God-given rights of man may revive new faith in the primacy of God's rights if we are to safeguard man's rights in the American way of Jefferson and Washington.

"Father Keating, Chaplain,
California State Federation of Labor."

J. C. TURNER

Labor Counselor, International Labor Office

President Shelley introduced J. C. Turner, Labor Counselor of the International Labor Office, who addressed the convention, as follows:

"President Shelley, Secretary Neil Haggerty and delegates and friends. I want to assure you that it is indeed a pleasure for me to be here this morning at the 1950 convention of the California State Federation of Labor to address you on the work of the International Labor Organization. I have been to a lot of state federation of labor conventions and I have heard for many years about the work of the California State Federation of Labor. I have had the opportunity the

last few days to sit in your meeting and hear you in your deliberations. I have heard stories of how militant and how aggressive you were in trying to advance the interests of the American workers. And I want to say that I believe that all that I have heard is true; that this is a model state federation of labor for the other state federations to look to in order that they may improve their function. And I repeat, it is a real pleasure to be among you.

"The ILO is not a stranger to the California labor movement. The 31st Session of the ILO was held in San Francisco in 1948. President Shelley and Secretary Haggerty were appointed by the President of the United States to represent the American workers as labor advisors in the United States delegation to that epoch-making conference. At the conference, these two Californians made outstanding contributions and deserve the thanks of all of American labor. In 1946 Neil Haggerty was designated by the American Federation of Labor to represent the building trades workers of the United States at the Building Trades Industry Committee in Brussels, Belgium. In 1946 one of your vice-presidents, Brother Harry Lundberg, was a decisive factor in the passage of a minimum wage convention for seamen at the 28th session of the ILO in Seattle. In the spring of this year when a special ILO Committee of Inquiry of Conditions in Ships Flying the Panama Flag released its report condemning Panamanian practices, Californians ordered a great many copies of the report, indicating the degree of their interest in this phase of ILO work.

"In this centennial year of the birth of Samuel Gompers, when we are everywhere reviewing his many contributions to the labor movement, we must recall that the ILO was one of his magnificent visions, a vision of an instrumentality that would raise the standard of life of working people all over the world. In the 1914 convention of the AFL, Samuel Gompers introduced and secured the adoption of a resolution authorizing the Executive Committee to call a general conference of world labor at the conclusion of World War I for the purpose of participating in the writing of the Peace Treaty. Through his friend, Woodrow Wilson, Samuel Gompers was able to persuade the Big Four to agree to labor's participation at Versailles. Accompanied by President William Green and three others, Gompers went to the peace conference and was made chairman of the International Labor Commission. The Commission proposed the constitution of the ILO to the peace conference. And once more, aided by his friend President Woodrow Wilson, Samuel Gompers helped to overcome the obstacles, and the ILO con-

stitution was made a part of the Treaty. This year I had the pleasure of being present at the ILO conference in Geneva when Secretary-Treasurer George Meany delivered a fine address dedicating the Samuel Gompers Room as a living memorial to Samuel Gompers.

"In the history of the ILO, members of the AFL have played very prominent parts. There may be other people in this hall who have been delegates to meetings of the ILO. I think you all must remember Bobby Watt. I think you must remember the beloved Frank Fenton. I think you must remember Jimmy Wilson, former president of the Pattern Makers League, who for many years was a labor counselor of the ILO. I think you must recall Dan Tracy of the IBEW, who also acted as a labor counselor of the ILO.

"During its 31-year history there is nothing the International Labor Organization has done that is not in accord with the high ideals and great principles of the American Federation of Labor. Today the position of the AFL is ably presented by International Representative George P. Delaney who has been worker delegate to the ILO annual conferences and who is serving as a member of the ILO governing body. His address on productivity at this year's Geneva Conference so impressed many of the delegates that they commended it in their own speeches.

"When the ILO was founded, it was dedicated to the proposition that lasting peace can only be realized through securing the benefits of social justice and economic justice to workers throughout the world. They proposed to reach this goal principally through the adoption of conventions and recommendations at annual international conferences of representatives of workers, government, and employers. The conventions are in the nature of international treaties and must be ratified and enforced by the member nations. As of October, 1950 there are 62 member nations of the ILO; 98 conventions and 87 recommendations have been adopted at the annual conferences. Millions of men, women and children have had their lives made easier by the actions of the ILO.

"In the international situation of today there are many people predicting that there will be a third world war. Great amounts of money are being spent for armament. So long as the world situation remains as it is there will continue to be huge expenditures for armament. It is certainly true that the people and the government of the United States are guided by the firm conviction that armament is mandatory if the American way of life is to continue. I know that every man and woman in this hall earnestly hopes that a peaceful solution can be found for the problems that confront us. And, we might ask, what are some of the contributions the ILO is making toward achieving a peaceful world? My answer to that question would be that the ILO is doing a great many things in this direction.

"Every action of the ILO is directed toward the eradication of misery and social reaction, toward guaranteeing social and economic justice for all workers as their rightful heritage. If these objectives can be properly implemented, if the implementation could be expanded to the proportions of a world crusade—that could be the light of the future.

"Totalitarianism in any form breeds and grows strong in poverty and disease, on social and economic injustice. Before people can discuss the merits of freedom they must first have bread. If people of the underdeveloped and undernourished nations are to resist totalitarianism they must be assured an opportunity to get jobs at decent wages and under decent working conditions. These people must be assured an opportunity to join a free trade union, to bargain collectively, and to possess the dignity and pride of men and women who receive a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. The standard of living must be raised in the underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa, and some parts of Latin America. Key approaches in raising the standard of living are industrialization and the improvement of agricultural techniques. Through President Truman's Point Four Program and the United Nations expanded program of technical assistance, international action in these vital fields is beginning to take concrete form.

"And I want to say here that your great representative from the state of California, Brother Jack Shelley, is doing a yeoman job in this regard. When the Point Four Program came before the Congress and when it looked as though there was a possibility that that parity legislation would fail of passage, he got up on the floor of the United States Congress and he made a dramatic appeal for the passage of that legislation, and he made a very laudatory statement about the work of the ILO. And here and now, brothers and sisters, I want to thank your representative for his contribution in this regard.

"Thank you, Jack Shelley. (Loud applause)

"Under present plans, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, the ILO will undertake six types of technical assistance. One will help develop fact-finding machinery in emigration countries for determining the number and skills of workers most likely to become successful migrants. The second will provide technical assistance to help establish a public employment service in a large potential immigration country. The third will help set up a classification system in both emigration and immigration countries for determining occupational characteristics of potential emigrants and the occupational requirements of immigration countries.

"The fourth project will aid in setting up a fellowship system under which key government officials concerned with migration can study both emigration and immigration problems in other countries. The fifth will pro-

vide technical assistance to an immigration country in setting up suitable facilities for the reception and initial settlement of migrants. The sixth project will help set up vocational training facilities for migrants in an immigration country.

"All of these activities will help to relieve social and economic injustice. It is manifestly clear that the flow of capital from the advanced industrial countries to the underdeveloped countries, for purposes of economic development, must be greatly increased if the standard of living is to be raised sufficiently in the underdeveloped areas.

"Through the Marshall Plan in Western Europe, the condition of the Western European workers is much better than in 1946. The inroads of totalitarianism have been effectively stopped. Now the inroads of totalitarianism in the underdeveloped countries must be stopped if we are to have lasting peace. And, as in Europe, the most effective way to confront and defeat totalitarianism is to raise the standard of living of the workers. The working people of the world, the plain people all over the world, must be convinced that they can have economic security in a framework of expanding freedom and liberty. Point Four and the UN program of technical assistance are giant steps in the right direction. However, a much greater effort, on a truly heroic scale, to insure industrialization and development in these areas is mandatory, if the people are to be supplied with an amount of goods sufficient to maintain a decent standard of life. The world machinery for action exists. The will and determination to act must be developed now.

"May I leave this word with you in closing. While the world may be in an unsettled state today, the fact remains that the struggle for freedom and social justice must be continued by the free peoples of the world. Until the great objectives for which you stand and for which the International Labor Organization stands come to all of the people of the world, we will not have a society in which men and women can live together in lasting peace and freedom.

"Thank you very much." (Loud applause.)

Further Report of Committee on Legislation

Chairman Ash of the Committee on Legislation resumed the committee's report:

Resolution No. 15: "Proposed Revision of Workmen's Compensation Laws."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the proposed revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act. With respect to the proposed revision in section 4553, section 4600, section 4750, and section 4751, of the Labor Code, your committee recommends concurrence in the resolution.

"With respect to the proposed revision in section 4650, dealing with the liberalization of the waiting period, the proposal is inconsistent with the Statement of Policy 8, Workmen's Compensation, subdivision (c), and your committee accordingly recommends

non-concurrence in this portion of the resolution.

"With respect to the final section of the resolution, that the attorney fees of employees should be paid by the company, your committee concurs in this portion. Your committee accordingly recommends concurrence in part and non-concurrence in part of this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 46: "Enlarge Personnel to Expedite Industrial Accident Cases."

Resolution No. 120: "Increase Personnel of Industrial Accident Commission."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, the provision for adequate personnel for the Industrial Accident Commission. Your committee accordingly recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 46**, and that **Resolution No. 120** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 87: "Eliminate Waiting Period in Workmen's Compensation Law."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution, which is concerned with the liberalization of the provision on waiting period under the Workmen's Compensation Act, is inconsistent with Policy Statement 8, Workmen's Compensation, subdivision (c). Your committee accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 91: "Injured Employee to Choose Own Doctor."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution, namely, the granting to the injured workman the right to choose his own physician under the Workmen's Compensation Act, which has been the historical position of the Federation for many years past.

"In view of the fact that bills covering the subject matter have been presented by the Federation in the past year, your committee believes that the exact language of such proposals should rest in the hands of the draftsmen preparing such legislation. This resolution, however, provides specific language to accomplish the objective of freedom of choice of doctors.

"Your committee accordingly, while concurring in the intent of the resolution, recommends that the language of the proposed amendment be left in the hands of the draftsmen for the Federation and that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 76: "Raising Death Benefit of State Workmen's Compensation Act."

Resolution No. 92: "Improve Benefit Provisions for Temporary and Permanent Total Disability."

Resolution No. 118: "Increase Death Benefits in Industrial Accident Cases."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, the liberalization of benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

"Although the recommendations suggested in these resolutions are not fully and specifically covered in Policy Statement 8, Workmen's Compensation, in the exact amounts recommended herein, your committee believes that the liberalization program generally is adequately therein set forth. Furthermore, your committee believes that it may be desirable that legislation be proposed with respect to death benefits of a pension type rather than of a fixed maximum nature as presently exist. Therefore, your committee, while concurring in the intent of the resolutions, recommends that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for drafting of appropriate legislation in consultation with its legislative committee, but that these resolutions be filed."

After a brief discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Introduction of Helen Gahagan Douglas

President Shelley introduced to the convention Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator from California, who acknowledged the enthusiastic welcome of the delegates with a few remarks, and promised to speak at further length at the LLPE convention on Friday evening, October 13.

Election Procedure

William A. Ring, Chairman of the Elections Committee, outlined the procedure for voting.

W. E. McFETRIDGE

International President, Building Service Employees International Union

President Shelley introduced Brother W. E. McFetridge, International President of the Building Service Employees International Union, who spoke as follows:

"My good friend Jack Shelley and fellow trade unionists. First of all, to hit upon something that is noncontroversial, it is very nice to enjoy some of your Illinois weather here.

"We have at this time a vital issue concerning the entire nation before us: the coming election. I was warned by your Chairman that I should not talk Republican politics. But in all seriousness we are into a situation now (and I am not going to make any reference at all to local politics) that is the most serious situation in which we have been since the inception and formation of the American Federation of Labor.

"I presume you have heard much during this convention about registration and voting. That cannot be stressed too often or too much. We are, throughout the nation, through Labor's League for Political Education, trying to get all of our members eligible to vote. We are meeting with some success, particularly in Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, and we get very good reports on California. This will be necessary if we are going to sur-

vive as a free trade union movement. This will be necessary if we are going to be able to maintain free and private enterprise as we know it.

"You know, we are heading very rapidly toward a labor government. Some people think that that is socialistic or radical, but it isn't. We are headed toward a labor government, and it is going to be the responsibility of heads of labor organizations to take over, at least in part, very shortly the running of the government. And the only question in the minds of many, including my own, is: Are we ready to assume this great power and the responsibility that goes with it?

"The entire government will depend upon what the men and women who work want in government. We are following, as history has shown we have always followed, the pattern set by Great Britain. Great Britain was goaded into politics by anti-labor legislation some twenty-five years ago, and for self-preservation and self-protection they organized into a political party; and, as you know now, they have had a labor government on and off for the past fifteen years. But we have to train our leaders, train our people, to assume this great responsibility. In many cases we are not willing, ready and able to assume this responsibility.

"Your State Federation of Labor here has done an outstanding job in doing the political work, following the policy set by the American Federation of Labor. You have done an outstanding job in handling state and local legislation. From reports that we get, your legislative bureau here is one of the finest in the United States of any state federation. Neil Haggerty and your attorney, Charles Scully, have done an outstanding job. We who have organizations in this state are deeply appreciative of what has been done. We wish that other state federations of labor would follow the example and pattern that you have set up here.

"We are facing another national problem today that is going to hit us about the first of the year, and that is our new tax rates. It doesn't make much sense, no matter how much you get per hour, per day, per week or per month, if they are going to take it away from us in taxes. And we should make a special effort to see that they won't tax us out of the money that we are going to get in our pay envelopes, which is largely happening today. We will have to make a special effort to see that those whom we elect to Congress, in addition to Jack Shelley, do a reasonable job on the taxation imposed on the men and women who make a living. It is most important to see that those carry the load from a tax base who are able to carry it and that it does not affect the standard of living of the men, women and children who depend upon the wage earners of the country.

"We are facing another problem in wage controls. I see in the daily press where the President has appointed Cyrus Ching to head the new Wage Stabilization Board in Wash-

ington. We have got to be ready and willing to have people who can handle these wage control problems throughout the entire country. We did a fairly good job in the last war, but it was not enough. We did not get what we should have had. We did not keep up with the cost of living, and we won't be able to keep up with it unless we have representation on all of these boards.

"There was mention of 'freeze.' Certainly if they go back to just before the Korean war or at the time of the outbreak of the Korean war, we would be in a very bad fix.

"Those are all necessary things in this national picture today.

"I want to commend the state of California and the city and county of San Francisco (I do not know his particular district) for electing our good friend and able legislator Jack Shelley to the Congress of the United States. All of us, every wage earner in the country, benefits by having Jack in Congress. We have a fellow from Illinois, and I would like to have Jack follow his pattern (and I am sure that he will): Congressman Tom O'Brien. Congressman O'Brien never voted wrong in his entire life, and I am sure that Jack's record will at least meet that, if it won't excel.

"So we are into this picture politically through the entire nation. We are in it because we were forced into it. The organization that I have the privilege to represent has been in politics for more than thirty years.

"I say to you with all the sincerity that I possess, if every organization throughout the country were as active in politics in years gone by as we have been, you would not have the anti-labor legislation that you have now. It was no accident that we got into politics. By injunction judges and persecuting and prosecuting attorneys in Cook County, Illinois, we were forced into politics for self-preservation. And that is what has happened in the entire labor movement throughout the United States. We are forced into this political activity. Many of us got in late, but we will have to do this job.

"Of next importance on a national basis is to organize the unorganized worker. Again that particular subject can't be stressed too

often or too much. To organize the unorganized!

"I say again that the California State Federation of Labor has taken one of the most progressive stands in that direction of any state federation of labor in this country. Most of our organizations, from the American Federation of Labor down, do not stress strongly enough or do not take enough active part to see that the unorganized are organized into local trade unions. That not only goes for the central labor unions; that goes for international unions and local unions as well.

"It seems to be human nature that when we build an organization of a certain size and we make a comfortable living and have a fairly good group, we become lackadaisical and lazy and so on. But if we are going to survive and if we are going to make this the best country in the world in which to live for the working men and women, you will have to organize every unorganized worker that there is. There is no other alternative. Organize the unorganized. And most of you know that the so-called service trades have the most difficult problem in that direction.

