

**REPORT OF OFFICERS**  
**to the**  
**SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION**

**CIO-California**  
**Industrial Union Council**

**PALACE HOTEL,**  
**San Francisco, California**

**JULY 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1951**

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**CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL  
UNION COUNCIL**

**117 W. 9th Street  
Los Angeles 15, California**

**OFFICERS**

**President:**

Manuel Dias

**Secretary-Treasurer:**

John A. Despol

**Vice Presidents:**

Robert Clark (Steelworkers)

Victor Colbary (Shipyard Workers)

Ralph Horn (Telephone Workers)

Court Myers (Oil Workers)

Jerome Posner (Clothing Workers)

Dewitt Stone (Auto and Aircraft Workers)

Herbert Wilson (Rubber Workers)

**The Executive Board** consists of the above named officers and the following Board members:

Joseph Angelo (Steelworkers)

Theodore Brandt (Lithographers)

Sam Eubanks (Newspaper Guild)

E. J. Franklin (Auto and Aircraft)

A. A. Marcos (Oil Workers)

Max McLarin (Maritime Workers)

James McKenna (Textile Workers)

Lum Moorehead (Fruit and Vegetable Workers)

Philip O'Rourke (Maritime Radio Operators)

S. M. Pratt (Rubber Workers)

Anthony Scardaci (Furniture Workers)

Everett Scott (Utility Workers)

Manny Silva (Telephone Workers)

John Slevin (Packinghouse Workers)

Charles Thimsen (Woodworkers)

Frank White (Government Workers)

**The California CIO-PAC** consists of the above named officers and Executive Board members and the following members of California CIO-PAC:

Charles Armin (Director OWIU)

Joe Clark (Secy.-Treas. IWA Council No. 13)

Charles Abar (NMU Port Agent)

Joe Deardorff (Director CWA-CIO)

Irwin De Shetler (Southern Calif. CIO Regional Director)

Floyd Gartrell (Director, URCLPWA)

Barney Gatewood (Manager TWUA Joint Bd.)

Robert Greenock (Int'l. Representative ANG)

C. J. Lewis (Director UWUA)

Tim Flynn (Northern California CIO Regional Director)

Arthur Morrison (Director, UPWA)

Cy O'Halloran (Director, UAW)

Harold Shapiro (Director, IUMSWA)

Charles J. Smith (Director, USA Dist. 38)

## REPORT OF OFFICERS

The Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council opens during a period, as accurately described in the Convention Call, of "extraordinary crisis, a crisis truly unparalleled in human history." This Convention "provides the opportunity for determining the kind and degree of support California CIO will give in the ensuing year for achieving the goals of CIO and the program of the United Labor Policy Committee . . ."

### First Year—Record of Achievement

Created during the middle of the 1950 election campaign, your new state council has established a record of achievement, with council activities conducted on many fronts during its first year. Starting from scratch, council offices were established, personnel hired, a budget adopted, and labor-saving office equipment purchased.

Council materials—leaflets, posters and a plan of action to spur the 1950 CIO-PAC Voluntary Dollar Drive—were made available to Local Unions. The first Executive Board meeting, following the outbreak of the Korean aggression by the Kremlin, placed California CIO solidly behind the national program for equality of sacrifice and fair play in defense mobilization. Political direction was given the Voters Registration Drive for the November final election, followed by a Get-Out-The-Vote drive with over one million political circulars distributed by the State Council affiliates. This action was coupled with the successful coalition to secure signatures to put the Elimination of Cross-filing Initiative on the next ballot. Council officers presented a complete state platform to the state conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties.

In addition, the council co-sponsored the first week-long CIO Summer School at Asilomar, established a Council Department of Research and Education, and issued the monthly research bulletin Factual Ammunition.

The Council created state council committees on Education, Housing, Safety, Civil Rights and Community Services. The Council established the Council semi-monthly Newsletter and issued numerous pamphlets, including a question-and-answer analysis of the state Workmen's Compensation Act and a digest of several hundred of the most important of the 5,000 bills introduced in the 1951 regular state legislature session at Sacramento.

The Council sent Secretary-Treasurer Despol to the National CIO Convention at Chicago and President Dias to the national CIO emergency mobilization rally at Washington, D. C., to meet with the California Congressional delegation to urge extension of a vastly improved Defense Production Act to curb inflation. Through the medium of two Executive Board meetings, three Executive Committee meet-

ings, and two state CIO-PAC meetings the Council determined numerous CIO Policy Actions on international, national and state events occurring during the year and made these CIO views public by press releases to all the California press and by resolutions to affiliated Local Unions.

California CIO introduced a limited number of CIO sponsored bills at the 1951 session of the state legislature and presented CIO views and policies to the legislators on a majority of the more important bills. By Executive Board action the Council launched the 1951 Voluntary PAC Dollar Drive.

The Council assisted National CIO Representatives Richard T. Leonard in the NLRB elections successfully won by CIO in the campaign to bring the fruit and vegetable workers of California back into CIO, lent support to the successful efforts of CIO Regional Directors Irwin De Shetler and Tim Flynn in establishing new County CIO Councils in San Diego, San Francisco, Alameda and Contra Costa.

A State Council delegation participated in a state manpower defense conference called by Gov. Warren and made constructive proposals. Council officers and representatives addressed district conferences of oil workers, steelworkers, woodworkers, rubber workers and, to the extent limited time made possible, a few local unions with special problems. The Council sponsored Northern California and Southern California CIO Legislative Conferences, called during the February legislative recess, to obtain grass roots CIO support for progressive legislation. These conferences were regarded as very successful by all those who participated. Finally, a beginning has been made on compiling a master addressograph mailing list of over 30,000 non-CIO liberal leaders in political and public affairs. This list, when completed, will prove invaluable in future elections and in securing grass roots letters to legislators for good and against bad legislation.

Taking into consideration the lack of adequate finances and other initial handicaps, in the opinion of your Officers a running start has been made in making up for the "lost years" spent in eliminating the secret conspiracy of the Communist Party to dominate California CIO. A solid foundation has been laid that assures future growth and advances in the solution of new, even more complex, problems.

California CIO has truly joined with National CIO to surpass the record of past success.

Today, CIO is stronger, healthier, more united, more dedicated than ever to the principles of democracy.

As pointed out in the Officers Report, adopted at the 1950 national convention, CIO from the time of its formation has literally reshaped the thinking and the economic and political life of our country.

Through the CIO and only because of the driving force of the CIO, millions of American workers have obtained a better way of life for themselves and for

their families. The measure of the economic advances wrested from American corporations by the unions of CIO can be counted only in the scores of billions of dollars. The CIO has given renewed strength and spirit to our American democratic institutions.

Never in all human history has one single organization brought so much good to so many people.

The accomplishments of the CIO are facts, practical facts. They cannot be denied. They cannot be minimized.

The establishment of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council in June, 1950, is bringing about the emergence of recognition by the people of California of the record of these achievements. And that record cannot fail to win us, continuously, new friends in every stratum of the population. The new CIO state council has become an integral part of the CIO movement, an organization which has become one of the strongest bulwarks of our democratic society. The CIO unions in California are all beginning to grow at a faster rate. The healthy California CIO trade union bodies have rid themselves of the Red cancer. It is now the task and responsibility of the State Council, along with National CIO and the organized labor movement to meet on the one hand, the present world-wide onslaught of Red reaction directed by the Kremlin, and, on the other hand, the coming reactionary attack of financial monopolistic interests who—if given free rein—would smash all unions, secure legislation outlawing traditional rights of American citizens, and, at the same time abandon our allies by retreating from the constant pressure of the Kremlin until a Red atomic Pearl Harbor plunges us into a Third World War.

California CIO has come of age. It is consulted on problems ranging far afield from the collective bargaining process, because a constantly increasing number of Californians recognize that California CIO is an organization with constructive ideas for the betterment of society.

In fact, in almost every part of the world, the CIO is an organization that has won respect. To millions of persons beyond our shores, the CIO symbolizes the benefits that working men can obtain for themselves through cooperative action and brotherhood. The practical, forward-looking, hard-hitting philosophy of CIO is one that appeals to oppressed and exploited peoples. We are a model for millions who look to American labor for hope, guidance and leadership.

## **The Needs of the Future**

The increasing tempo of events, economic and political, domestic and international, necessitates a faster rate of progress by CIO than ever before. The demands on CIO are greater than ever before. To meet these demands we must examine and eliminate existing weaknesses and methods that have proved unsuccessful in the past. Particularly, we must hasten to take steps that will strengthen California CIO in the political and legislative field of action.

In the process of making this self-examination,

the Council Executive Board has recommended a specific change in the method of collection of Local Union treasury contributions for legislative activity, for the exercise of labor's right to use the initiative and referendum processes to break the existing stalemate between pro-labor and anti-labor forces in the legislature, for the achievement of certain basic electoral and constitutional reforms vitally necessary if the democratic will of the people—expressed at the polls—is not to be continually frustrated, and for political education of our leadership.

The proposed change in the method of collecting state political education and legislative funds is set forth in the Executive Board resolution submitted to this convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State Council. We are compelled to report that the method of securing local union financial support for the State Political Education and Legislative Fund, adopted at the previous convention, is a failure and unrealistic in taking into consideration the monthly budgeting problems of our affiliated local unions. We believe the new method will be successful, more practical, and fair to all affiliates. In view of the legislative attack on the very life of our unions by anti-union employer organizations, it is necessary to adopt the Executive Board recommendations simply to assure some financial support to defend our past gains and the very security of our unions.

In addition to the specific recommendation by the present Executive Board, it will be necessary, in our opinion, for the new Executive Board to examine the ways and means to provide answers to the following questions:

How can we achieve greater success in the Annual CIO-PAC Voluntary Dollar Drive to provide financial support by labor to labor endorsed candidates for federal, state and local offices?

How can we secure more paid and more volunteer political action workers?

What steps are necessary to enlarge the coalition of labor and liberal organizations to the degree necessary to achieve the passage of legislation to insure effective control of inflation and the achievement of a full defense mobilization program, based on the principle of "equality of sacrifice"? How can such a coalition be formalized and adequately financed?

What must we do to get the CIO story across to the people of California?

How can we increase the tempo of our campaigns to organize the unorganized?

Partially successful answers have been found and put into practice for some of these and other equally vital questions. We must find more answers.

As we enter the second half of the 20th Century, our democratic society has an opportunity, greater than ever before, to abolish poverty, disease, insecurity, tyranny and armed conflict. We are entering an atomic, electronic era, the outlines of which we can barely see.

Only fools imagine that this increased opportunity for progress by mankind will be realized automatically and without difficulties.

In the future—far more than in the past—we will need strong unions to meet the problems and demands the world crisis has thrust upon our membership and the American people. We must call upon our membership to give more financial, physical, and participation support to our unions. The history of CIO gives us confidence that they will rise to meet these increased obligations and opportunities if trade union leaders courageously present the membership with constructive proposals. With the right development of leadership, the right materials, the right methods, and adequate financing, CIO in California shall make even more rapid progress in the years ahead.

## Organization of the Council

At the first Executive Board meeting, following the end of the founding Constitutional Convention, seven state council Vice-Presidents were elected from the members of the Board in accordance with the Council Constitution. The officers were instructed to present a program of activities, a council budget for the year and recommendations on Council personnel at the Board meeting set for early in August. At this August, 1950, Executive Board meeting, held in San Francisco, organization of the new Council was completed, and a program of activities with a budget for same was adopted.

The Executive Board approved the appointment of Anthony Ramuglia, as Director of the Department of Education and Research, Gerda Martin (now Mrs. Gerda Palfi) as Administrative Assistant to Secretary-Treasurer Despol, responsible for the administration of the Council's affairs, and George Douglas as California CIO-PAC Coordinator for the Helen Gahagan Douglas Senatorial campaign. Brother Morris Zusman was named CIO-PAC Director for the Council with the understanding, based on a report by Western States CIO-PAC Director George Roberts, that Brother Zusman's salary, expenses and final direction would come from the National CIO-PAC. Regretfully, in September, it was discovered that the Board had misunderstood the arrangements between Brother Zusman's union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the National CIO-PAC. The arrangement by the Executive Board was therefore terminated by the Executive Committee at the request of Secretary-Treasurer Despol. However Brother Zusman was able to continue his contribution to the 1950 election campaign as National CIO-PAC Representative for California for the duration of the Campaign. Since then he has returned to his duties as a Representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The Executive Board takes this opportunity to thank Brothers Zusman and Douglas for the constructive work performed by them during the vital 1950 elections.

