



**CALIFORNIA  
INDUSTRIAL  
UNION COUNCIL**

**Second Annual  
CONVENTION  
Proceedings**

**JULY 26-29, 1951**

**SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**



## **FOREWORD**

We hope that this, the Second Annual Convention Proceedings of the California CIO, will serve as a guide to those interested in CIO activities and objectives.

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***PHILIP MURRAY, PRESIDENT  
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS***





**TIM FLYNN, REGIONAL DIRECTOR  
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CIO**



**IRWIN L. DeSHETLER, REGIONAL DIRECTOR  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CIO**



**MANUEL DIAS, PRESIDENT  
CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL**



**JOHN A. DESPOL, SECRETARY-TREASURER  
CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL**



**CALIFORNIA CIO STATE CONVENTION, SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 1951**

**OFFICERS & MEMBERS**

of the

**CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL EXECUTIVE BOARD**

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**Secretary-Treasurer** – John A. Despol (USA)  
**BOARD MEMBERS** –  
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         Noah Tauscher  
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     UTSEA – Williams Daniels  
     UWUA – E. A. Scott  
     IWA – Charles Thimsen  
     LIU's – Jack E. Frost

\*Vice Presidents, elected by the Executive Board.

**COUNCIL HEADQUARTERS:** 117 West Ninth Street  
 Los Angeles 15, California  
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## THURSDAY MORNING SESSION

July 26, 1951

The opening session of the Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, held at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California, July 26-29, 1951, convened at ten-thirty o'clock, Regional Director Tim Flynn presiding as Temporary Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FLYNN: The Convention will be in order. . . . I am going to call upon Delegate Philip O'Rourke, Vice-President of the American Radio Association, to lead the Convention in the singing of the National Anthem. Delegate O' Rourke.

The audience arose and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," led by Delegate Philip O'Rourke.

CHAIRMAN FLYNN: ...Father Bernard C. Cronin, Director of the Catholic Hospitals and Director of the Resettlement Committee will give the invocation.

Following the invocation the acting Mayor James L. Haley extended the greetings of the City of San Francisco to the Convention.

The Convention was then welcomed by the President of the San Francisco CIO-Industrial Union Council, who is also the President of the CWA Local in San Francisco, Arthur Hellender.

CHAIRMAN FLYNN: Thank you, Brother Hellender. Before presenting the Permanent Chairman of the Convention, I would like to discuss with you briefly a few of the problems that will confront this Convention, problems that will be discussed by the delegates and upon which you are going to reach decisions that will guide the activities of our State organization for the coming year.

First of all, the international scene, It appears that the world is not going to have peace, at least in the foreseeable future, due to the group of rulers in control of one of the great nations of the world, the Soviet Union. The free nations of the world, led by the United States, have been forced into a defense program to meet the threat continually posed by the totalitarian rulers of the Soviet Union. ...

Our country has been affected seriously by this need to build up a force strong enough to maintain some semblance of peace in the world. Our domestic economy has been seriously affected by the need to build a military force, and it is going to be affected even more in the near future.

Labor recognizes the need for a strong and powerful defense force, and the leaders of labor have made it known to the leaders of government that the labor organizations of the United States will do their full share in building up the defenses of our country and the other free nations of the world. ...

In the Congressional struggle to enact a new Defense Production Act, there is a terrific fight going on over whether there shall be controls or no controls. We in labor recognize the need for controls. Those who oppose controls on prices and profits are rather inconsistent in their opposition to such controls because they insist there should be controls on wages. Well, labor agrees there should be some measure of control on wages, prices, and profits, in order to attain an equal measure of sacrifice.



Our fight has been to resist the imposition of wage controls without other necessary controls to maintain the purchasing power of the wage dollar.

The fight is still going on. We have a--not an unnatural coalition in the Congress, because the economic and social views are similar. We have the so-called Republican and Southern Democratic coalition there, that are putting on the fight to exploit not only labor but also our country--those forces whose unholy greed for profits blinds them to the possibility that their hunt for profits will lead to the destruction of our Nation. They don't recognize that their activities play into the hands of the forces that we are opposing, the forces that make it necessary to embark upon a defense program. ...

Now during this Convention you are going to be required to act upon some of the problems involved in this fight going on in the federal Congress, and the mere adoption of resolutions supporting the position of our leadership and supporting the needs and the wants of the working people and the common people of the United States, is not going to do the job. After you adopt your resolutions, then you who are, in the main, the local union leadership, will have to return to your local unions and see that your membership become fully aware of what is involved in this fight, and start doing their part to present to the members of Congress the real feelings of the American people. Only in that manner are we going to get some semblance of satisfactory legislation from the federal Congress. ...

Now I am not going to belabor you at great length this morning. Your ears are going to take quite a beating in the next four days. So I will conclude, and present to the Convention your Permanent Chairman, President Manuel Dias. President Dias.

A gavel was presented to President Dias by Delegate Romildo Caruso on behalf of President Dias' local union, UAW 76.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Thank you. The Convention is officially called to order. Distinguished Guests, Friends, and Delegates to the Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council: I do not propose to make a detailed report of the doings and activities of the State Council during the past year -- the first year of existence of the Council as a legitimate Union body. An adequate report on that has been written out and should be on your tables. I want, however, to touch upon some of the important problems that have faced us in the State Council during the past year, and that still face us, and to indicate what seem to me are the principal problems we will have to meet after this Convention.

Let me first remind you that we started a year ago, absolutely from scratch. After the reconstituting Convention in Long Beach last June, we had to set up a functioning organization. Besides organizing the office and getting a staff together, and determining the definite activities we would engage in, we had the psychological problem of getting the CIO Unions in the state accustomed again to the idea of a CIO State Council. Most of the Unions had comfortably adapted themselves to a condition of no state body speaking for the CIO movement in California during the period of struggle with the Communist elements. And let me say, while I am on the subject, that as yet, a proper appreciation of the importance of a state body for the CIO Unions has not been sufficiently developed to the proper level of understanding. There is a feeling in some quarters that a State CIO Council is something the CIO Unions can leave for a

few to do. Some reason in short-sighted fashion that was why there was no Council for almost a couple of years. One of the reasons we need a State Council is, for example, to support the CWA, who are now, as you know, engaged in a struggle. They have been completely reorganized, and I am sure that in a very short time they will be affiliated with this Council. ...

One of the crying needs in our state for our movement is public relations work--reaching the public with our side of the story, with our message, with a recital of the accomplishments of the CIO for the working people, for the community. Present mediums of public information and education require not only knowledge of modern techniques, but money. There are many workers outside of our ranks, yet to be organized, that are antagonistic to the idea of unionism, as I am sure a good many of you will readily testify. There have been elections in California which have been lost, where workers have voted against the Union, and not in all cases has this been due to fear and cowardice. In most instances, these anti-union votes have been the result of misinformation and mind-poisoning against the CIO by the organs of publicity of the employers. And not only among the unorganized workers is there insufficient appreciation of the solid good that the CIO has done and is doing. Even among a good many of those in the unions, we do not have complete appreciation and understanding of the worth of the union movement. ...

How many, for instance, realize that the political or lobbying efforts of the union movement are responsible for the betterment of social security benefits, of the raising of minimum wage rates, of regulations of the Walsh-Healy Act, of certain other protection to the work standards of workers in government work? How many are aware of the battle the CIO has been fighting for the consumer of the country in Washington in recent days? How many are aware of the CIO fight for Federal Health Insurance, for extension of the facilities of education, for equitable taxation? How many understand that if not for the CIO -- for the United Labor Policy Committee -- the people, the common people, the workers' standard of living would be greatly reduced? How many realize that the CIO fights for members and non-members alike?

The fact of the matter is that we have not financed the job of public relations in regard to our work. We, the labor movement, have saved the American way of life thus far. All people who value freedom should feel obligated to the labor movement for this -- even people who may not materially gain from the work of the CIO. It has been stated by very good authority that the labor movement in Europe has saved, at least for the time being, the continent of Europe from the Communist scourge. How many even among ourselves here are fully conscious of that? To get back -- we need to tell our story, simply and directly and without trimmings, we need no trimmings, in the telling. But we need to tell it. ...

Another matter, and I shall close. Political Action, P.A.C., has been taken even more lightly by our local unions than the State Council itself. In some quarters, it has not dawned upon the leadership and membership that, in these days, the question of bread and butter is a matter of politics.

...What determines the type of price controls, wage controls, wage regulations, and the composition of the various regulation boards? Politics! Nothing else but politics! And, in bread and butter politics, is each ordinary citizen going to act on his own as an individual, or is he going to act as a group according to his station in life?



Let us take a lesson from the Manufacturers' Association, from the American Medical Association, from other non-worker groups. Do the doctors, the business men, act as individuals when some legislation is proposed that concerns them? Not on your life. ...

The lesson for us is quite simple. I say, in conclusion, take your State Council mighty seriously if you are conscious of your duties as union leaders. If the personnel of the Council does not suit you, then, of course, select the proper people, but don't take your State Central CIO organization lightly. Back it up. Back it up properly. Don't slice your per capita. Don't count pennies. There is a big job to be done, a job that a centralized CIO California organization alone can properly do. ...

I have indicated only two fields of activity for the Council. There are other fields in which it can serve our movement. But it must have the means to do it. There is a proposition coming before this Convention for a per capita tax in place of the 50-cents pledge for legislative and political action. Every delegate that voted for the 50-cents pledge at the Long Beach Convention should vote for the change in the method of collection instead of the pledge, unless when he voted he meant he was pledging for the other locals and not for his own.

I want to remind the delegates that it's time we stopped adopting resolutions with pledges, without the means to enforce and carry them out. Either we do want state-wide political action or we don't. Let us not hide behind paper pledges. Let us meet our responsibilities to our unions, our membership, and our country.

At this time we will have the reading of the Convention Call by Secretary-Treasurer John Despol.

SECRETARY-TREASURER JOHN DESPOL: Mr. Chairman, the Convention Call sent to the delegates by the Executive Board is as follows: The Convention Call was thereupon read. (It appears in full on pages 174-175.)

PRESIDENT DIAS: At this time we are going to have a partial report of the Credentials Committee. (Members listed on page 172.) The report will be made by James McKenna, Chairman of the Credentials Committee.

BROTHER JAMES MCKENNA: Mr. Chairman and Delegates: Your Committee on Credentials begs leave to report that they have examined 248 credentials, representing 242 locals of International Unions, 3 local industrial unions, and 3 city and county industrial union councils.

These organizations have complied with the Constitution, and your Committee therefore recommends they be seated with their respective votes.

... It was moved, seconded and carried that the report be adopted ...

The Convention then approved appointment of members of the following Committees: Rules and Order Committee, Officers Report Committee, the Organizing Committee, the Resolutions Committee, the Publicity and Education Committee, the Legislation and Political Action Committee, the Constitution Committee, and the Sergeants-at-Arms. (Committee members are listed on pages 172-173.)

At this time there will be some announcements by Brother Despol, Secretary-Treasurer.

**SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL:** Brother Chairman, we have a number of announcements to make. Before I make them, I received yesterday one wire of special significance. Because of the nature of the wire, I am asking Brother Jerry Posner, the Manager of the Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, to read the wire.

**BROTHER JERRY POSNER:** Brother President, Delegates, and Guests: I received this telegram: "JOHN DESPOL, CALIFORNIA STATE CIO COUNCIL:

"BOB RISSMAN UNABLE TO ATTEND CONVENTION. HIS FATHER  
DIED TODAY. - FRED OKRAND"

Bob Rissman, Okran, and Wirin are the attorneys for the Clothing Workers of California, CIO. Sam Rissman I believe is known to a lot of people on the coast here, but on the eastern coast he is known to everybody who is active in the CIO, in the labor movement in general. Sam Rissman was one of the pioneers of the Amalgamated in its inception. Since 1905 as a young kid he worked to build up this powerful organization. He was Vice-President for the Amalgamated until a few years ago when his health started failing. He was very active in the organizing of the CIO Council in Chicago, and is known for helping every organization in their battles for better conditions. . . .

In Sam Rissman we lost one of our outstanding fighters for labor and humanity. We have lost a great man. We honor his memory.

. . . The audience arose and stood in silent tribute . . .

**SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL:** Before I read the formal announcements that I have been asked to make, I think there is another that I ought to make. . . . I have just been informed by our Publicity Representative that the F.B.I. has arrested a number of persons in California in regard to the Communist Party, and among them is the top editor of the "People's World", a person whom many of you have had a good many battles and struggles with. You know him as "Slim", or Philip Connelly. . . .

I have a wire from a person that I think all of us would very much like to have had here if it were possible. As a matter of fact, the Executive Committee, early this year, sent an invitation, but due to certain circumstances involving his particular situation, he gave us an early declination. I want to read the wire:

"INCREASING POLITICAL STRENGTH OF CALIFORNIA MAKES IT INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT FOR CALIFORNIA CIO TO MAKE ALL OUR MEMBERS AND FRIENDS AWARE OF POLITICAL ISSUES AND PREPARED TO VOTE. SOME POLITICAL OPPORTUNISTS SEEK DESTRUCTION OF UNIONS BY LEGISLATION. MANY ARE NOW THROWING OUR WAGES AND LIVING STANDARDS INTO FIRES OF INFLATION. ISOLATIONISTS, APPEASERS, AND FALSE ECONOMY - POLITICIANS WEAKEN OUR RESISTANCE TO COMMUNIST AGGRESSION WHILE WARMONGERS SEEK UNNECESSARY WAR CASUALTIES. CALIFORNIA CIO LEADERSHIP, IN CONFUSION OF 1951 AND 1952, IS VITAL. YOU HAVE EXCELLENT RECORD IN TAKING ISSUES TO MEMBERS AND I AM CONFIDENT YOU WILL MAKE GOOD AGAIN. -

JACK KROLL, DIRECTOR, CIO-PAC"

We also have a wire from a person that all of us know and love, and have had frequent contact with, considering the fact that he has a so-called base of

operation 3,000 miles away. I refer to Allan Haywood, who last week underwent a gall bladder operation. A few weeks ago, when we heard he was ill, we sent a communication in the name of the officers and the Board members and membership of this Council; he replied Monday with this wire, addressed to the delegates, California Industrial Union Council:

"GREETINGS. AM COMING THROUGH FINE. APPRECIATE THE MANY KIND MESSAGES I RECEIVED. MY HEART IS WITH YOU THERE. WE ARE ALL TOGETHER AND WILL ROLL OUR UNION ON. BEST WISHES FOR A FINE CONSTRUCTIVE CONVENTION."

"I want to extend to the delegates my wishes for a united and successful conference and one that will result in all doing their part in this great human struggle that the CIO is making. I am sure they will measure up.

"With every good wish, Allan S. Haywood."

This wire was read at the Board meeting yesterday, and the Board has voted to recommend that this Convention authorize the sending of the following wire to Allan Haywood:

"CALIFORNIA CIO-INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL, IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED, SAN FRANCISCO, OFFERS PRAYER TO ALMIGHTY FOR YOUR QUICK RECOVERY, AND CALLS UPON YOUR INDOMITABLE WILL TO ASSERT ITSELF OVER MERE FLESH. THE LABOR MOVEMENT, YOUR LIFE'S PASSION, HAS MANY TASKS YET FOR YOU. WE HAVE PROBLEMS HERE IN CALIFORNIA THAT AWAIT YOUR COUNSEL. LOVE FROM EVERYONE." From the Delegates of this Convention.

. . . It was moved, seconded and carried that the wire be sent.

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL then read communications from Emil Mazey, Secretary-Treasurer, UAW; Walter Reuther, President UAW; Richard Leonard, National CIO; Robert D. Creasy, Assistant Secretary of Labor, expressing regrets at being unable to attend the convention.

Messages expressing congratulations and best wishes were read from Anti-Defamation League in Southern California; Harry D. Sayre, President, United Paperworkers of America, CIO; R. C. Jacobson, Secretary-Treasurer, Minnesota State Council; Jacob Clayman, Secretary-Treasurer, Ohio CIO Council; Washington State CIO Council; Alabama State Industrial Union Council; Oregon State CIO Council; Secretary John Driscoll, Connecticut State Industrial Union Council; Executive Secretary James Mullin, Delaware State Industrial Union Council; L. A. Grossett, Secretary-Treasurer, Georgia CIO Council; Secretary-Treasurer William Butler, Colorado State Industrial Union Council.

PRESIDENT DIAS: I have just been told that the Rules Committee is unable to report this morning, so we will recess at this time, and reconvene here promptly at two o'clock.

. . . The meeting recessed at eleven-fifty-five o'clock . . .

## THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

July 26, 1951

The meeting convened at two-ten o'clock, President Dias presiding.

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** The first Committee to report out will be the Rules and Order Committee. Arthur Hellender, President of the San Francisco Council, is the Chairman, and I now present Brother Hellender.

**BROTHER ARTHUR HELLENDER:** As I was unable to attend the Committee meetings part of the time due to some of the strike activity, I would like to have Herb Finley (Steel-2058), who is the Secretary of the Rules and Order Committee, give you the report.

**BROTHER HERB FINLEY:** Mr. Chairman, after discussion with the Committee, we have come out unanimously with the following rules and recommendations to this body. Thereupon the suggested rules were read. . . .

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Committee, as a unanimous decision, we recommend the adoption of these rules.

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** What is the pleasure of the delegates?

It was moved, seconded and carried that the sections of the report be acted on seriatim.

**DELEGATE FINLEY:** Here we go again. "1. Decorum shall be maintained at all times." Moved, seconded and carried to adopt.

**DELEGATE FINLEY:** "2. No delegate shall be permitted to speak longer than five minutes on any motion or subject matter."

**DELEGATE HARLAN L. SAVAGE (Oil-128):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to amend the motion to strike out the figure "five minutes" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "ten minutes."

The motion was regularly seconded. After discussion the motion was defeated.

. . . Question was called for . . .

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** Now, to go back, for the record, on the adoption as recommended by the Committee.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Committee's recommendation be adopted.

**DELEGATE FINLEY:** "3. No delegate shall be permitted to speak more than once on any motion or subject matter until all other delegates who desire to speak have been recognized by the Chair and spoken, but in no event shall any be permitted to speak more than twice." Adopted.