"I want to take this opportunity of commending this Federation on Jack Shelley, as I said before, and on your great Secretary-Treasurer, Neil Haggerty. I mention the legislation that he has accomplished. Your Federation officers are respected and known throughout the entire United States, and I want to take this opportunity of thanking all of you for assisting the Building Service locals in the state of California.

"It is my pleasure to be here. I know you have many important things you want to dispose of, including your election. If you come back to Chicago, Illinois, we will be very happy to see you and entertain you there.

"I hope that you have a most constructive convention. Thanks again!" (Loud applause.)

Election

President Shelley then called upon Chairman Blackburn of the Credentials Committee to proceed with the election.

The roll was called and upon its completion, President Shelley ordered the polls closed.

Recess

The convention was thereupon recessed by President Shelley at 12:20 p.m., to reconvene at 2:30 p.m.

FOURTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 2:35.

Further Report of Committee on Resolutions

Chairman Phillips of the Committee on Resolutions resumed the committee's report:

Policy Statement

11. Housing

The committee report:

"With respect to subdivisions (b) and (c) of Policy Statement 11, Housing, your committee recommends concurrence.

"With respect to subdivision (a), your committee recommends that the fourth paragraph be amended to read as follows:

"The housing boom in California percentage-wise has been less pronounced than throughout the country;"

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 17: "Continue Construc-

tion of Public Housing, Hospitals and Schools."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 56: "Ordinances to Regulate Trailer Parks."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 190: "Housing Program."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution, which is concerned with housing, is contained in Policy Statement 11, Housing. The committee therefore recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 208: "Housing."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution, which is concerned with housing, is adequately covered in Policy Statement 11, Housing, as amended, pursuant to the recommendations of your Resolutions Committee."

"Accordingly it is recommended by your committee that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Policy Statement

12. Rent Control

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the subhead of Policy Statement 12, Rent Control, be stricken and that a new subhead be inserted to read as follows:

'Housing needs require rent control by federal and/or state and local legislation regardless of the outcome of the Korean crisis.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in the Statement of Policy on Rent Control."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 35: "Oppose Removal of Rent Control."

Resolution No. 36: "Housing Shortage and Rent Control."

Resolution No. 106: "Rent Control Law."

Resolution No. 191: "Adequate Rent Controls at the Federal, State and Local Levels."

Resolution No. 197: "Opposing Rent Increases."

The committee report:

"These resolutions are concerned substantially with the same subject matter, namely, the question of rent control."

"Since this subject matter is contained in Policy Statement 12, Rent Control, your committee recommends the resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Policy Statement

13. Education

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence with respect to subdivisions (a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) and (i), of Policy Statement 13, Education."

"With respect to subdivision (c), your committee recommends that after the word '1951' there be added the words 'and so long thereafter as the need continues.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 129: "Have Schools Named for Samuel Gompers."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 130: "Labor Education in Teacher Training Institutions."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution in so far as the placing in appropriate channels of proper information as to the labor movement."

"Since, however, it must be implemented through the executive offices of the Federation, your committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the Federation for appropriate action."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 139: "Teach Conservation in Public Schools."

Resolution No. 196: "Conservation of Natural Resources."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, the teaching of conservation in the public schools."

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 139**, and recommends that **Resolution No. 196** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 144: "Broaden Workers' Education Activities."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the first Resolved be amended by striking in line 2 thereof the word 'instruct' and inserting the word 'request'."

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 213: "Investigate PTA's."

The committee report:

"With respect to the subject matter of this resolution, your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution although certain ambiguity in language is present."

"Your committee recommends, however, since investigation will be necessary, that while concurring in the intent of the resolution, that it be referred to the incoming Ex-

ecutive Council for investigation, study and appropriate action.”
The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 215: “Write History of California Labor Movement.”

The committee report:

“Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution in so far as it points out the necessity of adequate up-to-date histories of the labor movement in California available for the general education of citizens of this state.

“Your committee, however, does not believe that the designation of the authors and the financing of the publication should properly be imposed upon the Federation. Accordingly, while concurring in the intent of the resolution, your committee recommends that it be filed.”

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Policy Statement

14. Taxation

The committee report:

“With respect to Statement of Policy 14, Taxation, subdivision (a), your committee recommends concurrence.

“With respect to subdivision (b), your committee recommends that paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 and the headings in paragraph 8 be stricken and the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

‘Congress has provided for more effective taxation of life insurance companies, and for a revised corporate income tax rate structure resulting in an increased tax bill of about 15 per cent for most corporations.

‘Personal income taxes, under the new law have been increased but do not correct the inequities of the post-war tax laws. Taxes for the higher income groups must still be further increased, for it was these groups which received the largest cuts by the 80th Congress.

‘The new tax law, enacted September, 1950, roughly restores the “tentative” levels adopted in 1945 by removing the reductions made in 1945 and 1948.

‘The injustice of such a procedure is indicated by the following statistics. According to the preliminary statements on the new law, a single person with no dependents with an income of \$750.00 after deductions but before exemptions will have 20.5 percent increase in his tax bill, with at the other extreme a person with \$300,000.00 will receive only an 11.9 per cent increase. A married man with a wife and two children and an income of \$3,000.00 will also obtain a 20.5 per cent increase, while the man with \$1,000,000.00 will have an increase of only 0.1 per cent in his tax bill.

‘Details according to preliminary estimates are as follows:

A Single Person with No Dependents		
Income after deductions	but before	Percent exemptions Old Rates New Rates Increase'
“As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in this subdivision.		
“With respect to subdivision (c), your committee recommends concurrence with, however, a specific statement that the failure to enact excess profit taxes at the recent session of Congress when individual personal income taxes were so inequitably increased, as mentioned in our amended report on subdivision (b), is to be strenuously condemned.		
“The Chairman reminds me that not all Congressmen failed to vote to enact an excess profits tax. He wanted me to specifically mention that we are not condemning those members of Congress who were willing to stay until such a tax was enacted.		
“The committee is very, very happy to make certain that our condemnation of Congressmen does not go to the type of Congressman to whom Chairman Shelley is referring.”		
The committee's recommendation was adopted.		
Policy Statement		
15. Water and Power		
The committee report:		
“Your committee recommends concurrence in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Policy Statement 15, Water and Power.		
The committee's recommendation was adopted.		
Resolution No. 115: “Endorse Senate Document 113 for Central Valley Development.”		
The committee report:		
“The subject matter of this resolution is covered in Policy Statement 15, Water and Power, and accordingly your committee recommends this resolution be filed.”		
The committee's recommendation was adopted.		
Policy Statement		
16. Agricultural Labor		
The committee report:		
“Your committee recommends concurrence in subdivisions (a), (b) and (c), of Policy Statement 16, Agricultural Labor.”		
The committee's recommendation was adopted.		
Resolution No. 20: “Include Small Farmers Under National Bankruptcy Act.”		
The committee report:		
“The committee recommends that the word ‘instruct’ be deleted and the word ‘request’ be inserted, and, as so amended, recommends concurrence.”		
The committee's recommendation was adopted.		
Resolution No. 34: “Investigation of Plight of Migratory Workers.”		
The committee report:		
“Because of the inability of your committee to understand the references made in this		

resolution to interim committees of the legislature, which to the best knowledge of your committee were non-existent, the sponsors of the resolution were requested to appear before your committee to discuss it.

"No appearance of any kind was made, however, before your committee at the time and place designated, and accordingly your committee was not in a position to recommend anything other than that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for investigation and action.

"We therefore so recommend."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Policy Statement

17. Civil Rights

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in subdivisions (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Policy Statement 17, Civil Rights, as proposed to the convention, but your committee further recommends that an additional subdivision be added.

"A new section (b), entitled 'Preservation of Democracy,' to read as follows:

"The AFL has a long, consistent and proud record of vigorous and effective opposition to communism. We long ago recognized the threat of this evil doctrine to our democratic institutions and to freedom throughout the world. We have fought the spread of communism at every step, and we have driven the communists from our ranks and exposed their deception and trickery. We shall continue to lead the fight against these conspirators who would destroy free trade unions and enslave us as they have done throughout the world wherever they have been able to seize control.

"In this struggle to maintain our own liberty and foster freedom in the rest of the world, we support every honest and legitimate effort of our government to guarantee our external and internal security, but in seeking to achieve such an objective we can not permit our representatives to be stampered out of hysteria and unreasoning fear into adopting the same methods as are used by the communists themselves. There is a very real danger today that people of the best intentions, including many of our elected representatives, in their eagerness to protect our democracy against the communist threat, will destroy the very things they seek to safeguard. The strongest bulwark of democracy in America is the Bill of Rights and the other protections of the individual contained in the Constitution. We fully realize how quickly and thoroughly these precious rights would be wiped out under a communist dictatorship. Yet so hysterical have many of our legislators and others become that it appears possible that the fear of communism alone will be sufficient to accomplish what the communists at their greatest strength could never hope to bring about, short of total destruction of the country through armed conquest.

"We do not subscribe to this philosophy of

fear which leads only to self-destruction. The United States of America and its institutions are strong and durable enough, and its people brave enough, to withstand communism and at the same time maintain intact the Bill of Rights and the other basic tenets of democracy upon which our country was founded and by which we have become the greatest nation in the world.

"It is with these vital considerations in mind that we record our opposition to the so-called McCarran Bill adopted in haste and unthinking fear by Congress. As pointed out by President Truman in his veto message, under this measure any organization, including labor organizations, chambers of commerce and churches, could be classed as a 'communist front' organization and thereby destroyed and its officers jailed if the views of such an organization on certain public issues should happen to coincide at any given time with those of Russia or the Communist Party. Drastic as this is, the evil is made even greater by the fact that an administrative board under the law would have the authority to so classify any organization. Thus, if the American penchant for disagreeing with government bureaucrats is indulged in, our liberty is thereby placed in jeopardy for the "crime" of having spoken our minds, and this could happen under the law without any right of trial by jury.

"Even more serious, if possible, are the provisions of the bill concerning "cooperation," "aiding" or "agreeing" with the Communist Party or its program. Under these restrictions, entirely innocent persons are subject to imprisonment if an act of theirs is found to have in some way benefited the communist program. Communists say they favor repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act; for their own devious purposes they also work for public housing, extension of social security, continuation of rent control and a host of other social welfare measures. But honest trade unionists and other citizens of good will could easily find themselves enmeshed in the tentacles of the McCarran Bill merely because the communists and their front organizations loudly espouse the same causes.

"Many other defects in the bill can be cited, but they are merely cumulative in illustration of the same basic point. The entire bill takes us on a long step toward the police state which Congress was presumably seeking to prevent in America. Its effect will, in fact, aid the communists in the long run. And it will be of immediate service to them in their constant efforts to discredit our democracy, not only in this country, but in the eyes of the whole world.

"Our careful examination of the consequences of this type of legislation, has served to strengthen our conviction that communism can not be effectively resisted by the old American custom of "passing a law." Communists have steadily lost influence within the labor movement by an unceasing exposure of them and their phony program, and by a day-to-day demonstration by the honest leaders of labor that a real, American

free trade union program will bring results. In the same way, the final death blow to communism everywhere can only come through our continuing to demonstrate in practice that our system works. There is no better way to show that we shall adhere firmly to the principles upon which that system was founded than by forthrightly rejecting this kind of restrictive and oppressive legislation.

"In discussing this contest in Congress, it is fitting and proper that we should at this time pay tribute to President Truman, Honorable John F. Shelley, Honorable Franck R. Havenner, Honorable Helen Gahagan Douglas, Honorable Chet Holifield, Honorable Cecil King, and the group of senators who so courageously expended every effort to attempt to prevent the enactment into law of this vicious measure. It is hoped that they can obtain additional supporters as a result of the coming election to effectuate its repeal at the next session of Congress."

"The committee recommends concurrence in the statement."

After brief discussion the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 135: "Reaffirmation of Position on Repressive Legislation Against Labor."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution, which is concerned with repressive labor legislation, is contained in Policy Statement 17, Civil Rights, as amended by the adoption of a new section entitled 'Preservation of Democracy,' upon the recommendation of this committee.

"Accordingly your committee recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's report was adopted.

Edward J. Carrigan, United States Marshal

At this point, President Shelley introduced Edward J. Carrigan, United States Marshal for northern California, who greeted the delegates briefly.

Further Report of Committee on Resolutions

Chairman Phillips of the Committee on Resolutions resumed the committee's report:

Resolution No. 151: "Federal FEPC."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is generally covered in Policy Statement 17, Civil Rights.

"With respect, however, to the additional specific point of the establishment of an emergency fair employment practices commission by executive order pending the enactment of legislation, your committee concurs in this portion of the resolution.

"Your committee accordingly recommends concurrence in this resolution as above indicated."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 187: "Fair Employment Practices Legislation."

Resolution No. 160: "Support of Anti-Discrimination Laws."

The committee report:

"These resolutions are concerned with the same subject matter, namely, fair employment practices legislation.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 187**, and recommends that **Resolution No. 160** be filed."

The committee's report was adopted.

Resolution No. 161: "State Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance."

Resolution No. 174: "Labor Committees to Combat Intolerance."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, the combatting of intolerance.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 161**, and recommends that **Resolution No. 174** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 192: "Democracy within the State Federation of Labor for All Minority Groups."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the resolution be amended by striking in the first Whereas in line one the words 'the employer' and inserting instead the words 'certain employers,' and by striking the last Resolved and inserting instead: 'Resolved, That appropriate publicity shall be given with respect thereto.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Further Report of Committee on Legislation

Chairman Ash of the Committee on Legislation resumed the committee's report:

Resolution No. 150: "State and Local Fair Employment Practices Act."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 211: "Prohibit Employment Agencies from Charging Fees to Applicants."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 11: "Require Health Examinations for Barbers."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 12: "Require Osteopathic Physicians To Use 'Osteopathic' In Advertising."

The committee report:

"At the request of your committee, the sponsors of this resolution appeared before the committee, at which time a discussion was had with respect to the difficulty of accomplishing the purpose of this resolution.

"At that time the sponsors of the resolution admitted that although the resolution

had been discussed with representatives of the medical profession, they were reluctant to lead any fight successfully to obtain the proposed legislative change.

"It is the feeling of your committee that in view of the fact that this is basically a question concerning the medical profession and its internal regulation, it would be inappropriate for this organization to initiate a program which the medical profession itself is refusing to initiate. Your committee accordingly recommends non-concurrence in this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 48: "Enforce Compliance with Charter Provisions in Damage Suits."

The committee report:

"This resolution deals principally with the situation in San Francisco county, where the charter of that county has a statute of limitations upon filing claims for damages in the courts and that upon failure to file within that statutory time, they have had the experience up there of a claimant filing charges against the employees in the county. The committee recommends concurrence in this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 65: "Increase Per Diem of Members of State Board of Cosmetology."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 70: "Employers to Furnish All Facilities in Work Camps."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 183: "Restore Pensions to Citizens Aged 63-64."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the second Resolved of this resolution be amended by striking the provision '62-64' and inserting the words '60 or over.'"

"The Federation's historical position in the past has gone on record favoring the reduction of the eligibility age to 60 years, and in keeping with our past position such age rather than the suggested age of the resolution is desirable.

"Your committee therefore recommends that this resolution as amended be concurred in."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 201: "Repeal Bill Posters Tax."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 202: "Sunday Closing Law for Barbers."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 89: "Resolution to Increase Workmen's Compensation Benefits."

Resolution No. 116: "Increase Maximum Workmen's Compensation Benefit."

The committee report:

"Both resolutions ask that a figure be set. The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, the increase in maximum compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

"Policy Statement 8, Workmen's Compensation, subdivision (a), in the opinion of your committee more practically covered this question. Accordingly, your committee concurs in the intent of liberalizing the benefits, but recommends that these resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 94: "Improve Provisions for Disability Payments."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends non-concurrence in this resolution since the purpose of the resolution is at least in part to establish a statutory schedule of fixed percentages.