The following Council Committees were established and the members appointed approved by the Executive Board:

### Education and Research:

Sam Eubanks (ANG)—Chairman

Rex Mainord (UAW)—Secretary  
 Clem Lewis (UWUA)  
 Paul Jacobs (OWIU)  
 Margaret White (ANG)  
 John Jonasco (UPWA)  
 Ruth Miller (ACWA)  
 Stina Santiestevan (LA Council)  
 Bill Milano (USA)  
 Anthony Ramuglia (Res. Director)

### Housing:

Albert Lunceford (LA Council)—Chairman  
 Philip O'Rourke (ARA)—Secretary  
 Victor Colbary (IUMSWA)  
 DeWitt Stone (UAW)  
 Anthony Scardaci (UFW)  
 Court Myers (OWIU)  
 Bill McMahan (CWA)

### Civil Rights:

E. J. Franklin (UAW)—Chairman  
 Joseph Angelo (USA)—Secretary  
 Jerome Posner (ACWA)  
 Harry Heller (ANG)  
 John Slevin (UPWA)  
 John Dial (ACWA)  
 William Millis (CIO News)

### Community Services:

Herbert Wilson (URW)—Chairman  
 James McKenna (TWUA)—Secretary  
 Charles Harding (CIO)  
 William Martin (ANG)  
 Arthur Serna (UPWA)  
 Noah Tauscher (UAW)  
 James Martin (URW)

### Safety and Workmen's Compensation:

Ray Bilskie (URW)—Chairman  
 Anthony Ramuglia—Secretary  
 S. M. Pratt (URW)  
 Ralph Horn (CWA)  
 James McKenna (TWUA)  
 Sherman Dalrymple (CIO)  
 Carl Allen (OWIU)  
 Carl Jones (USA)  
 Thomas Neary (USP)

Executive Board approval was given to the establishment of Council headquarters in Los Angeles and a Council Research office in San Francisco. However the Council budgeted income proved lower than was anticipated and the September meeting of the Executive Committee postponed the creation of a Council Research office in the Bay Area until such time as adequate financing could be assured. For reasons of economy, therefore, the Research office is located in the offices of the council headquarters.

The Council has purchased and partially paid for desks, typewriters, an automatic postal meter, a high speed folding machine, a modern mimeograph machine, a high speed, automatic feed Elliott addressograph for mass mailings, a flexible, hand feed, semi-automatic Elliott addressograph for regular council mailings. While a good start has been made in equipping the Council with administrative labor-saving tools, approximately \$12,000 of additional automatic equipment will be needed before a

minimum complete mechanized administrative operation can be conducted by the Council in legislative and political work. For the immediate future, the most pressing need is to complete the initial compilation of a master list of 30,000 non-CIO liberal political leaders and the cutting of plates and precincting of same. \$3,500 has been budgeted for this but the narrow Council financial reserve has not permitted the actual incurring of this budgeted expense.

Two secretaries have been employed to answer correspondence, keep the books, and operate the office equipment.

### **General Activities of the Council**

Despite the necessity of devoting a major portion of the time of Council officers and staff to 1950 Election Campaign and the 1951 Sacramento Legislative Session a considerable number of other activities were undertaken.

Briefly stated, some of the worthwhile activities are enumerated below:

A. A Northern California and a Southern California Legislative Conference were sponsored by the Council. CIO leaders and eleven California Assemblymen and Senators participated in the Panel Discussions on important pending legislation. Out of these grass-root conferences came a great many fine recommendations such as: 1) Correction of the lack of sufficient communication to rank and file by union leaders on needs and objectives of political action, 2) Correction of the situation in which school children lack education on unionism, but get plenty on management views, 3) Necessity of giving more attention to Board of Education elections, 4) Labor needs a daily paper, 5) Local Union political action must be planned, 6) Unions cannot elect candidates alone but only in coalition with other liberal elements, 7) There is too much dependence on paid union personnel and a need to secure more part-time volunteer political action workers, 8) More grass root legislative conferences should be called at the neighborhood level.

B. Council representatives gave support in election campaign meetings of the "fruit tramps" conducted under the able direction of National CIO Representative Leonard with the active cooperation of CIO Regional Directors Flynn and De Shetler. Each succeeding NLRB election among the fruit and vegetable workers was won by CIO by a higher pro-CIO percentage than the previous one.

C. Council representatives carried the story of Washington and Sacramento legislative battles to regional conferences of woodworkers, oil workers, rubber workers, steelworkers, and newspaper men.

D. In June, 1950, President Dias and Secretary Despol attended the National CIO-PAC rally to mobilize labor's political strength for the November elections. In June, 1951, President Dias headed the California CIO delegation to the Washington, D. C., CIO anti-inflation mobilization to fight for extension and improvement of the Defense Production Act. As Council Delegate, Secretary Despol served on the Officers Report Committee at the 1950 National CIO Convention and made a report to the Convention on

the California election results. Research Director Ramuglia led a panel discussion at the 2 day Workers Education Conference sponsored by the University of California, March, 1950.

E. Council officers worked with the California Conference for Civic Unity during the year, urged support to the N.A.A.C.P. membership drive and fund raising, pushed for local union contributions for the Aid to Korea program, recommended that Local Unions plan special programs giving recognition to National Negro History Week Feb. 11-18, among other special activities.

F. United Rubber Workers Director Gartrell and Research Director Ramuglia have served as Council Representatives, appointed by Governor Warren, on the California Employment Advisory Council and have presented CIO views to the monthly meetings of this Advisory Council.

### **Council Publications**

#### **A.—Council Newsletter:**

Following the cessation of the special California Edition of the CIO News, the State Council Newsletter was established as a semi-monthly publication devoted to carrying news of state and local council activities, reporting legislative events of importance to California CIO members, aiding CIO-PAC activities, and, to the extent space permits, reporting on the important developments in CIO affiliated unions in the state.

At the present time the council budget permits sending the newsletter on a "free" basis to the President and Secretary of each local union, the full time representatives of affiliated unions, the members of the state Executive Board, to the California Congressional Representative and to the state Legislators, and to a small selected "free list" of civic leaders. In addition to this local Councils are sent a small supply for their use. During the Sacramento Legislative Session special issues covering the legislative actions are sent to over 3,000 CIO leaders in the state.

#### **Newsletter Recommendation By Board:**

In view of the importance of the Council Newsletter as a California medium of reporting CIO activity, the present circulation is not sufficient to meet our needs. Therefore the Executive Board recommends that Local Unions subscribe to the Newsletter in bloc subscriptions covering all local union leaders who hold any union office, including shop stewards, grievance committee men, PAC committeemen, members of special committees, local union executive board members and union officers. Local union bloc subscriptions are only \$1.00 per year per subscription.

Non-CIO subscribers must pay the regular subscription price of \$25.00 per year, unless arrangements are made for special non-CIO bloc subscription.

Local Union officers can give recognition to the factual reporting of the Newsletter by promptly securing favorable local union action on this Executive Board recommendation immediately following the Convention.

## **B.—Other Publications:**

It has been the practice of the Council to send to Local Union officers and Staff Representatives timely pamphlets and articles received from all sources so long as they contain vital information for California CIO leaders. In some cases there has been a duplication where International Unions forwarded the same material, but in most instances the only copies received by local unions were from the State Council.

Among the publications distributed by the Council are:

- Council Constitution.
- 1950 California CIO Council Convention Proceedings.
- 1950 Asilomar Summer School Manual.
- Workmen's Compensation Booklet.
- Workmen's Compensation Book, 4 page pocket Digest.
- Parliamentary Law Chart.
- Economic Outlook—regularly distributed to CIO leaders or community list.
- Political Action of the Week.
- Spotlight on Mobilization (CIO Edition)
- Big Business and Mobilization.
- CIO's Program for Latin America.
- ECA Overseas Information Program.
- The CIO—What It Is and What It Does.
- We Put Freedom First.
- Discrimination Costs You Money.
- Prejudice Won't Hide.
- In These Ten Cities.
- Good Schools Don't Just Happen
- Apostles of Freedom (by Philip Murray)
- Labor Has Always Led.
- A series of Election and PAC Posters for posting in Local Union halls and on bulletin boards.
- Special Edition of "Political Action of the Week" giving the United Labor Policy Committee Program for action.
- The Communists—Firends or Foes of Civil Liberties? (By American Jewish Committee).
- Harper's "Letter To A Family Doctor."
- The Marshall Plan (Handbook on ECA).
- Education On Current Events.
- Norwegian Labor Looks at the USA and the USSR.
- Europe Today and Tomorrow.
- The Way America Works.
- Counterpart Funds—Europe's Contribution to the Marshall Plan.

## **Executive Board Policy Actions**

During the course of the past year the Executive Board determined a host of policy actions on problems and situations confronting California CIO and the people of the state.

### **A.—Defense Mobilization Policy Actions**

The State Executive Board, meeting a few weeks after the outbreak of Kremlin aggression in Korea, fully supported the position of National CIO by calling for California labor to be "united in its support of the actions of the United Nation and the United

States to resist Communist aggression in Korea and to prevent that Soviet military adventure from developing into a new World War."

The State Board resolution went on to "condemn the runaway profiteering" and called for a fair play program through the enactment by the Congress of "price control and rationing" legislation which would roll back prices to the June 25, 1950 level.

In a separate internal security policy statement the State Board expressed its belief that "the people of the United States can and will meet successfully the international and domestic challenges confronting us . . . in an environment of sturdy confidence in ourselves and our government as contrasted with the 'scare atmosphere' promoted by some individuals and organizations." The Board went on to state "we believe that an awareness of the dangers the country faces is a good thing. But when the awareness degenerates into paralyzing suspicion and distrust between the people and their government, and within the government itself, it operates to defeat the very aims we are trying to achieve."

Since then the Executive Committee has called for the repeal of the stupid, ineffective and unconstitutional McCarran Act and for the passage of bona-fide, constitutional and effective internal security legislation.

The Board concurs in the following quotation (from a statement of the CIO Committee On Economic Policy) as a realistic evaluation of the present situation with the defense mobilization program:

"Never before in its history has our nation faced as serious a threat to its survival as it does today. Large areas of the earth are now organized under the totalitarian rule of the Communist imperialists. The war in Korea, with its thousands of American casualties, is the latest skirmish in the worldwide struggle caused by Communist aggression.

"Confronted with this danger, we can do nothing less than to mobilize all our resoruces for the defense and protection of our national security. But there is more than even our national security at stake. The free people of the world, and all those who seek democracy, look to us as their pillar of strength. The preservation and extension of the democratic way of life depend, in large measure, upon the success of our mobilization effort at home.

"Successful mobilization will mean a long stride forward toward the containment or defeat of the Communist imperialists. Failure could mean only an invitation to the enemy to advance against us and our allies.

"Our capacity to produce is our major source of strength. It served us well in World War II, when we supplied our civilian needs and kept the life-line" flowing with araments and food for our wartime allies. Today, with American industrial production amounting to almost half of the output of the entire world, we can provide all free men with confidence and leadership. But to do so, we have to act immediately and with courage. Otherwise, the valuable time at our disposal will be lost.

"We have thus far failed to stabilize the economy.

The cost-of-living is not yet stabilized. Food prices are still rising, and there has been a serious lag in the procurement of defense production.

"A stabilized economy is essential to the success of our mobilization effort. Without it, we would fail to direct an orderly flow of defense and civilian production. And of equal importance would be the dangerous impact on the morale of the American people and those of our allies."

"For while we organize our economy to meet the needs of our military commitments, we must never forget that the success of the effort will ultimately rest on the will of the people to win over all obstacles. A deep concern for the welfare of the majority of the people must be embodied in the programming and administration of the mobilization effort.

"An effective stabilization policy should be premised on the following principles:

1. Equality of sacrifice by all groups of the civilian population, based on their ability to pay.

2. An over-all system of anti-inflation controls — both direct and indirect—to stabilize all areas of the economy." (See cartoons on page 23)

On many fronts the Executive Board has called for equality of sacrifice, pointing out that a "most disquieting pattern of unequal treatment of the component parts of our population" was steadily increasing at a time when implementation of a program based on "equality of treatment" may well determine the unity and "salvation of our country and the democratic world itself."

The Board struck out at the "inequities, unfairness and inadequacy" of the Defense Production Act of 1950 and called upon Congress to take immediate action on DPA amendments specified in detail by CIO.

Again in connection with the national defense set-up the State Board expressed its "indignation as citizens at the by passing of men of outstanding ability in the selection of key defense posts" because such men are from Organized Labor. It is worth noting here that the United Labor Boycott of the defense mobilization set up produced some improvements and broke down the twin evil policies pursued by some industrial leaders, namely, "isolate labor" and "use labor for window dressing."