**DELEGATE FINLEY:** "4. The Chair shall accept a motion for the previous question, provided 75 delegates support such a motion. The motion for the previous question shall be adopted by majority vote." Adopted.

**DELEGATE FINLEY:** "5. In the event a minority of the Committee, not agreeing with the majority, desires to express their views, the following shall be the rule: After the majority Committee's report has been read and a motion

to adopt has been made, the minority shall be permitted to present their report. Speakers will be alternated, first speaker will be from majority report." Adopted by a vote of 123 to 78 after discussion and a division of the house for the vote.

DELEGATE FINLEY: "6. The election of officers shall be conducted by an oral roll call vote of the per capita representation of each delegation." Adopted.

DELEGATE FINLEY: "7. At the request of 20 per cent of the delegates present and voting, any motion to amend the constitution shall be voted on by an oral roll call per capita vote of the delegates." Adopted.

DELEGATE FINLEY: "8. In a roll call vote, delegations have the right to vote by the unit system, if they so desire." Adopted.

DELEGATE FINLEY: "9. Any delegation may be individually polled upon the request of a member of that delegation, but the polling of a delegation cannot be made except upon the request of a member of the delegation." Adopted.

DELEGATE FINLEY: "10. Every assembly has the inherent right to protect itself from being imposed upon by members using parliamentary forms to prevent it from doing the very thing for which it is in session and which these forms were designed to assist, namely, to transact business. Therefore, whenever the Chair is satisfied that delegates are using parliamentary forms merely to obstruct business, he has the right either not to recognize them or else rule them out of order. If the Chair has been once sustained by an appeal, he has the right not to entertain another appeal from anyone trying by that means to obstruct business."

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption.

The motion was regularly seconded.

DELEGATE DAVE D. BRYMER (Oil-547): Mr. Chairman, I have a question of clarification. The motion as it is written indicates that once the Chairman has been sustained, that you can no longer challenge. Do you mean during the rest of the Convention, or just on that subject matter?

DELEGATE FINLEY: On that one particular subject matter.

DELEGATE BRYMER: It doesn't say that. I would like to insert the wording that will clarify that point.

DELEGATE FINLEY: The Committee will accept your suggestion.

PRESIDENT DIAS: On the question, all those in favor as amended, signify by saying, "aye"; those opposed? The "ayes" have it.

DELEGATE FINLEY: "11. No resolutions shall be presented from the floor." Adopted.

DELEGATE FINLEY: "12. Nomination of officers to be a special order of business at 10:30 A.M., Friday, July 27, 1951. Election of officers to be a special order of business at 10:00 A.M., Sunday, July 29, 1951 - unless Convention business warrants the advancing of the time." Adopted.

DELEGATE FINLEY: "13. No nomination speeches will be made." Adopted.

DELEGATE FINLEY: "14. The Rules Committee recommends to the Constitution Committee that the Constitution Committee report out the key questions

to be discussed first." Adopted.

DELEGATE FINLEY: "15. Each delegate upon being recognized shall state his name and local union number." Adopted.

DELEGATE FINLEY: "16. Convention will convene at 9:30 A.M. each day after the opening session, will recess from 12:30 to 2:00 P.M. each day, and will recess at 5:30 each afternoon, unless delegates agree to extend sessions or to call special night sessions."

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption.

The motion was regularly seconded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: On the question.

DELEGATE SAVAGE (Oil-128): Mr. Chairman, I would like to amend that one rule where it says "12:30 P.M.," to make it "12:00 o'clock, noon." We are oil workers working out here in the oil fields, and you people are steel workers and automobile workers and so on and so forth - you're in the habit of having your lunch along about 11:30 to 12 o'clock. If you want to start earlier, all right. But I certainly would like to amend that part of the rule, Mr. Chairman, to strike out "12:30" and insert "12:00."

The amendment was regularly seconded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Is the Committee in favor as amended?

DELEGATE FINLEY: We plead nolo contendere.

PRESIDENT DIAS: All those in favor as amended, signify by saying, "aye"; those opposed? The "ayes" have it. The amendment is adopted.

DELEGATE FINLEY: Mr. Chairman, that concludes the report of the Committee, and I move the adoption of the rules of this Convention as a whole.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

DELEGATE FINLEY: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Convention: On behalf of the Committee, I would like to make a motion that anything not covered by these rules, then Robert's Rules of Order will govern.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT DIAS: At this time I am going to introduce Robert Clark, Assistant Regional Director for District 38, to make the introduction of Brother McDonald.

BROTHER ROBERT CLARK: Brother Chairman, Delegates, Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to introduce a gentleman who has come from Pittsburgh - come, we can almost say, clean from Pittsburgh - and you can come clean from Pittsburgh now, if you understand what I mean.

He has been in the CIO movement ever since the inception of the CIO. He is the International Secretary-Treasurer of the United Steel Workers. He is Secretary-Treasurer of the National CIO-PAC. He is a Board Member of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. He is at the present time serving as Assistant to Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston. He was very active in the early days of the CIO politically through the old Labor's Non-Partisan League.

... It gives me great pleasure to introduce David J. McDonald.

BROTHER DAVID J. McDONALD: Brother Clark, President Dias, Secretary-Treasurer Despol, Officers of this Convention, and Delegates: You know, I think I will primarily wear just one hat today. I think I will wear that hat that reads Secretary-Treasurer of the United Steel Workers of America, because I want to try to make a labor speech and not a government speech here this afternoon. . . .

In the very first place, I want to convey to President Dias, Secretary-Treasurer Despol, and the other officers of the California Council and all the delegates here, the warmest greetings of President Murray. He asked me, when I left Pittsburgh the other day, to be sure to compliment you upon the most magnificent job which you have done in this past year.



*DAVID J. McDONALD*

Your Council has been born out of a crucible of turmoil. There were times when it looked like rhyme or reason would never be brought into the councils of the CIO in California. But you have done it. And President Murray is highly elated at the task which you have accomplished in the past year, and he wants me to tell you so. . . .

Down through the years of my experience in the organized labor movement, I found that there is never a moment when we can afford to let our guard down. We occupy a rather unique position, you know, in the world today, we of the CIO. We have to give leadership to progressive forces, and I mean real, honest progressive forces, and at the same time we have to fight reaction.

I think for the past year, the primary efforts of the reactionary interests of America have been to destroy the confidence of the American people in all liberal and progressive leaders. They have attempted with every means at their command to stigmatize in some manner or fashion every man on the national political scene or in the local political scene with a liberal trend of thought or a progressive trend of thought, tried to stigmatize him with all sorts of vile epithets, of vile philosophies, of vile ideologies, of even being anti-American. . . .

On the national scene, we have seen a vicious attempt made to destroy the character, the very character, of Secretary of State Acheson. Why have they attacked Acheson so viciously? Simply because he is a liberal thinker; because he is a real American progressive; because he basically believes in the ideals of the American worker; because he wants to help the average person in America; and because he wants to help the poor people of the world.

We have seen the MacArthur incident. Did the Tafts and the Wherrys and the Martins and the McCarthys and people of that stripe have any use for MacArthur principally, basically? Of course they didn't. They despise MacArthur, really. Evidence of that can be found in the records of the last Republican National Convention when General MacArthur received 8½ votes, and only 8½ votes, when he was seeking the nomination for the Presidency of the United States on the Republican ticket. They have no use for MacArthur. But they used him as a means, you see, to destroy liberal-thinking - liberal thinking such as is represented by General Marshall, a great liberal thinker, a progressive thinker, a man whose heart beats with the heartbeats of the working people of America.

One would think, to hear a Taft or a Wherry or a Martin or a McCarthy, one would think that Marshall's role in World War II amounted to little more than that of a corporal in a cadre back home here in the United States somewhere. . . .

This pattern of reaction, I say to you, is shaping up. Look at what has just happened in the Congress in regard to the Defense Production Act. The President of the United States went to the Congress and he asked for some improvements on the existing defense Production Act. Why did he ask for those improvements? He asked for those improvements because the Act was weak. It wasn't accomplishing its desired objective, or his desired objective. He asked for certain additional authorities to be written into the Act so that he could stop the inflationary trend in America. And what happened? Instead of helping him, instead of heeding other leaders of the administration, the Congress has come out with two horrible pieces of legislation which are now in conference.

The National Association of Manufacturers sent its most trained lobbyists up to the Hill in Washington to battle every progressive suggestion of the President. The National Chamber of Commerce did likewise. The National Farm Bureau Federation did the same thing. They lobbied for an unworkable price control law, a sort of a law which the administration could not administer. And they knew the administration could not administer it. And they had just one thought in the back of their minds: No price controls, but absolute wage controls. . . .

Our position, the position of the CIO and the American Federation of Labor, has been that we stand for a decent price control bill, and we have evidenced a sincere willingness to cooperate and to assume our responsibilities in the wage field by submitting voluntarily our differences of opinion with the employers to the Wage Stabilization Board. We have said at all times that we will be reasonable in this fight against inflation. We understand full well that wages always have an awful time keeping up with the cost of living. We know full well that we have always been behind. At the same time, we understand the real dangers of inflation to the working people of this country. We have been willing to assume a reasonable attitude and to go before the Wage Stabilization Board in all our important cases and there make our voices heard, and there, through the use of reason and logic, present the position of the workers. And to assume a reasonable attitude in looking at the decisions of the Wage Stabilization Board. And it was only, incidentally, by dint of yeoman efforts on the part of organized labor that we saved that Board from being destroyed. . . .

Why am I talking this way? Goodness knows, a leader of labor is not the sort of a guy who likes controls. We don't like to see wages controlled. We like to see the forces of free competition proceed normally. But this is a time of national emergency. We of the CIO have a full appreciation of our country's peril. And



it is in a perilous situation - peril from two things: from Soviet armed aggression, and from ribald inflation brought about because of the Soviet's armed aggression.

I haven't the slightest question in my mind but that it is the studied obvious attempt of the Soviet Union to conquer the free world, either through armed force or by creating internal turmoil in the free nations. They can create internal turmoil here in America, in Great Britain and France and the rest of the free nations of the world, if they can cause inflation to run rampant here in America.

This Soviet Union is only a continued manifestation of the everlasting attempts of Russia to dominate the world. . . .

I don't want to get into a discussion of the principles and the tenets of Communism. There is in addition to Communism, Russian nationalism; and the only thing which the leaders of Russia have ever understood and the only thing which the Communist leaders of the world have ever understood is force. The only way they have ever been stopped or ever will be stopped is by the use of force or the threat of force. We have to grow strong.

We made our mistakes. In 1945 when the last shot was fired, we were all screaming "Bring the boys home," and we were all stupid. We set ourselves up for a right to the jaw. We set ourselves up for it. We fell for the Communist Party line. Not only the A. F. of L. and the CIO but almost every person occupying a role of leadership in America. If anybody had stood upon a public platform and said "Don't bring the boys home," he would have been thrown out a window. We set ourselves up for it. . . .

I think we can win, but it's going to take work. We can't lose. We have two weapons. One is our unions. . . . That's one weapon to use, our economic strength. And the other one is political action.

Johnny Despol showed me a circular. I think it says, "Remember '52 in '51." Well, that's a pretty good slogan, Remember '52 in '51. . . . You cannot build a political organization in a matter of days. It takes weeks and months and, yes, even years of work in order to build an effective organization, in order to train leaders; and it takes money to build such an organization. . . .

I understand you are making some diligent efforts here in the State of California to raise some money for CIO Political Action Committee. That's wonderful. I hope your efforts will be successful. We will need it in CIO-PAC, and you will need it, and every member of the CIO and every member of every family of a guy that is in the CIO will need it - every one.

I am not satisfied with dollars alone. That is not the whole story. You have to get people registered, you know. It's just a crying shame that members of the CIO, after all these years, aren't registered. Hundreds of thousands, yes, millions, perhaps, haven't even registered so that they might vote. That's one.

You have got to build your organization right down on the local level, an organization which will get people out to have them register, an organization which will take care of all the little petty details which arise in order to make it possible for people to vote. I mean you have to have automobile committees, guys who will haul people to the polls. You have to have telephone committees, people who will call up and say "Have you voted?" and keep a record so that if it is a bit inconvenient, so that some member of the automobile committee can go there and take them to the polls. Yes, you even have to have baby-

sitting committees so that people can go out and take care of the kids while momma comes down to the polls or momma comes down to register.

These things seem so petty, but they are so important. You have to build your city-wide organizations and your county-wide organizations and your state-wide organizations, and just speeches, speeches, speeches mean nothing. It's the organization which counts. You know that in your own local unions. It is the organization inside your local unions, the working together of the officers, the electing of good grievance men, their knowledge of the contract and their diligent prosecution of that contract, which makes for good organization. The same in political action, but it's in a different field. Perhaps it is more difficult. Certainly it's a rather thankless job. Nobody is going to be pinning medals on you. But it is most important and most necessary.

You have got to raise the money in order to build the organization. And the CIO Political Action Committee on the national scene has to have the money so that it can be sent out wherever there is a possibility of electing a liberal member of Congress or a liberal Senator or a liberal Governor, so that we can get the money into the right places at the right time. . . .

Reaction is in the saddle and we have to unhorse it. And we can do it.

I have seen mighty unions destroyed. I saw the United Mine Workers of America when it was the most powerful union on the North American continent, absolutely destroyed. Went from a membership of over 600,000 down to a membership of less than 100,000, and they were only up in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. It's economic strength? It was unavailing when the chips were down. They starved out the coal miners. They literally starved them. They were driven back into the coal mines with the lashes of the Colorado Iron cops and the state constabulary of the various states where the big strikes occurred. That was political action - political action on the part of the reactionary interests which owned the coal mines. It was political action for laws enacted by state legislatures which made possible their carrying out of their overt acts.

It disappeared from the scene, and except for the grace of God who gave us Frank Roosevelt, the National Industrial Recovery Act, there would have been no United Mine Workers of America left today. It was political action - the Democratic administration in Washington that made it possible to rebuild the United Mine Workers of America. And it was political action which made it possible for the Congress of Industrial Organizations to come into being. And political action could take all these things away. The reactionaries, you see, are wise to that now, and they are planning for '52. They are planning very diligently for '52. Let us do a little planning for '52. Let's build our CIO Political Action Committees and let's get out the votes. Let's beat back this threat of world reaction. Let's drive it back where we had it in '32. Let's drive it back. We can do it if we will - if we will. And we must have the will. . . .

I wish you continued success, and God bless you all.

. . . The audience arose and applauded . . .

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** Thank you, Brother McDonald, for your very fine inspiring words, and in behalf of the delegates I would like to thank you for your effort and trouble in coming out to California to address our Convention.

**DELEGATE LEWIS MICHENER (UAW-406):** Mr. Chairman, I would like to

make a privileged motion, if you would rule it in order. The motion being that we extend to Brother McDonald a lifetime membership in the California State CIO labor movement.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT DIAS: If the Resolutions Committee is ready to report, I would like to have them step forward. At this time I would like to introduce Brother Albert Lunceford, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. Brother Lunceford.

DELEGATE LUNCEFORD: At this time the Secretary of the Committee, Brother John Allard, Delegate from Local 230, UAW, will present your resolutions. Brother Allard. . . .

DELEGATE ALLARD: Resolution No. 1. Subject, UNITED LABOR POLICY COMMITTEE. Thereupon Brother Allard read Resolution No. 1. There was discussion supporting the Resolution by delegates Irwin L. De Shetler and John R. Noblet. The motion was carried. (Resolution No. 1 appears in full on page 139.)

DELEGATE ALLARD: Resolution No. 2 will be presented by another Committee member, Brother Paul Schrade of Auto. Brother Schrade.

DELEGATE PAUL SCHRADER (UAW-887; Resolutions Committee): Resolution on ECONOMIC MOBILIZATION. Thereupon Brother Schrade read the Resolution on "Economic Mobilization."

The Committee recommends adoption of this resolution with the following two amendments:

No. 1, if you will turn to page 2, the third paragraph, third line from the bottom, delete the words "without the necessity for," and insert these words: "with equitable."

The second amendment, on page 2, in the fifth paragraph, on the sixth line, after the words "government agencies," insert the following: "and selection of public members on such proper boards and agencies."

I move the adoption of this resolution with those two amendments.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried. (The Resolution on "Economic Mobilization" appears in full on pages 139-141.)

PRESIDENT DIAS: At this time I would like to introduce to you Mr. M. D. Kossoris, Regional Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor. Mr. Kossoris.

MR. M. D. KOSSORIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Friends of the CIO: . . . The activities of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, even though they are statistical in nature, will come so close to you during the next year or more that it may be very well for you to be informed as to just what we plan on doing and how these activities will touch you.

They will touch you in two major respects - in the field of wage stabilization, and in the field of prices.

You know - I think I mentioned this to a number of you in the past in your conferences, schools, at Asilomar - that the Bureau of Labor Statistics is a fact-finding agency. It is, in fact, the federal government's top fact-finding agency in the field of labor, labor problems, labor economics. The Bureau, which has been

in business since 1887, has the job of determining the facts in the field of labor as impartially, objectively, as it possibly can. And the hope is that these facts, as spelled out either to the Congress or to labor or to industry, or all of them together, will supply the basic framework which will permit the groups to deal with each other more intelligently than could possibly be the case in the absence of such information.

I say that because I want you to understand that in our activities, we must, as close as we possibly can, hew to the facts as we find them, without in any way attempting to color them or to present them with any bias whatsoever. There are times at which the labor groups do not see eye to eye with us. There are times when industry doesn't see eye to eye with us. But that is not because we present the facts in any kind of biased fashion. That is because we present the facts as we find them, regardless of where the chips fall.

Now coming back again to the main points I want to make: In the field of wage stabilization, the Wage Stabilization Board, as a similar agency did during the last war, has asked the Bureau of Labor Statistics to act as its fact-finding agency in the adjustments of wage problems. . . .

The arrangements between the Wage Stabilization Board and the Bureau of Labor Statistics nationally and regionally are for the Bureau of Labor Statistics to make such wage surveys, whether they include wages or fringe benefits or anything else that may be involved, which the Wage Stabilization Board needs to know in the adjustments of wage problems that are brought for its decision. That includes the tandem cases, fringe benefit cases that you read about within just the last day or two, and various related problems. Now in this field our job will be to make wage surveys either as part of our own activities or as special jobs for the Wage Stabilization Board.