"The Federation has historically adopted the position that the determination of permanent disability ratings should rest in the hands of the Commission and be capable of adjustment in each particular case dependent upon the specific factors involved."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 114: "Protection of All Fire Fighters Against Service Connected Injuries and Illness."

The committee report:

"At the request of your committee, the proponents of this resolution appeared before the committee, at which time it was pointed out that though the intent of the resolution, which was concerned with the obtaining of the greatest amount of disability benefits for the workers, was sound, if the proposal as presented was enacted into law on a state-wide basis, it would adversely affect the rights of workers in certain communities.

"The difficulty embraced in this resolution apparently results from the failure or refusal of certain local communities to adopt charter amendments ensuring with respect to this type of service-connected disability. The committee suggested to the proponents of the resolution that additional efforts be made at the local level to attempt to obtain the desired changes and your committee believes that the proponents of the resolution concur in this thought.

"Your committee accordingly recommends the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 119: "Quicker Decisions in Accident Cases."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the subject matter of this resolution in so far as it is

concerned with the recommendation of prompt decisions by the Industrial Accident Commission, is most desirable, but is fully covered by **Resolution No. 10**, with respect to which your committee on resolutions has recommended concurrence.

"With respect to the remaining portion of the resolution granting final authority to a referee to decide cases, such recommendation is inconsistent with the past historical position of the Federation in this respect.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 122: "Injured Workers Not to be Released from Hospital until Full Recovery."

Resolution No. 126: "Continue Compensation until Injured Workers are Able to Return to Regular Occupations."

The committee report:

"In response to the request of the committee, the proponents of these resolutions appeared before the committee, at which time it was pointed out that apparently adequate provisions of law existed which could satisfactorily meet the evils with which they were concerned provided the law was satisfactorily administered.

"Your committee accordingly concurs in the intent of the resolutions that injured workmen should be entitled to the full benefits provided in the Workmen's Compensation Act, but since it does not seem necessary to enact additional legislation on this point, your committee recommends that these resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 125: "Compensation to Include Replacement of Broken Glasses and Dentures."

The committee report:

"With respect to the subject matter of this resolution, namely, damage to eyeglasses and dentures, your committee is advised that as far as the question of eyeglasses is concerned, amendments to the Labor Code were provided during the session of the legislature in 1949.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that reference to broken glasses be deleted from the first Whereas, and that as so amended, the resolution be concurred in."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 184: "100% Penalty for Serious and Wilful Misconduct by Employer."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

CHARLES P. SCULLY

Attorney and Legal Advisor to the
California State Federation of Labor

President Shelley then introduced Charles

P. Scully, attorney and legal advisor to the California State Federation of Labor.

In his introduction, President Shelley said, in part:

"During the period that it was my privilege to serve in the state Senate, somehow or another I got very heavily entangled in the Unemployment Insurance Act and the legislative problems in which it was entwined. In that capacity I observed and came to know some of the men who, although they held positions with the state government, were absolutely honest in their judgment of the issues, and you could see they had an understanding of the problems of the working people. Among these was a young man who was an attorney for the Commission. Late in 1943 he resigned his position with the State Department of Employment.

"I realized that the Unemployment Insurance Act was very complex and complicated, and, at the same time, one which was not only important to our people, but understood by very few of our business representatives and officers. So I appeared before the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor in 1944 and recommended that the Federation hire this young man as a specialist for the Federation and our unions in the field of unemployment insurance. This was done.

"That is how it started. And today he is the Federation's legal advisor."

Charles Scully then addressed the delegates, as follows:

"Officers, delegates and guests. I deem it quite a privilege to be introduced by Jack as he is retiring as President of the organization, because, as he has pointed out to you, it is actually the result of his introduction that I am today the attorney for the Federation. And so from a personal standpoint, I certainly am sorry to see him leave his high position in this organization.

"With respect to the question of legal matters, I think that developments within the past few months are of such tremendous importance to labor that they well might cause you to listen attentively while the legal implications are discussed.

"As Jack pointed out, when I originally was hired by the Federation I was young. But long prior to the time that I was hired the underlying principles in labor law had been rather well-formulated; and commencing with cases such as the Senn case, a familiar principle of law which all labor attorneys cited, and supported with many United States Supreme Court decisions, was the principle that picketing was free speech, and that as long as it was peaceful it was constitutionally guaranteed under the United States Constitution and could not be improperly restricted or abolished.

"That principle continued until May 8 of this year. Then, in a series of three cases, our United States Supreme Court struck down what we thought was a well-formulated principle and said that what the court said

in the Senn case was not what they have interpreted and applied for many years; they really did not mean what they said in that case; and that under the federal Constitution no constitutional right peacefully to picket existed.

"Within the past month the doctrine of that case has been applied by the National Labor Relations Board, whereby it reversed itself on a secondary boycott case and said, 'We are now applying the doctrine enunciated by the United States Supreme Court in May of this year, and accordingly an unfair labor practice charge exists.'

"The three cases which were involved arose from the Western states. One arose from California—the Hughes case. And the Hughes case is most extremely important for this reason:

"Your committees have been reporting; your Policy Statement was strong with respect to Congress and the state legislature; your Legislative Committee has come out with a very strong program as far as state legislation is concerned.

"Up until May of 1950 it was uniformly believed that in formulating the public policy of the state, it was the legislative branch which acted. But at the same time that it struck down the Senn doctrine, the Supreme Court also enunciated a new doctrine which stated that as far as the formulation of public policy was concerned, even though it had not been enunciated by the legislature of the state, the public policy could be formulated by the courts.

"At the particular moment, in view of the nature of the legislatures, both nationally and state, you might not be too concerned about that pronouncement. But just last week I participated on a panel on labor law at the convention of the State Bar at Los Angeles. That is a conference at which there are in attendance the lawyers and judges throughout the state. As far as the particular panel on which I served was concerned, believe it or not, the proposal presented (and it was presented, of course, by the management attorney) was that peaceful picketing for organizational purposes should be enjoined.

"It would appear to be startling enough that at a convention of the State Bar a topic of that kind should be seriously argued by one of the most competent attorneys for management. But even more startling is the information I give you: that a majority of the judges and attorneys there agreed with that principle.

"The seriousness of that situation results from the fact that if, under the Hughes case, the formulation of public policy can come directly from the courts without legislation, you will not need any right-to-work amendments or similar legislative enactments; you will simply have the application of this thinking by the judges who attended that conference.

"If that application results by final court

decision, fundamental rights that you have enjoyed for many decades will be not only restricted but will be destroyed.

"Throughout the state of California there are competent AF of L attorneys. I might say that in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and other parts of the state the AF of L counsel are the best qualified of those in the practice in the field of labor law. But regardless of how qualified they may be, if these principles are formulated they will and they must lose cases.

"In Oakland, you have seen a decision by a Superior Court judge in which he is formulating public policy by his own fiat, in which he says that you cannot have a right to organize individuals who may perform managerial functions, because if they were organized they would have a divided loyalty to the employer and to the union, and that accordingly peaceful picketing to obtain that objective must be enjoined.

"In Los Angeles, Judge Fox has rendered decisions concerning the peaceful picketing of the home of an individual who was unfair and who was being struck and who apparently had been using his home to conduct certain of his operations. And yet the court there also stated that peaceful picketing could be enjoined in that instance because it was an unlawful objective.

"So already in California you can see at the lower level the application by the Superior Court judges of the doctrine of the Hughes case, and there are very important cases pending on appeal in California involving not only the Jurisdictional Strike Act but the decision by the Los Angeles judge that the anti-trust laws in California apply to labor.

"If these restrictive doctrines enunciated by the Supreme Court are found applicable in either or both of these important appellate cases, you will be completely encircled, without one single legislative enactment, by not only restrictions as to peaceful operations but as to their absolute prohibition in certain respects.

"And so if I accomplish nothing more today than to point out to you that what has been the groundwork and what has been the basis for your strike activity in the past from a legal standpoint is no longer the case, I shall have accomplished much. I am certain that if you realize that, then before you take action which will necessitate unfavorable decisions and the building up of bad precedents, you will be in consultation with your very competent AF of L attorneys in your particular locality.

"With respect to certain of the other subjects that have been discussed legislatively and through resolutions, as you sit with the board you are somewhat concerned by the lack of understanding of the liberalizations that have resulted during the past seven or eight years.

"As has been pointed out consistently,

your Secretary and his staff in Sacramento, in presenting bills before the legislature, say they speak for the people who have mandated them and that these increased benefits and liberalizations of the acts are necessary in order that the rights of the working man and woman may be adequately protected and advanced; and although all of those objectives are not reached, each session we have been successful in obtaining some liberalizations. But frankly, in speaking to individuals in the office and in hearing delegates presenting resolutions to your committees at conventions, it is very disheartening to discover that, having fought successfully to liberalize many provisions of the law, the liberalizations are unknown not only to the working men and working women but to their representatives in the field.

"And so if you have been successful in amending the law but nobody knows sufficient about it to acquire the benefits and fruits of that successful legislation, I am sure you have at least cut in half the benefits to be derived and much has been lost.

"All I can suggest on that is that when the legislative reports of the Federation are printed and distributed, they should be read. After all, they are bulky and they are dry. But involved within those reports are millions of dollars. I say that advisedly, because at the last regular session of the legislature in the state of California our bills enacted into law brought back, according to our computation, approximately \$25 million per year additional to the working men and women of the state. But if the lack of knowledge and information on those changes is as general as it would appear, then perhaps what we thought was \$25 million may be only \$5 million, and the rest is remaining in the treasuries of the insurance companies and the employer.

"On that, you mandate us to act; we act as best we can. If we are successful and the benefits are not successfully used, there is only one group that can be blamed. And that is the group that is refusing or neglecting to inform themselves upon what has occurred.

"I appreciate that for the first time in my service as your attorney I have had the pleasure to address the convention. I wish to express to you and to our retiring President my sincere thanks for the opportunity.

"Thank you very much." (Loud and sustained applause.)

Rising to a point of special privilege, Vice-President Robert Ash spoke as follows in regard to Charles P. Scully:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates. I could not let this opportunity pass. I have thanked our Attorney Scully personally for the work that he performed, not only for myself but for the labor movement in Alameda County. He mentioned a case in Oakland, where a judge of the Superior Court had rendered a decision placing a temporary restraining order on a local union in Oakland and on the officers of that local union.

"In that restraining order, which restrained the Clerks Union from striking or picketing, in using the nonsupervisory employees to force an employer to sign an agreement to recognize supervisors, and in prohibiting that action, he stated that there was nothing that prohibited the so-called managers forming their own organization and picketing to enforce their own demands.

"That was done. The company went into Superior Court and asked that seventeen of us in Alameda County be indicted for contempt of court. We were in court for some several weeks. We were informed that there were 34 counts against us, with a maximum of six months on each count—which meant that if we were convicted of all of them, we faced the possibility of spending seventeen years in the 'lockhouse.'

"I don't mind going to jail for the people for whom I am working. But, you know, when you are faced with it, particularly when somebody tries to scare you and tries to tell you that it is going to be seventeen years, that's a long, long time.

"I went over and talked to Secretary Haggerty and Attorney Scully. He entered the case on my behalf and on behalf of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County.

"Not only was he able to do a good job in court, but principally through his efforts we were able to settle that strike in Alameda County that at that time had gone on over ten months.

"As far as I am personally concerned as a delegate to this convention and as a member of the American Federation of Labor in the state of California, the labor movement of Alameda County, and the labor movement in the state of California as represented by this Federation owe the attorney for this Federation a long, long term in office, if you may call it. We in Alameda county will never be able to repay the debt that we owe to Attorney Scully.

"Thanks a lot!" (Loud applause.)

Discussion of Proposition No. 10

Secretary Haggerty spoke as follows on Proposition No. 10:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates. I want to take a few minutes of your time to discuss with you a measure on the ballot known as Proposition No. 10.

"As you know, there are eleven measures on the ballot. All these have been spoken upon and we have taken action. This one I think is one most important to labor, because it attacks a structure which was erected by organized labor. And I refer now to low-cost slum clearance, or public housing.

"Organized labor was the main factor in the first instance to get a federal bill passed in Congress providing for funds to house in a decent manner people who were in the low-income group. And every time we try to get something of that type for those people, the same old organizations, from the banks on down, the real estate boards, the contractors, the home builders, all oppose any attempt made to give decent housing to low-income workers.

"We have no quarrel with the real estate people and the home builders in middle-income or high-income groups. We agree with them. Those buildings should be built for sale and for rent for those who can afford to buy and pay the rent. But there are in this country and in this state a great many people who earn very small amounts of money over the average of a month or a year, who are good citizens, who are good parents, and who are good families and are entitled to decent housing. And they are the people whom we are most desirous of protecting.

"In an attempt to destroy public housing in view of a bill recently passed in Congress, allocating I think two and a half billion dollars (of the figure I am not sure) to finance low-cost slum-clearance housing in areas where required, opposed by the same interests all the time but still passed in spite of the opposition, these groups turned from the national level to the state level, and they have used California as the experiment for a means and method of stopping the use of public funds for low-cost housing. They financed the placing of a proposition on the ballot by spending \$75,000 to get sufficient signatures, and it is known as Proposition No. 10.

"This proposition, if adopted, would make it impossible for any community in California to use federal funds to build any slum-clearance program or public housing. It would make it further impossible even to build emergency housing during the war.

"The measure says, and the law would say if adopted, that no city, county or state government may accept public moneys for the use of low-cost housing until and unless it submits that matter to a vote of the people in the county, city or state requesting such moneys.

"Just imagine what that means! That is a complete attempt to destroy and sabotage any attempt made to erect public housing and to provide for the low-income worker. This measure goes beyond whatever its sponsors and those who drew it dreamed it would go. Not alone does it stop the use of public moneys, federal funds, in low-cost housing, but it also stops them in war housing and in emergency housing. The government or the mayor or the supervisors or the Army could not build housing in any particular district until they won on a referendum of the people.

"It goes even further than that when it says 'by majority vote of the qualified voters.' That does not mean the majority vote of those who go to the polls. It means the majority of all those qualified to vote in the respective city, county or state.

"Labor has taken up this challenge. We have attempted to alert our people to the necessity of getting a complete campaign all the way through the state. We have a state-

wide committee headed by myself, as Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, and by Frank Lawrence, as president of the State Building Trades Council. We have written to our local councils. They have given us members on the committee. The committee has met. We met here in this city on Monday night for the last meeting. We have asked our councils to contact their local unions.

"Remember, the only source of moneys to combat this measure will come from labor—and no place else. It is the same old story. The other side has \$1,500,000 of bank, real estate and contractor moneys to pass this measure. You will note on the highways the billboards, which are high-class billboards, very cleverly drawn, and are confusing to the public. And the most important type of campaign that I know of is a campaign to confuse the public. It is our job to 'un-confuse' them and to keep them straight and help them to understand that matter.

"We are asking all of our local unions to send money from their treasuries. This is a state matter and as such there is no law in the state or nation prohibiting you from using your dues' money to help finance this battle.

"To date we have received \$12,000. It has gone right to the campaign committee. They are very, very low on funds, and as fast as we get it we turn it over to the committee, who are buying billboards, radio time, publishing and distributing pamphlets and the usual campaign material.

"I would appreciate it if you delegates here, returning to your respective organizations, would carry this message back to your people. Have them understand how important this is; have them realize that the weight of this whole defense of public housing falls on labor again, because we were the first in the country to help it be developed and put it into action.

"This statewide committee is prepared to work at all times to send to your unions speakers. We have committees in San Francisco, in Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, Fresno, Bakersfield, and so forth. But the most important thing now is that you give money out of your treasury as a direct donation from the treasury to this committee. Send it in to my office in San Francisco. A special fund has been set up. A complete audit will be made and a report made to your local unions.

"To date the \$12,000 comes from: \$1,000, State Federation; \$2,000, Los Angeles Building Trades Council; \$1,000, Los Angeles Central Labor Council; and \$4,000 from San Francisco Building Trades unions.

"That is just a very small start. If you can, when you return to your organizations, please advise them of the importance of this particular measure. Alert them to the cam-

paigh they have. And it is a tough one. It is going to be hard to beat, because the average person does not understand these matters and the campaign material is very clever. I trust you will understand the importance of this matter and that you will give it your complete support.