The State Board urged the Congress to enact legislation providing "adequate protection, medical care and indemnity to the workers and their dependents" in the event of the catastrophe of atomic attack on industrial areas.

#### **B.—State Board Foreign Policy Actions**

In its February 1951 meeting the State Board underscored the eleven essential points of foreign policy enunciated by National CIO and pledged the full resources of the Council to "this common effort to create the economic, political and social bases on which peace must be built." It is to be hoped that the 1951 Convention will give unqualified support to the foreign policy statement the Board is submitting.

In other foreign policy actions the Board voted a contribution to the CARE Israel Campaign and urged local unions to support financially that campaign and the CARE Korea Rehabilitation Cam-

paign; the Board specifically condemned the move to provide United States financial aid to Franco Spain and attacked the Peron Dictatorship in Argentina for its "death blow" to one of the world's great newspapers, La Prensa, pointing that the Peron technique of using a government controlled union to perform the execution of La Prensa fooled no bonafide tradeunionist.

#### **C.—Domestic Policy Actions**

The Board urged the Federal Communications Commission to reserve at least one high frequency channel in every metropolitan community and every educational area for educational purposes in making TV wave length assignments.

The Board condemned the lobbying activities of the Interstate Conference of Employment Activities for that organization's effort 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.

The Board recommended to affiliated unions to 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.

The Board urged local unions to take necessary steps to establish credit unions in plants where none now exist.

The Board called for the appointment to the state and local boards of health of a majority of representatives of the public, including labor and other consumer groups, so that these boards will promote the general public interests rather than simply the restricted interests of organized medicine. County CIO Councils were urged to support the objective and to seek grants of public funds to expand hospital and clinic facilities.

The Board demanded the Legislature reapportion the Congressional districts on the basic principle of an equal proportion of the population in each district, a demand that the State Legislature refused to carry out in its 1951 ten year gerrymander of the California liberal vote.

The Board established an "Annual Ken Hunter Scholarship" to take care of one student's expenses to go to the California CIO Summer Institute as a way to perpetuate the educational work of the late Ken Hunter, USA-CIO Public Relations Director.

The Board congratulated Stanford University and the American Newspaper Guild on the "exhaustive, impartial and scientific analysis of the newspaper coverage of the Douglas-Nixon Senatorial Campaign." The study proved conclusively that the commercial press "viciously slanted its stories against Mrs. Douglas in favor of Nixon."

The Board endorsed and pledged California CIO support to the proposal to establish a national daily labor paper.

### **Reports of Committees**

#### **POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE**

"Labor political action is today an accepted part

of the democratic pattern. It is being relied upon in a constantly increasing measure to carry on the informational work that is necessary to the functioning of a representative form of government."

This quotation from the national CIO's Officers Report of 1950 was implemented by your California CIO-PAC through the following recommendations, adopted August 1950, and activities in the 1950 campaign.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

1. Requested Local Unions to co-operate with State CIO Council in building accurate mailing and phone lists of active CIO-PAC'ers, plus lists of active citizens outside of CIO who support the Fair Deal program. Lists were to consist primarily of neighborhood leaders in liberal political action and community work who are willing to work for the election of liberal candidates at campaign time and write Congress and the State legislature in support of progressive legislation.

2. Called for functioning Local Union PAC committees as best guarantee for getting maximum political activity by rank-and-file member in campaigns.

3. Commended the organization of CIO Local Union Women's Auxiliaries as invaluable in securing wives, sisters, daughters, for PAC and legislative work. The PAC work of the OWIU Women's Auxiliaries has set an example for other unions to follow.

4. Instructed executive officers to prepare and issue organizational manual outlining specific techniques and plans for raising PAC dollars (Note—The manual has been prepared but has not been issued due to lack of funds in state council printing budget.)

5. Established policy of regular mail communication with civic and community leaders and frequent mail communication with staff and local CIO leaders through outstate. (Note—Limited budget has permitted information program for CIO leaders to be carried out reasonably well but action on 30,000 list of community leaders has been held up due to lack of funds.)

6. Declared necessity to build liberal-labor coalition of forces and urged particular attention to establishing United Labor Political Action Committee (since called United Labor Policy Committee by the creation of same at the national level through joint action of AFL and CIO). The Board wishes to commend the greater Los Angeles CIO Council and the Contra Costa CIO Council for their initiative in following through on this policy.

The Contra Costa United Labor Policy Committee has selected as officers: President, Felix Drummond (AFL Machinists); Vice Presidents, Jack Bruhl (President Contra Costa CIO Council and OWIU Local 587); J. Ryan (AFL Bldg. Trades); H. L. West (Railroad Brotherhoods); Secretary, George Kelty (PAC Chairman OWIU Locals 5 and 445). The Contra Costa ULPC has a program in support of Federal Anti-Inflation Legislation well underway.

The Los Angeles County United Labor Policy Committee has selected as officers: Chairman, Albert T. Lunceford (Secretary-Treasurer Los Angeles CIO-IUC); Vice Chairman, S. E. Thistle (Railroad Broth-

erhoods); Secretary, W. J. Bassett (Secretary-Treasurer Los Angeles AFL-CLC). In addition CIO has on the 9-man Steering Committee three CIO leaders, namely, Irwin De Shetler (Southern Calif. CIO Regional Director), Robert Clark (Assistant Director USA District 38 and President Los Angeles CIO-IUC), and Ben Nathanson (Executive Officer L. A.-ANG). The L. A.-ULPC has effectively 1) Sponsored an anti-inflation community conference, 2) Produced a dramatic anti-inflation TV show. 3) Published a speakers manual telling of labor's fight for the consumer. 4) Distributed thousands of anti-inflation leaflets urging letters to Congress. 5) Secured 20,000 signatures on anti-inflation petitions to California Congressmen. 6) Supported the "Consumers League Against High Prices."

The Executive Board takes this occasion to express the hope that similar ULPC's will be established in the other metropolitan centers and on a state level.

1. The California CIO-PAC made its position known in the November, 1950 campaign on issues of vital interest to our members. We presented through a six man CIO delegation (three for the Democrats and three for the Republicans) the platform set forth in Appendix A to both the Democratic and Republican Party State Conventions held in Sacramento in August 1950. 90% of our platform was accepted and incorporated into the state platform of the Democratic Party while about 15% was accepted in watered down language by the Republican Party.

2. A specific plan of action on raising CIO-PAC dollars was sent to each local union, accompanied by a set of sample PAC "contribute your buck for PAC" leaflets.

3. State and federal candidates for legislative and administrative offices were endorsed on the bases of their record and their program. By unanimous vote PAC Dollars were allocated on a percentage formula basis to those candidates in "marginal" districts. By marginal districts we refer to political races where it appeared that the vote would be close and a concentration of available PAC funds would help tilt the campaign in favor of the CIO endorsed candidates. As indicated elsewhere in this report the State and Local CIO-PAC's received insufficient support from local unions on both the forwarding to the Council of 50 cents from each voluntary PAC dollar and the 50 cents per member Local Union treasury contribution. However a number of locals met their quotas nearly 100%. This is practical evidence that the political fund raising program can be successful if enough hard work is put into it and the local unions faithfully meet their commitments made at State conventions.

4. An "Emergency Registration" campaign of CIO voters was initiated by California CIO-PAC at its organization meeting on August 3, 1950. With the fine cooperation of County CIO-PAC committees, many locals responded to the high priority given this task. California voters registration reached its highest peak in our history yet much remains to be done in raising the registration percentage of eligible CIO voters. The outstanding example in the state

was set by a CIO Oil worker in Bakersfield who registered over 2,000 voters. The technique by the oil workers local union at Bakersfield should be copied by other locals. It is simple, 10 cents per name was offered for each registered voter.

A special issue of the Council Newsletter was devoted to "How We Can Win Through Registration of Voters."

5. Through the machinery of the State Council, California CIO-PAC made available for distribution by local unions over 1 million pieces of campaign literature. In addition to candidates literature, pamphlets against Housing Proposition No. 10 and for Court Re-Organization Proposition No. 3 were included.

In the belief that "failure to vote at any time is an absence without leave from good citizenship" California CIO-PAC issued a special Get-Out-The-Vote leaflet containing the CIO endorsements.

Reports from local unions indicated that, on the whole, the best literature distribution job yet done in this state was achieved. A few locals made the mistake of waiting to the last minute to distribute campaign literature at the gate and found they had too many different pieces to effectively distribute to the membership.

6. California CIO-PAC distributed thousands of Anti Cross-filing petitions to local unions throughout the state in support of placing the initiative to eliminate cross-filing on the ballot. Sister Ann Snyder was appointed to full time work by this campaign on the recommendation of the Council Officers. The official anti-cross filing campaign committee has testified to the effective work done by CIO in the petition drive. The officers of the State Council along with the League of Women Voters, old age pension organizations, AFL and the financial assistance of Democratic Leader John B. Elliott were instrumental in getting the committee organized.

It is worth noting here that the technique of utilizing the "short form" petition (providing for six voters signatures) initiated by the PAC Committee of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council proved worthwhile in activating many additional CIO petition workers by making the task look easy.

Labor and the forces for good government face a real battle to achieve success with the initiative measure. At the time State CIO Legislative Representative Despol testified before a joint committee of the legislature, he gave 10 good reasons in support of this measure for responsible party government. Yet not a single member of the 11 member Legislative Committee would vote for it. And no organized opposition appeared at the hearing. Labor must answer the undercover attack of the well financed "boss lobbyists" to smear this issue with an all out effort.

7. On the request of California CIO-PAC, the directors of Affiliated International Unions made available a substantial number of full time representatives in the final weeks of the campaign. In addition the larger local unions put full time workers into the field to get out the vote on election day. In addition many volunteer PAC workers responded to the call

for canvassing the voters in the shops and the neighborhood. As the result of special CIO top leadership meetings, CIO Director Irwin De Shetler and Greater Los Angeles CIO Council Secretary A. T. Lunceford were designated to coordinate the assignment of Election Day Workers in the South and State President Dias and the top county PAC officer in each area were designated to coordinate the Election Day assignments in the north.

While it is the opinion of state CIO-PAC that more bonafide election day workers were secured than ever before, it nevertheless appears we have just scratched the surface in the task of mobilizing volunteer PAC precinct workers. The widest possible participation of rank and file PAC workers is the most effective counter-action to the "vote" purchasing power of wealthy corporate special interests.

8. Following the conclusion of the campaign the State Council issued a 1950 Election Analysis prepared by analyst George Seros. This analysis is set forth in Appendix B, C and D.

#### **Conclusion**

During the course of the 1950 campaign the State Executive Board warned that a failure to win a clear liberal majority in the State Assembly would mean a ten year gerrymander of the Assembly and Congressional districts. Assemblyman Waters has steered his gerrymandering bill through the legislature, successfully "watering down" the liberal vote. The warning has become reality.

Despite this hard political fact, the State Executive Board, in issuing its 1951 political action policy statement, makes this constructive appraisal of CIO-PAC:

"Through the efforts of the CIO-PAC, able and honest candidates have been suggested for the state and national offices. Men and women have been sent to the Congress of the United States who have fought for and obtained passage of such forward-looking legislation as the housing program, bettered minimum wages, modernized social security benefits, and other elements of the Fair Deal program which have been of immeasurable value to all the American people.

"Because of its increasing strength and because of its accomplishments, the CIO-PAC has become the target of a counter-offensive by reactionary forces and groups. In the 1950 elections, millions of dollars were poured into a false and lying propaganda campaign which sought to besmirch the patriotism of our members and officers. The despicable techniques of "McCarthyism" were employed to scare and fool the American people into believing that the CIO, through the CIO-PAC, seeks to take over the country for the purpose of foisting upon it some form of socialism or communism.

"This Board denounces those un-American tactics and slanders. We challenge those making these false charges to produce a record that in any way equals the constructive fight the CIO has made against communism in our nation and overseas and against the conditions which spawn such vile doctrines. The CIO is, and will continue to remain, the stalwart bulwark

against the evil forces of communism and all other unAmerican philosophies in whatever guises they may appear.

"The CIO-PAC bore the brunt of this attack by the forces of reaction in the 1950 campaign. Notwithstanding, it worked harder and more effectively than ever before. Our Political Action groups throughout the state produced an increasing number of seasoned political veterans. More block and precinct workers rang more doorbells than ever before and on election day thousands of CIO members canvassed their plants without let-up to insure a maximum turnout at the polls.

"Some of our liberal candidates were unfortunately defeated, and men and women who had been zealous in their protection of the public welfare became the victims of the counter-offensive of reaction. The bi-partisan coalition, which in the last Congress was able to block much valuable legislation, gained strength and tightened its control on the legislative branch of our Government.