Now here in San Francisco, we ran last January what we called a community wage survey, in which we covered all major industries and key occupations in each of them in the metropolitan San Francisco area. That job, which spells out the entire wage structure in the metropolitan San Francisco area, will be repeated again next January. A similar job has been projected for Los Angeles. So that by about February or March of next year, from these two wage surveys alone, we will have the wage structure spelled out for both the Los Angeles and San Francisco metropolitan areas. . . .

The other major activity is that in the field of prices - the O.P.S., Office of Price Stabilization. Here again, the federal Agency is taking advantage of the Bureau's present organization activities in the field and know-how to provide them with information as to how effectively price stabilization is working, and to provide them with additional information which may be in order to enable the O.P.S. to do a better administrative job - I shouldn't say better; a good administrative job, let's leave it on that basis - and at the same time give them a measure of how effectively their program is operating. Now we will do that in part through our regular activities in developing the Consumers' Price Index, the cost-of-living index, as it is popularly known, and in addition to that, of course, special surveys as these may become necessary. . . .

As you know, the wage stabilization program is geared to a large extent on the Consumers' Price Index, and as I just pointed out to you, the work of the O.P.S. will be geared in part to that index. The index which is currently being used,

the so-called "old" index, is built around expenditure surveys made in 1934 to '36, and uses the average price level of '35 to '39 as a base from which comparisons are made or from which we measure change. . . .

Now our original plan was to revise that index by about the middle of 1952, and if it hadn't been for Korea, that is what we would have done. . . . When the Korean hostilities broke out and it became clear that wages and prices would be geared to a considerable extent to the index, we felt impelled to develop an index, even if it was merely an improvement on the old index, without developing into it all of the new things that we think the new index will have, which would make the old index better than it was.

We had by that time already conducted a number of surveys, and we knew some of the bugs in the old index. So the old index was revised to take care of some of these improvements; some of the weights were changed because they were completely out of line; and beginning with January of this year, although we rather switch back to last year, we came out with what we called the "interim revision." Now the interim revision is currently being published. So is the old index. And by the middle of next year we will have a new index.

Now there has been some question as to the differences between the old index and the new index. And odd as it may seem to you, I know some of us were rather surprised, the differences between the old index and the new index are very small. If you take the United States Index, for example, you find, tracing it back over the last six months, that at times the two indexes are the same; at times one index is one or two tenths ahead; at other times the old index is one or two points ahead. We also discover -- and this is rather interesting -- that although in the United States Index the differences between the two series are negligible, the local differences are much more marked.

For example, in Los Angeles, the old index tends to be lower than the original. So in your contracts in Los Angeles, if they are geared to the Consumers' Price Index as an escalating device, the new index pushes the index further ahead, pushes it further up than it would have been under the old index. In San Francisco, it is more of an even toss. There at times the old index is better, and at times the new index is -- "better" meaning it has gone up farther. From the point of view of the consumer, that is not so good. They would rather see it go down. However, from the point of view of wage contracts, there isn't an awful lot to choose between them. . . .

I should say, too, that the index as originally developed was never intended to be used in this particular fashion. And because it is being used in this way, we must revise it. It must be changed in such a way that it will serve these purposes to which it is now being put. . . .

Best luck in your considerations.

Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: I would like to thank Mr. Kossoris for his appearance here, for making that speech to the delegates.

At this time, Brother Despol would like to make some announcements.

Announcements.

PRESIDENT DIAS: At this time I would like to introduce to the delegates Mr.

John H. Tolin, Jr., Regional Director of the Office of Price Stabilization.

Mr. JOHN H. TOLIN, JR.: Thank you, President Dias. Guests, and Delegates to the Convention: . . .

. . . This Convention is a very important source, it seems to me, of assistance for the federal price program. You know and I know that we don't have a strong price statute. We certainly don't have it as long as we have parity pass-through. I would like to highlight just a few points about this program, because across the counter the 16 million members of organized labor in this country plus the members of their families are such a tremendous factor when they are identified with the consumers generally and their interests are identified with the consumer generally. And I speak to you today as representatives of this great group of consumers, and I'd identify your interests as those of the consuming public and those benefitted by this national program. . . .

Now I think the people are always worrying about these federal bureaucracies. First of all, I think it is more important to know, are they effective? Then about this cost, this program costs a little over a hundred million dollars to run for the next fiscal year. It means a cost per capita in this country of 75 cents a year. In the last month we have had a raise in milk, one cent in December, half-cent in June, another cent coming up, per quart. That is 40 million dollars on the milk bills to the consumer of the State of California. In other words, in one commodity in the State of California, taxpayers have paid enough to run the price stabilization program nationally and regionally and locally for half a year. . . .

It's a bread and butter proposition. We have had a great failure in the Congress. We have also a great failure in the people of this country in realizing what this program means. It hasn't been sold any more than we have sold the half-out war. It hasn't been sold any more than we have sold the blood donation program. But I'll tell you this: The majority of the business men, and certainly almost every small business man in this State, and certainly the consumers, know that you can't run a half-out price program. So there are going to have to be some changes made.

For instance, we don't control the utilities rates. And we don't control the below-parity prices of farm goods. Now if we have a pending increase of 18 per cent in electrical rates -- there's 40,000 pumps pumping water down in the San Joaquin Valley. That water is going to cost more to raise the alfalfa. That will increase the dairy ration, and you are liable to have, next winter, another set of quart raise in milk. That is what I mean by this limited program.

Now Congress is going to remain in session. They might have a short recess. We ought to have in this State a community pricing program, a dollars and cents ceiling. And we are now setting about a series of investigations to set up that community pricing program. And there will probably be some local resistance to it.

I think it makes sense to be able to go into the grocery store and find out how much food costs and at the same time know what the ceiling price is. Now based on our present set-up, those ceiling prices are high, sometimes higher than the goods are selling. I don't think that should be concealed, I think that ought to be right out there for everyone to see. . . .

We have got to go back to the voluntary local boards. We have got to have contact with these local communities. There are 104 cities in California over 10,000

population. We need that kind of close contact and we need the kind of a consumer program that can best originate in labor leadership. . . .

In our region, I hope that we will have a consumer relations as well as a labor relations consultant; and rather than consultant, I seek in such a man an administrative assistant to the regional or district director, and I am recommending for appointment George Seros, known to many people in labor particularly in Los Angeles -- a man who worked for Chester Bowles in the last program and who is an outstanding leader. We will probably need other people on the staff in those lines if I can win supplementary budget approval for it.

I have just this one thought to leave with you: You don't build a price program by throwing the personnel involved together. We have been restricted in reference to prompt personnel action by the regulations of the Civil Service Commission. Those choices in the merit system take time -- too much time. But the Office of Price Stabilization is manned. We have offices completely equipped and prepared to act on prices in Reno, Phoenix, San Diego, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco, Fresno, and Sacramento. There are people of quality in the program. And there are people of ability to which all powers delegated to my office can be relegated.

We want to work with you. We are proud of our association with these, as I say, great consumer organizations as well as labor organizations. And I want you to know that I won't waste your time until I can show you some results. And I want to come back with your leaders next year and let's point up some of those results, or let's not have this Regional Director of the O.P.S. any longer in office.

Thank you very much. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: I would also like to thank Mr. John Tolin for his appearance here.

At this time, we have another speaker who just arrived and I would like to introduce him -- Mr. Charles I. Schottland, Director of the California Department of Social Welfare. Mr. Schottland did an excellent job during the last session of the Legislature in protecting the social welfare program of the State. So at this time I would like to present Mr. Charles I. Schottland.

MR. CHARLES I. SCHOTTLAND: Thank you, Mr. President.

. . . I am not going to give you any long speech or statistics about the public assistance or so-called relief program of the State of California, but it is of great interest to labor unions. Modern society does not make it possible for every man, woman, and child to have sufficient income to support himself. And so the State has set up certain systems for those persons who are destitute, who fall by the wayside, who are too old to work or too young to work. And these things we call public assistance programs, commonly known as relief.

And in California we have four kinds of programs of this kind. We have one we call Old Age Assistance, commonly known as pensions, for persons over 65 years of age, who, if they do not have other income, receive up to \$75.00 per month. We have over 30 per cent of all people over 65 years of age in California receiving old age assistance. In other words, if you meet three old people, one of them, by the law of averages, is receiving old age assistance from the State. And it costs the federal, state, and county governments of this State over 18 million dollars per month. We have similar programs aiding the blind, similar programs aiding

children. All together, we spend almost a million dollars a day every day of the year in connection with these programs. . . .

I want to take this opportunity of discussing one future program in which labor and all groups, and all citizens groups, should be interested. We in California take care of our old people very well -- maybe not as well as some of us would like to have it, but better than any other state in the Union. We spend more than any other state in the Union. We spend more money on old age assistance than the combined expenditures of New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, the three next-largest states. We spend more than all three of those states put together. We spend more on the blind than any other state in the Union. We spend more on children than any two other states in the Union, including the large state of New York.

There is one group of people in this State of California that we do not help. We have not established a program to aid the totally and permanently disabled. Now many people are totally and permanently disabled and they do not get any kind of compensation, because it was not part of an industrial accident. They may have been disabled from birth. They may have been disabled from other reasons. The person may have been a housewife and never part of the labor market, and they get a crippling disease. They are not over 65, so they are not eligible to old age assistance. And there is no program to help those people. It was for that reason that there was proposed at the last session of the Legislature a program to aid the totally and permanently disabled persons.

It is an important program. It is a program which we feel should be enacted in this state as it has already been in 34 other states. And I hope that at the time of the next legislature, which is far off of course but not too far to begin planning, that labor will take its place along with other groups urging that the State of California join other states and the federal government in establishing a program of aid to the totally and permanently disabled. . . .

Thanks for the opportunity merely of extending greetings and telling you generally the kind of thing which our Department does. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: Again I would like to thank Mr. Schottland for taking time out to come here to address this Convention.

We will call again on the Resolutions Committee to continue. Brother John Allard.

DELEGATE ALLARD: Resolution No. 3 will be presented by Henry Santiestevan of the American Newspaper Guild Local 69.

DELEGATE HENRY SANTIESTEVEAN (Resolutions Committee): The following resolution has been presented by the Los Angeles Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and is recommended unanimously for adoption with an amendment by the Resolutions Committee. It is a resolution on CIVIL RIGHTS AND EXTENSION OF DEMOCRACY. The Resolution was read.

Brother Chairman, the Committee recommends the adoption of this resolution as amended. I so move you.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried. (The text of the Resolution appears on page 141.)

DELEGATE ALLARD: The next resolution will be Resolution No. 5. . . . It will be presented by Sister Edna Prenk, United Steelworkers of America, 1440.



DELEGATE EDNA PRENK (Resolutions Committee): The Resolution on DEFEND THE 40-HOUR WEEK was read by delegate Prenek.

The Resolutions Committee recommends the adoption of this resolution by the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. I so move.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried. (The text of the Resolution appears on page 141.)

DELEGATE ALLARD: Resolution No. 6, Foreign Policy and the Peace.

PRESIDENT DIAS: It has come to our attention that one of the rules adopted this morning does not fit in with the procedure of the Convention. So the Committee on Rules and Order have met again and at this time would like to bring up for your reconsideration that particular rule. Brother Finley from the Rules and Order Committee.

DELEGATE FINLEY: Mr. Chairman, Delegates, we have been advised by several of the International here represented that some of them have not scheduled their caucuses until tomorrow evening; particularly Steel has not, Oil Workers has not, and some of the others. And we are bringing up here for reconsideration the rule that the nominations for officers shall be put over until the first order of business Saturday morning instead of being at 10:30 tomorrow morning, and I so move, Mr. Chairman.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

. . . I would like to move, Mr. Chairman, that nominations be made Saturday morning the first order of business.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

DELEGATE ALLARD: Resolution No. 6 will be presented by Committee Member Frank Donley, Local 808, UAW.

DELEGATE DONLEY (Resolutions Committee): Subject, FOREIGN POLICY AND THE PEACE. The Resolution with amendments, was read.

On behalf of the Committee, Mr. Chairman, I move adoption of the resolution.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried after discussion and slight amendment of wording. (Text of the Resolution appears on pages 141-142.)

DELEGATE ALLARD (Resolutions Committee): We have one more short resolution, before we conclude the report of the Committee. Resolution No. 7, EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY IN EMPLOYMENT. The Resolution was read.

On behalf of the Committee, I move for its adoption as so amended.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried after discussion. (Text of the Resolution appears on page 142.)

PRESIDENT DIAS: It is one of the rules that we recess at 5:30, and according to my time, it is 5:30 now. So the Convention stands adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

The Convention recessed at five-thirty-five o'clock.

## FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

July 27, 1951

President Dias called the Convention to order at ten o'clock. Reverend Elmer McLaughlin from St. Cyprian Episcopal Church gave the invocation.

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** At this time I would like to introduce Mr. Glenn Brockway, Regional Director of the Defense Manpower Administration. Mr. Brockway.

**MR. GLENN E. BROCKWAY:** Mr. President, Delegates to this Convention: . . . The current defense mobilization program is based on a firm conviction that preparedness is the best way to maintain peace. The central objective of the overall defense program is (1) to prevent a full scale war, and (2) to prepare us to quickly mobilize and successfully resist if full scale war becomes inevitable.

. . . Our military force in being is only "the cutting edge" of the military machine. In the long run fighting strength rests on the whole power of the nation -- its ability to produce new weapons, its supply of raw materials, its capacity to transport materials and people, and its ability to feed and sustain its population.

More specifically -- and irrespective of a favorable resolution of the Korean action -- we are committed to: (1) Produce the weapons needed to equip a minimum armed force-in-being of 3.5 million men, plus a supply of weapons for our allies, (2) Build an adequate stockpile of weapons to enable us -- and our allies -- to carry on an all-out war for a year, (3) Expand our capacity to produce so that we could quickly multiply production if all-out war should come. This means building defense capacity which is not necessary for current defense production, but which would be needed in all-out war, (4) Maintain the highest living standards possible in a period of partial mobilization, (5) Strengthen our allies through economic, social and political action, and (6) Protect our democratic values throughout every phase of the program.

. . . I submit that complete mobilization and use of our human resources is, in a very real sense, the key to the success of the entire national security effort. If we are wasteful of these resources, manpower deficiencies will become the limiting factor in production and military strength. . . .

Whereas we had a labor force of 65.0 million at the turn of December, 1950, we are shooting for a total labor force of 68.5 million in December, 1952 -- a 3.5 million increase in the labor force in the two-year period.

In passing, I cannot forego mentioning that increases in employment of 304,000 in the past year in California will be duplicated, if not exceeded, in the build-up in the eighteen-month period ahead. Almost 200,000 have been added since Korea Day to the California defense establishment -- estimated to be more than in any other State in the nation. . . .

The final stretch for greater production will come from the historically ascending productivity of American labor, and finally through increased hours of work.

In getting this job done, the Defense Manpower Administration rests its stake for success on these three key principles:

1. It is a voluntary program. Manpower controls are abhorred by free trade unions and free enterprise alike. Manpower controls will not serve to increase

**the size or the productivity of the labor force. Manpower objectives can best be achieved when people understand and accept a program.**

**2. The job must be dealt with primarily at the local level -- in the community.** The members of a community are most familiar with and thus best equipped to handle their own manpower problems. They understand the economic and social structure of their community; the attitude and tradition of their town; the uniqueness of their problems. They are therefore more competent to deal with those problems.

**3. Labor and Management shall share equally the responsibility for the success of manpower mobilization.** The success of such a voluntary and localized plan depends upon the whole-hearted cooperation of all Americans. Thus, the Defense Manpower Administration has provided for joint participation of labor and management in decision-making at all levels of the defense manpower program.

. . . As we move ahead in the next eighteen months, toward the manpower goals I indicated -- and the problems along the way are going to be many and complex -- I personally am going to place great dependence on the wise counsel and guidance of your leaders, and on this great labor organization, to help us get our country's manpower job done, here in the arsenal of the West.

Thank you very much. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: Thank you, Mr. Brockway. . . .

Now I would like to introduce Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations of the State of California, who also at the same time has been a long-time leader in the A.F. of L. Mr. Scharrenberg. (Applause)

BROTHER PAUL SCHARRENBERG: Mr. Chairman and Delegates: I can assure you it is a pleasure as well as a privilege to be in this Convention today as an invited speaker. I have been a member of an A.F. of L. union for half a century, and I know something about the labor movement of California; and I am surely happy to know that we are getting together. In my humble opinion it would be only a question of time when California will have one labor movement again. (Applause)

I am supposed to talk about the California Department of Industrial Relations. That Department has jurisdiction over all labor laws except the collection of unemployment and disability benefits and the actual operation of the state employment agencies. All other laws are in the Department of Industrial Relations.

That Department has eight divisions, and they are all working for you. The Department has offices in 14 California cities. The eight divisions look after industrial accidents, payment of workmen's compensation, industrial safety, state compensation fund which insures you against accidents, the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, the Division of Housing, the Division of Industrial Welfare which takes care of women's minimum wage and other things, the Division of Labor Law Enforcement which enforces all the other labor laws, some 50 or 60 of them, and finally a Division of Labor Statistics and Research. . . .

In 1940, California had seven million people. Now we have 10 million and a half. The national population in that time increased only 15 per cent, against over 50 per cent of California's increase. In 1940 we had 2½ million people employed in our State, and today we have 4½ million. . . .

. . . At the present time our aircraft plants are again up to a hundred thousand or upward. Our shipbuilding plants are still lagging, but according to the latest reports we are going to build ships again. And now we are going through that same cycle, that same performance that we did during the last decade. That is something that is happening to you, to all of us in our State. We are geared to the war effort. No matter what we may think or do or say, employment will rise and employment will go down as the war effort demands and determines.

Take, for example, the employment of women. California leads in the employment of women. In California, employment of women has increased 97 per cent in 10 years, as against a national increase of only 67 per cent. I don't know what is the matter with you fellows that you don't take enough money home any more to provide for your families, but it is obvious that more and more girls in our State are going to stay on the job.