"Remember the first and important thing now is money.

"The second thing is the alerting of our people to the problems, to the obligation they have as trade unionists to defend what they have built and not have it torn down by these selfish people who don't really want to help anybody but themselves." (Loud applause.)

Report of Committee on Elections

Chairman William A. Ring of the Committee on Elections reported for the committee, as follows:

"Before I give you this report, I want to express my appreciation for the very marvelous cooperation that was accorded to me by the members of my committee. Other committees here in this convention, I know, have worked very hard. But our boys and girls down there were just slaving away to get this report in to you tonight.

"As Chairman of the Committee on Elections, I want to pay a personal tribute to those people who were on the committee and worked so hard. (Applause.)

"The results of the election are as follows:

"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 664 ballots were issued to the regularly elected delegates of the convention, by roll call. Two persons failed to turn in their ballots; 13 ballots were voided at the ballot box and the delegates concerned were reissued new ballots. A net total of 644 ballots were counted. Seven were voided on tally.

"(c) The ballots were tabulated, and we submit herewith the following results:

"The official results of the election are as follows:

Joseph J. Bonar	35,637 votes
William C. Carroll	356,849 votes
Elmer J. Doran	359,820 votes
John T. Gardner	363,531 votes
C. T. Lehmann	361,040 votes
Harvey Lundschen	361,549 votes
Pat Somerset	352,389 votes

For the Convention City:

San Diego	276,791 votes
Catalina	95,662 votes

"Mr. Chairman, this completes the report of your Committee on Elections.

"William A. Ring, Chairman,

"Lee Johnson,

"Evelyn Murphy,

"Claude H. Jinkerson,

"John J. Lyons,

"R. C. Conzelman,

"Wayne J. Hull,

"Frank Fitzgerald,

"Nick G. Cordil, Jr.,

"Herman Neilund,

"C. E. Devine,

"M. J. Sands,

"Ralph Clare,

"C. J. Hyans,

"James J. Eddy,

"James Blackburn,

"Walter Stansbury,

"James F. Alexander,

"L. C. G. Blix,

"Elizabeth Kelly,

"John L. Donovan,

"Mildred Gonzales,

"Mary Jeffries,

"Leonard Cahill,

"Floyd M. Buckalew,

"Ted Phillips,

"Jennie Matyas,

"Kay Bell,

"Agnes Strelo,

"Bryan P. Deavers,

"Jack Forde,

"Jack Brewster,

"Charles Langenberg,

"Robert Garton,

"Jeffrey Sayre,

"Committee on Elections."

Upon motion by Chairman Ring, the report of the Committee on Elections was adopted, and President Shelley declared elected to office in District No. 3 Brothers Carroll, Doran, Gardner, Lehmann, Lundschen, and Somerset, and the selection of San Diego as the next Convention City.

FRANK LAWRENCE

President, California State Building and Construction Trades Council

Due to unforeseen circumstances, Brother Frank Lawrence, President of the California State Building and Construction Trades Council, was unable to address the convention in person, but he requested that his prepared speech be printed.

Brother Lawrence's speech follows:

I consider it a great privilege to bring you today fraternal greetings from the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California. I am happy to report to you that since last year the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California has made real and substantial progress.

Much of our happy results are due to the splendid cooperation that exists between you and our organization and the support we have received from the California State Federation of Labor. There have been numerous activities in which we participated jointly, and especially was this true with regard to all

legislative matters. This working together has paid dividends to both organizations, and I can assure you that it is our intent to continue this teamwork.

A great problem that faced our organization and all the building trades craftsmen was the use of convict labor in competition with free labor. This was a problem that affected not only the building trades craftsmen; it had a greater significance. It was a matter that affected the whole labor movement in the state. Fortunately, I am able to report now that we were able to solve this problem to a great degree, and the state agencies have refrained from using convict labor in competition with our people wherever it is possible.

The State Building and Construction Trades Council of California now has every building trades council in the state affiliated with it and it has grown into a very effective organization. Every effort is being made to service our affiliates and to provide greater facilities for them through the services in negotiations, arbitration and keeping abreast of developments of governmental policy and the like.

In the coming legislative session which will convene in January, 1951, we plan to work together as closely as we did in the past with your Federation at Sacramento. We will do everything we possibly can to be of assis-

tance to your Secretary and Legislative Representative, Brother Haggerty, and, of course, it is obvious that we are deeply appreciative of the efforts that have been made by him and your other representatives in Sacramento in our behalf.

As chairman of the construction division of the Governor's Safety Conference, I have worked, in conjunction with the Federation, in making recommendations for the establishment of rigid safety standards.

Proposition No. 10, which is a vicious block to civilian defense and to the expansion of low-priced housing, is being militantly opposed by the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California, as well as the Federation, and I feel honored to have the privilege to act as co-chairman with Brother Haggerty of the statewide committee that has been established to oppose this objectionable and dangerous measure.

Let me express my thanks for giving me the opportunity to speak to you today and for the excellent support and assistance I have received from your great organization. May I wish you the greatest of success in planning your work for the next year.

Adjournment

There being no further business, the convention adjourned at 5:15 p.m. until Friday, October 13, at 10 a.m.

FIFTH DAY

Friday, October 13, 1950

MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 10 a.m.

Invocation

President Shelley introduced the Reverend A. Mandelares of the Greek Orthodox Church, who delivered the following invocation:

"Blessed be our God always, now and forever and ever.

"Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, now and forever and ever.

"O Lord, have mercy upon us. Let us pray for our God-fearing President, Harry Truman, and his house; for the leaders of this great nation and for the rulers of our fighting army. Preserve them and give them victory over our adversaries.

"Furthermore, we pray for all the members of the American Federation of Labor, for their families and their friends. Fill, O Lord, their houses with every benefit and happiness.

"Direct our lives in the way of Thy commandments. Sanctify our souls, purify our bodies and cleanse our minds. Deliver us from all afflictions and stress. Do not let our enemies triumph over us but crush under the feet the fighting armies of every barbarian nation that wants war. Exalt our Christian democracy. Be not exceedingly wrathful with us and remember not our iniquities, but look upon us with compassion. For Thou art our God and we are Thy people, and unto you we ascribe the glory and the power and the kingdom of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, now and always and forever and ever.

"May our Lord Jesus Christ, who has dominion over all things, preserve our country in peace and prosperity, and bless us all. Amen."

Further Report of Committee on Legislation

Chairman Ash of the Committee on Legislation resumed the committee's report:

Resolution No. 3: "Include Pregnancy Under Unemployment and Disability Insurance Act and Increase Benefits."

Resolution No. 64: "Provide Unemployment Disability Pregnancy Benefits."

Resolution No. 117: "Disability and Unemployment Benefits for Pregnancy."

Resolution No. 206: "Pregnancy Benefits Under U. I."

The committee report:

"All of these resolutions have to do with

pregnancy payments under the Disability Insurance Act and the Unemployment Insurance Act.

"The subject matter of these resolutions, which is concerned with the liberalization of the Unemployment Insurance Act and particularly with the provision for the payment of pregnancy benefits, is covered by the Statement of Policy 7, Unemployment Disability Insurance, subdivision (b).

"Your committee accordingly concurs in the intent of these resolutions but recommends that they be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 31: "Improve Protection Against Non-Occupational Sickness and Accident."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 153: "Abolish Voluntary Insurance Plans."

Resolution No. 189: "Eliminate Private Insurance Companies in the Field of Disability Insurance."

The committee report:

"Both of these resolutions have as their purpose the elimination of private insurance carriers in unemployment insurance.

"The subject matter of these resolutions is concerned with the abolition of voluntary plans. The subject matter is contained in part in the Statement of Policy 7, Unemployment Disability Insurance, subdivision (a), and is supplemented by the report of the Committee on Resolutions with respect to such subdivision.

"In view of the Statement of Policy and the report of the Resolutions Committee, your Committee on Legislation believes that the subject matter of these resolutions should be referred to the Executive Board for consideration and action, dependent upon the results reached as discussed in the report of the Committee on Resolutions with respect to Section 7(a) of the Statement of Policy."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 1: "Delete Base-Period Wage Provision in U. I. Act."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 2: "Unemployment Insurance to Cover All Agricultural Labor."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution, which is concerned with the extension of coverage in the Workmen's Compensation Act, is covered by Statement of Policy 6, Unemployment Insurance, subdivision (b). Your committee accordingly concurs in the intent of the resolution but recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 4: "Eliminate Waiting Period and Increase Unemployment and Disability Weekly Benefits."

Resolution No. 121: "Increase Maximum Unemployment and Disability Benefits."

Resolution No. 188: "Abolish Waiting Period in Unemployment Insurance Benefits."

The committee report:

"All of these resolutions have to do with eliminating the waiting period and increasing benefits under disability weekly benefits.

"The subject matter of these resolutions, which is concerned with the elimination of the waiting period and the increase of maximum benefits in the Unemployment Insurance and Disability Act, is covered by Statements of Policy 6, Unemployment Insurance, subdivision (c) and following, and 7, Unemployment Disability Insurance, subdivision (b).

"Your committee accordingly concurs in the intent of these resolutions and recommends that the resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 45: "Urging Equitable Administration of Unemployment Insurance Act."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 146: "Correct Injustices Under 'Not Available for Work.'"

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 149: "Increase Unemployment Insurance Benefits and Increase Employers' Tax."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned both with the increase of the weekly maximum benefits payable to the claimant and the amount of the tax payable by the employer for the purpose of building up a fund from which these benefits may be paid. As far as the maximum weekly benefits amount is concerned, Policy Statements 6, Unemployment Insurance, subdivision (c), and 7, Unemployment Disability Insurance, subdivision (b) recommend the provision of a greater maximum and coverage. The committee recommends nonconcurrence in this portion of the resolution.

"As to the remaining portion of the resolution, however, concerning increase of the employers' tax, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 72: "Continue Fight for U.C.D. Coverage of Employees of Non-Profit Organizations."

Resolution No. 204: "U. I. for Employees of Non-Profit Institutions."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions, which is concerned with the liberalization of the Unemployment Insurance Act, is covered in Policy Statements 6, Unemployment Insurance, subdivision (b), and 7, Unemployment Disability Insurance, subdivision (f).

"Your committee accordingly concurs in the intent of these resolutions and recommends that they be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 155: "Repeal Merit Rating System."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution, which is concerned with the repeal of the merit rating system, is contained in Policy Statement 6, Unemployment Insurance, subdivision (f), and accordingly your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution and recommends that it be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 157: "Abolish Trade Dispute Restrictions of Unemployment Insurance Act."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the first Resolved of the resolution be stricken, in accordance with the consent of the proponents of the resolution, and that as so amended the resolution be adopted."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 158: "Liberalize Qualifications for Unemployment Insurance."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 63: "Continue Child Care Centers."

Resolution No. 68: "Permanent Child Care Center Program."

Resolution No. 145: "Reestablish Child Care Centers."

Resolution No. 210: "Child Care Centers."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, the maintenance of adequate child care centers. Since the subject matter of these resolutions, however, is contained in Statement of Policy 13, Education, subdivision (c), as amended pursuant to the recommendations of the Resolutions Committee, your committee recommends that these resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman Ash then stated:

"This concludes the report of the Committee on Legislation.

"Robert Ash, Chairman,

"W. J. Bassett,

"C. W. Chapman,

"Ed Ross,

"F. A. Lawrence,

"Hazel O'Brien,

"Robert Callaghan,

"Bee Tumber,

"James Waugh,

"Committee on Resolutions."

The convention adopted the committee's report as a whole, and President Shelley discharged the committee with thanks.

Reconsideration of Resolution No. 11

Delegate Alvin L. Holt, Barbers No. 295, Los Angeles, requested reconsideration of **Resolution No. 11**, "Require Health Examinations for Barbers," which had been adopted by the convention on the previous day.

Delegate Holt stated, "The California State Council of Barbers and Beauticians could not agree on this resolution and intended to with-

draw it from the committee. Through an oversight, this was not done. I therefore ask the unanimous consent of the convention to rescind the action taken yesterday, and to file the resolution."

Reconsideration was granted and the convention voted to file the resolution.

NORBERT CRONIN

**Norbert Cronin & Company
Insurance Consultants
San Francisco Labor Council**

President Shelley introduced Norbert Cronin of Norbert Cronin and Company, insurance consultants of the San Francisco Labor Council, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, officers and guests. A year ago I reported to you that in the field of health and welfare funds, the unions, the carriers, be they service plans or insurance companies, and the insurance consultants in this area were just beginning to get their feet wet. In spite of the tremendous progress made, we are still only at the beginning.

"When I refer to health and welfare plans I mean specifically the casualty coverage, such as hospitalization and life insurance, and not to unemployment disability insurance.

"As we have gone along the trail of progress, one point is very certain—distressingly certain. While unions generally have been on the move in this field, employer associations have lagged behind.

"You have been aware for some time now of certain fundamental facts that are a key-stone to a good health and welfare fund. Just two months ago, at the management conference at the Asilomar, two of the three tenets that we have been stressing so forcefully were opposed unconditionally.

"The first was: Management took the stand that under no circumstances would premium be discussed; under no circumstances would the amount of the contribution be talked about.

"Naturally, in this way they took the viewpoint that if they could limit benefits, the premium deposits would also be limited. They did not care to discuss on an hourly or weekly or monthly basis the contribution to be made by the employer, but they would talk about how much a day in the hospital, how much for surgical operations, and so forth.

"It is absolutely fundamental not to discuss benefits, but to insist on the disposition of the premium you receive and purchase the benefits yourselves.

"The second point which was made so strongly at the Asilomar, and which I see is challenged by a resolution here this week, was that under all circumstances management would administer the health and welfare fund.

"By referring to your own resolution, you can see the purpose of this. It was to make the employee indebted, as it were, to his employer for the benefits he receives and to take the strength of the plan away from the union.

"From experience we have learned that every time a union administers a plan, the employee,

the union member and his family, look to the union for the protection and recognize the fact that it was the union that obtained the plan for them.

"You must remember that each time that a check comes to your union and you pass it on to the union member, it is the union that did the job for the person who benefitted by the program.

"Our recommendation on this point is, naturally, that the union administers the plan; that claims go through the union office, are sent to the carrier who is to pay them; and that the check comes back to the union office, and the local in turn gives the check to the employee. It strengthens the plan immeasurably.

"A third point which they took up at the Asilomar was the necessity of having what they call an actuarial consultant to assist them in the job. I said a minute ago that employer groups generally have been woefully lagging in this particular respect. But management sees now that it does not take many members under a plan at so much a week or a month to create a tremendous fund, and at last the interest has been created.

"A year ago when I spoke on this same subject the companies, generally speaking, both service and insurance, were most uncooperative. They had done business for years with the employer. They were not anxious to do business with unions. Thank goodness I can honestly report that great improvements have been made in this field.

"Most of you know, for instance, that the California Physicians Service, or the Blue Shield, as you call it in the south, and the Blue Cross plans have changed radically since a year ago. It is you people and your unions that have created this change. And where insurance companies, or at least the majority of them, were not willing to cooperate with the specifications of a health and welfare plan a year ago, now at least we can say that probably fifty per cent of them are looking to create welfare plans for you.

"It is amazing to us to watch the difference in the premium involved. Premiums have ranged in our experience during the past year from \$2.18 a month to \$10.83 a month. You can see there a difference of four hundred per cent. The difference, of course, in the plans purchased is controlled by the amount of premium involved. Naturally, as time goes on the disunity in the purchase of a plan will come closer and there will be more uniform benefits.

"A suggestion I have to make in order to keep out of a lot of trouble in creating your health and welfare plan is that you establish very definitely in your trusteeship or in your collective bargaining agreement that a certain amount will be paid for a minimum number of hours or for a maximum number of hours per week or per month, not for the temporary worker where the problem is created as to the disposition of the money. Let him be paid also, and let a set amount be paid for the purchase of a uniform plan, both for the permanent employee and the temporary worker.