"On the other hand, there was a significant outpouring of more than three and one-half million voters, a greater number than ever voted before in a non-presidential election. Participation by an even larger proportion of the 5 million eligible voters would not only have prevented the losses suffered by the liberals but would have enlarged the liberal forces.

"We reaffirm our conviction that the greatest safeguard of our democracy is the full and unhampered expression of the popular will.

"In the basic conviction that the State Legislature and the Congress will be judged by its action or failure to act upon this program, the California CIO rededicates itself to our policy of political action. It authorizes and directs the California CIO-PAC to continue to expand and direct the political action of CIO California Council and to service, advise and coordinate the work of the Political Action Committees of the city councils, to provide all possible aid and cooperation to the political agencies of the international unions, to carry on the task of political education and training in behalf of the CIO, and to do all other things necessary and proper to the accomplishment of the policy of the CIO as herein outlined.

"The California CIO-PAC is further directed to continue to act on an independent, non-partisan basis, giving support to the progressive forces in the two major parties, basing its judgment of candidates upon their records and platforms.

"The collection of voluntary contributions of at least \$1 a year from each California CIO member for PAC shall continue on a regular yearly basis within each affiliate of the CIO, and this Board hereby launches the 1951 dollar drive and calls upon all CIO members to participate starting in the month of June and continuing until Labor Day."

#### **RESEARCH AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE**

The first Annual Convention of the California State Industrial Union Council authorized the establishment of a State Research and Education Committee to be composed of representatives of each Inter-

national Union.

This Committee was charged with the responsibility of assisting the Executive Officers of the State Council in carrying out a Research and Education program in California.

The first major project of the year was the 1950 Summer School at Asilomar, California, which we co-sponsored. Students were sent to this school from the various affiliated International Unions. They participated in the classes and program designed in cooperation with the University of California Industrial Relations Division.

Early in its existence the Committee was faced with the problem of the California Edition of the CIO News. After thorough consideration of the question, it was recommended to the Executive Board that a State paper be established. For several reasons, the primary one being financial, the suggestion was not thought feasible at the time.

An investigation was also undertaken of the advisability of using television as a medium through which the policies, practices and program of CIO could be presented to the general public as well as to organized labor.

In this connection, it was found that cost was prohibitive and, therefore, the merits of the use of the medium were not readily available to us.

The Committee, however, recommended that wherever possible, representatives of CIO should be spotlighted on television programs when the opportunity offered itself. This has been done in panel discussions at no cost to us.

The Research Bulletin, Factual Ammunition, a monthly publication of the Research and Education Department, which contains factual information of importance to all unions in the conduct of everyday affairs, was recommended by the Committee.

We have also endorsed the distribution of important materials published by National CIO, as well as other relevant materials.

In February, 1951, the Research and Education Committee endorsed the co-sponsorship with the AF of L and the Industrial Relations Division of the University of California at Los Angeles of the Second Annual Conference on Workers Education.

Representatives of affiliated bodies sent students to the conference where they took part in discussions of the question of workers education. Techniques of developing programs and putting them into practice were discussed and demonstrated by leaders in the field.

Director of Research and Education, Anthony Ramuglia, presented the position of CIO on Education.

At this writing, the Committee, in cooperation with the Director of Research and Education is working on the Summer School CIO is sponsoring at Asilomar from August 12 to 18.

The school this year is somewhat different from the one held last year. In the planning, we are being careful to take cognizance of the policies followed by the different Internationals with regard to the subject of Education.

As a result of this difference, the school will be

divided into three sections. The Steel Workers will constitute one group. Their program is being outlined and staffed by the Industrial Relations Division of UCLA.

The Automobile Workers form the second section. Their school will be mainly staffed, and their curriculum planned, by their own Education Department.

The third section is made up of unions exclusive of Steel and Auto.

This third group will be staffed by teachers supplied mainly by the Research and Education Department of National CIO. The State Research and Education Committee has worked very closely with National CIO in working out a constructive and adequate program.

It is hoped, at this time, that the school this year will be a great improvement over the 1950 summer school.

In addition to the above outlined activities, we have handled numerous smaller questions and problems which have come to our attention for action.

The Committee has been hard-working and devoted to the task of carrying out the assignment given it by the last convention.

Respectfully submitted,  
RUTH MILLER, Acting Chairman  
CASS ALVIN, Secretary

#### **CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE**

Civil Rights is a broad phrase; there are numerous problems that do or could come in this category.

However, the present focal point seems to be on discrimination against certain ethnic groups.

Yet, in the category of Civil Rights, there are legislative measures pending, and, moreover, attempts by certain groups to deny or hinder progress in this scope of American life.

It is the duty of the Civil Rights Committee to activate itself wholly in this field, to make itself felt as a potent instrument in preserving and protecting the rights of the people.

To my regret and disappointment our Committee has fallen short in facing its responsibility.

Notwithstanding, many of the problems confronting Committee Members, I am of the opinion that over a period of a year, in which four meetings were called, surely with some effort there could have been better attendance and effort to really activate the Committee.

This is not a report that one can be proud of nor is it intended to be one of censure; I am merely stating facts, and it is my sincerest desire that the Committee Members will take this in good spirit and try to do a better job.

Nevertheless, the Committee affiliated with the Urban League, sponsored the NAACP Membership Drive, and was represented in Sacramento at the Committee hearing of Assemblyman Rumford's AB 2251.

The work of Brother Ramuglia with the Committee has been of immeasurable value.

I trust that from this point the Civil Rights Committee will really become active and never fall short

of CIO Policy of fighting for civil rights."

Submitted by E. J. Franklin, Chairman.

#### **SAFETY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMITTEE**

The Safety and Workmen's Compensation Committee of the state Council, like other Council Committees, was handicapped because of the northern and southern California problem which is at bottom a financial problem. Northern members of the Committee were unable to attend meetings called in Los Angeles.

The southern members evinced a fair degree of interest in their assignment. Two meetings were held during the year and some activity planned and carried out.

Brother Ray Bilskie, Chairman of the Committee, attended various meetings and conferences on Industrial Safety. He attended the Governor's Conference in San Francisco where an attempt was made to revive the Governor's Committee as an active body. The Secretary of the Committee also, in his capacity as Council Research Director, attended a two-day hearing in San Francisco before the Safety Division of the Department of Industrial Relations on Special Safety Regulations for the Wood Industry. The CIO Woodworkers Union, a primary proponent of such Special Safety Regulations, was a major party to this hearing. It had a large delegation of well-informed and alert Union activists who made a fine presentation of the case for Special Safety Regulations for that Industry.

The Committee also discussed and approved a statement prepared by the Research Department against the proposed abandonment of the Merit Rating System in Industrial Insurance. This statement was presented at the public hearing held in Los Angeles by the Insurance Commissioner and is in the record of the hearing.

Members of the Committee were all put on the mailing list of the Safety Division of the Department of Industrial Relations and the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee became affiliated with the Southern California Industrial Safety Society, and the other member, Ralph Horn of the Communication Workers' who was particularly active on this Committee attended conferences of this Society at which techniques in Industrial Safety were discussed and demonstrated.

A number of inquiries regarding legislation in Sacramento pertaining to Workmen's Insurance were answered, and in the publications of the Council material on Industrial Safety has been given space right along.

The Committee examined the possibilities of Region-wide Safety Conferences to emphasize the question of Safety and create a Safety minded consciousness among the Union activists. The lack of personnel and money to arrange and promote such Regional Conferences prevented this worthwhile activity.

This is an abbreviated report of the activities of the Council Safety and Workmen's Compensation Committee. There is dire need for greater activity

in this field and the hope is expressed that the incoming Council State Executive Board may find a way to promote such activity.

Respectfully submitted,  
Anthony Ramulgia, Secretary,  
Committee on Safety and Compensation.

## **Report of the Department of Research and Education**

The Department of Research and Education of the CIO California Industrial Union Council was officially started with the coming on the job of Director Anthony Ramulgia on September 10, 1950.

As with the rest of the State Council, the department had to start from scratch. There was absolutely no research or educational material on hand. Whatever material had accumulated with the ex Commie Council through the years remained with the Commies. Our first task was to set up a minimum library and to subscribe to publications necessary. In this the department was, of course, restrained by budgetary considerations.

Immediately upon assuming office the Director of the Department was involved along with everyone in the State Council Office in the political campaign of 1950. That was an important and immediate task and everyone plunged into it. The issuing of a Research Bulletin and other Department activities were postponed till the end of the political campaign. Meanwhile, however, a Research library was being built up.

Some of the political literature issued by the Council was drawn up and prepared by the Research office. The Director also attended strategy meetings of the campaign directors, spoke at local meetings on the necessity of registering, and turning out the vote, and made appeals for funds for the election.

The very initial activity of the Department really was participation in the Asilomar summer school September 10 to 16 inclusive. The State Council though just organized at the time was a co-sponsor of the school, and the Research Director along with the State Secretary participated fully in the activities of the school. A canvass of the CIO "students" brought an enthusiastic response in favor of more Summer Schools.

In December of 1950 the first research bulletin, called Factual Ammunition, was issued. It has come out regularly every month since. From reports and subscriptions for the Bulletin it seems that it fills a need and is useful to our Local Unions.

The Department has had many calls for information about various matters from officers of a good number of Unions in the State and in every case we have tried to comply promptly.

A good deal of the time of the Department Director have been taken up with public relations work, and panel discussions presenting the CIO position on many matters. Approximately thirty-five such appearances have been made during the past eleven months. There has been great demand for a CIO person to represent the CIO viewpoint by Schools, Business Organizations, and Social Worker Groups.

Another field of activity of the Research Department has been the work of the various State Council Committees set by the Council Executive Board at the San Francisco meeting in August, 1950.

Of the five Committees only one has functioned properly, the Committee on Education and Research. The Chairmen of the Civil Rights, and Safety and Workmen's Compensation Committees have tried seriously to activate their Committees without sufficient success. The Housing and Community Services Committees had one perfunctory meeting.

The Research and Education committee has had over a dozen meetings in the Council office. These meetings have been quite well attended and fruitful at least in the field of Workers' Education. It was through the effort of this Committee that the difficult task of arranging another Summer School for the California CIO Unions at Asilomar has been possible.

## **Sacramento Legislative Report**

### **I. Legislative Highlights:**

Blocking measures designed to outlaw union shop and maintenance of membership contracts, and all secondary boycotts, secondary picketing, and secondary strikes represents a major defensive victory for labor in the 1951 regular session of the state legislature. Yet the attack of certain employer interests and the Associated Farmers was defeated by the narrowest of margins. Test votes of 42 to 20 showed that labor had but one extra vote to spare in sidetracking the "Hot Cargo" bills.

On the other hand, many of the Assemblymen who went along with Governor Warren's announced opposition to reprisal legislation against labor, were unwilling to support progressive legislation introduced or backed by CIO and AFL.

Pro-labor bills, which were killed either in committee or on the floor of the senate and assembly, included a state "Little Wagner Act," FEPC, a FEPC study commission, minimum wage legislation, inclusion of farm labor in the unemployment insurance system, right of collective bargaining for employers of municipal utility districts, a labor dispute mediation board, a "little Hoover" state commission on governmental reorganization, aid to the totally disabled, health insurance and equal rates for the same job for telephone workers.

On the other hand a large number of bad bills were defeated. Over 100 bills inimical to the present social welfare program were stopped cold on the assembly side; one got through which the Board, at this writing, has hopes of veto action by the Governor. Dozens of bills violating the civil liberties of our citizens in the name of supposedly opposing communism went down to defeat. However, over the lone legitimate opposition of CIO, the Levering Oath has been put on the ballot in the form of a constitutional amendment. The CIO-sponsored bill to require registration of totalitarian agents who are active in the creation and maintenance of totalitarian organizations was blocked in a conservative controlled com-

mittee. It is worth noting here that the Legislative Counsel issued an opinion declaring that the CIO bill met all of the court tests of constitutionality in protecting civil liberties while bringing out into the open the "activities" of the conspiratorial agents attempting to subvert and destroy our democratic society.

The private power corporation lobby won a number of victories against labor and farmers but their most successful bill against public utility districts has been vetoed by Governor Warren.

On the asset side labor won approximately 6 to 7 million dollars of additional benefits when Workmen's Compensation benefits were increased from \$30 to \$35 per week, death benefits raised from \$6000 to \$7000, death benefits for a widow with children raised to \$8750, and finally disability insurance benefits were increased \$5.00 to a maximum of \$30.00 per week when sick. This means private disability plans must go up in proportion on January 1, 1952. Against these gains, losses were incurred in 3 bills passed which weaken eligibility for unemployment insurance.