Now since my time is so very limited, I would like to point out one very interesting development that concerns all of us, and that is the old-age problem. In California we have had a reputation of attracting old-age people from all over our country because our pensions or unemployment or old-age assistance is more liberal. Well, it doesn't happen to be the truth. According to an analysis of the census, old-age people are not drifting in here. The average age in California is about the same as in the rest of our country. But we have a real problem in our State to take care of people 45 years of age and over. The increase in that age group from 45 years upward in California has been 45 per cent in 10 years. In other words, the people in our State over 45 years of age, there were 2,150,000 ten years ago, and today there are 3,131,000 folks in our state over 45 years of age.

Now I know that many of you have had experience looking for a job when you are 45 years of age. People over 45 years of age in our cockeyed industries are not wanted. That applies to manual labor as well as clerical work. Just look at the want-ads in the daily papers and see who is wanted. Thirty-five appears to be about the maximum at which you can break in. Then what are we going to do with 3,131,000 people in our State 45 years of age and upward? . . .

Our scientists and college professors have been able to increase our length of life. We live longer. But so far practically no attention has been given to the men and women in that age group who have lived longer. And it is up to us, to you, to do something about it. It is true we have doubled our paying pensions. The pensions we do pay are inadequate, and the number of old people is growing by leaps and bounds. There is that discrimination to which I have referred that no one is wanted if he is 45 years of age. Something will have to be done about that. We will have to utilize the manpower of men and women from 45 years of age and upward.

Those problems are yours, and I trust, my friends, that you will give them serious consideration.

As I say, I consider it a privilege to be here today, and I wish you success. Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: Thank you, Mr. Scharrenberg. At this time, I am going to ask the Credentials Committee to come forward and be prepared to make a report. Brother Despol will now make some announcements.

Secretary-Treasurer Despol read telegrams expressing best wishes and fraternal

greetings from Morris Pizer, International President, United Furniture Workers of America; James A. Davis, Secretary-Treasurer, Missouri State Industrial Union Council; Milton Murray, Secretary-Treasurer of the Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee; and from the Officers and Executive Board Members of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.

PRESIDENT DIAS: At this time the Credentials Committee -- Brother James McKenna.

DELEGATE McKENNA: Brother Chairman and Delegates: Your Committee on Credentials begs leave to report that they have examined 40 additional credentials, representing 37 from locals of International Unions, 1 from local industrial unions, and 2 from city and county industrial union councils. . . .

These organizations have complied with the Constitution and your Committee, therefore, recommends they be seated with their respective votes.

Respectfully submitted, the Credentials Committee. James McKenna, Chairman; Claude Cox, Secretary.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Thank you, Brother McKenna. What is the pleasure of the delegates in approving the partial report of the Credentials Committee and the seating of those delegates?

It was moved, seconded, and adopted.

. . . Will the members of the Resolutions Committee please come forward?  
Brother Lunceford.

DELEGATE LUNCEFORD (Resolutions Committee); Brother Chairman and Fellow Delegates: I believe Resolution No. 8 is on the table entitled "ON EQUALITY OF SACRIFICE." Thereupon Brother Lunceford read the Resolution.

Your Committee recommends the adoption of the resolution. I move the Committee's report be adopted.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried. (Text of the Resolution on "Equality of Sacrifice" appears on page 142.)

DELEGATE LUNCEFORD: Do you have Resolution No. 9, "Federation for Repeal of the Levering Act?" The Secretary of the Resolutions Committee, Brother John John Allard, Delegate from 230, UAW.

DELEGATE ALLARD: I am asking, because of the number of resolutions that we have to cover, whether the Convention would sit still if we would go only through the resolves, in order that we can cover the greatest number of these resolutions during the Convention and refer the fewest to the incoming Board. What is your pleasure?

It was moved, regularly seconded and after discussion, carried that this procedure be followed.

Thereupon Delegate Allard read the following Resolutions. Each Resolution, acted on separately at conclusion of its presentation, was adopted by motion, second, and vote of the Convention. Pages on which texts of Resolutions appear are listed after the title of the Resolution:

Resolution

No. 9, Federation for Repeal of the Levering Act (page 142.)

No. 10, Philip Murray (pages 142-143.)

No. 11, The Congress of Industrial Organizations and President Philip Murray (page 145.)

No. 12, Employment Problems and Unemployment Insurance During the Mobilization Period (page 143.)

No. 13, Industrial Health and Safety (page 143.)

PRESIDENT DIAS: . . . We have some very important visitors up here and I will have Brother Roberts make the introduction to introduce this delegation. Brother Roberts.

BROTHER ROBERTS: Thank you. Ladies and Gentlemen, . . .

At this time we have some of our outstanding CIO leaders traveling all over the world and visiting with our neighbors in other countries and learning something of their problems and matching notes as from one brother to another. And so likewise, we have many of our neighboring brothers coming over to this country and touring the length and breadth of it, attending all sorts of meetings and getting a general grasp of what we might be doing and thinking.

It happens that a French delegation has arrived in San Francisco today. There is quite a schedule planned for them. They were interested in sitting in -- as you notice, over here they have their earphones on; the interpreter has been telling them briefly what the discussion from the floor has been and what the resolutions are about, and so they are getting first-hand information about our CIO Council -- how it functions and how it operates. . . .

At this time I would like to introduce a gentleman who is with the E. C. A. This gentleman is Productivity Information Officer for the E. C. A. Mission to France, and he knows the background of our distinguished visitors. So I want to bring him to the microphone, and he in turn will introduce each of our visiting guests for your information. At this time it gives me pleasure to present to you Mr. Ned Brandt.

MR. E. N. BRANDT: Thank you. I would just like to tell you who these people are and introduce them to you. They represent nine different daily French newspapers. We have an editor or a publisher from each of the main daily newspapers in each province of France. Their circulation amounts to about 1,700,000, which gives them a readership of about six million Frenchmen, out of a total French population of 40 million. They come from such important French industrial centers as Lille, Nantes, Lyon, and Toulouse. I will just present them to you now, asking each one to stand as I mention his name.

The visitors were introduced and received the applause of the delegates.

BROTHER ROBERTS: Thank you, Brother Brandt, and we are certainly happy that our distinguished friends and neighbors have come here today. We hope that you will stay as long as you can. . . .

PRESIDENT DIAS: Thank you, Brother Roberts.

Announcements.

PRESIDENT DIAS: We will continue with the Resolutions Committee.

DELEGATE ALLARD: Resolution No. 14, "Regional Development and Conservation." Brother Allard read the Resolution.

On behalf of the Committee, I move its adoption.

The motion was regularly seconded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: It has been moved and supported for adoption. On the question.

DELEGATE WILLIAM P. HENRY (Utility-132): Brother Chairman, I wish to amend this resolution to delete paragraph 9.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Is there a second to that motion?

DELEGATE SCOTT (Utility-246): I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIAS: It has been moved and seconded to delete paragraph 9. On the question. Will you read that paragraph?

DELEGATE HENRY: "An orderly development of our hydro-electric power potentials under public auspices in line with TVA principles, having due regard for all other values affected, is a fundamental necessity, whether for peace or war."

The Utility Workers Union of America, Brother Chairman and Fellow Delegates, are strictly opposed to the public ownership of utilities. The position of the Utility Workers Union nationally and locally is that we favor the private ownership of public utility companies just as long as the private ownership is productive of good labor-management relations and remains a responsible management in its administration. Assuming a fair labor policy, we do not favor driving privately-owned public utilities into public hands, nor do we favor unfair acquisition of a privately-owned utility nor condemnation nor confiscation thereof.

The Utility Workers of America have made that statement, Fellow Delegates. The TVA is not necessarily a good thing for all people who wish to belong to labor unions. In fact, quite to the contrary. We have had a lot of trouble here in the Imperial Valley recently. Our National Regional Director petitioned to represent these people, and we have plenty of cards to do it with. But that was called a state agency and was not subject to the rules of the National Labor Relations Board. And we don't feel that we should support anything that will stop our organizing efforts. In our opinion, what this resolution is calling for will stop organizing efforts.

This Resolution came from the United Shoe Service Employees. We feel that the Utility Workers Union, with their experience in the utilities field, has had much more experience than shoe workers or anyone else in what happens with public utilities and organizing utility workers. Therefore, we stand against this. We wish, in case it is passed, to have our vote against this thing recorded in the minutes of the Convention. Thank you.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Still on the question. I recognize "Blackie" Lunceford.

DELEGATE LUNCEFORD (Resolutions Committee): Brother Chairman and Fellow Delegates: I rise as Chairman of the Committee to speak against the proposed amendment to this resolution. Now I know the position of the Utility Workers Union in connection with this problem. It has been discussed at several CIO Conventions. And in every case, the Utility Workers made it very plain their position on public power or public projects, whatever they may be, as against the private ownership. . . .

Now the policy of the National CIO -- and it hasn't been changed -- is in conflict with the policies of this International Union. So I should like to leave this in here with the proviso that the Utility Workers state their position here. This is in line with CIO policy. Therefore, I think we should vote this resolution in; vote this amendment down.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Still on the question. I recognize Brother Despol.

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: Brother Chairman, I, too, rise in support of the Committee's recommendation and oppose the amendment because of the national policy involved. We want to say this, though, to the Utility Workers -- that they ought to start giving some thought that the real problem is not the question of it being public or private ownership. In many of these important hydro-electric power developments, private corporations cannot have the terrific amount of financing required for such a thing say as Boulder Dam or the TVA, or our own Central Valley project. Their real problem and their real dilemma, rather than going to the question of public ownership of utilities, seems to me the question of the form of public ownership. And they ought to address themselves to that problem, and in some future National CIO Convention present some solution. I threw out this one more or less off-the-cuff suggestion.

Primarily what is needed so far as the utilities that are publicly-owned is not like the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, which is like a department of city government, where collective bargaining is lobbying rather than collective bargaining, where we cannot even have a signed union contract. But to put it in the form of a public corporation -- a public corporation in which the authority is delegated to the Board of Directors, and which the union can organize, can negotiate, can sign contracts with that public corporation, and if necessary, can strike that public corporation without the dilemma that is faced by, for example, the employees of the federal government in regard to the strike problem.

In that field, I think if the Utility Workers will address themselves to the organizing problem and the labor contract problem, we may find the long-term solution of the disagreement, or rather perhaps the lack of clarification on the problem they face as contrasted with the national policy of CIO in regard to the more fundamental question of public ownership. If they would think in terms of what kind of public corporation and what authority such a public corporation should have, then perhaps they can very well then succeed on the question of (1) organizing the so-called TVA approach; (2) that they can negotiate contracts, they can sign them, they can get the conditions they seek, and when occasion makes it necessary, indulge in economic struggle.

PRESIDENT DIAS: On the question.

DELEGATE C. J. LEWIS (Director UWUA): Mr. Chairman, I would like to say just a few words on this question. And I think the best approach would be to take Johnny Despol's suggestion first.

In the State of California, you have a lot of what is known as public utility districts. These are groups of people who get together in a certain town in a certain area and get a franchise to handle the water rights, the electric rights, or the gas rights for that particular area. They serve the consumers.

The State law of California said that these organizations shall be known as public utility districts -- not public corporations, as Johnny suggests. And public



utility districts, under the Taft-Hartley Law, are exempt from the jurisdiction of the N.L.R.B. They are exempt from unionism; and they are exempt from any form of collective bargaining.

Now I will give the California Industrial Union Council their first job for the new season. Let's change those public utility districts to public corporations. I have talked to John about it and I have talked to the California State Council about it, but all I was told is, "We have a Republican group in Sacramento; you will never get it done."

So if you want to have a bunch of people running around in the State of California -- water companies, electric companies, and gas companies -- not only non-union but absolutely exempt from unionism by state law and by federal law, that is what you will be doing by driving more water companies, more of these electric companies, into public hands. And that is exactly what is happening throughout the country today. Our industry is getting to be about half public. And once it gets half public, it means it is only half union. And once it gets half union, it means you won't have decent conditions in the public utility industry.

. . . This question of national resources has taken on a lot of new looks in the past 20 or 25 years. The only thing is, it is a national resource acquisition and development aimed at the electricity and power field for the most part; flood control to some extent. There has been no question about the natural resource of coal, for instance, which is a real natural resource, or iron ore, or even petroleum. I think the Oil Workers ought to be quite concerned about what happens to some of these national resource programs, because if it gets far enough into our industry, it is going to get far enough into the petroleum industry one of these days, and maybe John L. Lewis' industry will be nationalized and we will find ourselves in a fine fettle around.

However, we find that we do better, just to state it very simply, we do much better having the control of the electric light and power industry in private hands, much better. We have never been able to do anything with TVA, nor has the A.F. of L. been able to do anything with TVA. We have never been able to do anything with Shasta, Grand Coulee, Bonneville, or Hoover Dam. Neither has the A.F. of L. We have never been able to do anything in the Imperial Valley, where there are a thousand people in a public utility district chartered by the State of California and backed up by the federal government, where they still import the "wetbacks." They dig the streets down there for 75 cents an hour in El Centro and Calexico, and they are employed by a public utility. But it is a public utility that we can't get our hands on because it is one of those exempt public utilities. It is one of those utilities that Governor Warren won't let you touch, nor will the National Labor Relations Board let you touch. So we have linemen down there climbing high-tension poles with 22,000 and 64,000 volts in them, getting about \$1.50 an hour, and we wouldn't think of letting a lineman climb a pole with that high tension for less than \$2.10 an hour anywhere else in our industry. And that is what you do when you allow this industry to become further and further nationalized.

. . . We believe in keeping the whole sphere of public utility activities in private hands. We do better with them, the public does better with them, and we think ultimately CIO and A.F. of L. are going to come to a realization of this problem and they are going to go along with us 100 per cent. Thank you. (Applause)

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** On the question. Anyone else wish to speak?

DELEGATE BOB HANNAH (UAW-76): I would just like to add a few words and speak against the amendment and for the resolution. . . .

Up in Northern California, on the Feather River, is the starting of a new project. . . . It is called the new Feather River Project, and they plan on putting a canal from central California area clear down into San Diego. This canal is going to be one of the biggest projects in the history of the world. It is going to be several hundred miles long; it is going to be several thousand feet high running along the mountains all the way into the San Diego area. This is one of the important projects that is going to keep southern California alive, because they have outgrown their water. . . .

There are two or three major government agencies which finance and conduct these projects. One of them in particular puts powerhouses on their dams. The rest of them are just in the business of building dams that conserve water. Now it always seems a little bit on the foolish side to be constructing a large dam just to conserve water, when we could catch some of that water and make electricity for the people of the country and make electricity cheaper.

Also we know that one of the major problems of this country today is petroleum. Petroleum is in the critical stages. We are not going to be able to get enough of it as time goes on, and we know that by reading the papers. . . . In northern California the P. G. & E. is building vast power plants, steam power plants, using petroleum to make electricity, while these dams and so on are not building powerhouses to produce electricity from water. I think that we have a critical problem for the people of California on this water and electricity in such a situation.

Another thing, there are many little farmers and small groups, small people in northern California area who even have to pay or at least get permission or go through a lot of red tape to get water out of the very ground that is surrounding their property. The water rights of their property have been bought up long years ago by P. G. & E. Farmers who are pumping water out of their ground and farmers in the northern California area who even tap water out of the springs and creeks running through their property have to pay tribute to the P. G. & E.

I don't think the problem is to stop all of these projects, which are beneficial and are going to save the people of California and its industries. I think basically the problem is to find out how we can organize those people. . . .

I will conclude by saying I am opposed to the amendment and in support of the resolution, and I think the people of CIO and as a whole are against the amendment; and I think the Utility Workers will be against it soon.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Still on the question.

DELEGATE LEWIS L. LAURENT (CWA-9402): I rise in opposition to the amendment, and I speak not only as a delegate but as a fellow coolie in the salt mines of public utilities.

We of the telephone industry have never yet so far, I should say, feared federal controls. In fact, at this convention you will find we are asking for some. Because we find it one of the best weapons that we have ever found to control the biggest corporation in the world. And even though "Ma" Bell is the largest corporation in the world, the one thing she fears above everything else is federal controls.

While we can understand the problem of the Utility Workers Union, we feel that in all fairness to the Convention, that we as a group of utility workers should make our positions known. Heretofore we have fought with the Bell System, and during the war, the last war, we found that we got better treatment from the government than we ever in our lives received from the Bell people.

. . . We feel that public ownership or federal control of the utility, in the end will benefit far more people than they could possibly hurt. Therefore I speak for the Resolutions Committee's suggestion. Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: Still on the question.

DELEGATE WILLIAM KIEZEL (UAW-1031): We heard the position of both sides . . . both the majority and minority reports are correct. What I would like to say is that a new resolution should be put. I am not going to change it. But I think it should go back and be changed so it will be in the interests of the consumer. . . .

PRESIDENT DIAS: Still on the question.

DELEGATE HOYT S. CHAMBLESS (Shoe Service Workers-112): Brother Chairman, we feel that this resolution is not designed to do away with private ownership. It is merely in the consumers' interests. Now as I understand it, the Utility Workers' problem is how to get into the public works; not whom it is going to benefit. So I think the main problem is for those people to figure out some way in which to get the state and federal government to allow them to organize these public works. (Applause)

DELEGATE FRANK WHITE (S.F. Post Office Workers): Mr. Chairman, I arise to support the position of the Resolutions Committee and to speak against the amendment.

We have been hearing quite a bit of public ownership and federal control. I belong to a union that knows what it is to work under government control. The conditions stink -- there's no question about it. But we know in the federal government, three million of us, that the benefit derived from public power far outweighs the present problem that we have of improving our conditions. We are going to improve our conditions in the federal government. But the major thing here is how it affects the people of the United States; and through greater and bigger power development the people of America will gain the most. So therefore I speak in favor of the resolution and against the amendment. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: On the question.

DELEGATE FRED J. KUHLMAN (UAW-808): Mr. Chairman, I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Previous question is called for. All those in favor of ceasing debate, signify by saying, "aye"; those opposed? The "ayes" have it.

Voting on the amendment, all those in favor of the amendment, signify by saying, "aye"; those opposed to the amendment? The "Noes" have it.

On the resolution as moved and supported by the Committee. All those in favor, signify by saying, "aye"; those opposed? The "ayes" have it.

(Text of the resolution appears on pages 143-145.)

DELEGATE SCOTT (Utility workers): Brother Chairman, may it be recorded in the minutes that the entire Utility delegation voted against it?

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** It will be done. At this time there will be some announcements by Brother Despol.                      Announcements.

**SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL:** We have the following wire:

"Deeply regret that unforeseen developments including legislative fight and several contract negotiations make it impossible for me to be with you on July 27, as I planned. I am extremely sorry to be forced to cancel this engagement and I hope I will be able to be with you another time.

James B. Carey, National Secretary-Treasurer."

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** At this time I would like to introduce to you Mr. George L. P. Weaver, Assistant to the Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation assigned to the field of Critical Materials, formerly Assistant to the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, on leave from the National CIO where he is Assistant to James Carey, and was Director of the Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

He is a member of the Executive Board of his Union, the Transport Service Employees of America. He served that organization as Assistant to the President.

I introduce to you George L. P. Weaver.

**BROTHER GEORGE L. P.**

**WEAVER:** President Dias, Secretary-Treasurer Despol, Members of the Executive Board, and Delegates: It is indeed a privilege and a pleasure to have the opportunity of sharing with you this morning a few minutes of your time. . . .

I would like to congratulate the delegates and the membership of our great organization in the State of California for the kind of job that you have been successful in doing in the last year. The kind of struggle that you found yourselves engaged in, in the State of California, over the last few years is kind of a mirror of a bigger and broader struggle that your country and its citizenry finds itself engaged in throughout the world. The kind of ideological difficulties of which you have had more than your share, and which you are to be congratulated on in the democratic but yet firm manner

in which you disposed of the problems that plagued and haunted you over the years, can well be looked upon as a method, an effective democratic technique, on which we can win this struggle throughout the world.

I think most of us just a few short years ago during this month -- about five years ago -- we felt that we could begin to plan and begin to work for the kind of democratic world where justice was the fundamental and basic principle that many of our brothers and many of our sisters had engaged in a bitter and bloody struggle for five years in order to achieve it. And yet we found ourselves, a little more than a year ago, engaged in another bloody action, which we minimized by calling it a police action, over in Korea. . . .

I have had a very interesting and a very educational experience in serving as



GEORGE L. P. WEAVER

one of labor's representatives in the government during this period of crisis. I have learned two very basic lessons, and they were very shocking. . . .

I, like you and countless thousands of other Americans, labored under the fallacy that, for all practical purposes, we were a self-sufficient nation. Another fallacy that I shared with many other Americans, I casually believed that we had almost a virtual monopoly on productive know-how. I thought that there was no other nation that could come anywhere near close to us, the workers in the United States, in producing not only the consuming goods that we have grown accustomed to and feel that we can't do without, but that also the military weapons and tools necessary to defend ourselves. And I didn't sit behind the desk in the National Security Resources Board very long before I realized that these were two very dangerous fallacies, because they are the kind of arrogant fallacies that lull a people to sleep, that give you a kind of complacency that can cause you a lot of trouble in days to come.

You couldn't tell a G. I. in Korea last June and July and August, who was facing every day superior tanks and superior guns with fire-power much greater than those that he possessed, that there were peasants behind the Iron Curtain who scratched the earth with a stick that was producing those tanks and those guns. He knew better, because he was on the firing line. But it took us, who were shuffling papers in Washington, some time to realize that there was a productive know-how behind the Iron Curtain that it would be well for us to consider and to eliminate this fallacy that we had a monopoly, a virtual monopoly on productive know-how.

And as you examine the other area, it was a greater shock to one's arrogance and complacency, because believe it or not, we are utterly dependent on the rest of the world for the importation of 73 per cent of the critical materials, the critical raw materials, that we need to keep our industry going. You see, the United States only has about six per cent of the world's population, and we only have about seven per cent of the total area of the world. And we know that under the Soviet control behind the Iron Curtain there are about 750 million people, or roughly one-third of the world's population. So in terms of manpower alone, that becomes quite a serious consideration. Without allies, our position becomes critical. . . .

We as a nation are dependent upon the so-called under-developed areas, we are dependent upon them for raw materials. And more important, we are dependent upon them for their friendship and their help in order to help even up the balance of the forces that are opposing us. . . .

Which brings me to the kind of realization that is needed on the part of every American citizen, particularly we members of the family of organized labor. Because you realize, when you leave this country, the kind of solidarity and fraternity that exists among those of organized labor here and in other countries. Despite the fact that their labor movement, like their industry, has not developed to the point where ours is, but there is a feeling of friendship, a feeling of respect, and a feeling of wanting to become closer friends, that is very warming to the heart, particularly when you find yourself in a strange land, strange customs, and a strange language is spoken. And each time that we have the opportunity in our communities to manifest a little extra kindness and help to visiting delegations of trade unionists from other countries, it will be very helpful, in addition to strengthening these already existing bonds, if we go a little out of our way to make their stay a little more pleasant.

I was in a very, very favored spot among our mission. There were three from the State Department and three from R. F. C. But the fact that I was a representative from the organized labor movement only serving temporarily in govern-

ment, I had letters of introduction from the President, the Secretary-Treasurer of the CIO, meant all of the difference in the world in comparison to the other delegates. I was able to get information, I was shown parts of the country, and a hospitality was manifested toward me that was absent toward the other members of the delegation. Which just drove home that there is a fraternity, a fraternity that grows out of the same kind of struggle, the same kind of sacrifice to build up an organization that they are just as proud of as we are of our CIO.

And it underscores another principle that is very important for you and me to constantly keep in the forefront, and that is the strength and the good will of America is not so strong that we can afford to disregard what the rest of the world feels about us and what the rest of the world thinks about us. I had an experience in South America which underscored that and drove home, if I needed it driven home, unlike any other experience that I had while I was down there.

The papers were full of the Cicero Riot, which I am sure that you also read about out here, that happened in Cicero, Illinois. And I had a very difficult time trying to explain why, and what it was all about. Because they just couldn't understand. They kept asking me, "What did he do? What did he do?" And the only explanation I could give was because he was born with a black skin. Which has no meaning whatsoever in South America, and it has much less meaning outside of the borders of our own country than it does in most other countries in the world. They have many repressive and restrictive practices that are based on economics and along class lines. But to understand the kind of racial problems that we have in this country is just beyond their comprehension.

And so we have to remember that today what we do in our communities or what we don't do in our communities has its impact on world opinion. The means of communication are perfected to such an extent today that what happens in San Francisco at noon can be and is instantly translated around the world. And you have to remember that the overwhelming majority of the peoples of these so-called under-developed areas where we have to get manganese -- the richest deposit of manganese in the world is in the Belgian Congo in Africa. Our tin comes from Indonesia and Malaya, Nigeria, the Belgian Congo, and Bolivia. And as you go down the line of these critical materials, the peoples whom we are trying to win to our side, you have to face the fact that they are made up of the so-called darker races, and they cannot understand how on one hand our protestations of democracy, our flaming and inspiring documents and ideals upon which this country is founded, and they can't square them up with our day-to-day practices.

And the sincerity and the test that America has to face if we hope to develop the kind of moral leadership in the family of nations commensurate with our economic strength and commensurate with our physical strength, it means that we have to close the gap between what we preach on one hand and what we say that we believe, and our day-to-day practices. And nobody can change that except you and I, the citizens in our respective communities. There is where the job has to be done. And so your action or your lack of action in your local communities has a decided and immediate impact on the possibilities of whether we will be able to build the kind of peaceful world order based on justice and the dignity of man.

I thank you.      The audience arose and applauded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: I would like to thank Brother Weaver for his very, very fine speech.

Before we recess, there are some announcements to make.

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: Before we have the announcements, Brother Chairman, I have prepared the wire that was suggested by Brother McDonald yesterday in regard to the immediate situation in Washington, D. C. on the Defense Production Act.

This is addressed to the Chairman and Members of the Joint House-Senate Committee on Defense Production Act, Washington, D. C.:

"THE DELEGATES OF CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL, IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED, CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, REPRESENTING 350,000 MEMBERS AND FAMILIES OF CIO WORKERS, RESPECTFULLY URGE YOU REPORT OUT TO CONGRESS A STRENGTHENED AND IMPROVED DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT WHICH WILL EFFECTIVELY CONTROL INFLATION FOR THE CONSUMER AND PROTECT OUR DEFENSE MOBILIZATION PROGRAM."

On behalf of Brother McDonald's suggestion, I move the sending of the telegram.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

Announcements by Secretary-Treasurer Despol. . . .

The meeting recessed at twelve-twenty-five o'clock.

## FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

July 27, 1951

The meeting convened at two-ten o'clock, President Dias presiding.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Will all the members of the Officers' Report Committee come forward? And also the PAC-Legislative Committee to be prepared to go on after the Officers' Report Committee.

VOICE: If the audience will take note, we have here the man who used to be World Champion, but still Champion of the future, we hope -- Joe Louis.

The audience arose and applauded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: May I have your attention, please? Mr. Louis, will you please come forward? It seems like someone jumped the gun. We had extended Joe an invitation to take a bow before the Convention.

Mr. Louis was escorted to the platform where he was greeted by all the officers, and photographed. He then was escorted from the platform while the audience applauded.

DELEGATE GENE HEDRICK (UAW-1031): Brother President, several of the delegation have talked it over with other delegations, and we would like to know -- they understand that Governor Warren was invited here at the behest of the Executive Board?

PRESIDENT DIAS: That's right, Brother.

DELEGATE HEDRICK: We would like to know why Governor Warren was invited to address this CIO Convention. If he was some friend of labor like President Frank Haver, Tom Shelley, or Helen Gahagan Douglas, or some friend of labor, it would be different. We protest inviting a man to address this Convention who has publicly stated he favors the Taft-Hartley Law. We would like an explanation why Governor Warren was invited to address this Convention. Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: Brother Despol would like to answer that question from Brother Hedrick.

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: I think the delegates should know, and I assume that all of the other delegates would assume as a matter of confidence in their Union and their Council and their Executive Board that regarding any inviting of top speakers from outside of CIO, that the matters would be taken up with the Executive Board or the Council. As a matter of fact, some of the speakers we were unable to get were invited. But on all those questions, and in particular reference to the speaker mentioned, the Board determined to invite the Governor of the State. And it seems to me that is a very proper thing for the Board to do, and I think that the delegates, including the one who raised the question, ought to deem it a privilege to hear the Governor of California, whoever the Governor may be, from time to time.

As a matter of fact, as long as the question has been raised, I would like to ask, Mr. Chairman, for the delegates -- in fact, I would move for a standing vote in backing up the Board's invitation of all of our guest speakers as well as the Governor.



The motion was regularly seconded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: It has been moved and seconded for concurrence in the Board's action in inviting the speakers that they have invited including the one one mentioned. On the question.

DELEGATE HEDRICK: I would like to ask the President or the Executive Board if Helen Gahagan Douglas was asked to speak, address this Convention.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Brother, sit down. You weren't recognized.

DELEGATE LEROY BANKS (Alameda County Council): Point of order. That order is out of order for the simple reason that the man who made the motion put up a big speech before he made the motion, and it is absolutely out of order.

VOICE: I would like to have that motion restated.

PRESIDENT DIAS: The motion is to concur in the Board's action inviting the various speakers who were invited to speak before this Convention and also an invitation extended to Governor Earl Warren to also appear before this Convention to address it.

Question was called for.

PRESIDENT DIAS: On the question, all those in favor of supporting the Board's action, please rise. (A great number arose and applauded) You may be seated. All those opposed? (A number arose) The "ayes" have it; so ordered.

VOICE: Point of information. Why don't you send out a couple of Republicans? (Laughter)

PRESIDENT DIAS: We will now have the report of the Officers' Report Committee. Leonard Levy from Amalgamated reporting for the Officers' Report Committee.

DELEGATE LEONARD LEVY: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, this is the report of the Committee on the Report of Officers of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council.

The Second Annual Constitutional Convention meets at the start of the second half of the century -- 1951 -- which so far has brought both advances and problems in human progress that were not dreamed of in the year 1900.

We are aware that the road to peace, prosperity, equality of opportunity and human happiness for all mankind is a long one and not an easy one. We recognize there are many road blocks and obstacles in our way to human progress. But the CIO has always managed to overcome all obstacles and move steadily forward toward our democratic goals.

We of the CIO are keenly aware of our responsibilities as citizens of a democracy. In analyzing the Report of our Council Officers we have found and concur in the many important contributions the California State Council has made toward sustaining and perfecting social, economic and political democracy.

The first year of work by our new Council has truly been a year of achievement despite the financial and physical handicaps.

In the report of the Officers which you have before you, we find the following activities particularly noteworthy:

The Committee Report then directed attention to page 1 of the Officers Report, "The First Year -- Record of Achievement"; to pages 5 and 6 dealing with policy actions of the Council; to recommendations for action, appearing on page 7; and to legislative action reviewed on pages 11 and 12 of the Officers Report.

The Committee went on to emphasize a number of other sections of the Officers Report, namely: "The Needs of the Future", page 2; "General Activities of the Council", page 4; "Research and Education Committee", page 9; "Finances", page 16; and the Civil Rights Committee Report on page 10.

The Committee "particularly urges the delegates to read the section on Organizing Report -- pages 13, 14, and 15 -- and the reading of California 1950 Election Analysis -- Appendix B -- pages 19, 20, and 21.

In conclusion, the Committee wishes to commend to the Convention the work of the Officers and Executive Board as detailed in the report given to all delegates. We urge each of the delegates to carefully study the Officers Report in order that they may keep their membership better informed on the value and necessity of supporting the activities of our State Council in the coming year.

On behalf of the Committee, and without a dissenting vote in our Committee, we move the Convention approve the Officers Report as submitted to the Delegates.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

DELEGATE HANNAH (UAW-76): Point of information. Are copies of the financial report going to be mimeographed?

PRESIDENT DIAS: The financial reports have been mimeographed, they are ready for distribution; if that is what the delegates want, that is what they are going to get. Does that answer your question, Brother?

DELEGATE HANNAH: Yes.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Brother Despol would like to make an introduction.

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: We are privileged to have with us this afternoon a brother trade unionist from a far-off corner of the world. At this time it gives me great pleasure to introduce Brother Adio-Moses, who is a Nigerian trade union leader, and who is here touring the United States to learn something about the American trade union movement.

He played a great part in the development of the free trade union movement in Africa. He represented the free trade unions of Nigeria at the Conference of Free Trade Unions of West and Central Africa which was held at Douala, French Cameroons, on March 5 and 6 of this year. He was elected Vice-Chairman of that Conference.

At this time I am very privileged to introduce to you Brother Adio-Moses.

BROTHER A. A. ADIO-MOSES: Mr. Chairman, Brothers and Sisters of the Trade Union Movement: It gives me great pleasure to be among you here this afternoon. . . .

Our movement in Nigeria is still very young. It is only about ten years old. But we have had our difficulties. We have had our troubles, just as you have had them here, too. And I can assure you that we are trying to get along.

Your organization, the CIO, is not only familiar to us, particularly the names of your national, international leaders, but I can assure you that you are a source of inspiration to us. You represent what I might call militant trade unionism, and what I can add to that is please, Brothers and Sisters, carry on the work.

From our part of the world, we shall do our best on the international field to work hand in hand with you to create a better and freer world for all of us to live in.

Just before I came up, your Secretary-Treasurer gave me this badge. I shall regard it as a symbol of friendship and lasting friendship. I should add, before I take my seat, that I bring you greetings from all the workers in Nigeria. I shall carry back to my people at home how very much impressed I have been by your hospitality and by the way you run your organization.

It gives me great pleasure to be among you, and I shall continue to learn what you do here. I hope I shall take good things back home again. Thank you very much.

The audience arose and applauded.

Announcements.

PRESIDENT DIAS: The Chair will entertain a motion to discharge the Committee on Officers Reports with a vote of thanks for their fine job.

It was moved, regularly seconded, and carried that the Committee be discharged with thanks.

PRESIDENT DIAS: While we are waiting, I would like to introduce one who is with us here from National CIO, Nick Dragon, and he will give you a report on his activities on the Arizona part of the country. Nick Dragon, come up.

BROTHER NICK DRAGON: Brother Chairman and Delegates: As the Director of Arizona and New Mexico, I am here to take my hat off to California. In the first place, the CIO has been engaged in a bitter battle, and I am sure that many of you don't realize exactly how tough a battle it has been. That is the question of the Fruit and Vegetable Workers, known as the "Fruit Tramps." And I take my hat off to California, because California, under the directorship of Dick Leonard and Irwin DeShetler and Tim Flynn started the ball rolling. They won the first elections in Salinas, then in El Centro, and we came into Yuma and we finally ended up in Phoenix with a ten to one vote. That entire industry now is CIO. (Applause)

Being from Arizona, I wish we could get that kind of cooperation on the water situation. The funny thing about it, Folks, is that we have a Republican Governor in Arizona, we have a Republican Governor in California. It seems that they ought to be able to get together. But there are some questions on the water situation where I agree with California. I am opposed to having a lot of men make millions of dollars on public funds by owning land that does not have the value of a plugged nickel now, but when they get water they are going to become millionaires overnight, and you and I are going to pay the bill as taxpayers. . . .

I might say that in Arizona we are still little children. We haven't gotten much. Arizona is a funny situation. They consider themselves a southern state. And a southern state likes to think about southern wages. And CIO is changing that a little bit. We are moving in. We have set up a regional office; we have got the

Auto Workers in there; the Steel Workers have been in; and we are really going to have some CIO members in the State of Arizona and New Mexico. The Telephone Workers have built a real organization. We don't have a Council yet like you have here, but I'm telling you that we are moving ahead. Coming from Arizona, I appreciate what California has done to start the ball rolling.

Thank you very much. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: Thank you, Brother Dragon. While we are waiting, we will have Brother Despol go on with the financial report.

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: I will take the easiest part first, because we will probably be interrupted by our next speaker. I will read to you at this time the Affiliation Report, which gives the average membership by local unions, which in effect is also votes if we were to have a roll call vote on any of the shall I say warmer issues that are coming before us -- and they are almost upon us, I think. The Constitution Committee is nearly ready to report. These are the votes involved, and if you have your pencils, you can start counting up the votes.

All these figures from now on will be the average divided by 12 months, or where they were chartered for a shorter period, they are divided by the number of months they were chartered for, in accordance with the Constitution.