"I would imagine that many of you are wondering how troublesome and how difficult it is to have the premiums collected for the plan. One thing I would like you to remember and take home with you is this one point. It is almost a police point, an enforcement action, in seeing that these premiums are put into the fund. Put a personal liability clause into your contract which reads that if the employer fails to pay the premium, the employer is liable, not for the premium, but for the benefits that would have been paid under the plan.

"You can see there a strong action to make sure that the money is deposited into the fund.

"We have had an interesting experience recently, and I think it is one in which you probably will be interested, in the creating of a plan which has been offered to the employers on behalf of the Office Employees Local 3 in San Francisco. I bring a point out in this only because of the flexibility of programs where you have a predominance of females, and to show what a company will do when you press them for benefits.

"The premium proposed is \$2.00 a week or \$8.66 a month, and it would purchase the following benefits:

"They would have \$2,000 life insurance on and off the job; \$2,000 accidental death benefits; they would be entitled to \$12.00 a day for 120 days in the hospital; they have increased their benefits from the ordinary \$300 miscellaneous expenses to \$1,000; they have \$25 ambulance to and from the hospital; they have a surgical schedule of \$400 (and I might say parenthetically here that surgical schedules are the headache of the business); they will receive \$4.00 a visit by the doctor while they are in the hospital for 120 days; they will receive \$75 for diagnostic x-ray and laboratory fees; they will receive, beginning with the second visit, \$5.00 at the doctor's office, and \$7.50 at home, beginning with the second visit for sickness and the first for accident; and they will also have \$300 blanket accident to be used for any purpose that they want.

"There was still money left over from the \$8.66, which had to be spent in its entirety for the plan. Consequently the insurance companies were induced to afford additional benefits:

"1. This is not so important, but they added \$10 a week for thirteen weeks as a matter of income to be added to the state disability benefits; and

"2. For the first time catastrophic coverage was written by an insurance carrier. By that, we mean that once all these benefits have been exceeded in payment, they dip into an additional \$3,000 so that you won't die broke paying hospital bills.

"I bring out this plan only as a point in illustrating the flexibility and the determination and the purpose of knowing what you are doing when you write a plan.

"I read an article recently wherein it was stated that labor has not achieved the desired results in the comprehensive medical field. That may be true. That probably is true. But you people in your locals are on the road to achiev-

ing the desired results and they cannot be achieved overnight. It is only by study, by knowing what you are doing with your premium, by arranging the proper trusteeship for your health and welfare fund, that the proper results will be achieved in this particular field.

"I have been hammering away with the employers the thought that a health and welfare fund is nothing but a wage increase. And basically that is sound with the Internal Revenue and the Taft-Hartley Act, and it is one thing that must be remembered. Consequently, in conclusion, I would like to read you a portion of the opinion of the arbitration which affected the San Francisco Hotel Owners' Association and the Hotel Service Workers Union Local 283, the Local Joint Executive Board, and the Apartment and Hotel Employees Union Local 14. The opinion was rendered just recently by Arthur C. Miller, of San Francisco, and naturally it must be adhered to in the award. It at last recognizes the fact that health and welfare funds are just as important as, if not more important than, other conditions.

"Here, in conclusion, is part of the opinion, and each word to me is strikingly important:

'Further than that, however, it is to be noted that a living wage for its employees constitutes a first charge against the gross receipts of this industry as well as all others, and since no acceptable concept of a living wage could exclude consideration of a reasonable allowance to meet the expenses of the medical care necessary to maintenance of an employee's health, the assumption that these items of expense are not now and will not in time to come be a part of the overall operational costs of the industry is fallacious. So far as cost to the industry is concerned, the question is not whether the industry can or should assume in reasonable degree the cost of the medical care expenses of its employees, but whether this can be done to better advantage for all concerned by some plan adopted within the framework of the union's proposal.'

"Thank you very much." (Loud applause.)

Further Report of Committee on Resolutions

Chairman Phillips of the Committee on Resolutions resumed the committee's report:

Resolution No. 5: "Combining All Fund Campaigns."

Resolution No. 152: "Federated Giving."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is concerned with a similar subject matter, namely, the establishment of a federated appeal by the various charities.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 5** and recommends that **Resolution No. 152** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 6: "Support CARE Campaign."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 154: "Endorse Blood Bank."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that in the first 'Whereas' and in each of the 'Resolveds' there be inserted after the words 'Red Cross Blood Bank,' the words 'and other approved blood banks.'

"The reason for the amendment is that in many areas this work is done through organizations other than the Red Cross.

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in the resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 95: "Improved Working Conditions for Postal Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 96: "Grievance Procedure & Court of Appeals for Postal Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 97: "Salary Increase for Postal Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 98: "Sick Leaves and Vacation Increase for Postal Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 99: "Resolution Against Curtailment of Postal Service."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but since it specifies support of specific bills, which support should be submitted only after investigation of all the provisions in both their original and amended forms, the committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council, and after study, if the provisions of the bills are still in keeping with the proposals of this resolution, then all steps be taken to inform the appropriate bodies of our support of the measures."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 100: "Postal Deficit."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but since it specifies support of a specific bill, which support should be submitted only after full investigation of all the provisions in both its original and amended form, the committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council, and after study, if the provisions of the bill are still in keeping with the proposals of this resolution, then all steps should be taken to inform the appropriate bodies of our support of the measure."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 101: "Post Office Substitute Employees-Longevity."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 102: "Post Office Salary Increase—Amendment to P. L. 428."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 103: "Salary - Overpayment."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 104: "Bonding of Postal Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 105: "Reimburse Employees Suspended and Reinstated for Time Lost as Consequence of Loyalty Board Proceedings."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the second 'Resolved' be stricken, and that the first 'Resolved' be amended by inserting in line 4, before the word 'suspended' the word 'improperly'.

"As so amended your committee recommends concurrence in this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 107: "Time and One-Half for All Postal Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 108: "Labor-Management Committees in Post Offices."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 109: "Rest Periods for Postal Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 111: "Union Recognition for Postal Employees."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but since it specifies support of a specific bill, which support should be submitted only after investigation of all the provisions in both its original and amended form, the committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council, and after study, if the provisions of the bill are still in keeping with the proposals of this resolution, then that all steps be taken to inform the appropriate bodies of our support of the measures."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 112: "Merit Promotions for Postal Employees."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but since it specifies support of a specific bill which support should be submitted only after investigation of all the provisions in both its original and amended form, the committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council, and after study, if the provisions of the bill are still in keeping with the proposals of this resolution, that all steps be taken to inform the appropriate bodies of our support of the measures."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 113: "Seniority by Law for Postal Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 198: "Oppose Return of Spoils System to Post Office."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 14: "Prevailing Wage for Civil Service Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 75: "Federation Vice-President for Civil Service Groups."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the question of establishment of a vice-presidency for civil service groups. Since it does not provide for a specific amendment to the Constitution, and since it has been referred to the Resolutions Committee, your committee understands the purpose of the resolution is to discuss the policy of so amending the Constitution at a subsequent convention of the Federation, if as a matter of policy this convention believes it is desirable.

"Your committee is of the opinion that as a matter of policy the establishment of a vice-presidency for this particular group is not only undesirable but unsound. Logically, if representation were to be on the basis of affiliation, rather than on the basis of ability to represent all of the members of the affiliates in the district from which the vice-president is elected, it would be necessary that every craft should have a vice-president on the Executive Council. Needless to say, a board composed of approximately one hundred vice-presidents would be practically impossible and administratively unfeasible.

"The committee recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 134: "Condemning Labor Policy of the City of Santa Cruz."

The committee report:

"There appeared before your committee with respect to the above resolution the following individuals: Thomas H. Deane, Central Labor Council of Santa Cruz; Mildred Rowe, Culinary Workers No. 345; Emma Putnam, Butchers No. 266—who were opponents of the resolution; Glenn Ackerman and O. J. Lindell, of Pile Drivers No. 34—proponents of the resolution.

"All parties agreed to the amendment of the last 'Resolved' to read as follows:

'Resolved, That we request the local unions affiliated with the Federation to ask their membership to refuse to patronize the Santa Cruz Municipal Wharf until the City Council recognizes its obligation to pay prevailing wages for work performed thereon in conformity with state and federal policy.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

After some discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 177: "Overtime for Federal Government Employees."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution in so far as it enunciates the principles of overtime pay for overtime worked. However, since the resolution has been improperly drafted and apparently is directed primarily to another organization, your committee recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 38: "Oppose Removal of Bay Bridge Trains."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 58: "Ban Use of Inflammable Gases in Tests."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 69: "Building Crafts to Install Cannery Machinery, Etc."

The committee report:

"Since the subject matter of this resolution involves a jurisdictional dispute, the resolution is beyond the authority of this Federation, which under the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, is precluded from determining jurisdictional disputes.

"Accordingly your committee recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 73: "Appreciation of Federation's Legislative Activity on Behalf of Employees of Non-Profit Organizations."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 78: "Supporting Investigation of Powers and Policies of U. S. Forest Service."

The committee report:

"In considering this resolution, your committee was not capable of fully determining the merits of the items specified in it and accordingly requested that the proponents of the measure appear before the committee at a time and place designated to discuss it with the committee.

"No appearance, however, was made by anyone and your committee accordingly is not in a position to make a recommendation.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council for investigation and action."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 140: "Establish Certain California Forests as Memorials to Veterans of World Wars."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution in so far as it recommends an effective program of conservation and reiterates the historical position of this Federation enunciated in the past.

"However, since in addition to this fundamental principle, the resolution is concerned with many additional factors, including items concerning which there is a sharp difference in opinion, your committee believes that the original resolution should be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 148: "AFL Cooperation with Churches."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 171: "Oppose Increased Telephone Service Rates."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 172: "Continue Federation Cooperation with California Printing Trades."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 180: "Establish Birthday of F.D.R. as National Holiday."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 185: "Expand Program of Public Recreation Areas on Beaches."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 195: "Support State Printing Office."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 199: "Compensate Jurors with Full Daily Wage."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends that this resolution be amended by striking the first two 'Whereases' and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

'Whereas, The small amounts provided in payment of individuals serving on juries has of necessity discouraged working men and women of this state from sitting as jurors in their respective communities because of the resulting loss of wages during the period of such service with the inevitable result that juries do not reflect a true cross-section of the representation in such communities; and'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 205: "State Minimum Wage to be \$1.25 per Hour."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 214: "Support Credit Unions."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 7: "In Memoriam—Earl F. Nelson."**Resolution No. 193: "In Memoriam—John P. McLaughlin."****Resolution No. 194: "In Memoriam—John E. Stewart."**

The committee report:

"The committee recommends concurrence in all these resolutions, but we feel that we would be derelict in our duty if we did not also specifically include the name of our late Brother Aubrey Blair, who for so many years served as Chairman of the Elections Committee of our conventions. As so amended, with the addition of the name of Aubrey Blair, the committee recommends concurrence."

**Secretary Haggerty on
In Memoriam Resolutions**

President Shelley recognized Secretary Haggerty, who spoke as follows on these resolutions:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, I think it is entirely proper and fitting that at this time we should remember those who have gone beyond who served the labor movement so well over the many years of our trials, tribulations and progress. Year after year we have these resolutions in memory of the great men and women who started this organization and the many others affiliated with it, and also in memory of those who came after, who picked up the torch that was borne by those early pioneers. Sometimes we are prone to pass this off and say that he or she was a fine, swell person, but we have forgotten the tremendous labors they expended to make this a great organization.

"Personally, I am tremendously grateful to those who preceded me, to those who laid such a wide and broad and strong foundation, upon which we have attempted to erect further and further additions. The names read off this morning are just a few of the names. It is difficult to try to remember all who have passed during the year. Every year we have adopted a blanket resolution, memorializing those of our brothers and sisters who have served us so well over the years, and we stop for a moment and think of the work they put in. The men and women who have been here for many years can recall the movement in the years gone by and the tremendous efforts and sacrifices made by those who have gone.

"This year we are commemorating the 100th anniversary of our great founder and leader. Mr. Henning gave us a brief resume of the career of Samuel Gompers, a grand and glorious career, and we have followed that great pioneer, that great leader, that outstanding American, than whom there has been none more outstanding in service to the people of the United States.

"The same is true of these names that we have just read. As I am talking, you are remembering, I know, some of your staunch colleagues and co-workers, men who probably taught you the basic fundamentals of your trade unionism, men to whom you went for counsel and guidance—and women in the same category—brothers and sisters who guided your thinking in these fundamentals, and so helped you to help build your organization and this parent body of your organization.

"It is always with a great feeling of sadness that I realize the passing of these outstanding members, trade unionists and Americans, and I sometimes feel there is a great gap that we can not bridge by speech or by the written words on paper in our resolutions. But I believe we can think of them in our hearts and our minds and remember what they did for us. Those of us who sometimes are given pats on the back today, if we were honest with ourselves and with those who are patting us, would say, 'Well, it came to me from my predecessors. They laid the foundation. It

was their structure we have attempted to maintain and broaden and expand, but we could not have made it ourselves, because it had to come in those early, trying days.'

"I think it might be well for us to pause for a moment, as we do in rising, and remember not only those who have been mentioned here in these resolutions, but all of the trade unionists and all of our fellow workers who are working today to make this country a finer place in which to live, and who follow in the footsteps of those who preceded us.

"We sometimes forget while we are delegates to a convention of this character, that we represent the producers and creators of all the wealth of this great state and nation. Our responsibility is a tremendous one. I am so humble sometimes and so grateful to think that I have been chosen by delegates to the convention to represent this great body of citizens in this country, and I am sure those that preceded us, those whom we honor here this morning, had that same deep devotion, the deep feeling of responsibility. Otherwise, we could not have progressed as we have.

"So when we rise this morning, pausing for just a moment in memory of those who have gone beyond, those whom the Maker has called to a just and lasting reward, let us remember the deeds they performed in behalf of this organization, in behalf of all the people of this great state and nation. Whatever they did in the past as trade unionists has certainly redounded to the benefit of all the people of this state and nation. As Abraham Lincoln so aptly said, 'What is good for labor is good for the entire country.' And when we rise, remember all those whose names we have not mentioned, whose names we don't have, but you know them, you have worked with them, and let us pay a proper tribute to their memory as well."

The assembled delegates then arose and observed a moment of silence in tribute to their deceased brother and sister trade unionists.

Chairman Phillips then stated, "This concludes the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

"Your chairman desires at this time to express his appreciation to the members of the committee who served so diligently with the result that, for the first time in history, this committee was able to commence reporting on its resolutions on Monday afternoon, the first day of the convention. I would also be derelict in my duty if I didn't specifically thank the attorney for the Federation, Charles Scully, for the able and invaluable assistance he gave not only to the committee in considering these resolutions, but to the chairman in the preparation and drafting of the report.

"We are pleased to advise the convention that your committee has considered and reported upon every resolution referred to it, and at this time we ask that the report of your committee, as amended, be adopted as a whole and

that your committee be discharged by this convention.

"Wendell Phillips, Chairman,
"Albin Gruhn,
"Paul Reeves,
"Roy Brewer,
"Daniel E. Conway,
"Lloyd Mashburn,
"Jack Kopke,
"Albert Marty,
"Walter Cowan,
"Mary Olson,

"Committee on Resolutions."

The convention adopted the report as a whole of the Committee on Resolutions, and President Shelley discharged the committee with thanks.

Secretary Haggerty also thanked all of the committees, saying, in part:

"I just want to add my own word of appreciation to this committee and to all of the committees. We have worked them hard. We have started them early and we have worked them late at night. I appreciate the devotion they have rendered to the work at hand, and the fact that after we had processed the resolutions and put them into their hands on Saturday morning, they proceeded to work. Your Committees on Constitution, on Legislation, on Resolutions, and on Credentials have worked long and hard. It has been a long, hard convention. They have called me 'Mr. Slave Driver,' and I think they probably have a right to do that. I just lack a whip, that is all!

"But it has been a great pleasure to realize the cooperation we get between our staff and the committees. Also, the fact that we have legal talent available all the time for the committees to consult is an especially important matter at the present time.

"So while these conventions are difficult and trying for you, remember that these committees are working even longer hours. I want to express my appreciation to them, and to all who worked with the committees, for the fine service they have rendered to the Federation as a whole." (Applause.)