## II. Legislative Activity.

Laws now on the books provide over 100-million dollars of annual benefits to California labor. In addition to our civic responsibility, there are benefits worth protecting and expanding. The Executive Board urges greater financial and physical support by local unions than has been given in the past. We are and have been on the brink of legislative disaster. It is high time our unions made a greater investment in defense of our legislative gains before we suffer substantial losses. Further, we can only turn the tide towards the passage of badly needed progressive pro-labor legislation by instituting basic reforms through the medium of constitutional amendment. To this urgent task this convention should begin the establishment of adequate financial and organizational support. Then, and only then, can CIO, and labor in general, have adequate legislative representation at Sacramento.

## III. Summary:

Inasmuch as the most noteworthy bills have been adequately reported in the Council Newsletter this report will be confined to a brief summary of the bills passed by the legislature.

Of the 2000 bills passed the most important to the future welfare of the people of California was the policy bill to begin the gigantic Feather River development project. This is bigger than the rest of the Central Valley project, which in turn is larger than TVA. It includes the world's largest concrete dam above Oroville and a canal and tunnel system to provide water for the Alameda area, Santa Clara valley, the west side of the San Joaquin valley and for the dry section of Southern California clear to San Diego, 700 miles away from the Feather River basin, which will also benefit from this far-reaching program to be financed through revenue bonds. The bill was passed in the closing hours of the session while Pacific Gas and Electric lobbyists were preoccupied with stopping a revival of the REA electric

cooperative legislation. However, the Feather River water-power bill contains no appropriation for the program because the bill lacked the 54 votes needed for appropriation but did have the 41 votes needed to establish the long range water-power policy program.

Just before the automatic midnight constitutional adjournment of the 120 day session, on June 23rd, the senate resurrected and passed a bill by Assembly Speaker Sam Collins under which the political party registration of every California candidate for a partisan office would be shown after his name on the primary election ballot. This measure by Collins will go to the people at the next state election as an alternative to the pending CIO-supported initiative to abolish cross filing.

The highlights of the other 1951 legislative enactments are:

1. An extra state aid to schools allowance of \$13,475,000, this being way short of the \$48,000,000 aid bill supported by CIO, but nevertheless represents a forced compromise addition to the \$250,000,000 allowance in the governor's budget for school purposes.

2. Granted \$5,400,000 for state support of child care centers during the new fiscal year with slightly more liberal eligibility requirements.

3. Immediate appropriation of \$5,000,000 for new-state highway rights-of-way purchases, the first step in an approved plan to spend \$50,000,000 for rights-of-way acquisitions over a ten-year period.

4. Enacted a 1951-52 balanced state budget of \$1,034,000,000.

5. Provided an additional \$15,000,000 to augment state building projects due to soaring construction costs.

6. Raised the pay of state employees by 10 per cent, which still leaves the state employees substantially behind the gains won in the last 4 years by organized workers in industry and behind the post-war rise in the cost of living.

7. Approved state aid for the education of mentally handicapped children.

8. Ordered a state water project authority study of the feasibility of the state taking over Central Valley Project ownership.

9. Passed an insurance anti-coercion bill, prohibiting finance companies from forcing persons whose persons they underwrite to insure with a designated firm.

10. Authorized the new Kings River water conservation district if ratified by affected local voters.

11. Authorized taxing the profits out of big time gambling by eliminating income tax business expense deductions for illegal enterprises.

12. Placed on the next state election ballot a new \$150,000,000 state veterans welfare bond issue.

13. Made Korean War veterans eligible for state benefits to veterans of World War II.

12. Increased standards for attendance service at state mental hospitals through a budget increase, though increase was way short of that urged by Governor Warren and supported by CIO and AFL.

13. Passed resolution asking Congress to restore

Central Valley Project appropriation cuts.

14. Exempted medicines (prescribed by a physician) from the state sales tax with an estimated tax savings to middle and lower income groups of \$1,100,000. Every proposal for increasing the state sales tax was defeated.

15. Voted inferior court setup changes and judicial salary adjustments far in excess of salary increases granted other state employees.

16. Stopped state payments to old age pensioners and other welfare aid recipients who move away from California and remain elsewhere for more than a year.

17. Voted for repayment of Japanese for land escheated to the state under a provision of the Anti-Alien Land Act which has been held unconstitutional.

18. Increased permissible state loans for veterans purchase of homes and farms.

19. Reduced the counties' share of aid to needy children from one-third to one-fourth; estimated state cost is \$4,500,000. Council is asking governor to veto this bill among others.

20. Prohibited discrimination because of race or creed in hiring otherwise qualified building trade apprentices on public works; bill is entering precedent for future FEPC.

21. Established new \$100,000 Crime Commission with subpoena powers.

22. Amended 60 year old law which gave worker two hours off to vote by nullifying law where worker had 2 hours off between employment period and polling hours. CIO and AFL urged veto of this bill. Governor did veto it, stating present law had worked satisfactorily for years and that it was in interest of sound government for working people to be encouraged to vote.

#### IV. Voting Record.

A voting record on the more important bills passed or defeated by the legislature will be issued by the Council, showing how each legislator voted, as soon as the Council has had sufficient time to compile and analyze the key votes.

#### V. Conclusion.

For labor and liberal organizations to secure the enactment of their major progressive legislative proposals, two goals must be achieved. They are 1) a reapportionment of the state senate. 2) Electing a clear majority in both houses of the legislature pledged to labor's legislative program. The most important lobbying is done at the ballot box. Until these two goals are successfully accomplished, democracy is in a stalemate at Sacramento, the will of the majority can be frustrated, and labor risks serious legislative set back. To win at the political collective bargaining table, labor must provide more men, material, methods and money in the field of political action. There are no substitutes for these essentials to "bread and butter" politics.

#### Organizing Report

### Organizing Report

At the time of going to press with the Officers report, the Council had not received complete organi-

zational reports from all affiliated unions; therefore this report necessarily represents only a partial picture of the new and steady growth of CIO in California in the past 12 months.

**Auto and Aircraft:** During the past year, the UAW-CIO has not only won a considerable number of NLRB elections in California but has substantially increased its membership in shops already organized.

Collective bargaining rights have been won in the following shops by UAW:

Elections	Won
Arch Browning .....	50
Capitol Chevrolet Co. ....	50
Kaiser-Frazer .....	75
Kelsey-Hayes .....	100
Luber-finer, Inc. ....	75
Reliant Industries .....	100
Southeast Motors .....	50
Meyer-Welch .....	250
J. I. Case Company .....	100
International Harvester .....	300
Henry Soss .....	75
Fabricon .....	100
Cannon Elec. Co. ....	1000
System Electric .....	50
American Chain Cable .....	75
Eason Grinding .....	50
Thomas Lutzoff .....	50

The following UAW locals have increased their membership:

#### Aircraft Shops

Local 148 .....	5000
Local 887 .....	2000
Local 506 .....	1000

#### Automobile Shops

Local 179 .....	600
Local 230 .....	300

Accelerated defense production has added thousands of workers in aircraft and competitive shops in the State of California. The leadership of the UAW-CIO recognizes that these workers must be organized. The Local Unions in UAW and the Regional staff is now geared for real results in the organizing field.

The largest single endeavor is the organization of Northrop Aircraft, the last hold out in the major airframe industry. The drive is well under way and is progressing rapidly. Northrop must and will be organized this year.

**Clothing Workers:** During the past year, June 1, 1950 to June 1, 1951, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in California have continued their efforts toward bringing the benefits of organization to workers employed in industries under their jurisdiction who are still unorganized.

It should be borne in mind for purposes of clarity, that clothing and allied units in California tend to be relatively small.

Within the past year the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have won two National Labor Relations Board elections. The first was in the clothing firm Norton Brothers and Morris, employing approximately 85 workers. The second is Don Juan, Jr., man-

ufacturers of boys shirts, a firm which also employs about 85 people.

In two union shop elections, the ACWA-CIO won by overwhelming majority vote. The first of these elections was held at Kurtzman Brothers, a clothing firm, employing 150 workers. The second union shop election was held at Robin Hood of California in Redlands, a shirt manufacturing firm. At this time, the ACWA is again before the Labor Board with Robin Hood, on a complaint that the firm refuses to negotiate in good faith.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers succeeded in obtaining a contract with the Sierra Madre Sportswear Company as a result of a Labor Board case. Here employees were awarded \$6,000 in back pay.

Contracts have also been signed with the Hollywood Stars Clothes; Dave Bohrer, Atlas Sewing Machine Company, Reliable Sponging Company, Grayburn Clothing and Berman Clothes.

At this writing the ACWA-CIO is awaiting decisions from Washington on petitions filed for elections in three firms: Bayly Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of blue jeans in Long Beach, Gary Sportswear, a clothing company, and George Aftergood and Sons, manufacturers of jackets and shirts.

There is a tendency at this time for firms engaged in the manufacture of sportswear to try to leave Los Angeles proper for small outlying towns where they hope to find cheap labor. The union is attempting to combat this tendency by extending its organization activities into these small communities.

It has been the experience of the union, that the gains made in membership during the past year are to some extent due to the increased knowledge on the part of the unorganized of the benefits which accrue through union membership. Word, for example, gets around that cotton garment (sportswear) workers are now covered by the Amalgamated Retirement Plan.

It is also constantly pointed out to unorganized workers that retired clothing workers can and do receive up to \$130 per month (Social Security plus Amalgamated Retirement Benefits).

In organization work, it is also beneficial to point out that clothing workers received an increase of 12½ per hour in November of 1950 and cotton garment workers received an additional 10c per hour.

In general, organization work has been stepped up to such an extent within the past year that the ACWA added two new organizers to the staff. Organization work is being concentrated mainly on sportswear workers and bushelmen or alteration workers employed in retail stores.

**Newspapers:** The Los Angeles local, one of the largest ANG affiliates in California, reports a fine start has been made in the drive to organize the remaining unorganized departments of the metropolitan press in Los Angeles. Collective bargaining recognition has already been won for the employees of the circulation department and office of Triangle Publications as a result of the current drive.

**Utility:** CIO workers, employed by the California plant of Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company,

who lost their CIO status when the communist-dominated United Electrical Workers organization (UE) was expelled from CIO, won back their CIO affiliation by voting for the CIO Utility Workers in a NLRB election. In addition the UWUA is now in process of reactivating its membership at the Pacific Gas and Electric Company who were misled by the local "commie" leadership into joining an AFL affiliate. Director Clem Lewis reports that membership losses to the military have been more than made up by organizing new "replacements" on the job.

**Textile:** TWUA-CIO has, since October, 1950, won NLRB elections in these Southern California plants: Charroin Mfg. Co. of San Diego (200 employees); in Los Angeles, National Auto Fabrics Co. (75), Western Waterproofing Co. (15), Paradise Mfg. Co. (50) and the Whittier plant of Paradise Mfg. Co. (with 150 employees). The TWUA is now conducting a Southern California organizing drive among workers employed in these industries: swim suit manufacturers, curtain manufacturers, felt rug cushions, lamp shades, and textile print plants employing 3000 workers.

**Oil:** Since the last state council convention OWIU-CIO has increased the union's membership by over 2000. Most of this increase has come through winning NLRB elections among the employees of the following companies: The Texas Company (Analytical Chemists of the Wilmington plant), Shell Development Co. (Cafeteria employees of Emeryville plant), Great Lakes Carbon Corporation (Torrance plant), Richfield Oil Corporation (all California plants), Standard Oil Co. of California (Production and maintenance workers of El Segundo plant and Electricians unit of this plant), Standard Oil Company of California (Richmond plant), Puritan Ice Co. (Guadalupe plant), Kettleman North Dome Association (Avenal plant), Shell Oil Co. (State-wide Machinists unit).

**Rubber:** The United Rubber Workers were involved in 15 NLRB elections this last year, winning six of these, resulting in 1000 new members for URCLPWA-CIO. In the Taft-Hartley elections lost, only 500 workers were involved.

**Railroad and Transportation:** UTSE-CIO General Chairman William Daniels reports a slow but steady growth in membership among railroad workers which could be vastly increased if union shop contracts were permitted in the railroad industry.

**CIO Regional Office:** Under the direction of the Southern California CIO Regional Office the following unions have made organizational gains: United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Workers Local Industrial Union No. 78 won NLRB elections and contracts covering 7000 "fruit tramps." As a result of a national election the Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee has 300 California members employed by John Hancock Insurance Co. The Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee has chartered three new local unions in Southern California with about 300 members. The independent union, National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, in a national referendum voted to affiliate

with CIO. Consequently we now have new local unions in California in what is a new industry for CIO, the radio industry.