<u>INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL</u>	<u>AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS		3182
Los Angeles Joint Board		
No. 42, San Francisco	600	
No. 55d, Los Angeles	100	
No. 81, Los Angeles	40	
No. 107, Sacramento	Unaffiliated	
No. 108, San Jose	42	
No. 268, Los Angeles	Unaffiliated	
No. 278, Los Angeles	1500	
No. 288, San Diego	150	
No. 297, Los Angeles	25	
No. 372, Los Angeles	175	
No. 408, Los Angeles	375	
No. 522, Los Angeles	25	
No. 524, Long Beach	75	
No. 558, Los Angeles	75	
AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS		391
No. 17, San Francisco	Unaffiliated	
No. 22, Los Angeles	391	
No. 64, San Diego	Unaffiliated	
AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD		2763
Bakersfield	15	
No. 52, San Francisco-Oakland	1349	
No. 69, Los Angeles	1147	
No. 95, San Diego	156	
No. 98, San Jose	96	

INTERNATIONAL AND LOCALAVERAGE MEMBERSHIPTOTAL

## AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD (Continued)

No. 100, Stockton	Unaffiliated
No. 198, Butte County	Unaffiliated
No. 92, Sacramento	Unaffiliated

## AMERICAN RADIO ASSOCIATION

San Francisco	250	250
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## COMMUNICATION WORKERS

No. 9401, Richmond	Unaffiliated	
No. 9402, Pittsburg	275	
No. 9403, Santa Rosa	Unaffiliated	
No. 9405, Eureka	Unaffiliated	
No. 9406, Visalia	Unaffiliated	
No. 9407, Merced	Unaffiliated	
No. 9408, Fresno	Unaffiliated	
No. 9409, Redwood City	Unaffiliated	
No. 9410, San Francisco	Unaffiliated	
No. 9411, Napa	Unaffiliated	
No. 9412, Hayward	160	
No. 9413, Reno	Unaffiliated	
No. 9414, Chico	Unaffiliated	
No. 9415, Oakland	300	
No. 9416	Unaffiliated	
No. 9417, Stockton	Unaffiliated	
No. 9418, Modesto	Unaffiliated	
No. 9419, Redding	Unaffiliated	
No. 9420, Ukiah	Unaffiliated	
No. 9421, Sacramento	Unaffiliated	
No. 9422, Woodland	Unaffiliated	
No. 9423, San Jose	Unaffiliated	
No. 9424, San Luis Obispo	Unaffiliated	
No. 9425, Salinas	Unaffiliated	
No. 9426, Monterey	Unaffiliated	
No. 9427, Watsonville	Unaffiliated	
No. 9428, Santa Cruz	Unaffiliated	
No. 9429, Marysville	Unaffiliated	
No. 9430, Burlingame	Unaffiliated	
No. 9431, Newcastle	Unaffiliated	
No. 9475, Reedley	Unaffiliated	
No. 9476, Los Gatos	Unaffiliated	
No. 9477, Taft	Unaffiliated	
No. 9501, Los Angeles	Unaffiliated	
No. 9502, Los Angeles	Unaffiliated	
No. 9503, Tujunga	Unaffiliated	
No. 9504, Los Angeles	Unaffiliated	
No. 9505, Monterey Park	Unaffiliated	
No. 9506, Los Angeles	Unaffiliated	
No. 9507, Los Angeles	622	
No. 9508, Riverside	Unaffiliated	
No. 9509, San Diego-El Centro	Unaffiliated	

1708

INTERNATIONAL AND LOCALAVERAGE MEMBERSHIPTOTAL

## COMMUNICATION WORKERS (Continued)

No. 9510, Santa Ana	Unaffiliated
No. 9571, Long Beach	Unaffiliated
No. 9572, Pomona	Unaffiliated
No. 9573, San Bernardino	Unaffiliated
No. 9574, Santa Monica	Unaffiliated
No. 9575, San Joaquin	Unaffiliated
No. 9576, Santa Barbara	Unaffiliated
No. 9578, Whittier	Unaffiliated
No. 9580, Redondo Beach	Unaffiliated
No. 11-900, Los Angeles	351
No. 10-971, Oakland	Unaffiliated

I think these locals are not affiliated for a very understandable situation, to those of you who know the telephone situation. They have newly chartered locals, chartered this April; they are starting from scratch, in terms of treasuries. Some of them, in spite of the strike they are engaged in, have begun affiliation already, have come in just the week prior to this Convention, and I think that there is no question about the desire of the Telephone Workers Union to come into affiliation. It is purely a question of time and of organization. The District Director has indicated that he hopes by Christmas time that the Telephone Workers will be in, in full. When they are, they will be one of the three largest affiliates of this Council in the State of California, I believe. Obviously when these locals affiliate -- and we have every confidence they are going to in the near future -- we will really begin to spread CIO in many towns where there is no CIO. We all look forward to the full affiliation of the Telephone Workers.

INTERNATIONAL AND LOCALAVERAGE MEMBERSHIPTOTAL

## GOVERNMENT WORKERS

100

No. 4, Alcatraz	32
No. 801	40
No. 1136, San Francisco	28

## IU MARINE AND SHIPBUILDING

1761

No. 9, San Pedro	1679
No. 1577, Los Angeles	82

Next will be the Woodworkers, but we will hold it for the moment.

The reading of the Affiliation Report was interrupted by the arrival of Governor Warren, who was escorted to the platform as the audience arose, applauded, and cheered.

PRESIDENT DIAS: At this time I am going to call on Brother Despol to do the honors. Brother Despol.

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: Brother Chairman and Fellow Delegates:

...When the Council was first set up, I met the Governor at his office in Sacramento. We were discussing employment problems, and he made the point, meeting with the CIO delegation at the time, that with the former Council, during his entire administration, there had never been a point of agreement with the former Council; at least he had never been told of one. Perhaps I had better put it

that way -- never been told of one. I think at that time somebody in the delegation said, "There's always an area of agreement between everybody who loves his country, and certainly in the case of the CIO and the Governor of the State, that is one very basic common denominator we have, we all love our country." I make that observation to illustrate our first formal meeting with the Governor since our new organization has been established in California. . . .

I have just read the San Francisco Chronicle editorial of yesterday, I believe, and I notice the Governor has vetoed the bill dealing with the question of Communism and teachers, in which the authors tried to rather carefully define a rather indefinable problem in some ways. I read to you from the Chronicle editorial:

"After careful consideration, and consultation with his chief advisor on educational matters, Governor Warren has announced his decision to veto the Kraft Bill, which set out to provide a means for the dismissal of pro-Communist State College teachers. The Governor deserves applause for this decision. He could not conscientiously go along with this measure without clearing the way for assaults upon the innocent carried out by means of a typically Communist device -- character assassination. Indeed, the signing of this measure would have provided the Communists themselves with a weapon perfectly suited to their conspiratorial minds. What better way to knock out a dangerous enemy of Communism than to plaster him with the indelible Red smear?" The editorial is quite lengthy and goes on to other aspects of the veto message.

I want to say, in my prepared remarks, that I have been assigned this rather pleasant and important task of introducing as our speaker at this Convention the highest personage in our State. I feel distinctly honored. I am sure all of us feel honored by his presence here this afternoon. We are citizens of the United States, of California, as well as CIO members. As such, we are concerned about our state and national government; we are concerned about the persons who occupy government posts; and we also have the proper respect for our government officials selected through our democratic process whether we personally voted for them or not.

However, we have invited not only the Governor of the State to address our Second CIO California Convention; we have also invited the man. Hardly anything needs to be said about the office of Governor. The importance of that office is manifest in the term itself, Governor. In times past, a Governor was one who governed, who ruled the multitude, or a province, or colony or a fortress. Webster's New International Dictionary unabridged gives the new as well as the old interpretation of the word. The new version is that a Governor is a Steersman, a Pilot, a Captain. It is in this latter sense that we view the office of Governor in California. May the Lord guide us so that there will never be any other meaning or connotation to it.

Now something needs to be said about the man. I shall not speak of what is common knowledge, about his highly successful political career; that he has been Steersman, Pilot of the California Ship of State for an unprecedented three consecutive terms; of his other governmental services. I shall not speculate upon his political future. The past of our guest is well known. His future, like the future of the rest of us, is in the lap of the gods.

I do want to say this of his stewardship of California public affairs: In social legislation, California does not lag behind any other state of the Union. However, the era we are in demands much more than has been done in the field of social

legislation. It is not enough just to keep certain relationships undisturbed during an emergency. That is caution and not necessarily wisdom. The very emergency we are in is due in great measure<sup>1</sup> to long-neglected social wrongs in various parts of the world, because certain elements were either too selfishly blind to see their full importance, or too cautious to push for the necessary changes.

There is a great to-do all over the world about social values. Social values taken for granted yesteryear are being seriously questioned in this, our time. There is a clamoring in far-off places -- and far-off places are no longer so far off -- and here in our country, too, for the establishment of the supremacy of human consideration above all material considerations. And that clamoring has to be met, and satisfied, before we will have peace on earth. Much of what we have done in America, in California, in that direction serves as a beacon light for many peoples over the earth. Much more needs to be done, however, here as well as elsewhere. Perhaps what first of all needs to be done is to re-orient ourselves to a new concept. We have a phrase here in America that epitomizes our sense of social values. It is a kind of cornerstone upon which many build their social and economic thinking. This so all-revealing phrase is, "What's good for business is good for everybody." We need to change that around. We need to re-orient ourselves to the attitude that, "What is good for the general public is good for business."

Our guest regards himself as a liberal. I would say that a more accurate description would be to describe him as an intelligent conservative.

Fellow Citizens, Delegates, Friends and Visitors, the Governor of the great State of California, the Honorable Earl Warren.

The audience arose and applauded.

HON. EARL WARREN: Secretary Johnny Despol, Mr. President, and Representatives of this Convention: Before I forget it, I want to comment just a word on this editorial that John mentioned to you about the vetoing of the bill which was designed against pro-Communists in the State Colleges.

I want to say to you that I either have at the present time, or have had, six children going through the public schools of this State and through the colleges and universities. And I would cut this right arm of mine off before I would encourage the employment of Communists in either our public schools or our state colleges. So when I vetoed this bill, it wasn't because I am getting soft one whit on Communism. But we can't let hys-



GOVERNOR EARL WARREN



teria rule us in these times. And even though a bill is called an anti-Communist bill, if it has in it the germ of persecution, we can't sign it. I can't sign it. (Applause)

And that is the only reason that I vetoed this bill. And I want to say to you that in my opinion the schools and the colleges and the universities can keep Communists out of their ranks if they want to do it, just by good common-sense administration, and that is the way it ought to be done.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I want to bring you the greetings of your State government and also my own personal good wishes for the success of your Convention. This is the first convention of yours that I have ever attended. We won't go into the reasons why that is true. (Laughter) It isn't necessary perhaps at this time. But nevertheless, I am happy to be here, because I need you, and I believe you need me, in doing the very things that Johnny Despol was talking about today.

We have a great problem to solve in this country, and the problem is of living together and doing things for the common good. I believe implicitly in what he said to the effect that what is good for everybody is good for business. What is good for everyone is good for labor, and so on down the line. And if we live that way, if we work toward that end, if we work together in the accomplishment of it, we can do more in California I believe than they can do any other place on earth. . . .

First of all, as a foundation for everything we do, we must have good industrial relations. And so it is toward this end that we have directed our actions in state government for the last eight years. We have tried to maintain an industrial climate in this State in which both labor and management can prosper. We haven't been able to do everything we would like to have done, but we have made some progress.

I believe we can say, without fear of successful contradiction, that we have done as well as any of the other states of the Union. And after all is said and done, nothing is good or bad, large or small, except by comparison. But we are still trying, and we will keep trying, just as long as we have any jurisdiction to do so. . . .

I don't blame you for being concerned because things don't move faster. I have the same concern that you have. And if you sat behind my desk and were acquainted with the facts as we have to meet them at Sacramento, if you were able to know what forces are operating all the time to prevent real progress, then I think it would be easier for you and me and other people to see eye to eye in the way we try to make this progress.

But I think it is sufficient to say that we have strengthened our Department of Industrial Relations. We have made it meet the problems of the day better than it did some years ago. I am sure I need not say to you that we have shown a concern for the safety of all workmen in our State and in their better compensation when they are unfortunate enough to be injured in the course of duty. I believe that I can point with some degree of pride to our sick disability insurance. We were the first big state of the Union to have any such program, and at the present time we are the only state in the Union to have a hospital subsidy program. And both of those should grow and expand and better meet the great problem of sickness in this country. I think it is one of the greatest problems

before the American people, and until we find some way of meeting the high cost of medical care, we will never have a sound economy or a sound society.

We have been interested, of course -- tremendously interested -- in protecting all workmen against involuntary unemployment, whether it be caused by economic reasons or through sickness. And I want to say to you that I am one who has for years believed that if unemployment compensation is good for one person, it is good for everyone who works for a living. (Applause) And our system will never be sound until every person who works for a living is protected by our unemployment compensation laws.

Now I have tried in the legislature for a good many sessions to accomplish that result. But frankly, we don't get a great deal of help at Sacramento on that score, and of course there are powerful influences to prevent it from being done. There are those who say that when it is proposed in the states, that is all right but it must be on a national basis. And then when you try to put it through on a national basis, they say it's all right but we should have states' rights and it should be done at home. (Laughter) And between the two, we don't get a great deal accomplished. Although we have in recent years brought several hundred thousand more people into the system than would have been in the system had it not been for the changes. . . .

We have tried to encourage free collective bargaining practices by the strengthening of our conciliation service. And I think you will agree that some progress has been made there. We have been interested in general employment conditions throughout the State. We have tried to develop great public works projects, and I think you will find that during the years immediately following the war that we did as much in that line as any state in the Union. And above all that, we have tried to keep our laws equitable. We have tried to keep the legislature from passing punitive laws that are designed to hurt one group or another in society. And every year when the legislature convenes, I have asked it to do just that thing.

The legislature has just adjourned, and although there were some terrific fights, both behind the scenes and on the floors, over whether or not there would be any punitive legislation, the legislature adjourned without putting one single bill of that kind on my desk. And, Gentlemen, that, in itself, in my opinion, is progress. (Applause) . . .

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I just want to say one or two other things to you. The first thing I want to say to you is this: that I believe your great organization should have a much broader interest and a much broader influence than just labor relations matters. Because this work that we are engaged in, that you are engaged in and I am engaged in, is not only for today. It's for tomorrow. Not only for you or for me, but it is for our children, and for their children, that we are trying to build. And when we approach our problems that way, we have to realize that it isn't just our labor relations, but we have got to interest ourselves in every resource this State has, both human and natural. . . .

We have gained four million people since I became Governor of this State -- not by birth, mostly, but because people have come here believing it is a wonderful place to live. Millions more are on their way, and still other millions have got their eyes turned toward California. They are going to come just as soon as they can. We have 11 million people now. In a matter of 20 years we might have twice that many people. What kind of a State it is going to be is going to depend

upon what you and I make it. And we have got to look to its proper development today, tomorrow, and everyday to keep it in step with changing conditions.

And so, that is the thing that will motivate me in everything I do at Sacramento. I believe that that is the thing that is in your hearts. There isn't any reason on earth why we can't all work together. And as I said to you at the outset, I need you, you need me, and our State and our Nation needs all of us, working together just as closely as it is possible for human beings to work together.

Thank you very much.

The audience arose and applauded.

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: I will continue with the reading of the average membership report on voting strength in the Convention, of affiliated locals.

<u>INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL</u>	<u>AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS		2270
District Council No. 6	---	
District Council No. 13	---	
No. 28, Portola	149	
No. 6-64, McCloud	965	
No. 269, Burney	Unaffiliated	
No. 286, Pino Grande	97	
No. 338, Sacramento	Unaffiliated	
No. 350, Graeagle	214	
No. 365, Clipper Mills	129	
No. 370, Susanville	102	
No. 372, Greenville	67	
No. 398, Paxton	54	
No. 428, Oroville	148 (Delinquent)	
No. 433, Redding	345	
NATIONAL MARITIME UNION		478
San Francisco	239	
San Pedro	239	
OIL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL		8675
District Council No. 1	---	
No. 2, Coalinga-Avenal	Unaffiliated	
No. 5, Martinez	171	
No. 6, Taft	279	
No. 19, Bakersfield	454	
No. 120, Ventura	494	
No. 128, Long Beach	4557	
No. 326, Rodeo	581	
No. 356, Fresno-Coalinga	104	
No. 445, Avon	1016	
No. 519, Torrance	642	
No. 534, Santa Maria	Unaffiliated	
No. 547, El Segundo	171	
No. 561, Richmond	Unaffiliated	
No. 587, Hercules	206	
No. 589, Oakland	Unaffiliated	

(Local 534 affiliated with CIO-California Industrial Union Council as of June, 1951 for 190 members)

<u>INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL</u>	<u>AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
TEXTILE WORKERS UNION		1598
Los Angeles Joint Board	---	
Bay Area Joint Board	---	
No. 71, San Francisco	482	
No. 99, Los Angeles	150	
No. 146, Oakland	429	
No. 158, San Francisco	287	
No. 818, Los Angeles	100	
No. 915, Los Angeles	150	
TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION		562
No. 156, Pasadena	25	
No. 250, San Francisco	Unaffiliated	
No. 272, Los Angeles	12	
No. 505, Mills Field	499	
No. 518, San Francisco	26	
UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS		29,125
District Council No. 5, Los Angeles	---	
No. 76, Oakland	1751	
No. 109, Menlo Park	337	
No. 148, Long Beach	3756	
No. 179, Burbank	530	
No. 215, Los Angeles	226	
No. 216, Southgate	2255	
No. 230, Maywood	1327	
No. 255, Los Angeles	893	
No. 271, San Francisco	20	
No. 406, Los Angeles	1242	
No. 506, San Diego	752	
No. 509, Los Angeles	2066	
No. 514, Los Angeles	Unaffiliated	
No. 560, Richmond	1292	
No. 567, San Pablo	41	
No. 645, Los Angeles	1014	
No. 683, Los Angeles	24	
No. 792, Los Angeles	92	
No. 805, Los Angeles	445	
No. 808, Vernon	882	
No. 809, Los Angeles	457	
No. 811, Los Angeles	1141	
No. 844, San Leandro	697	
No. 887, Inglewood	5277	
No. 923, Los Angeles	713	
No. 1021, Los Angeles	Unaffiliated	
No. 1031, Oakland	1128	
No. 1037, Long Beach	767	