Santa Barbara Teachers Union

Delegate Dick E. McDonald, Retail Clerks No. 899, Santa Barbara, was recognized to make the following announcement:

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to announce that having the convention of the California State Federation of Labor here in Santa Barbara has made it possible for us to achieve one of the ambitions we have held in our hearts for the past many years, and that is that we could have a local organization of teachers. With the able assistance of the International president, John Eklund, the state president, Ed Ross, and Dr. F. C. Snow, who is the AF of L representative assigned to the teachers, we have held several meetings with our local teacher group. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to announce that a charter has been applied for today and will be installed in the very near future.

"We wish to thank you sincerely for coming to our city, for that reason, if for no other, and on behalf of the labor movement locally, I

want, while I am at the mike, to thank you for being such a wonderful crowd. You certainly have served the labor movement well in the conduct of your affairs while in our city. You have to be complimented. Thank you." (Applause.)

Report of Committee on Grievances

President Shelley called upon Chairman Earl Wilson of the Committee on Grievances, who reported for the committee, as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates. It is a pleasure for the committee to announce that no grievances were turned in. I believe this signifies the cooperative spirit in which the delegates conducted themselves at this convention and the businesslike attitude with which they approached the problems confronting the convention.

"I would like at this time to express the appreciation of the Chairman of the Committee to the members who stood by 'in case.' I would like to thank Freda Roberts, K. A. Swift, Bruno Mannori, Pat Somerset, and D. D. McClurg for their cooperation in standing by in case any grievances were received.

"And I thank you." (Applause.)

The report of the Committee on Grievances was adopted, and President Shelley discharged the committee with thanks.

Report of Committee on Label Investigation

President Shelley called upon Chairman James C. Symes of the Committee on Label Investigation, who reported for the committee, as follows:

"Your committee went over the credentials and examined them thoroughly. We know it is pretty hard in some vicinities to get Union Label merchandise—outside of San Francisco. I am very proud to say that where the Union Label was first originated, there are more Union Labels than in any other part of the United States. We hope that one of these days we will be able to say the same thing for the whole state of California.

"After a thorough investigation and examination of the delegates' credentials, we find that the delegates have cooperated wonderfully. They have done their utmost to secure all Union Label wearing apparel that it is possible to secure under the present conditions. Union Label merchandise is pretty hard to find, and we appreciate your cooperation.

"One of the problems that now confronts the Union Label Section concerns merchandise which is manufactured under 100 per cent union conditions, but where the merchants themselves refuse to put the Union Label on their products. We feel that part of the fault rests right upon the Internationals and those who have contract conditions. They should insert in their contracts a clause providing that Union Made merchandise should bear the Union Label, because without that Union Label, how are our people to distinguish the difference between sweat shop, unfair merchandise and merchandise that has been manufactured under union conditions?

"We also recommend that a list of the merchants who carry Union Label merchandise be sent to all of our affiliates in the California State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor, so that we may instruct our membership where this merchandise that displays the Union Label can be purchased.

"I wish to announce that we have but one beer in the state of California that does not bear the Union Label, and I hope that we will have that before our next convention. That is a beer in Los Angeles. In San Francisco and vicinity, all our breweries are one hundred per cent AFL organized; also, on each and every bottle you will see an Allied Printing Trades label.

"With respect to new additions to San Francisco, for the first time we have belt buckles. We are also very proud to say that this is the first time in San Francisco that we have firms that made the California State Federation of Labor badges. We hope that we will have a Union Label exhibit at the San Diego convention in 1951, so we may educate our people in some vicinities who have difficulty in finding the Union Label.

"James C. Symes, Chairman,

"Thomas Rotell,

"John Brown,

"Henry Clemens,

"Alfred Schneider,

"Danny Braimes,

"Committee on Label Investigation."

The report of the Committee on Label Investigation was adopted, and President Shelley discharged the committee with thanks.

Installation of Officers

President Shelley as Installing Officer administered the oath of office to the following newly elected officers of the Federation:

President:

Thomas L. Pitts.

Vice-Presidents:

District No. 1, Max Osslo.

District No. 2, Jack T. Arnold.

District No. 3, Elmer J. Doran, C. T. Lehmann, Harvey Lundschen, Jack Gardner, William Carroll, Pat Somerset.

District No. 4, O. T. Satre.

District No. 5, William A. Dean.

District No. 6, Paul L. Reeves.

District No. 7, C. A. Green.

District No. 8, Thomas Aquinas Small.

District No. 9, Arthur F. Dougherty, Harry Lundeberg, Victor S. Swanson, George Kelly.

District No. 10, Robert S. Ash, Harry C. Grady.

District No. 11, Howard Reed.

District No. 12, Lowell Nelson.

District No. 13, Harry Finks.

District No. 14, Albin J. Gruhn.

District No. 15, Roy Walker.

Secretary-Treasurer:

C. J. Haggerty.

RETIRING PRESIDENT JOHN F. SHELLEY

Following the installation of officers, Retiring President Shelley addressed the convention as follows:

"I take this opportunity, delegates, to turn over the symbol of authority to your newly-elected President. It is with some heaviness in my heart that I sever my connections as an official of the labor movement of California. For some sixteen years it has been my privilege, and a great privilege, to have worked as an official of the labor movement in the city of San Francisco and for the past three years as President of this, the greatest State Federation of Labor in the entire labor movement of this country.

"You have great places to go and I think we have made some headway down the road of achievement. Those of you who have come to these conventions through the years have seen this Federation grow, and it has grown because it has set for itself a high goal on behalf of the people who are members of the American Federation of Labor in this state.

"I want to say to you that when I sit in Washington and discuss the problems affecting labor in the field of legislation with the top representatives of the American Federation of Labor and International unions, it is a pleasure to hear the complimentary remarks they pay to this Federation and the manner in which it has conducted itself through the years. A great many of you do not appreciate it, but we are looked to by every Federation in the nation. And that peak of respect has only been achieved because of the cooperation you as delegates have given.

"Although I step out of official office, I assure you I do not step out of the labor movement. (Loud applause.)

"I not only wish to thank you for the efforts you have made in cooperating with me; I want to admonish the delegates on just one thing. In the labor movement, as in any other democratic assemblage or organization based upon democratic principles, there are bound to be differences of opinion at times, there are bound to be various views as to how we shall carry out certain policies, there are bound to be views on which we differ as to whether we should go to a strong extent or to a mild extent in effectuating our purposes. And I think the labor movement has grown and will continue to grow with those divergent views as long as we remember at all times to keep the difference a difference in how it should be done, and not let it get into the personal field.

"Everybody is entitled to his or her opinion. I have seen little situations through the years that caused me to worry a bit because the differences turned into personal differences. Please, whenever you find that cropping up, do your best to submerge it. Because your strength is in staying together.

"I want to extend my thanks to the Secretary, to all of the vice-presidents, to the staff of the Federation, and to all of the local unions

affiliated with this Federation, for the fine, friendly spirit they have maintained towards me; for the very fine way in which we have discussed the various issues over the years, and for the great cooperation you have rendered.

"If I step out of office leaving any mark of achievement, it is not because of anything personal that I was able to do or any peculiar quality that I have, because I haven't any. As I said once before, I am just a teamster on whom they put a necktie and to whom they gave a title. And I sincerely hope that that is always my view of my position. But it has been because everybody has been willing to work together, and any achievement that I leave behind is because of that cooperation and friendliness that others have given me.

"In presenting the gavel to your newly-elected President, I wish to tell you, Tommy, that you are taking over the presidency of a great organization. I know that you have the ability and the foresight to give them the leadership that they demand.

"I want at this time to commend them for selecting you and compliment you on stepping into the office. I wish you well, good luck, and you and all of them, God love you!" (Loud and sustained standing ovation.)

PRESIDENT-ELECT THOMAS L. PITTS

President-elect Thomas L. Pitts addressed the convention, as follows:

"Chairman Shelley, Secretary Haggerty, officers, delegates to this convention. Jack has just said 'If he has left any mark of achievement.' I think we all must say in all sincerity that no one has served this Federation, to my knowledge, in my time and experience with it, better than has this good Chairman, this now good Congressman, Jack Shelley. (Loud applause.)

"In transferring this gavel, the symbol of authority in this convention, Jack has left behind him a record which certainly would be most difficult to equal. I can only hope that in using this symbol, I use it as judiciously and as carefully and as wisely as has my good friend Jack Shelley.

"I say to you delegates and to all of the people in labor in the state of California that this trust that has here been placed in me will be handled to the best of my ability, to the end that nowhere can anyone point a finger at any part of my activities and conduct in the office that you have given me and say that Pitts has gone away from or let down or brought any dishonor whatsoever upon the people of labor in the state of California. (Applause.)

"I realize fully, I think, the obligations that go with this office, having had the opportunity for the last nine years to work with the people who have had this office. I realize that there are many, many things yet to be done. I realize that it becomes the duty of the officers of this Federation now, since you people have met here and laid down the mandates in this convention, to try this year to bring each and

every thing that you have set forth to a successful conclusion for the benefit of the people of the state of California. That we shall do. The bonds that you have welded together here on this stage by your election to the official family of this Federation certainly will not be broken. They will be a tower of strength to the Federation, and they will keep this Federation in the place that it holds among the forty-eight State Federations in the United States: the best State Federation of Labor.

"I want to say to the local committee on arrangements that I do not believe in all the time that I have attended these conventions I have seen a finer job.

"Sister Bee Tumber, Brother Dick McDonald, my good friend and co-worker Johnny McKay—all of you who have participated in this activity in Santa Barbara—you have done a wonderful job. You have left us in such a frame of mind in getting to the end of this convention that we will probably go home and want to come back here even before we are entitled to return to the city of Santa Barbara, asking you probably again some day soon to invite us to another convention, where you so ably performed and so well entertained us.

"There is one thing that I want to do now. I know that Jack would have been the unanimous choice of this convention, were he able to run for the office of President. And I want to see him finish the job that he has started and so ably taken care of through all the hours and days and nights of this convention.

"So I am going to return this gavel to

Chairman Shelley and ask him to carry on through to the end of this convention, and this evening in the LLPE convention, and introduce and bring to us the candidates of labor whom he knows so well and who have such a high respect and regard for Chairman Shelley. (Loud applause.)

"So, Jack, I ask you to return to the chair of this Federation—one which we hate to see you leave—and rule as you have always: wisely, judiciously. And we know how we respect you in your rulings."

SECRETARY C. J. HAGGERTY

Secretary Haggerty then spoke briefly as follows:

"I just want to add my word of regret at the loss of your President, but I appreciate that our new one is an outstanding official.

"I have enjoyed the work with Jack over the years he has been President, and we are going to miss his knowledge and his seniority in legislative work as well as in labor meetings.

"I join with you in that regard and also with the statements of our new President. I am going to miss Jack, miss his work. But I am looking forward to working with the new President in the same friendly, cooperative spirit, and with the same service being rendered to our Federation."

Adjournment

There being no further business to come before the convention, the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor was adjourned sine die at 12:53 p.m., Friday, October 13, 1950.

CONVENTION CITIES



Following are the dates and places of meeting of past conventions of the California State Federation of Labor:

1st—1901, San Francisco	25th—1924, Santa Barbara
2nd—1902, Vallejo	26th—1925, San Diego
3rd—1903, Los Angeles	27th—1926, Oakland
4th—1904, Fresno	28th—1927, San Bernardino
5th—1905, Sacramento	29th—1928, Sacramento
6th—1906, Oakland	30th—1929, Long Beach
7th—1907, Stockton	31st—1930, Marysville
8th—1908, Vallejo	32nd—1931, Santa Barbara
9th—1908, San Jose	33rd—1932, Modesto
10th—1909, San Rafael	34th—1933, Monterey
11th—1910, Los Angeles	35th—1934, Pasadena
12th—1911, Bakersfield	36th—1935, San Diego
13th—1912, San Diego	37th—1936, Sacramento
14th—1913, Fresno	38th—1937, Long Beach
15th—1914, Stockton	39th—1938, Santa Barbara
16th—1915, Santa Rosa	40th—1939, Oakland
17th—1916, Eureka	41st—1940, Santa Monica
18th—1917, Sacramento	42nd—1941, San Francisco
19th—1918, San Diego	43rd—1942, Long Beach
20th—1919, Bakersfield	44th—1946, San Francisco
21st—1920, Fresno	45th—1947, Sacramento
22nd—1921, San Jose	46th—1948, Long Beach
23rd—1922, Long Beach	47th—1949, Los Angeles
24th—1923, Stockton	48th—1950, Santa Barbara

TABULATION OF VOTES — ELECTION HELD THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1950

	Vice-President for District No. 3							Convention City
	Joseph J. Bonar	William C. Carroll	Elmer J. Doran	John T. Gardner	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Lundschen	Pet Somerset	San Diego Catalina
ANAHEIM								
Carpenters No. 2203								
Elwyn F. Taylor.....	.....	330	330	330	330	330	330	.....
AUBURN								
Tri-Counties Bldg. & Constr. Council								
E. P. Park.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
BAKERSFIELD								
Barbers No. 3117								
Walter W. Pierce.....	.....	159	159	159	159	159	159	.....
Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council								
Chas. Anglis.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Butchers No. 193								
Harold Hodson.....	135	.....	135	135	135	135	.....	135
Charles A. Hohlbein.....	136	.....	136	136	136	136	.....	136
Carpenters No. 743								
George A. McNearney.....	.....	554	554	554	554	554	554	.....
Duel Soeales.....	.....	555	555	555	555	555	555	.....
Central Labor Council								
Duel Soeales.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Chauffeurs & Teamsters No. 87								
Joe Hickman.....	.....	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	.....
Hod Carriers & Common Laborers No. 220								
Walter E. Downs.....	400	400	400	.....	400	.....	400	.....
Painters No. 314								
William Anderson.....	.....	300	300	300	300	300	300	.....
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 460								
Harold W. Zebley.....	.....	658	658	658	658	658	658	.....
BARSTOW								
Theatrical, Stage & M. P. Oper. No. 730								
Harold William Rosenberg.....	50	50	50	50	50	.....	50	.....
BERKELEY								
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1158								
James R. Platt.....	.....	146	146	146	146	146	146	.....
John C. Abbott.....	.....	147	147	147	147	147	147	.....
Painters No. 40								
Clarence Vezey.....	.....	150	150	150	150	150	150	.....
BURBANK								
Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 694								
Fred Klaiber.....	.....	450	450	450	450	450	.....	450
CHESTER								
Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 3074								
Merald M. Murchison.....	216	216	.....	216	216	216	216	.....
COLTON								
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Wrkrs. No. 89								
James M. McWilliams.....	411	.....	411	411	411	411	.....	411
CORONA								
Sales Drivers, Food Processors No. 952								
Clarence Brown.....	.....	18	18	18	18	18	.....	18
CROCKETT								
Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20037								
G. A. Paoli.....	1225	1225	1225	1225	1225	1225	.....	1225
EL CENTRO								
Truckdrivers & Warehousemen No. 893								
Robert Braendlin.....	.....	161	161	161	161	161	161	.....
EL CERRITO								
Teachers No. 866								
Ben Rust.....	187	187	187	.....	187	187	187	.....
EL MONTE								
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1507								
S. E. Peley.....	.....	1870	1870	1870	1870	1870	1870	.....
Chemical Workers No. 78								
Benjamin C. Beseke.....	90	90	90	90	90	.....	90	90
Calvin T. Adams.....	89	89	89	.....	89	89	.....	89
Hod Carriers & General Laborers No. 1082								
John D. Hillseth.....	445	445	445	445	445	445