**Steel:** The United Steelworkers gained nearly 5000 members since April of 1951. At that time USA-CIO had 22,963 members in 32 California Local Unions. Now in April 1951 USA-CIO has grown to 35 California Local with a membership of 27,318.

## Workmen's Compensation Recommendation

The California Council was represented at the National Conference on Labor Legislation held in December, 1950, in Washington, D. C. The Conference is composed of representatives of the Governors and State Labor bodies. Shipyard Workers Director Harold Shapiro, being in the East at the time, was designated to represent the Council.

The Committee made the following recommendations:

1. **Compensation.**—Compulsory, with elective coverage for agricultural workers and domestic servants.

2. **Administration.**—State Labor Department, not court. The cost of administration should be defrayed out of premium income.

3. **Insurance.**—Exclusive State insurance fund.

Severe penalties on employers not complying with insurance requirements desirable.

4. **Coverage.**—All industries and all employees, including State and municipal. No exemptions of small employers or nonhazardous industries. The right of the employee to waive compensation prohibited. Extra-territorial workers to be included. In this connection, reciprocity and co-operation between States is necessary. All employees excluded from State jurisdictions by reason of being subject to Federal jurisdiction to be covered by a Federal workmen's compensation law.

5. **Injuries.**—Define injuries to include occupational diseases. "Blanket" coverage on occupational diseases rather than "schedule" coverage.

6. **Waiting Period.**—Not more than 7 days, nor less than 3. Retroactive after not more than 14 days to date of injury.

7. **Medical Service.**—Unlimited medical and hospital service without cost to injured employees, under supervision that shall assure the best possible standards of treatment of injured workers. Choice of physician by employee.

8. **Percentage.**—For non-fatal cases, not less than 66 2/3 percent of the injured employee's wage. In case of death, not less than 35 percent for widow without children, plus 15 percent for each child, the total not to exceed the percentage for permanent total disability.

9. **Weekly Maximum and Minimum Compensation.**—Maximum should recognize the rights of the workers to a standard of living above the subsistence level, and minimum should not be less than the subsistence level, maintenance of standards of benefits in case of permanent disability or death to be unaf-

ected by abnormally depressed employment or wage conditions. The wage basis should be a normal full-time week.

10. **Compensation Period.**—Fatal cases: Benefits until death of widow or remarriage, in which case not less than 2 years' compensation at time of remarriage; children, to 18 years or thereafter, if physically incapacitated or mentally retarded.

Permanent total disability: During life.

Temporary total disability: During disability.

Permanent partial disability: Compensation shall be calculated on basis of a percentage of permanent total disability and shall be payable in addition to compensation for healing period (i.e., temporary disability). For administrative simplicity, there should be a schedule of permanent partial disability benefits based upon the foregoing principle.

11. **Second Injuries (e.g. loss of second eye).**—Employer to be charged as though for first injury, and balance to be paid out of special injury fund, both amounts not to exceed permanent total disability.

12. **Second-Injury Fund and Rehabilitation Fund.**—To be secured from death benefit where there are no dependents, and from payments in first major injury cases.

13. **Minors.**—As least double compensation for minors illegally employed.

Expected future increase of earnings of minors to be taken into consideration in fixing the compensation rates for permanent injuries or death. The employer to be charged with primary liability for additional compensation. Approval by a competent State authority of the expenditures of compensation granted to minors to assure the most desirable rehabilitation and education of the injured worker.

14. **Commutation.**—Workmen's compensation being in lieu of loss of earning capacity, payments shall be made in installments. Commutation of workmen's compensation shall be approved only for good cause shown with proper safeguards as to the use of the funds so commuted, with the best interests of the workman or his dependents in case of death being the primary consideration.

15. **Insurance Coverage Guaranty.**—That the problem arising from insolvency of insurance carriers and self-insurers be solved by requiring positive and adequate safeguards for the guaranteeing of the payment of compensation to all injured employees.

16. **Accident Prevention; Adequate Provision.**—Reporting of all disabling injuries, as well as occupational diseases, shall be compulsory.

17. **Procedure.**—Informal, "administrative," with adequate provision in law for State Labor Department to have the power to check "ambulance chasing," regulate attorney's and doctor's fees, etc. Appeals from decrees should not be allowed except on questions of law and should be carried direct to the highest court.

## Executive Officers and Vice-Presidents

In addition to the special meetings the members of the Executive Committee of the Council were required to devote extra time to implementing and car-

rying out as far as possible the fine program adopted by the Long Beach Convention.

The Board takes this opportunity to commend the devotion of the President, Secretary-Treasurer and Vice-Presidents to the heavy obligations imposed on them by the 1950 Conventions and the State Executive Board.

### **Work of Staff and Committees**

With increasing experience the work of the Council staff and council committees has progressed with an improving level of performance throughout an unusually busy and difficult starting year. The unstinting work of the staff has contributed to a very great degree the quality of the service which the Council has been able to perform for the thousands of members of CIO unions in California.

There is need, however, to strengthen the functioning of some of the Council committees, as elsewhere indicated, in the coming year toward the objective of securing maximum participation and progress.

The Executive Board wishes to express its appreciation for the work of the staff and the officers and members of the standing committees.

Finally it must be reported that the Council has recognized the CIO Office Workers Union as the bargaining agency for the employees of the Council. While a collective bargaining agreement has been nearly completed, final consummation of an agreement has been held up by uncontrollable delays. The Board has designated Herbert Wilson, Robert Clark and John Despol to act as the negotiating team for the Council in consummating an agreement with the union representing the employees.

### **Finances**

In accordance with the Constitution a Certified Public Accountant's audit of the books of the organization has been made. At the Executive Board meeting immediately preceding the Convention a detailed report covering the financial operations of the Council, including its yearbook operation, was submitted by Secretary-Treasurer John Despol. The Council, its Officers, and Executive Board have had to set aside many worthwhile projects and services in order to keep faith with its policy of operating within its income. It is to be hoped that after the Council has been established for several years that it will be possible to build a reasonable reserve for emergency situations. In the meantime the executive officers must continue to carefully budget the council's income against its most necessary operational expenses.

While the issuance of the first State Council Yearbook did not result in raising of substantial funds for public relations work, it is reasonable to expect that future yearbooks, properly exploited, will do so in view of the similar 1st year experience by the New York and certain other state councils.

The Executive Board has authorized the initiating of a CIO-PAC raffle with appropriate prizes for the

fall of 1951, starting Labor Day and ending December 7, 1951. The convention delegates are asked to serve as the initial springboard for distribution of tickets for this 1951 supplementary PAC dollar raising activity. This is a very important part of the 1951 CIO-PAC Dollar Drive. Each International Union will receive credit for the amount of money raised from their affiliated locals and 50 cents out of each net PAC raffle dollar will be forwarded to National CIO-PAC. The Board requests the cooperation of every delegate in launching the supplementary 1951 CIO-PAC dollar drive on Labor Day. The time to remember '52 is in '51.

The financial report is attached as Appendix E and the affiliation report is attached as Appendix F.

### **Conclusion**

Your Council Officers and Executive Board wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Officers and Stewards of the Local Unions and County Councils affiliated with the State Council, their membership, and the Officers of International Unions together with their District Directors, Board Managers, and Staff Representatives who have assisted in the activities of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council during the past year. We also wish to express our thanks to Western State CIO-PAC Director George B. Roberts, Northern California CIO Regional Director Tim Flynn, and Southern California CIO Regional Director Irwin De Shetler for their continued fine cooperation with the State Council.

Submitted by Executive Officers, CIO-California Industrial Union Council.

MANUEL DIAS, President  
JOHN DESPOL, Secretary-Treasurer

### **Appendix A**

#### **Political Party Platform Proposals**

Submitted by: CIO-California Industrial Union Council. Date: August 1950.

#### **Employment**

We recognize the necessity of creating jobs for more than 500,000 California workers now unemployed as the primary objective in California. We also recognize the necessity of creating 100,000 new jobs each year for the young people graduating into the working force, and jobs for older workers who are penalized by the refusal of industry to hire people over forty.

In order to coordinate the efforts of groups having a common interest in California's growing problem of unemployment, we call for legislation establishing a state Commission on Employment. This Commission should be composed of five persons representing labor, and five persons representing the State Government. The Commission should have the power to establish such regional or special purpose sub-commissions as may be necessary.

Such a Commission should launch immediately a program of public works designed to employ those now unemployed and to contribute to the welfare of all the people of California.

We favor the use of the State "rainy day" fund of \$75,000,000 to provide adequate relief to those unemployed who are not now covered by unemployment compensation, or who have exhausted such compensation without finding employment.

We favor enactment of legislation necessary to finance a public works program of useful and necessary work in order to prevent a serious depression.

#### **Unemployment Insurance and Disability Insurance**

We urge the extension and liberalization of the California Unemployment Insurance program and the California Disability Insurance program by including self-employed, agricultural and domestic workers and employees of non-profit and charitable organizations within the protection of each program and by increasing the maximum weekly benefit to \$40 per week and extending the maximum benefit period of each program to 52 weeks.

#### **Old Age Assistance**

Old Age Pensions must be expanded as a matter of right rather than as a matter of public relief. We recommend the elimination of the relative's responsibility clause and the lowering of the age requirement to 60 years and an increase in the allotment to not less than \$100 per month to single persons and not less than \$150 per month to couples.

#### **Social Security**

Social Security benefits must be broadened to include all classes of workers now excluded from its jurisdiction. Specific benefits should be revised at regular intervals according to the current cost of living index.

#### **Labor**

We advocate a minimum wage of \$1.00 per hour, and equal pay for equal work regardless of race, sex or religion. We advocate the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, and pledge our efforts to oppose any state legislation which will in any way abridge or weaken the right of labor to freely organize, bargain collectively, strike or lawfully picket. We advocate a law to establish a State Labor Relations Board for the purpose of promoting equality of bargaining power between employer and employee and to diminish the causes of industrial disputes by encouraging collective bargaining. Said law shall be based on the principles set forth in the original Federal "Wagner Act."

#### **Civil Rights**

We support the recommendations of the Presidential Committee on Civil Rights in their entirety. We believe that all people must be afforded equality of opportunity and to this end we advocate the immediate establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission for the State of California; the abolition of all discrimination in the armed services; a state law to prohibit racial discrimination in automobile insurance; a state law prohibiting restrictive covenants in all communities. We believe that racial and religious discrimination in schools and civil service systems in California must end and that offenders should be prosecuted and convicted.

#### **Civil Liberties**

We believe that any person guilty of a disloyal act

toward our government should be dealt with promptly and severely at a fair trial according to the laws now on the statute books. We condemn the reckless smearing of persons who may not be guilty of any wrongdoing by legislative committees composed of individuals largely interested in promoting personal publicity. We oppose the continuance of the so-called "Unamerican Activities Committee" both on the state and national levels, believing that their tactics of smearing the innocent along with the guilty play directly into the hands of the Communist Party and thereby increases the strength of our enemies.

One of our most cherished rights is the right to a fair hearing by due process of law, and this right must never be abridged.

#### **Workmen's Compensation Act**

We recognize that California's disability rating system is a relic from the earliest days of Workmen's Compensation legislation and is in need of replacement with a modern method aimed at more expeditious processing of claims and improved benefits to injured workers.

We recommend a new Workmen's Compensation Act modeled after the New York State Workmen's Compensation Act, as well as increasing the maximum weekly benefits and the maximum death benefits.

#### **Blind Aid**

We advocate an increase in state aid to blind persons to \$100.00 per month.

#### **Housing**

We recognize that there is still a severe housing shortage in California. In 1950 there are 104,000 more families than dwelling units. We propose legislation to establish a state housing agency in addition to supplementing the federal, state and county housing programs, and to give specific attention to the problems of housing for the middle income groups.

#### **Rent Control**

We advocate an immediate enactment of a California Fair Rent Law and believe that there should be no further decontrol action on the part of local municipalities, especially in metropolitan areas where there is a shortage of decent rental units for low and middle income wage earners. We urge the reenactment of an adequate national Rent Control law.

#### **Tidelands Oil**

We believe oil to be one of the most important natural resources in California. We further believe that the conservation of this limited natural resource, and its use for the best interests of all the people, can best be carried out by the Federal Government. We therefore urge that lands beneath the navigable waters, including tide and submerged lands within the boundary of any state, be subject to control and regulation of the Federal Government.

#### **Water and Power Resources**

Cheap water and power are the essential requirements of industrial and agricultural prosperity in California. We call for the completion at the earliest possible time of the Central Valley Project as an integrated basin-wide publicly-owned development of

our water and power resources by the Bureau of Reclamation. We support the principles incorporated in the Federal Reclamation Law of 1902, specifically, acreage limitation and protection against land speculation and monopoly. To safeguard these resources water must be provided for the agricultural development of family sized farms, and cheap public power must be increasingly available.