<u>INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL</u>	<u>AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
UNITED FURNITURE WORKERS		1710
No. 262, San Francisco	1279	
No. 1010, Los Angeles	431	
UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS		1677
District Council No. 5, Los Angeles	---	
Joint Council of Los Angeles	---	
No. 12, Los Angeles	291	
No. 67, Los Angeles	579	
No. 68, Maywood	Unaffiliated	
No. 107, Los Angeles	710	
No. 137, Southgate	Unaffiliated	
No. 200, Los Angeles	97	
No. 263, San Francisco	Unaffiliated	
UNITED RUBBER WORKERS		3348
No. 43, Los Angeles	596	
No. 44, Los Angeles	1565	
No. 60, Pittsburg	132	
No. 64, Oakland	187	
No. 78, Emeryville	83	
No. 100, Los Angeles	Unaffiliated	
No. 131, Los Angeles	Unaffiliated	
No. 141, Los Angeles	458	
No. 142, Los Angeles	20	
No. 146, Torrance	Unaffiliated	
No. 158, Long Beach	100	
No. 225, Los Angeles	Unaffiliated	
No. 335, Los Angeles	51	
No. 357, Los Angeles	88	
No. 379, Los Angeles	36	
No. 386, Los Angeles	32	
UNITED STEELWORKERS		21,920
No. 168, San Francisco	84	
No. 1069, San Francisco	646	
No. 1304, Oakland	1541	
No. 1414, Torrance	1100	
No. 1440, Pittsburg	3362	
No. 1441, El Cerrito	Unaffiliated	
No. 1502, Los Angeles	328	
No. 1547, Los Angeles	218	
No. 1549, Los Angeles	1000	
No. 1586, Sacramento	319	
No. 1684, San Francisco	600	
No. 1798, Oakland	1082	
No. 1835, San Jose	227	
No. 1845, Los Angeles	1234	
No. 1927, Los Angeles	529	
No. 1981, Maywood	Unaffiliated	

INTERNATIONAL AND LOCALAVERAGE MEMBERSHIPTOTAL

## UNITED STEELWORKERS (Continued)

No. 1986, Los Angeles	107
No. 2018, Maywood	3029
No. 2058, Maywood	1498
No. 2172, Bell Gardens	255
No. 2273, Compton	Unaffiliated
No. 2470, Torrance	Unaffiliated
No. 2571, Pittsburg	220
No. 2579, Pacific Grove	---
No. 2586, Torrance	77
No. 2869, Fontana	3000
No. 3367, Niles	443
No. 3677, Riverside	230
No. 3702, Oakland	2
No. 3941, Los Angeles	641
No. 4028, San Jose	56
No. 4155, Fontana	Unaffiliated
No. 4299, Maywood	52
No. 4468, Oakland	40

(Local No. 2579 affiliated with the CIO-California Industrial Union Council  
May 28, 1951 and paid affiliation fee only.)

## UNITED TRANSPORT SERVICE

78

No. 303, Los Angeles	Unaffiliated
No. 902, Los Angeles	30 (Delinquent)
No. 904, Oakland	48
No. 905, San Francisco	Unaffiliated
No. 907, Sacramento	Unaffiliated

## UTILITY WORKERS UNION

1959

Joint Council, Oakland-San Francisco	---
Utilities Council, Los Angeles	---
No. 132, Los Angeles	1378
No. 134, Oakland	Unaffiliated
No. 136, San Jose	Unaffiliated
No. 152, Compton	Unaffiliated
No. 160, Stockton	35
No. 160-b, Concord	55
No. 160-c, San Mateo	30
No. 168, Glendale	114
No. 170, Bakersfield	Unaffiliated
No. 193, Taft	Unaffiliated
No. 205, Bakersfield	Unaffiliated
No. 236, San Rafael	Unaffiliated
No. 243, San Bernardino	Unaffiliated
No. 246, Long Beach	300
No. 259, San Jose	47
No. 279, Avenal	Unaffiliated
No. 283, Los Angeles	Unaffiliated

<u>INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL</u>	<u>AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
UTILITY WORKERS UNION (Continued)		
No. 289, Taft	Unaffiliated	
No. 290, Lemoore	Unaffiliated	
LOCAL INDUSTRIAL UNIONS		8548
No. 75, Newsvendors	364	
No. 78, Agricultural	8000	
No. 112, Shoeworkers	92	
No. 768, Newsvendors	72	
No. 1729, Office Workers	20	
INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCILS		10
CONTRA COSTA COUNCIL	2	
GREATER LOS ANGELES COUNCIL	2	
SAN DIEGO COUNCIL	2	
SAN FRANCISCO COUNCIL	2	
GREATER ALAMEDA COUNCIL	2	
TOTAL AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP, June, 1950 through May, 1951	- 92,113	
TOTAL UNAFFILIATED MEMBERSHIP	- 25,344	

I might say that the vast bulk of that last figure is represented by the Communication Workers of America. And as I have already indicated, we hope that they will be in by the time the next convention rolls around, in full strength.

That completes the reading of the Affiliation Report, which I assume concurs with that reported by the Credentials Committee on the delegates who have registered.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Are there any questions regarding any of the local figures? There being none, we will next have the financial report.

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: Next is the Certified Public Accountant's audit of the books and financial status of the State Council. I am going to try to read it in such a way so that you can understand the main significance of the report, and as the Board has indicated, if any individual wants to check it, they can get copies there in Room A. We simply don't want them distributed promiscuously so far as the question of the public is concerned. The statement of the C.P.A. was read by Brother Despol.

Now that is the statement of the C.P.A., but I think you are more interested in the breakdown of some of these figures. And I will try to give you the significant portions of the breakdown. Brother Despol continued.

DELEGATE JUDD (UAW-216): Brother Chairman, on a point of procedure, on the reading of a mass of figures, to me at least they mean absolutely nothing. I would appreciate a printed copy of this report so that we could check what actually has gone out. Hearing the report is very ineffective, and I think they have been mimeographed, at least they should have been, and we would certainly appreciate having them in our hands.

There was discussion of the point raised.

DELEGATE JAMES SMITH (UAW-216): I move that the financial report be distributed.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

DELEGATE MICHENER (UAW 406): Mr. Chairman, we have the press with us today. The Executive Board of the State CIO has nothing to hide regarding its finances. They are public to everybody. And so I would like to suggest at this time that copies of this be made available to some of the people here who are representing the press, in order that they can't go out and say, "Well, the Executive Board of the CIO was trying to hide from the membership the arrangements on finances in the State of California." Because that is one thing that is just as open a book as we can find it. And I would like to see something put into the record, Brother Manuel, so that we don't have anything to worry about on that.

PRESIDENT DIAS: I quite agree with you, Brother Michener. We have nothing to hide.

As long as we had an interruption in the report, we have a speaker here who has been waiting for quite some time. If we can have your undivided attention, I would like to introduce him at this time. I would like to introduce to you Gerald A. Brown, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board. Mr. Brown.

MR. GERALD A. BROWN: Mr. Chairman and Delegates: It is customary for speakers to say they are happy to be here. There are a number of reasons why I truly am glad to be participating today.

For one thing, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to see some democracy in operation as I have been observing it for the past few moments. . . .

Today we find that a lot of business men are asking that they repeal the union shop provision in the Taft-Hartley law. And we sometimes find some unions asking that they keep the union shop provision because they find that it is easier to get a union shop contract after having won an election by a big majority. And contrary to what a lot of people expected, as you very well know, the unions have won virtually all of the union shop contracts.

Another change that we found was that for the first time in the history of the Board we got enough appropriation, enough money, to handle the cases that we did have. And so along with a lot of features in the law which labor didn't like, they did find that they had their own cases, generally speaking, handled more rapidly than ever before.

Today we are again having some appropriation trouble. But as Chairman Herzog told a Senate Committee recently, instead of trying to acquire a lot of so-called defense functions in order to get a large appropriation, we think our contribution can continue to be to handle the cases we have better than ever before and more promptly. And we have our hands full.

Now unions, employers, Democrats, Republicans -- virtually everybody has some changes he wants to make in the Taft-Hartley Act. I am sure that some changes will be made. Whatever those changes may be -- and it is not my job to write the law but my job to administer it as it is written -- whatever those changes may be, one thing I am sure will remain, it has remained, and that is that the public policy of this country, the expressed public policy of Congress



and the country at large, is the encouragement of collective bargaining. The entire history of our country demonstrates that collective bargaining is merely another manifestation of the democratic way of life. And wherever democracy has been stifled under any of the forms of totalitarianism, of course one of the first victims has been the right to free collective bargaining.

Collective bargaining has in this country also proved that it is able to change in order to meet changing conditions and changing needs. Where wages were the first things that concerned labor unions in this country, and while of course they are still important, emphasis has frequently shifted to such things as pensions, welfare plans, and what have you. Tomorrow, something completely different may occupy the center stage.

The Board has ruled that a lot of things that once were considered to be within the unilateral control of management are now things about which they must bargain in good faith with their collective bargaining representatives. But after the area has been spelled out to some extent, the Board has not attempted to tell anyone what the terms of a contract should be. . . .

Early in the last war, I saw a lot of unions organize a new plant, run to the War Labor Board, get a maintenance of membership contract, and go off and completely forget the newly organized employees. Personally, I think that a lot of the trouble we had after the last war was because both labor and management had been relying too much upon the government, had forgotten how or made no real effort to work their problems out together.

In a democracy, the government is rarely the proper agency to write a collective bargaining agreement. In national emergencies, of course, there are stresses and strains placed upon collective bargaining as upon other institutional arrangements in our society.

In closing, I would like to quote one paragraph from a speech made recently by Board Member Paul Styles to a Convention of the Hosiery Workers:

"True, emergency and stabilization measures mean modification of collective bargaining. Herein lies the challenge. Management and labor, to preserve and augment their joint strength, should fashion, through collective bargaining, those modifications. In short, collective bargaining should be the tool for shaping and sharpening collective bargaining procedures for the duration of the emergency. To do otherwise is to forget the lessons of recent history, and in the process lose the larger fight in which we are now engaged." (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: Thank you, Mr. Brown. Now we shall continue with the financial report.

Brother Despol presented a detailed breakdown of the financial report.

I believe that covers this audit, and if there are any questions, I would suggest that this is probably the time to answer any particular question that any delegate has.

PRESIDENT DIAS: You have all heard the financial report. Are there any questions the delegates would like to ask? If not, the Chair will entertain a motion to accept the report.

DELEGATE SCOTT (Utility Workers-246): I move we accept the financial report of the Board.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** Brother DeShetler would like to make a few remarks for the record. Brother DeShetler.

**DELEGATE DeSHETLER:** Mr. Chairman, for the record, I should like it to be noted that on the legend on the first page of the Yearbook, the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Workers LIU is listed as agricultural. This is not so. These are packingshed workers who are engaged in interstate commerce, who come under the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, and who are entitled to unemployment insurance and old age survivors benefits. And just for the record, I want to make that clear, because many employers in this field are trying to get their workers classed as agricultural so that they can be eliminated from any provisions of federal statutes and state statutes.

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** At this time I would like to introduce Dave Bickmore, Chairman of the PAC Committee.

**DELEGATE DAVE BICKMORE:** Brother Chairman, the Legislation and Political Action Committee met last evening, and we are prepared at this time to make a partial report. We went through some 12 resolutions, and we will begin with No. 1, which is entitled "1951 Political Action." The resolution will be presented to you by the Secretary of the Committee, Seymour Pratt.

**DELEGATE SEYMOUR PRATT:** Resolution, subject, "1951 Political Action." Brother Pratt read the Resolution.

The Legislative and Political Action Committee recommends adoption of the resolution. As Secretary, I move the adoption of this report.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried. (The text of the Resolution on "1951 Political Action" is on page 147.)

**DELEGATE BICKMORE:** The next resolution, No. 2, deals with "Support of CIO's Legislative Program." This will be presented to you by Ronald Crow.

**DELEGATE RONALD CROW:** Resolution No. 2. Brother Crow read the Resolution as amended.

I move the adoption of the resolution as amended.

The motion was regularly seconded.

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** On the question. I recognize Brother Roberts.

**BROTHER ROBERTS:** Brother Chairman and Delegates: In your PAC kit there is a leaflet entitled "The Inside Story of the PAC Dollar." In line with this resolution, program of the CIO, it is just not enough to adopt a program. It has to be put into effect. It has to be fought for, and it takes PAC Dollars. . . .

There are a few local executive boards that will tell me and tell others in the political action field, "We, the Executive Board, want you to come into the local union. We want to arouse our membership to the importance of political action. We need some help to impress upon them the importance of it." There are only a few executive boards like that. There are too many executive officers who don't want it to come to the floor -- it's an unhealthy subject. It means money; it means energy. And it's not a good political subject in the minds of the officers and leaders of some of our local unions.

Some of you people are not officers here. You are elected as rank and file leaders from your local, because the membership looked upon you as having some leadership ability. They had some respect for your integrity and your honesty to come up here and represent them. And I hope that you people who are rank and file members -- we speak a lot of rank and file members -- I hope you go back to the local and get some of the officers off the dime and get them out of this lethargy that they are afraid to take something before the local because it is unhealthy politically.

So this little leaflet, if you have it out by now, describes the avenue of the Dollar, where it goes, and when the worker knows this, there is no question in my mind they would contribute. . . .

If we get the proper kind of legislation, we get proper schools, union security, civil rights, health, good government, better standard of living, housing, unemployment insurance, all those things. . . .

I hope when we make another report of supporting our candidates, that it is more than just lip-service; that you will find we have made a substantial contribution to our friends for public office. Thanks. (Applause)

DELEGATE W. P. HENRY (Utility Workers-132): Brother Chairman, the Utility Workers are especially interested in Point 15 regarding the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. To save the time of the Convention, we went to the meeting last night of the Legislative and Political Action Committee and turned a statement in to the Secretary of that Committee. It was our understanding that their Secretary would read the statement to the Convention. I wonder if we could have that read. It would save the time of the Convention.

PRESIDENT DIAS: The Secretary has notified me that there is such a letter, and he will read it to the Convention.

DELEGATE HENRY: Thank you.

PRESIDENT DIAS: On the question to adopt. All those in favor, signify by saying, "aye"; all those opposed? The "ayes" have it. The resolution was carried. (The text of the Resolution on "Support of CIO's Legislative Program" appears on pages 147-148.)

DELEGATE PRATT: This matter is submitted by the Utility Workers Union of America. Addressed to the Legislative and Political Action Committee:

"It has come to our attention that the subject of passage of the St. Lawrence Seaway Bill has become part of one of the resolutions for consideration by your Committee and the general convention. The Utility Workers Union CIO is very definitely in opposition to the contemplated St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project and, in fact, our top national officers have appeared before Congress expressing such opposition. To us, it is another case of the delivery of part of our industry to public hands -- without due consideration to its feasibility. Nor do the planners in this case determine whether the project is economically wise -- nor do they give any glance at the changes and effects which would incur in North-east United States if such a project were built.

"We are delivering to your Committee a complete statement of our position with respect to this matter. Should, however, this resolution pass, with an affirmative vote to endorse the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project, please register this letter at the Convention as a Negative vote from all of the representatives

**and delegates of the Utility Workers Union of America CIO.**

**"Fraternally,**

**(Signed) W. P. Henry  
Pat Tansey  
E. A. Scott  
W. Heard"**

**PRESIDENT DIAS: That is for the record. No action to be taken on it.**

**DELEGATE E. A. SCOTT (Utility Workers-346): We are still hammering the project, and we just found out that Congress threw out the St. Lawrence Free-way. And we are still in here pitching.**

**PRESIDENT DIAS: The Convention will stand recessed until 9:30 tomorrow morning.**

**The Convention recessed at five-thirty-five o'clock.**

## SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

July 28, 1951

The meeting convened at nine-fifty o'clock, President Dias presiding. The invocation was given by Dr. William E. McCormack of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco.

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** We now have some announcements from John Despol.

Secretary-Treasurer Despol read a telegram from Balt Yanez and Jack Flannery, USA 1981, urging convention support of L. A. Councilman Ed Royball in his fight against anti-public leaflet distribution ordinance. Brother Despol assured the Convention that Brother Lunceford of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council was giving the situation his attention.

A telegram from Anthony W. Smith, National CIO was read. It urged the Council to support the Federal Low Rent Public Housing Program. Brother Despol said that appropriate action had been taken.

Telegrams offering greetings and best wishes were read from Martin Grayson, Secretary-Treasurer, Amalgamated Lithographers of America; A. R. Kinstley, Vice-President, Oil Workers International Union; Ralph Novak, Secretary-Treasurer, American Newspaper Guild; Claude Beckett, Secretary-Treasurer, Indiana State Industrial Union Council.

Wires were also received from the manager of the Sacramento, Santa Barbara and San Diego convention bureaus asking the convention to consider their cities for future conventions.

**Announcements.**

**SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL:** Now I have one more announcement here that it seems to me, Brother Chairman, will require Convention action in view of the point that was raised.

This is signed by the delegation from Local 148 of the UAW, and I will read it:

"Local 148 of the UAW would like to go on record in protest of having the picture of labor-hater Donald Douglas in the year book of the State Council CIO, and to stay so until the Douglas Company changes its position against our rightful contract demands which are now being negotiated."

... Now a number of state Councils put out Yearbooks, and a number of them do not. When the Executive Board authorized the Yearbook, they were fully cognizant of the fact that it would be possible to get a Yearbook out and have ads from a variety of corporations having contracts with CIO, and for that matter from other outside organizations, and at the time the Yearbook comes out or some time thereafter, that particular corporation be on strike. ...

Now the thinking of the Executive Committee, when the discussion went around it, was that we had a number of reasons for and a number of reasons against the Yearbook. The one that I just indicated is perhaps the best reason against a Yearbook, because of the fact that a strike may occur involving some corporation having taken an ad in the labor Yearbook. This goes with the ques-

tion of accepting advertising in labor papers, as a matter of fact.