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	Vice-President for District No. 3						Convention City		
	Joseph J. Bonar	William C. Carroll	Elmer J. Doran	John T. Gardner	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Lundschen	Pat Somerset	San Diego	Catalina
LONG BEACH (continued)									
Retail Clerks No. 324 Richard L. Johnston.....	450	450	450	450	450	450	.....	450
Street, Elec. Rwy. & M. C. Oper. No. 1254 J. M. Litteral.....	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	.....
United Garment Workers No. 56 Violet Smith.....	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	.....
United Cement Lime & Gypsum Workers No. 59 Lester H. Wetzel.....	99	.....	99	99	99	99	99	.....	99
LOS ANGELES									
Advertising & Public Relations No. 518 Harry Lea.....	41	41	41	41	41	41	.....	41
American Guild of Variety Artists Harry Rose.....	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	.....
Asbestos Workers No. 5 Robert R. Stout.....	215	215	215	215	.....	215	215	215	.....
Bakers No. 37 Ora V. Bryan.....	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	.....
Bakery Drivers No. 276 Henry J. Becker.....	1652	1652	1652	1652	1652	1652	.....	1652
Barbers No. 295 Alvin L. Holt.....	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	.....
Beer Drivers & Helpers No. 203 George Leonard.....	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	.....
Bill Posters & Billers No. 32 C. C. Garnett.....	65	65	65	65	65	65	.....	65
Boilermakers No. 92 Harold W. Gillespie.....	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	.....
Bookbinders No. 63 George E. Smith.....	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	.....
Walter R. Stansberry.....	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	.....
Brick & Clay Workers No. 661 Hector Aguilar.....	90	90	90	90	.....	90	90	90	.....
Bricklayers No. 2 Louis Hoigne.....	366	366	366	366	366	366	366	.....
Building Service Employees No. 193 Frances Camp.....	20	20	.....	20	20	20	20	.....	20
Ted Camp.....	19	19	19	19	19	19	.....	19
Building Material & Dump Truck Drivers No. 420 Fred Hunziker.....	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	.....
Cabinet Makers & Millmen No. 721 William Sidell.....	2103	2103	2103	2103	2103	2103	.....	2103
Calif. State Council of Building Service Emp. Sue Adams.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Carpenters & Joiners No. 25 Harold Schmidt.....	2282	2282	2282	2282	2282	2282	.....	2282
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1976 Sol H. Arkonovitz.....	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	.....
Fred Garcia.....	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	.....
Cement Finishers No. 627 Martin J. Nelson.....	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	.....
Central Labor Council Thomas Ranford.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
W. J. Bassett.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
Chemical Workers No. 11 Wm. F. Reardon.....	316	316	316	316	316	316	.....	316
Chemical Workers No. 350 R. E. Randall.....	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	.....
Cloak Makers No. 58 Maria del Tiempo.....	229	229	229	229	229	229	.....	229
Cooks No. 468 Paul E. Greenwood.....	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	.....	2000
Dairy Emp. Plant & Clerical No. 93 Clinton C. Shaffer.....	1507	1507	1507	1507	1507	1507	1507	.....
Department, Variety, Specialty Store Employees No. 777 Herschel Womack.....	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	.....
Dining Car Employees No. 582 William E. Pollard.....	374	374	374	374	374	374	374	.....
Displayment & Commercial Decorators No. 1154 Chas. F. Ormerod, Sr.....	177	177	177	177	177	177	.....	177
District Council No. 11 Brick & Clay Workers Matthew Raimondo.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
District Council of Carpenters Earl E. Thomas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Robert J. O'Hare.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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	Vice-President for District No. 3							Convention City	
	Joseph J. Bonar	William C. Carroll	Elmer J. Doran	John T. Gardner	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Lundschen	Pat Somerset	San Diego	Catalina
NAPA									
Building & Constr. Trades Council									
Louis A. Buck.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Fred Schoonmaker.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Carpenters & Joiners No. 2114									
Fred Schoonmaker.....	.....	299	299	299	299	299	299	299	.....
Central Labor Council									
Ida Ernst.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
Edgar Drown.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Hodcarriers & Laborers No. 371									
Louis A. Buck.....	.....	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	.....
United Garment Workers No. 137									
Hazel Jones.....	165	165	165	165	165	.....	165	.....	165
NEWARK									
Stove Mounters No. 61									
Manuel J. Vargas.....	.....	292	292	292	292	292	292	.....	292
OAKLAND									
Alameda County Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council									
John A. Davey.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
Alameda County School Employees No. 257									
David C. Sharman.....	162	162	162	162	.....	162	162	.....	162
Auto & Ship Painters No. 1176									
Leslie K. Moore.....	.....	228	228	228	228	228	.....	.....	228
Bakers No. 119									
Wm. Wagner.....	.....	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	.....
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432									
A. J. Capurro.....	573	.....	573	573	573	573	573	573	.....
Barbers No. 134									
C. A. Silva.....	445	445	445	.....	445	445	445	445	.....
Bartenders No. 52									
James F. Murphy.....	.....	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	1294	.....
Boilermakers No. 39									
R. E. Parsley.....	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	770	.....
Building Service Employees No. 18									
Joseph Aronson.....	.....	711	711	711	711	711	711	711	.....
Edna E. Lallement.....	.....	711	711	711	711	711	711	711	.....
Butchers No. 120									
Frank Klick.....	750	750	750	750	750	750	.....	.....	750
Cannery Workers No. 750									
Rose Sanders.....	.....	3367	3367	3367	3367	3367	3367	3367	.....
Carpenters & Joiners No. 36									
Gunnar Benonys.....	.....	2789	2789	2789	2789	2789	2789	2789	.....
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1473									
W. F. Marshall, Jr.....	.....	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	.....
Carpet, Linoleum & S. T. Workers No. 1290									
Glenn A. McIntire.....	.....	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	.....
Central Labor Council									
Robert S. Ash.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Clerks & Lumber Handlers No. 939									
Frank L. Hulbert.....	.....	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	.....
Construction & General Laborers No. 304									
Paul L. Jones.....	.....	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	.....
Cooks No. 228									
Jack Faber.....	.....	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	.....
Culinary Alliance No. 31									
Al Cutler.....	.....	3501	3501	3501	3501	3501	3501	3501	.....
Dining Car Cooks & Waiters No. 456									
T. W. Anderson.....	.....	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	.....
District Council of Painters No. 16									
Leslie K. Moore.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
Electrical Workers No. B-595									
Jerry Donahue.....	.....	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	.....
Federated Fire Fighters of California									
Louis DeVecchio.....	1128	1128	1128	1128	.....	1128	1128	.....	1128
Floorlayers & Carpenters No. 1861									
Harry C. Grady.....	.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	.....
General Warehousemen No. 853									
Thomas Fullerton.....	.....	833	833	833	833	833	833	833	.....
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141									
William McFarland.....	325	325	325	325	.....	325	325	325	.....
Hodcarriers No. 166									
Abel M. Silva.....	.....	250	250	250	250	250	250	.....	250
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610									
R. C. White.....	.....	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	.....
William F. Belding.....	.....	53	53	53	53	53	53	.....	53

	Vice-President for District No. 3							Convention City	
	Joseph J. Bonat	William C. Carroll	Elmer J. Doran	John T. Gardner	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Lundschen	Pat Somerset	San Diego	Catalina
OAKLAND (continued)									
Lathers No. 88 Earl Davidson.....	.....	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	.....
Laundry Workers No. 2 Eddie Maney.....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 Alfred Silva.....	.....	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	.....
M. P. Projectionists No. 169 Irving S. Cohen.....	.....	91	91	91	91	91	91	.....	91
Newspaper & Periodical Drivers No. 96 E. A. Clancy.....	.....	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	.....
Ninth District Council of Bakers Herman Neilund.....	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....
Office Employees No. 29 Marilyn E. Anglin.....	.....	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	.....
Paint Makers No. 1101 Paul H. Nicely.....	115	115	115	.....	115	115	115	115	.....
Printing Pressmen No. 125 Edw. N. Dowdall.....	.....	183	183	183	183	183	183	.....	.....
Printing Specialty & Paper Products No. 382 Ted Ahl.....	.....	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	.....
Herbert Hewitt.....	.....	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	.....
Retail Food Clerks No. 870 Robert S. Ash.....	.....	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	.....
Roofers No. 81 William Phalanger.....	.....	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	.....
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216 Percy L. Hand.....	.....	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	.....
Sheet Metal Workers No. 355 Alfred Teixeira.....	.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	.....
Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers No. 886 H. T. Lumsden.....	.....	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	.....
Sleeping Car Porters C. Laurence Dellums.....	200	.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	.....
Steamfitters & Helpers No. 342 Lou Kovacevich.....	.....	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	.....
Street Carmen No. 192 L. W. Mathews.....	2333	.....	2333	2333	2333	2333	2333	2333	.....
Teachers No. 771 Ed M. Ross.....	.....	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	.....
Teamsters No. 70 Frank A. DeMartini.....	.....	5278	5278	5278	5278	5278	5278	5278	.....
Theatrical Employees No. B-32 Joe Connelly.....	.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	.....
Theatrical Janitors No. 121 Frank Figone.....	.....	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	.....
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 107 W. D. Sangster.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Typographical No. 36 Joe W. Chaudet.....	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241
C. Roy Heinrichs.....	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
Welders & Burners No. 681 Cleo Huddleston.....	300	300	300	300	300	.....	300	300	.....
OCEANSIDE									
Carpenters No. 2078 Diamon H. Carlisle.....	422	422	422	422	422	422	.....	422	.....
OROVILLE									
Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 654 Edward A. Doyle.....	.....	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	.....
Roberta B. Doyle.....	.....	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	.....
Central Labor Council Roberta B. Doyle.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Edward A. Doyle.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
PASADENA									
Carpenters & Joiners No. 769 Reuben Jared.....	.....	793	793	793	793	793	.....	.....	793
Central Labor Council Arthur K. Hutchings.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 531 Edith Glenn.....	.....	1297	1297	1297	1297	1297	1297	1297	.....
Painters & Decorators No. 92 C. A. Rose.....	.....	66	66	66	66	66	66	.....	66
Henry Hanning.....	67	.....	67	67	67	67	67	.....	67
Albert M. Clark.....	67	67	67	67	67	67	.....	.....	67

	Vice-President for District No. 3						Convention City		
	Joseph J. Bonar	William C. Carroll	Elmer J. Doran	John T. Gardner	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Lundschen	Pat Somerset	San Diego	Catalina
PETALUMA									
Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 271									
Earl P. Byars.....	.....	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	.....
Central Labor Council									
Earl P. Byars.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Lowell A. Goodyear.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
PITTSBURG									
Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 822									
Benny Wagner.....	.....	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	.....
POMONA									
Chemical Workers No. 58									
Chas. B. Kragh.....	.....	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	.....
Painters & Decorators No. 979									
H. C. Evetts.....	.....	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	.....
PORTERVILLE									
Carpenters & Joiners No. 2126									
W. A. Witt.....	.....	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	.....
REDDING									
Central Labor Council									
Luther A. Sizemore, Jr.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Chas. R. McDermott.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Culinary Workers No. 470									
Chas. R. McDermott.....	.....	464	464	464	464	464	464	464	.....
Hodcarriers & Common Laborers No. 961									
Claud M. Grove.....	.....	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	.....
Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2608									
Luther A. Sizemore, Jr.....	.....	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	.....
REDONDO BEACH									
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1478									
Dale Keys.....	.....	450	450	450	450	450	450	.....	450
Charles Darms.....	.....	449	449	449	449	449	449	.....	449
RICHMOND									
Barbers No. 508									
Hugh Caudel.....	.....	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	.....
Bartenders No. 595									
Bernice A. Sullivan.....	.....	1526	1526	1526	1526	1526	1526	1526	.....
Boilermakers No. 513									
Luther D. O'Neal.....	302	302	302	.....	302	302	302	302	.....
Electrical Workers No. 302									
Thomas E. Riley.....	.....	682	682	682	682	682	682	682	.....
Office Employees No. 243									
Helen Cespuiglia.....	.....	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	.....
Frank Randall.....	.....	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	.....
Retail Clerks No. 1179									
Esther Luther.....	.....	1224	1224	1224	1224	1224	1224	1224	.....
RIVERSIDE									
Barbers No. 171									
D. Bruce Ellis.....	.....	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	.....
Carpenters & Joiners No. 235									
C. A. Beckman.....	231	231	.....	231	231	231	.....	.....	231
D. A. Bitner.....	231	231	.....	231	231	231	231	.....	231
Central Labor Council									
H. M. Paradise.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Sam L. Hefley.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
City Employees No. 395									
Walter Lee Hew.....	.....	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	.....
District Council of Painters No. 48									
H. C. Evetts.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
District Council of United Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers No. 3									
Oscar G. Wear.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
Hodcarriers & General Laborers No. 1184									
H. R. Cotner.....	.....	687	687	687	687	687	687	687	.....
Retail Clerks No. 1167									
Ted Phillips.....	400	400	400	.....	400	400	400	400	.....
John C. Pesch.....	400	400	400	400	.....	400	400	400	.....
SACRAMENTO									
Bakers No. 85									
Henry Bartosh.....	.....	553	553	553	553	553	.....	553	.....
Bookbinders No. 35									
Robert L. Ennis.....	.....	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	.....

[illegible]

	Vice-President for District No. 3							Convention City	
	Joseph J. Bonar	William C. Carroll	Elmer J. Doran	John T. Gardner	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Lundsten	Pat Somerset	San Diego	Catalina
SAN BERNARDINO (continued)									
Hodcarriers & Laborers No. 788 Elmer J. Doran.....	1172	1172	1172	1172	1172	1172	1172	1172	.....
Lathers No. 252 Ivan Lee Buck.....	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	.....
M. P. Operators No. 577 Elmer W. Bedwell.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	.....
Office Employees No. 83 B. W. Phillips.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	.....
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 364 James C. Steenland.....	319	.....	319	319	319	319	319	319	.....
Sales Drivers & Dairy Employees No. 166 Sam Simpkin.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	.....	200
Stage Employees No. 611 N. Earl Wilson.....	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	.....
SAN DIEGO									
Barbers No. 256 Harry H. Bonham.....	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	.....
Building & Constr. Trades Council Walter J. DeBrunner.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Building Material & Dump Truck Drivers No. 36 C. W. Wernsman.....	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	.....
Butchers & Meat Cutters No. 229 J. B. McFaden, Jr.....	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	.....
Max Osslo.....	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	.....
J. Ray Jackson.....	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	.....
Robert J. Eagles.....	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	.....
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1296 S. K. Hiatt.....	1110	1110	1110	1110	1110	1110	1110	1110	.....
Culinary Alliance & Hotel Service Employees No. 402 Dudley Wright.....	2724	2724	2724	2724	2724	2724	2724	2724	.....
District Council of Carpenters Leone E. Palmer.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Electrical Workers No. 465 C. H. Benson.....	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	.....
Electrical Workers No. B-569 Albert Wickman.....	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	.....
Federated Trades Council C. O. Taylor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
John Quimby.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific Lester Balinger.....	1508	1508	1508	1508	1508	1508	1508	.....	1508
Hodcarriers & Constr. Laborers No. 89 G. W. Gilkerson.....	1830	1830	1830	1830	1830	1830	1830	1830	.....
Lathers No. 260 Wm. R. Bakeman.....	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	.....
Millmen No. 2020 C. O. Taylor.....	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	.....
M. P. Projectionists No. 297 Charles D. Collins.....	78	78	78	78	.....	78	78	78	.....
Operating Engineers No. 526 O. H. Williamson.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	.....
Painters No. 333 H. C. Baker.....	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	.....
Street, Electric Ry. & M. C. Employees No. 1309 Dennis B. Cox.....	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	.....
Teamsters & Chauffeurs No. 542 John Quimby.....	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	.....
Walters & Bartenders No. 500 John W. Brown.....	796	796	796	796	796	796	796	796	.....
SAN FERNANDO									
Govt. Employees—Veterans Administration No. 1043 William E. Harper.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	.....	50	.....
Herbert W. Zabel.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	.....	.....	50
SAN FRANCISCO									
Asbestos Workers No. 16 Edw. A. Dwyer.....	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	.....
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 Clarence J. Walsh.....	860	860	860	860	860	860	860	860	.....
Barbers No. 148 M. C. Isaksen.....	541	541	541	.....	541	541	541	541	.....
Bartenders No. 41 Bruno J. Mannori.....	2934	2934	2934	2934	2934	2934	2934	2934	.....