We believe state legislation should be enacted creating a Commission to work with the Bureau of Reclamation to expedite the completion of the Central Valley Project.

#### **Health Insurance**

It is a matter of public record that the cost of medical and hospital service is beyond the means of wage earners in the middle and lower income levels, with the result that the health of our greatest natural resource, our people, has suffered.

We favor immediate enactment of a pre-paid Federal health insurance program.

Pending action by the Congress, we pledge ourselves to secure the enactment of legislation in California setting up a state-wide medical care plan which will give total coverage to all persons on a prepaid tax basis.

#### **Cross-Filing**

The Cross-filing has destroyed party desponsibility, and makes it impossible for voters to know which candidate honestly supports a party program. We pledge ourselves to secure the necessary number of signatures on an initiative petition to place this issue before the voters; to thereafter carry on a campaign to inform the voters that the essentially American two-party system is being destroyed by the evils of cross-filing, and that this primary election cross-filing system must be abolished.

#### **Education**

We recognize that lack of educational facilities for all children in any State is quickly reflected in the quality of the working population in all States, especially in the West, due to the rapid shift of the population. We urge the immediate enactment of Federal Aid to Education to guarantee to all children the best possible education.

In California we face a rapidly increasing enrollment, a shortage of trained teachers in the primary grades, and a shortage of buildings and equipment. We favor adequate state financial aid to local school districts for current expenses and needed capital outlay where such funds are not available within the local tax and bond limits. We favor higher teacher salaries based on their professional training and experience.

#### **Child Care Centers**

Child Care Centers have proved their value to the children of working mothers, who because of the high cost of living, must add to the family income or entirely support their children. We favor the permanent establishment of Child Care Centers, and their extension to include the children of working parents who cannot now gain admission, under the supervision of the Department of Education.

#### **Taxation**

The basic principle of fair taxation in America is the ability to pay. Since 1940 the burden of taxation has steadily shifted to the small wage earner. In California the amount collected from the sales tax far exceeds the combined amount collected from corporation taxes and incomes taxes. In order to equalize the burden of government we favor increased taxes on corporation and high incomes. We believe that low income groups bear a disproportionately heavy share of the tax burden through payment of sales taxes, and recommend the reduction and eventual removal of the sales tax.

#### **Industry and Commerce**

In order to maintain full employment, and to further develop California's industry and agriculture, it is necessary to remove the inequitable freight rates, and to oppose discrimination in any form against western trade and commerce.

We urge the enactment of legislation designed to create a State Finance Corporation which would provide for the development and administration of an insured loan industry, for the purpose of aiding small business in obtaining long term capital at low interest rates. We believe this will be of great help in fostering industrial and commercial expansion in California.

#### **Equality of Representation**

The cornerstone of our American democracy rests upon equality of representation, equality of responsibility and equality of rights and benefits. The present representation in the California State Senate denies this principle by giving minority representation to the centers of population and the vast majority of its representation to sparsely populated forest and farm land.

We urge the passage of legislation redistricting the California State Senate, giving representation in proportion to the population. If legislation is not forthcoming from the next session of the legislature, we favor the placing of such legislation before the people in the form of an initiative measure.

#### **Re-districting**

We are opposed to gerrymandering of California in the redistricting of California Assembly and Congressional Districts in 1952 due to the increase and shifting of population in the State.

#### **Foreign Policy**

The American People are pledged to a Good Neighbor policy toward the peoples of the whole world. We accept the truth that peace and prosperity are indivisible. We accept the responsibility of doing our part to insure that American participation in world affairs shall be directed to the spread of democracy and for the recognition of human dignity and freedom everywhere.

To this end we support the Atlantic Pact as a necessary defense measure for Western Europe against Soviet threats of aggression.

We support the Economic Recovery Program, and urge Congress to appropriate the necessary funds to achieve the purposes of the program.

We support President Truman's bi-partisan Point

Four program and will work for the development of this program.

We reaffirm our faith in the United Nations, but in view of recent events, believe its powers to prevent aggression and preserve peace must be greatly strengthened.

## Appendix B

### California 1950 Election Analysis

By—Analyst GEORGE SEROS.

Reproduced through—CIO-California Industrial Union Council.

Immediately following the Election of November 7th, 1950, an exploratory study was put in the field to probe for the reasons for the voting behavior as expressed at the polls on Election Day. The question approach was aimed at getting answers to the following:

1. When was the vote toward a candidate crystallized?
2. What were the reasons assisting in this crystallization?
3. What were the attitudes toward the election results?

Since this study emphasized the qualitative rather than the quantitative, the results will be submitted as a general over-all picture.

The Election for Governor and Senator of California, was based on an anti movement. It was not a vote for a candidate, but rather a vote against issues, events and personalities. The three most important factors contributing to the defeat of James Roosevelt and Helen Gahagan Douglas were:

#### 1. An Anti-Truman and anti-administration vote:

One group held that the foreign policy program was a mess and gave these specific reasons.

- a. The action of Red-China during the past two weeks.
- b. No definite program to combat Communism.
- c. Formosa—no information as to government policy.
- d. We (U.S.) are paying too much in money, resources and man power for our past mistakes.
- e. Truman's one and/or two speeches were too political and uninformative.

Another group was dissatisfied with the domestic policy. Confusion as to economic controls. There was hostility toward Truman because of unfulfilled promises. Some referred to his statements about the 80th Congress and given a Democratic Congress he would give the people a Civil Rights Bill, defeat of the Taft Hartley Law, a nationalized Medical Bill, and so forth.

There was a great deal of confused thinking which made for hostility, and which in turn, crystallized into an anti vote.

#### 2. An AntiCommunist Vote:

The early development of the Republic Campaign theme of Communism reached its peak two weeks prior to the Election when Red-China assisted in prolonging the Korean War. Helen Douglas received the brunt of this attack since the Communist smear was

directed at her; and her campaign, in the main, was one of defense. When the question was asked, "What one thing would you say defeated Helen Gahagan Douglas for the Senate?" The answer were:

- a. Communist, Communistic leanings, pink, radical, too lenient, and so forth.
- b. Woman.
- c. Douglas record not too good—contradictions, absenteeism, and so forth.
- d. Douglas for herself.
- e. Douglas for individual groups rather than for all the people.

But, by far, the Communist issue stood out, and when these voters didn't direct it specifically at her, it was done through association with the Truman Administration.

#### 3. An Anti-Experience Vote:

In the case of James Roosevelt, it was a combination of anti factors — anti-FDR, anti-Roosevelts, anti-Truman, but listed above this was inexperience and lack of information.

Time and time again, it was pointed out that James Roosevelt did not have experience as compared to Earl Warren. Many said they waited until the very last before voting for Warren, to hear what James Roosevelt had to say. Some said they didn't hear Roosevelt, while others claimed he didn't say what they wanted to hear.

The most interesting fact was that there was no dislike for James Roosevelt among the Registered Democrats for Warren, but rather a hesitant feeling of "I would have voted for him, but . . ."

The newspaper treatment of James Roosevelt had its effect of crystallizing the "inexperience" factor and comparing it to Warren's experience. The Good Governor Theme paid off.

It was found that the great majority of those voters who had not made up their minds about three weeks before the Election (Almost all Registered Democrats) either cast their votes for Warren or did not vote at all. Those who voted for Warren said they made up their minds 12 days to two weeks before election. Some, however, but limited in number, claimed that they made up their minds during the last two or three days, and a very few on Election Day. The greatest influence factors for crystallization of the "Don't Know" vote into the Warren column were confusion in the national Democratic Administration, the foreign policy, the Communist issue and the newspaper gang-up—lack of information or misinformation on James Roosevelt.

The survey pointed up the fact that a much higher percentage of Registered Republicans had gone to the polls than Registered Democrats. Previous surveys had shown, also, that voting interest was higher among Republicans than Democrats. This fact can eventually be verified through a study of the official precinct vote—particularly that in Los Angeles County.

Because of the confused thinking of the voters, the newspapers played an important part in helping to formulate opinions. In the case of James Roosevelt who faced the opposition of the large dailies, in

relation to that of Helen Gahagan Douglas who had less newspaper opposition, in relation to "Pat" Brown who had much less opposition, the ratio of votes was consistent. In the cast of "Pat" Brown, who enjoyed equal distribution of publicity, the electorate reverted to a party vote which approximated party registration.

In addition to a favorable press, the office "Pat" Brown sought was based on clear cut local issues as pertained to that office. It is a professional office which demands as experience the title of attorney. A review of voting behavior in many borderline states, shows that the minority party candidate for the office of Attorney General is usually one of the few winners, or runs a very tight race.

A review of California State Elections, for example, shows that in 1938, the voters selected a Democratic Governor and supporting cabinet—with the exception of Warren who, running as Attorney General on the Republican ticket, transcended party lines and was elected. In 1942, the reverse was true, with Kenney (running as Attorney General) being elected the sole Democrat.

Now in 1950, the 1942 election is repeated with Brown, the Democrat, surviving the trend.

It was too early for the majority of the voters to have formulated opinions as to how they felt about the election returns. If this was a mandate, the voters certainly weren't aware of it.

Irving Stone (They also Ran) said in his chapter on the Harding-Cox Election,

"But the people were tired: tired from the war, tired from the suffering and bloodshed, tired from hysteria, tired from being geared to the breaking point, tired from the vast expenditures of money and morale and man power, tired from eight years of idealism, tired from personal government, tired from internecine wars in Washington. For just a little while they wanted to be let alone, to sleep in the sun, to recoup their energies and their enthusiasm. Even the progressive New Republic was able to say, 'Harding stands for a kind of candid and unpretentious reaction that anyone can respect, and that a great many people momentarily desire'."

It is difficult to say that any one person or group of persons were responsible for the defeat of James Roosevelt on November 7th, 1950.

To begin, no other Democratic personality could have been selected to represent the Democratic Party as its candidate for Governor more ably than James Roosevelt. Any other selection would have resulted in defeat in the Primary (cross-filing) of June 6th, 1950.

With no general election for Governor, there is not any doubt that the turn-out on November 7th would have been smaller, bringing possible defeat to Democratic Congressmen who squeezed through, and even to "Pat" Brown. In addition, some of the more potent dailies would have concentrated with great strength on the candidates Douglas & Brown, had

Roosevelt been defeated in the Primary. In addition, with Warren already elected, the chances for "deals" or inter-party strategy would have been non-existent.

Opponents may claim that perhaps with no gubernatorial contest, the others would have had a better chance. Well, the only parallel case is that of the 1946 general election. Let Roosevelt's opponents take a good look at it.

James Roosevelt as the Democratic Candidate for Governor had these factors to contend with:

- a. Opposed by Earl Warren—a tremendous vote getter and state office holder in California for 10 years.
- b. Opposed by the Republican metropolitan dailies throughout the state.
- c. The individual campaign of Douglas and Brown opposed a coordinated effort.
- d. Inadequate financing to make possible a long range planned program.
- e. Events, national and international, the latter stages of the campaign brought to a climax the anti-Democratic Trend.

As always, with defeat in a political campaign, the question is asked, "What happened and who is to blame?"

No efforts will be made to rationalize, but rather a review of the campaign based on facts.

The first political study undertaken after the June Primary revealed a number of important points, but the most significant were:

(See Part II of July Study).

1. Large undecided groups of voters and the weak Warren vote among Registered Democrats for Warren.

2. Lack of knowledge of Roosevelt experience in government and the acceptance of Warren as a good governor.

3. The necessity for a unified Congress by the Democratic Candidates to present a central theme and at the same time to sell the Democratic Party.

4. The uncertain value of a Truman blessing.

At that time, and aware of these facts, James Roosevelt immediately made every effort to bring into the campaign a seasoned public relations man with knowledge and background of political techniques, as it was obvious that this campaign had to be conducted on a public relations level and not along orthodox political campaign lines.

However, the attempt was unsuccessful, and to what extent he would have helped is questionable in view of the trend that developed overnight, and in view of the financial picture which made long range planning difficult.

It should be noted that the survey showed that up until October 21st, James Roosevelt was improving his position, while Warren was losing votes to the "Don't Know" column. Then with the reverses in Korea, the "Don't Know" voters reverted to Warren:

	July 7	Sept. 30	Oct. 21	Nov. 4
Warren	59%	50%	45%	59.5%
Roosevelt	33%	33%	35%	36.0%
Don't Know	8%	17%	20%	4.5%

The Democratic State Candidates could not cope

with this international situation as a factor.

Similarly studies taken three weeks prior to the Election in Ohio, Illinois, showed Taft losing and Lucas winning.

It must be borne in mind that in these two states, the Democratic Candidates for the senate had much greater support financially and organization-wise than James Roosevelt. In addition, professional political assistance was more than adequate.

In New York, the Democratic Candidate for Governor was running against a name personality, just as James Roosevelt was in California. The difference, however, was that the New York Campaign was well financed, issues presented (Hanley letter), a man made "get out the city vote" (Mayoralty) and a running mate (Lehman) who had a national reputation.

With no fear of contradiction, it can be said that no other candidate in the United States running for the office of Governor or U. S. Senator in 1950, had so many overwhelming factors to overcome with so little assistance.

Throughout the campaign, the Roosevelt Committee with the aid of political studies, kept in touch with voter opinion. It is not enough, however, to have facts—these facts must be used to produce action. To produce action in a political campaign, particularly in California—a state second only to New York in population and second to Texas in area—every campaign asset is needed. Long range planning demands ample financing for proper execution, administration and coordination. The liabilities are many, the assets few.

The liabilities were:

1. Insufficient and ill timed financing which hampered proper long range planning.
2. The individuality of each campaign (Roosevelt, Douglas, Brown) with lack of a unified central theme and lack of strong coordination.
3. Strong adverse press.
4. Foreign policy, Communism and Korean reverses as principal issue factors.
5. Inoffensive Warren.

The assets were:

Loyalty and determination of Roosevelt workers.

## Appendix C

During the period of June 26 and November 15, 1950, seven political attitude studies were taken (5 state wide and 2 Los Angeles County) for the Roosevelt for Governor Committee.

The purpose of these studies was to determine the relative strength of candidates for the office of Governor and U. S. Senator (California) and the voters' attitudes towards each; to determine the voters' attitudes on issues at both national and state levels and the influencing factors.

From the analysis of the findings a formula for action was prepared. However, there were many deviations from the approved action, due principally to:

1. Lack of coordination to carry out recommended action.
2. Lack of finances.

3. Influencing opinions of politicians, economists, publicity "experts" and large financial contributors.
4. Hesitancy towards adjustments to meet conclusive fluctuations of voter opinion.

With the completion of the first study it was indicated that James Roosevelt had many major obstacles to overcome and that maximum efficiency and political know how were necessary for a fair chance; but, that Helen Gahagan Douglas had more than an even chance of defeating Richard Nixon. Events conspired, with the accented aid of the daily newspapers, to defeat Mrs. Douglas. When "McCarthyism" reached its peak, Nixon was at a high point and Douglas at a low point, and, as the "red smear" declined in intensity, the Douglas-Nixon gap began to close. However, during the last 2 weeks of the campaign, as Korean reverses took place and the Democratic Administration became the "whipping boy," the gap between Douglas and Nixon began to widen again.

There is conclusive factual evidence through the periodic studies that the 1950 election in California was closely associated with world events. Analysis of world affairs by the public is difficult and consequently the press was an important factor in making the majority unwilling victims of propaganda. On the other hand, social progress at home is easily influenced to any great degree by the opinions of editors. The FDR elections and the Truman election are good examples.

Although socio-economic groups tend to cluster and think alike, there was evidence that union members are beginning to be a separate force. For example, in a post election study that I made in December, it was found that union members voted by a much higher degree for Roosevelt and Douglas than did their non-union neighbors—all approximately in the same economic bracket. However, it was found among union members that only 79% of the potential voters had registered to vote and that of these only 72% voted—resulting in a 57% vote of the potential. The highest degree of voting participation should be the goal—the results will follow.

Obviously, to obtain necessary political results a full, continuous and coordinated program must be launched. Constant pulse taking can be a valuable tool in long range political planning. It can be a guide towards gaining member confidence and thereby influencing political behavior.

Three of the statewide political studies (California) are attached. They are:

1. The Initial Study, Parts I and II (June 26 to July 7, 1950)
2. The Final Phase Study (October 18-22, 1950)
3. The Final Study, Letter concerning the election results (November 4, 1950)—and a Post Election Study (November 15-20, 1950)

These spaced studies give an indication of varying avenues of approach towards determining public attitudes during a political campaign period of time. The writer will be privileged to comply with any

additional requests for information or material.  
 (Signed) GEORGE J. SEROS

**Appendix D**

SUBJECT: FINAL STUDY OF POLITICAL ATTITUDES: STATE OF CALIFORNIA: NOVEMBER 4, 1950 \*(CONFIDENTIAL)

This statewide study was completed 3 days prior to Election Day. Personal interviews were made of 1,826 registered voters.

FINDINGS: U. S. SENATOR

Candidate	Undecided	Included	Undecided	Excluded
Nixon	57%		60%	
Douglas	38%		40%	
Don't Know	5%		-----	
	100%		100%	

FINDINGS: GOVERNOR

Candidate	Undecided	Included	Undecided	Excluded
Warren	59.5%		62%	
Roosevelt	36.0%		38%	
Don't Know	4.5%		-----	
	100.0%		100%	

NOTE: COPY OF QUESTIONNAIRE ATTACHED.  
 \*Permission for release granted.

**California Study**

Public Opinion Survey Institute Detroit, Michigan.

1. Are you registered to vote in California?
2. Would you mind telling me how you are registred?
3. The state election is next Tuesday — You may change your mind by that time, but if the election for Governor of California were today, for whom would you vote—

JAMES ROOSEVELT—DEMOCRAT

EARL WARREN—REPUBLICAN

NOTE TO INTERVIEWERS: Attempt to get a definite opinion if answer to the above is "Don't Know."

4. You may change your mind tomorrow, but if the election for U. S. Senator were today, for whom would you vote—

HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS—DEMOCRAT

RICHARD NIXON—REPUBLICAN

NOTE TO INTERVIEWERS: Attempt to get a definite opinion if answer to the above is "Don't Know."

ILLUSTRATION FOR TEXT ON PAGE 6.

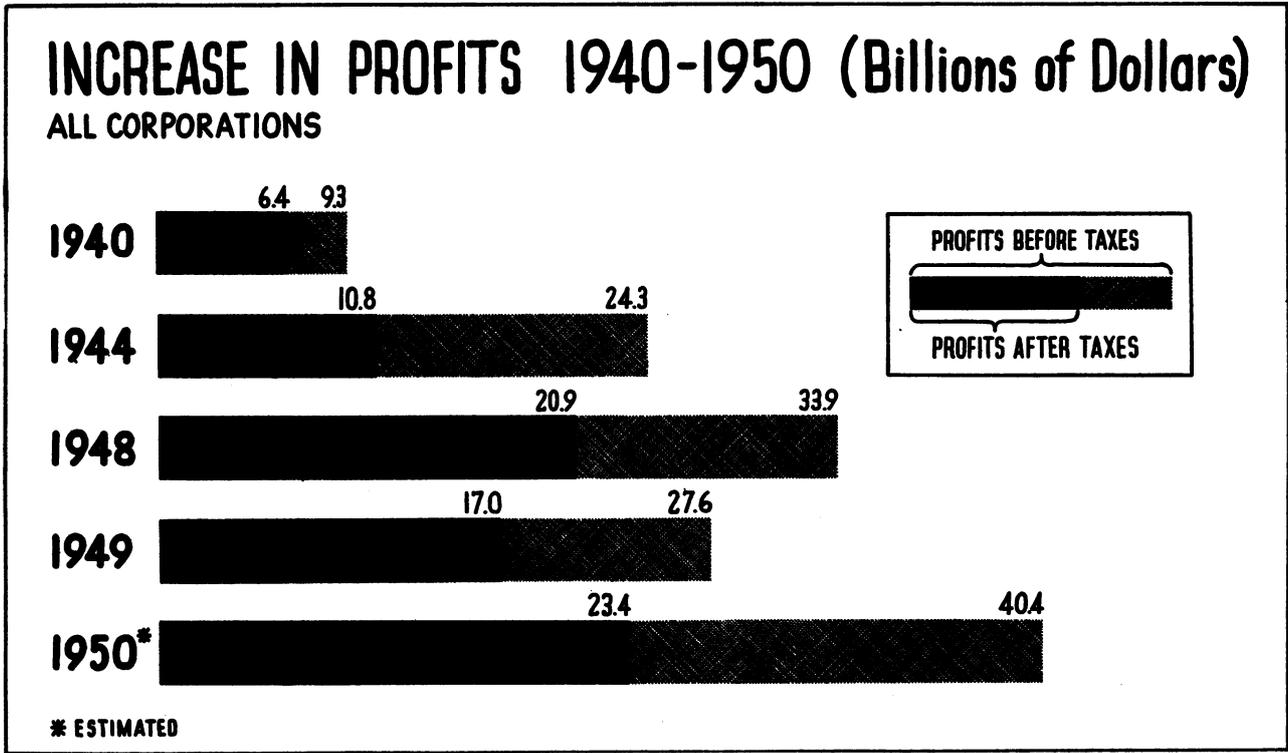
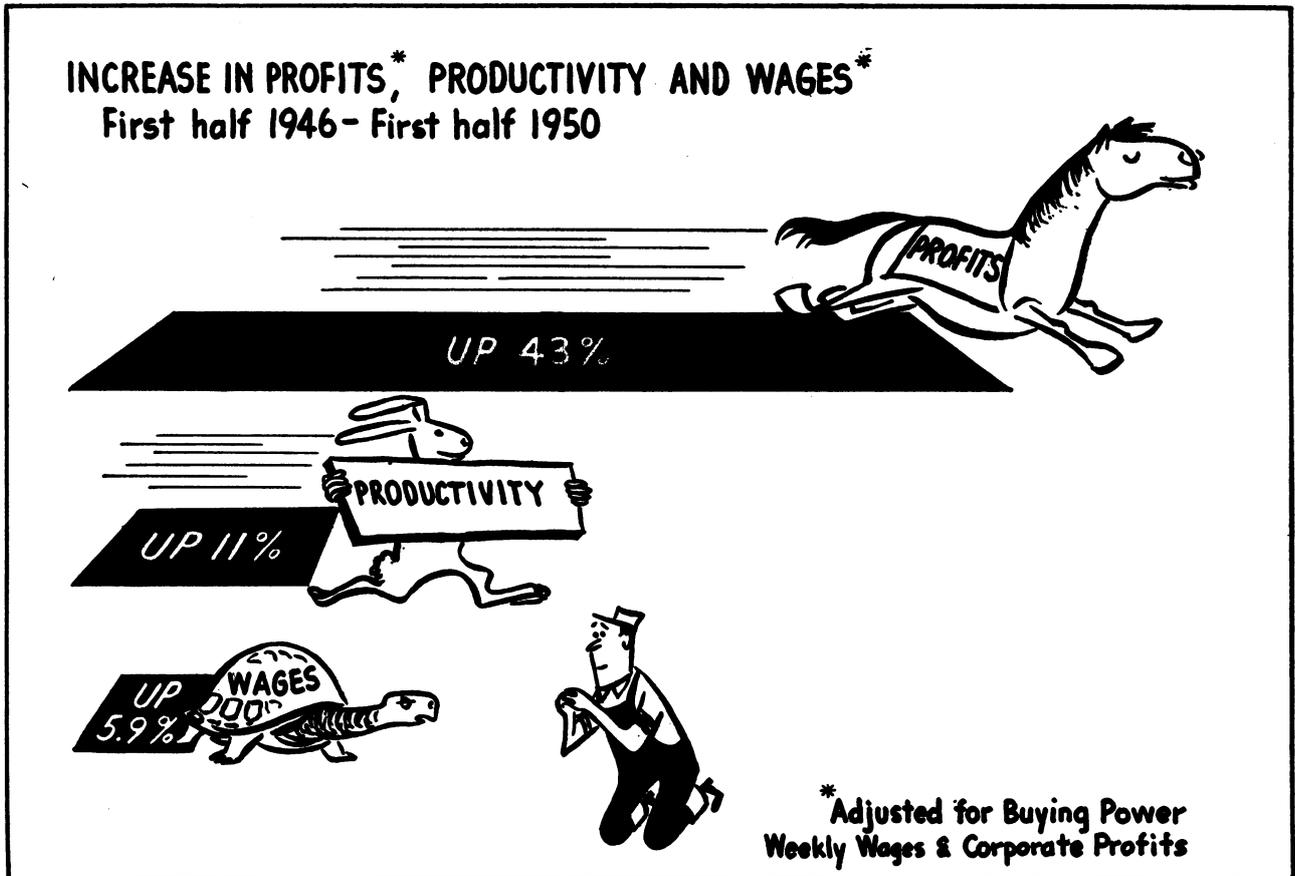


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