	Vice-President for District No. 3							Convention City	
	Joseph J. Bonar	William C. Carroll	Elmer J. Doran	John T. Gardner	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Lundsteden	Pat Somerset	San Diego	Catalina
SAN FRANCISCO (continued)									
Bay Area Council Government Employees									
Norman J. Bott.....		1	1	1	1	1		1	
Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters									
Clement A. Clancy.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bill Posters & Billers No. 44									
Loyal H. Gilmour.....		45	45	45	45	45	45		45
Bookbinders & Binderywomen No. 31-125									
Christine Mitchell.....		450	450	450	450	450	450	450	
Bottlers No. 896									
John Felciano.....		750	750	750	750	750	750	750	
Anton J. Ziegler.....		750	750	750	750	750	750	750	
Brewery Drivers No. 888									
Anthony Schurba.....		500	500	500	500	500	500	500	
Building & Constr. Trades Council									
Daniel F. Del Carlo.....	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	
Building Material Teamsters No. 216									
Henry P. Schwab.....		400	400	400	400	400	400		400
Building Service Employees No. 87									
Herman Eimers.....		1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	
California Allied Printing Trades Council									
Fred Dettmering.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Calif. State Council of Cleaners & Dyers									
Carrie Murphy.....		1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Calif. State Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers									
Wm. H. Knight.....	1	1	1		1	1		1	
Calif. State Council of Retail Clerks									
Larry Vail.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Calif. Theatrical Federation									
Wm. P. Sutherland.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Carpenters & Joiners No. 22									
Joseph C. Stuart.....		2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	
Carpenters & Joiners No. 483									
Lewis F. Stone.....		1125	1125	1125	1125	1125	1125	1125	
Carpenters & Joiners No. 2164									
Wm. W. Benn.....		541	541	541	541	541	541	541	
Chauffeurs No. 265									
Anthony Cancella.....		2345	2345	2345	2345	2345	2345	2345	
Cleaning & Dyehouse Workers No. 7									
Carrie Murphy.....		167	167	167	167	167	167		167
Edwin E. Hughes.....	166	166		166	166	166	166		166
Albina Baker.....		167	167	167	167	167	167	167	
Cloakmakers No. 8									
J. Taub.....		325	325	325	325	325	325	325	
Construction & General Laborers No. 261									
Hugh Jamieson.....	1000		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
Cooks No. 44									
Wm. Kilpatrick.....		3430	3430	3430	3430	3430	3430	3430	
Dental Technicians of No. Calif. No. 24116									
Lew C. G. Blix.....		80	80	80	80	80	80	80	
Dressmakers No. 101									
Jennie Matyas.....		325	325	325	325	325	325	325	
Electrical Workers No. 6									
Gerald Pickle.....		750	750	750	750	750	750	750	
Elevator Constructors No. 8									
Leon A. Pascal.....	150		150	150	150	150	150		150
Elevator Operators No. 117									
Hazel J. Aronson.....		275	275	275	275	275	275	275	
Garage Employees No. 665									
F. L. Manning.....		500	500	500	500	500	500	500	
Jack Nelson.....		500	500	500	500	500	500	500	
General Warehousemen No. 860									
Daniel V. Flanagan.....		2154	2154	2154	2154	2154	2154	2154	
Glaziers & Glass Workers No. 718									
Mike Coll.....		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Government Employees No. 51									
Earl Leroy Stevens.....		187	187	187	187	187	187	187	
Government Employees—Internal Revenue No. 634									
Norman J. Bott.....		400	400	400	400	400	400	400	
Government Employees—Pac. S. W. Housing No. 922									
T. M. Gillin.....		45	45	45	45	45	45		45
Government Employees—U. S. Marine Corps No. 1152									
Charles M. Smith.....		69	69	69	69	69	69		69

	Vice-President for District No. 3							Convention City	
	Joseph J. Bonar	William C. Carroll	Elmer J. Doran	John T. Gardner	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Lundschen	Pat Somerset	San Diego	Catalina
SAN FRANCISCO (continued)									
Hospital and Institutional Employees No. 250 Roland M. Powell.....	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	.....
Hotel Service Workers No. 283 Frank S. Fitzgerald.....	3080	3080	3080	3080	3080	3080	3080	3080	.....
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519 Geo. Cronnelly.....	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	.....
Ironworkers No. 377 El. M. Woods.....	200	200	200	200	200	.....	200	.....	.....
Jewelry Workers No. 86 Henry Free.....	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	.....
Richard Farino.....	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	.....
Douglas Kline.....	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	.....
Laundry Workers No. 26 Joseph Gregory.....	.....	.....	2600	.....	.....	.....	2600	.....	.....
Macaroni Workers No. 493 Romolo J. Bobba.....	198	.....	198	198	198	198	198	198	.....
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 Edward J. Dennis.....	1199	1199	1199	1199	1199	1199	.....	1199	.....
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 A. T. Gabriel.....	3373	3373	3373	3373	3373	3373	3373	3373	.....
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 762 Thos. J. Kearney.....	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	.....
Musicians Association No. 6 Chas. H. Kennedy.....	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	.....
Newspaper & Periodical Drivers No. 921 Jack Goldberger.....	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	.....
No. Calif. Dist. Council of Laborers G. W. Gibbs.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Office Employees No. 3 Phyllis Mitchell.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	.....
Operating Engineers (Calif. Branch) W. C. Willis.....	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	.....
Operating Engineers No. 3 Pat. Clancy.....	3750	3750	3750	3750	3750	3750	3750	3750	.....
Operating Engineers No. 39 Leo Derby.....	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	.....
Painters No. 19 Thomas J. Kirvin.....	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	.....
Painters No. 1153 John Backer.....	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	.....
Painters District Council No. 8 Harry Bigarani.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Makers No. 1071 John R. Shoop.....	400	400	400	400	400	400	.....	400	.....
Pile Drivers No. 34 O. J. Lindell.....	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	.....
Plumbing & Pipe Fitters No. 33 James M. Duggan.....	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	.....
Gus Katsaruk.....	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	.....
Tom Shaughnessy.....	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	.....
William Jennings.....	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	542	.....
Henry F. McGrath.....	542	542	542	542	542	542	.....	542	.....
Postal Supervisors No. 88 H. A. Weirich.....	232	232	232	.....	232	232	.....	232	.....
Printing Pressmen No. 24 Arthur Sanford.....	731	731	731	731	731	731	731	731	.....
Printing Specialties & Paper Convertors No. 362 Mark J. Fiore.....	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	.....
Professional Embalmers No. 9049 Phil. A. Murphy.....	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	.....
Retail Cigar & Liquor Clerks No. 1089 John J. Hill.....	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	.....
Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278 Harry C. McNally.....	642	642	642	642	642	642	642	642	.....
Retail Dept. Store Clerks No. 1100 Leona Graves.....	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	.....
Retail Fruit & Vegetable Clerks No. 1017 Henry Pat Savin.....	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	.....
Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648 W. G. Desepte.....	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	.....
Sailors Union of the Pacific Charles Brenner.....	5333	5333	5333	5333	5333	5333	.....	5333	.....
San Francisco Labor Council C. W. Burns.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....

	Vice-President for District No. 3							Convention City
SAN FRANCISCO (continued)	Joseph J. Bonar	William C. Carroll	Elmer J. Doran	John T. Gardner	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Lundschien	Pet Somerset	San Diego Carolina
San Francisco Mailers No. 18 Duncan Ross.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350 Fernando Bussl.....	41	41	41	41	41	41	.....
Stereotypers & Electrotypers No. 29 Manuel Medeiros.....	190	190	190	190	190	190	.....
Street, Electric Railway & Municipal Car Employees No. 1380 Charles R. Wood.....	250	250	250	250	250	250	.....
Teamsters No. 85 Edward F. Carney.....	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	.....
Theatrical Employees No. B-18 Wm. P. Sutherland.....	560	560	560	560	560	560	.....
Theatrical Janitors No. 9 Ellis Cheney.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 784 Nell Joyce.....	50
Typographical No. 21 C. C. Rozales.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000
United Garment Workers No. 131 Nelle Casey.....	500	500	500	500	500	500	.....
Union Label Section James C. Symes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Walters No. 30 Peter Lallas.....	3842	3842	3842	3842	3842	3842	3842
Waitresses No. 48 Hazel M. O'Brien.....	5263	5263	5263	5263	5263	5263	.....
Watchmakers No. 101 George F. Allen.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	.....	200
Web Pressmen No. 4 John F. Kelly.....	200	200	200	200	200	.....	200
Western Conference Specialty Unions Herbert Hewitt.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Window Cleaners No. 44 A. R. Schenk.....	200	.....	200	200	200	200	200	.....
SAN JOSE								
Building & Constr. Trades Council Otto E. Sargent.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Butchers No. 506 Walter R. Howes.....	981	981	981	981	981	981	.....
Calif. State Council of Barbers & Beauticians Ethel Whittington.....	1
Cannery Workers No. 679 Joseph Lamarra.....	6486	6486	6486	6486	6486	6486	6486
Carpenters & Joiners No. 316 Aubrey Bailey.....	1463	1463	1463	1463	1463	1463	.....
Cement Laborers No. 270 G. B. Miller.....	1423	1423	1423	1423	1423	1423	.....
Central Labor Council Walter Jones.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 180 Madel Hansen.....	1524	1524	1524	1524	1524	1524	.....
District Council of Carpenters Albert J. Staats.....	1
Electrical Workers No. 332 Oree DiGiovanni.....	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
Freight, Construction & General Drivers No. 287 A. C. Spottswood.....	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	.....
Lumber & Planing Mill Workers No. 3102 D. C. Ferguson..... A. J. Delore.....	113 114	..... 114	113	113 114	113 114	113 114	113 114	..... 114
Office Employees No. 94 Jeannette Zoccoli.....	45	45	45	45	45	45	.....
Plumbers No. 393 George Wildhagen.....	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Retail Clerks No. 428 James P. McLoughlin.....	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	.....
SAN MATEO								
Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 340 Viola Girdish.....	658	658	658	658	658	658	.....
Building & Constr. Trades Council Henry P. Schwab.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

	Vice-President for District No. 3							Convention City	
	Joseph J. Bonar	William C. Carroll	Elmer J. Doran	John T. Gardner	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Lundschen	Pat Somerset	San Diego	Catalina
SANTA BARBARA (continued)									
Construction & General Laborers No. 591 Fred E. Draper.....	817	817	817	817	817	817	817	817	.....
Culinary Alliance No. 498 Bee Tumber.....	1872	1872	1872	1872	1872	1872	1872	.....	1872
Meat Cutters No. 556 Barney F. Kathman.....	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	.....
Musicians Protective Assn. No. 308 James Campiglia, Sr.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162
Painters No. 715 C. A. Covey.....	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	.....
Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 841 Willard Tuttle.....	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	.....
Retail Clerks No. 899 Betty Johnson.....	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	.....
SANTA CRUZ									
Carpenters & Joiners No. 829 George Colby.....	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	.....
Central Labor Council T. H. Deane.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Painters & Decorators No. 1026 T. H. Deane.....	76	76	76	76	.....	.....	76	76	.....
SANTA MARIA									
Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 708 Marie Birdsong.....	736	736	736	736	736	736	736	736	.....
SANTA MONICA									
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1400 Robert J. O'Hare.....	697	697	697	697	697	697	697	.....	697
Central Labor Council Walt Ragan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
George P. Velx, Sr.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Meatcutters No. 587 George P. Velx, Sr.....	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	.....
Painters No. 821 Ray M. Foster.....	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	.....
Retail Clerks No. 1442 Walt Ragan.....	416	416	416	416	416	416	.....	416	.....
SANTA ROSA									
Central Labor Council Geo. W. Fowler.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
E. S. Cardwell.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
SONOMA									
California State Employees No. 14-1 Lulu M. Ellis.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	.....	100	.....
STOCKTON									
Bartenders No. 47 Angelo Trucco.....	395	395	395	395	395	395	395	395	.....
Building & Constr. Trades Council Ed Doran.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Central Labor Council Henry Hansen.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 439 C. C. Allen.....	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	.....
Cleaning & Dye House Workers No. 102 Henry Hansen.....	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	.....
Culinary Alliance No. 572 Alice Rocco.....	606	606	606	606	606	606	606	606	.....
Emil Yago.....	606	606	606	606	606	606	606	606	.....
M. P. Projectionists No. 428 Charles Sanchez.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	.....
Office Employees No. 26 Ed Doran.....	54	54	54	54	54	54	.....	54	.....
Papermakers No. 320 Henry E. Kirby.....	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	.....
SUSANVILLE									
Tri-Counties Central Labor Council R. Giesick.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
TERMINAL ISLAND									
Cannery Workers of the Pacific James Waugh.....	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	.....	2500

	Vice-President for District No. 3							Convention City
	Joseph J. Boas	William C. Carroll	Elmer J. Doran	John T. Gardner	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Lundschen	Pat Somerset	San Diego Carolina
VALLEJO								
Boilermakers No. 148								
Paul O. Beeman.....	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215
Building & Constr. Trades Council								
Lowell Nelson.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Carpenters & Joiners No. 180								
L. P. Lunn.....	.....	250	250	250	250	250	250	.....
L. C. Harman.....	.....	250	250	250	250	250	250	.....
Central Labor Council								
Paul O. Beeman.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Cleaners & Dye House Workers No. 177								
Olive Rust.....	.....	74	74	74	74	74	74	.....
Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 560								
Gordon Robb.....	.....	857	857	857	857	857	857	.....
Hodcarriers & General Laborers No. 326								
John S. Cotten.....	.....	466	466	466	466	466	466	.....
Mare Island Navy Yd. Metal Trades Council								
Marion F. Northway.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Office Employees No. 86								
Agnes Granger.....	.....	102	102	102	102	102	102	.....
Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 631								
Lowell Nelson.....	.....	51	51	51	51	51	51	.....
Sheet Metal Workers No. 221								
Walter Chiodo.....	150	150	150	150	150	150	.....	150
Shipwrights, Joiners & Boatbuilders No. 1068								
Marion F. Northway.....	.....	44	44	44	44	44	44	.....
D. E. Wills.....	.....	44	44	44	44	44	44	.....
VAN NUYS								
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1913								
John L. Foote.....	.....	2149	2149	2149	2149	2149	.....	2149
VENTURA								
Building & Constr. Trades Council								
B. J. Davis.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Central Labor Council								
R. D. Usery.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Hodcarriers & General Laborers No. 585								
Victor F. Rose.....	.....	596	596	596	596	596	596	.....
VERNON								
Chemical Workers No. 92								
Fred Minium.....	46	46	46	46	46	.....	46	.....
VICTORVILLE								
United Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers No. 49								
Wm. C. Poh.....	313	.....	313	313	313	313	.....	313
VISALIA								
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1484								
John A. Liggett.....	.....	293	293	293	293	293	293	.....
Hodcarriers & General Laborers No. 1060								
Waymond Lee Inman.....	.....	492	492	492	492	492	492	.....
M. P. Projectionists No. 605								
Albert M. Cox.....	.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	.....
WATSONVILLE								
Carpenters & Joiners No. 771								
Jas. T. Mann.....	.....	199	199	199	199	199	199	.....
Central Labor Council								
Jas. T. Mann.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 345								
Mildred Rowe.....	.....	451	451	451	451	451	451	.....
Lathers No. 122								
William J. Krone.....	.....	45	45	45	45	45	45	.....
WEED								
Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2907								
O. S. Hanson.....	.....	700	700	700	700	700	700	.....
WESTWOOD								
Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2836								
William C. Corbett.....	.....	678	678	678	678	678	678	.....
No. Calif. District Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers								
L. P. Cahill.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....

	Vice-President for District No. 3						Convention City	
	Joseph J. Bonar	William C. Carroll	Elmer J. Doran	John T. Gardner	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Lundgren	Pas Somerset	San Diego Carolina
WHITTIER								
L. A. County Fire Protection District								
Fire Fighters No. 1014								
E. T. Bowler.....	432	432	432	432	432	432	..... 432
WILMINGTON								
Marine Painters No. 812								
G. W. Bacon.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	..... 200
Operating Engineers No. 235								
W. E. Alexander.....	169	169	169	169	169	169 169
Ship Carpenters No. 1835								
James R. Donley.....	275	275	275	275	275	275 275

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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 Card, 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.