The reasons for the Yearbook, very briefly, are these: One, it enables the Council to get out a rather nice-looking directory. Secondly, it makes it possible to get out some articles in the Yearbook on that area of agreement, and we have attempted to indicate that the area of agreement should be generally on the question of the defense mobilization, on the question of productivity, and we asked everybody who contributed to the Yearbook to confine the editorial remarks to those questions. And likewise, all of the CIO statements in the Yearbook are confined to the defense mobilization and productivity questions. Now that seems to me is an area of agreement that should continue for the duration in America, and concurred in I think by the Executive Committee as a general content. . . .

At this time I suggest, Brother Chairman, that we either have a motion for or against any future Yearbook, so that we can find out whether or not the Executive Committee is reflecting the majority will of the representatives of the California Council in the State of California.

PRESIDENT DIAS: What is the pleasure of the delegates in regard to the Council's activities in putting out a Yearbook, knowing the complications which might arise, also embarrassment to certain local unions? . . .

DELEGATE ALLAN HAYWOOD (UAW-148): Our main protest to this publication that was put out is due to the fact that we have over the last period of the last nine months been trying to get the Douglas Company to readjust the wages of the people down there in conjunction with the rising cost of living. . . .

With this Yearbook, it is very undermining to our people down there for us to go in that plant getting our people to stick with us as a body, and then to have this brought out to them as a State CIO, looking in this book and having a big wonderful program there and a picture of Donald Douglas. When we have been fighting him tooth and toenail trying to get a living wage out of him, then they can come in front of us -- in fact the head of industrial relations called me in his office and said, "Look at your fine Yearbook -- Donald Douglas. . . .

I hate to think that some of our members of Local 148 would be able to look at this Yearbook and say, "I thought we were fighting Donald Douglas, not soliciting his picture to put in your Yearbook."

So I would like to make a suggestion at this time that if we are to continue the Yearbook, that in 1952 of this Yearbook we try to make it possible to put out a fine book like this but refrain from soliciting advertisements, paid advertisements, from any type of employer such as that. He might have paid \$500.00 for that. With the stooges that they have in the company, he has done 5, 10, maybe 20 thousand dollars worth of damage to the UAW-CIO, especially Local 148. Thank you. (Applause)

DELEGATE DUNNING: I move we concur in the action of the Board in putting out the Yearbook, and instruct them to put out another one next year.

The motion was regularly seconded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: It has been moved and seconded to instruct the Board members to again put out another Yearbook next year. On the question.

DELEGATE PATRICK S. SOSSO (UAW-923): Mr. Chairman, I don't believe this Convention is opposed to the Yearbook. In fact, I am for it. . . .

I believe that enough money can be realized by soliciting firms that actually believe in the welfare of its people. We have lots of them. And I believe that the Executive Board of this Council, although possibly it was done in good faith, certainly slipped whenever they allowed Governor Warren's picture to appear on page 1, Philip Murray's picture to appear on page 2, and our own President of the Council and the Secretary to appear on page 3. Who are we advertising in the Yearbook? Are we advertising Governor Warren for Governor again? . . .

I can sympathize with Brother Haywood whenever he goes in to management and attempts to negotiate agreements. If it is for more wages, Douglas -- you see, we live pretty close by these people -- can say, "Look, I'm supporting the CIO." I can't use the language I'd like to. (Laughter) "What are you doing in here? If you don't believe that our sincerity expressed at this table is a sound one, then look in your Yearbook and you will find where we subscribed to the CIO publication, where we helped the organization." . . .

The Council can do this: They can certainly exercise all the powers they have, and they have plenty of it, to go out and solicit advertisements from people that are favorable to the labor organizations, and not advertise people that have been fighting labor for years, that want to keep labor suppressed, and certainly don't want to give labor a chance for a decent wage condition. . . .

PRESIDENT DIAS: Still on the question. The Chair recognizes Delegate Tobler.

DELEGATE JACK E. TOBLER (UAW-1031): Brother Chairman and Brothers and Sisters: I want to support whole-heartedly the position of the previous speakers on this book. As a matter of fact, I think this book is a disgrace, an insult, to the CIO, with what we have in there, the way they have set it up.

In regard to saying that maybe it was unavoidable to put somebody's picture in there at the time the Yearbook was first set up, that we were on good terms with those people, and maybe later they had a strike: this is not so in this Douglas Aircraft Corporation, because the negotiator, Brother Haywood, said that they had been negotiating for nine months and haven't been able to get anywhere. As a matter of fact, I think they are the most vicious anti-labor organization, even though second to General Motors. I think those people don't belong in our book.

If we have to have anybody in our book, let's have somebody in our book showing a picture that does a job for us, not on us. If they can't put out any better book than that, then I have to more or less even condemn the people on the Executive Board for allowing a thing like this to happen and bring it before the people. If they can't put out a better book than that, I think they should refrain from it altogether and save the money and spend it for some little bit more useful purpose. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: The Chair recognizes Brother White.

DELEGATE FRANK WHITE (San Francisco Post Office Workers): Mr. Chairman, I had the privilege in the Board of voting to support the idea of such a book. At that time, I realized it would be very difficult to bring out a medium of this type without a great deal of controversy. . . .

Certainly there are a lot of things in the book that do not appeal to certain people. There are things in here that I don't like. But I myself know that you

cannot put out any medium, any publication, without somebody being opposed to it. This idea is good. . . . If you wish this type of book, you cannot delete information that is factual to all of the people of CIO. You either have to go along with it or you have to eliminate it.

I personally believe that it is a wonderful medium of information, and therefore, Mr. Chairman, regardless of whether some people have good photographs or bad photographs in this book, I endorse the resolution to continue its publication. (Applause)

DELEGATE NOAH TAUSCHER (UAW-230): Brother Chairman, I would like to make an amendment to the motion. I am for a Yearbook. But I think before there is any solicitation of the management of a plant, that we should go to the local union and get its approval first; and I would like to make that amendment to the motion that we put out a Yearbook, but if there is any solicitation of management's money in that book, that they take it up with the local union to deal with that management first. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: Is there a second to the amendment?

The amendment was regularly seconded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: On the question.

DELEGATE JOSEPH ANGELO (Steel-1440): Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: I am a member of the Executive Board -- I am privileged to represent one of the largest Steel locals in Northern California. . . .

Now let's look at this Yearbook. What is wrong with it? Because Douglas' picture or Douglas' statement appears in the Yearbook? That isn't an endorsement of Douglas' policy in any way, shape, or form. Now for your information, for the information of the delegates here present, the Council approached the Regional Directors of all International Unions affiliated with this Council and spoke to them about this particular program. And I presume -- at least I know that my Director, Director Smith, wrote to all of the steel companies that we have contracts with and asked them to support this program.

Now most of the steel companies -- and if you look in the Yearbook you will notice it is not in there -- most of the steel companies did not support it. Well, we can't help that. But the fact remains it didn't cost this Council anything, and we know that this Yearbook can be improved and will be improved. But we are not going to throw advertisements out of the window because we don't like the policies of that particular company.

If the Regional Directors are in accord with approaching certain companies for advertisements, for statements, it is a medium of trying to improve our public relations with those companies, and you are not going to do it overnight. You can't do it by sitting up here and condemning all companies. I know that some are good, some are bad, and some are indifferent, but they will all cut your throat if they get a chance and we are not going to let them do it.

As far as the Yearbook is concerned, as far as I am concerned, I'm in favor of it. I think it can be improved, and I'm sure it will be improved. But I don't like the idea of some people getting up and saying "I'm in favor of the Yearbook, but --." That reminds me of the old Council, you know, when they used to get up and say, "Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates, I rise in support of the



resolution, but --." Then they start tearing it down. If there is something you don't like about it, say so. Lay down a mandate for the incoming Executive Board so they will know what to look for and what to do about it.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: Question on the amendment.

DELEGATE TONY RAMUGLIA (Textile-99): A Yearbook is part of our public relations work. There have been mistakes made. I think definitely that the picture of Governor Warren does not belong where it is. The book was put out by a professional promoter, and perhaps there wasn't enough supervision over the book. . . .

I think a general sentiment should be expressed here to the effect that the Yearbook should be continued, and a little more strict supervision exercised over it. It was the first Yearbook we put out. It is partly due to the fact that we were lacking in supervision, and personnel, and we were desperately in need of money. Personally, I don't believe we ought to get any ads to support our movement; if we would come across with our own money we wouldn't have to go to the employers. (Applause)

DELEGATE JOHN LAWRENCE (UAW-109): I think the Yearbook put out can stand a lot of improvement. I'll tell you why. We have listed in the book as representatives of our Union people who haven't held office for three years. . . . Is there any answer for that? We'd like to know, right now, today. I can't take that Yearbook back and show it to our people.

DELEGATE FRANK BONANNO (Newspaper-98): What I have to say is only in constructive criticism for the entire Convention. Looking through this book, we find that the Editor of the publication is a promoter. Now we have an American Newspaper Guild affiliated with the CIO. We are all newspaper men. We find that at no time has the Executive Board taken the time to consult with the people who know how to put out a publication and could make money for the CIO Convention. We are newspaper people and we can help; we feel that with our help that we can get out a good publication. . . .

I would like to say just one other thing: The organizations behind me in Los Angeles, San Francisco, are unanimous as far as our putting out a future publication. We need one, and it can make money if it is handled properly.

Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: This is the last speaker, and then the Chair will recognize the Brother on the previous question.

DELEGATE LAURENT (CWA-9402): Let's see if we can't dig a little deeper into the conscience of some of you people and get out exactly what you want. Because some of you "fat cats" grew up in the golden decade of labor when you got every single thing you wanted from F. D. R., you have forgotten a few things.

You aren't criticizing a yearbook, and you know it. You're cutting throats. Constantly -- constant, continual criticism. And the basis of it all is money. . . .

I heard the arguments on PAC and they went to money. The Yearbook is on money. It's all money. If you were half willing to pay your own way, there wouldn't be any objections such as have been on the floor this morning. You have

lost something. You lost that fine edge that we who were independents a short time ago remember that you had. The ability and the will to fight at any time with any weapon you had at your disposal. Your vaunted rights of labor that you are so proud of were given to you through legislative action. Are you so stupid to think they can't be taken away from you in the same manner? (Applause and cheers)

I realize this morning I will probably make a lot of you mad -- angry, I should say. And before any of you hop on my back for that crack about being the biggest unions here, I am in the position of the Brooklyn Dodgers this year. You're the biggest this year. Next year, we will be. We guarantee you that. I'll give you a Christmas present on the promise of the Regional Director's office -- 20,000 at least, by Christmas. (Applause) The Brother wants to argue with me about thousands. We have a potential of 31,000.

Let's look at it honestly. If you have throats to cut, then cut them outside the Convention hall. Don't do it here. (Applause and cheers)

DELEGATE ERNEST L. ZARO (CWA-9404): I move the previous question.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

VOICE: Point of order. I'd like to have the amendment read.

PRESIDENT DIAS: The amendment was that the Council continue with the Yearbook, but the Regional Directors be contacted -- rather, that the local unions be contacted. Ready for the vote? All those in favor, signify by saying, "aye"; those opposed? The "ayes" have it.

Now the motion as amended. All those in favor, signify by saying, "aye"; those opposed? The "ayes" have it.

The Chair will recognize Brother Despol at this time.

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: Brother Chairman, it is necessary to at least clear the record of this Convention on a couple of points.

No. 1, we did consult the Newspaper Guild in the person of the Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles Guild. No. 2, so far as the layout question is concerned, had we caught it, we certainly would have made a little different arrangement on the frontpiece. It so happens that they were double-page spreads -- they go together, the map and the Governor -- and that is how they happened to occur. I didn't happen to catch it. I will take the responsibility for it, because everybody makes his share of mistakes, and the Editor of the Yearbook did all he could under the circumstances. But to find out who all the good or bad companies are, we asked for an impossible thing, because that changes.

On the motion as passed, I do want to point out -- and this, of course, will be discussed in the Executive Board at the proper time -- that we will send letters to locals asking them for an opinion, in accordance with this motion. Unless the vast majority of locals reply -- and most locals will not reply to communications -- there will be no Yearbook. So if you get the letter, please reply; otherwise we will simply cancel out the Yearbook.

PRESIDENT DIAS: At this time I would like to introduce Irwin DeShetler, CIO Regional Director for Southern California since 1946.

BROTHER IRWIN L. DeSHETLER: Mr. Chairman and Delegates to this great

Convention: . . . The groundwork was laid, one year ago, for the clean, strong, CIO Council that we have today. Last year, we faced the gigantic job of drawing up and adopting an entirely new constitution, of formulating and adopting basic policy statements, and of electing as our leadership, loyal CIOers who believed wholeheartedly in that policy and would fight to carry it out.

All that, the delegates to the founding convention faced, and all that, the delegates to the founding convention accomplished. It was a creditable job, a job well done. It was a historic, successful convention.

Today, looking back upon that historic convention, we can better evaluate and more clearly appreciate the fine job that was done last year. Today, we have a functioning CIO-California Industrial Union Council, a Council that in this one short year has taken tremendous forward steps, and strengthened CIO throughout the state, and indeed, throughout the nation.

California no longer stands in the shameful position it once had in the CIO. California no longer is the disinherited state, no longer the state stigmatized as "Communist-dominated" and "anti-CIO." California has taken its rightful and prideful position in the CIO family, esteemed for its forward-looking members and leadership, honored and envied for the significant growth and even more significant potentialities which are within its broad borders.

The officers who have served you faithfully and well during the past year -- your President, Manuel Dias; your Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Despol; and your democratically-elected Executive Board members -- are deserving of congratulations and appreciation for the work they have done, and the honors they have brought to this, your CIO-California Industrial Union Council. Every CIO member here, and every CIO member throughout the state has a new and brighter dignity because this, the Council they formed, is a decent, honorable, vigorous and militant body.

As you look over the things which you have accomplished during the past year, there are many solid things which can be entered into the record -- added up, as it were, as one would add a column of figures and come out with a concrete answer. The comprehensive report submitted by your officers to this Convention lists many of those concrete accomplishments which have been recorded by CIO members through the work of this Council, with its cooperation and assistance. It is a good record, a solid record -- this record made during the past short year. . . .

In one short year, the vigor, determination, integrity and militancy of this Council has rebuilt so sturdily, so firmly, that today this Council stands where it belongs -- in the forefront of the liberal forces of the state, the most progressive organization in California. There it belongs, there it will stay, and from there it will lead the way onward. . . .

This year, loyal CIO members are concentrating on CIO business. This year, the determination and purpose of this convention has but one direction -- a trade-union direction. And that, Brothers and Sisters, is the true measure of our victory, the true strength of our organization. And we let all of the enemies of organized labor know that we are a fighting militant organization, that we will stand together, that we will organize the unorganized, that we will put on an effective political action program, and by God, we will be in the forefront to see that the workers of America and this State are given some of the things that they are entitled to in measures of economic and political action.

Thank you very much. (Applause)

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** Brother Robert Clark, Chairman of the Constitution Committee.

**DELEGATE ROBERT CLARK:** Brother Chairman, Fellow Delegates: We want to first report on the resolution submitted by Local Union 683, UAW. Subject of the resolution, "Representation on Council Executive Board."

"Because we believe that the CIO membership in California can best be served whenever adequate and proportionate representation is had, and by having this representation the membership will be well informed, and by believing that sincere and just information, be it oral and/or written, is a basic requirement for the education and advancement of our CIO brothers in the State of California; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED: That Article 8, Paragraph (A) of Section 3 shall be amended as follows:

"Each of the five (5) International Unions, National Unions, National and Organizing Committee shall be represented by having two members on the Executive Board, excluding the President and Financial Secretary.

"International Unions, National Unions, and/or Organizing Committees having and paying per capita tax to the California Industrial Union Council on a membership of 25,000 or more members shall be entitled to one additional Board Member for each additional 5,000 members or a major fraction thereof."

The Committee, the majority of the Committee, recommends non-concurrence, and I so move.

The motion was regularly seconded.

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** It has been moved and supported for non-concurrence in the resolution. On the question.

**DELEGATE JAMES CARBRAY (USA-2018):** Supporting the recommendation of the Committee for non-concurrence. In the deliberation of the Constitutional Committee, several factors were brought to the forefront. Primarily because the State Council is comprised of not only large labor unions, but small organizations as well. The people on the Committee representing the smaller organizations -- Communications, Textile, etcetera -- view with considerable apprehension the context of the resolution by Local 683. It was ably pointed out to the Committee by Brother Morrison that there is a tendency on the part of some people within the confines of this Convention to institute precedents that do not conform to the policy of the National CIO in matters of representation. He predicated this contention on the fact that the National CIO's Executive Board consists, regardless of size of the affiliate, of one member from each international union affiliated. . . .

I sincerely believe, as does the majority of the Committee, as indicated by an 8 to 3 vote, that this Convention should very definitely give consideration to the fundamental embodied in the principles of National CIO in relation to representation and voting on a per capita basis regardless of the number of people on the Board itself.

I therefore urge the delegates here assembled to support the Committee in its deliberations. Thank you.

PRESIDENT DIAS: On the question.

DELEGATE SPEARS: Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the minority of the Committee, I move the substitution of the minority report, which consists of the Resolution itself.

PRESIDENT DIAS: The minority report will be the problem on the floor now. On the question to adopt the minority report.

DELEGATE ROBERT CLARK: On the question, the UAW has presented a resolution asking for an increase in the representation to the State CIO Council. In the National CIO, the UAW pays per capita for over a million people, and they have one man on the Board, and I can't understand why they want to have something different than we have got on the National basis for the CIO. Every International Union to National CIO, regardless of size, has one man on that Board. In our California Council, we have gone just a little bit better. We have allowed the five largest internationals to have two. The smaller locals of the internationals still have one. And I believe, and I knew it was the sentiment of feeling among the smaller internationals on the committee, that they were pretty well satisfied with the representation now.

I am quite sure that Steel is against increasing representation on the Board, although this may benefit them within a few months. They want to go along with the present representation on the Board, that is for numbers, and we can't understand why UAW wants to get more on this Board, call for more than they even have on the National CIO Board. (Applause)

DELEGATE RAMUGLIA: I move you, Mr. Chairman, as a substitute for the Committee report, both minority and majority, that the representation on the Executive Board of the State Council be limited to one person from each international, in accordance with the policy of the National CIO.

The motion was regularly seconded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: The question is now on the substitute motion. Tony, do you want to speak on it?

DELEGATE RAMUGLIA: Let us be consistent. The argument was advanced by the reporters in the majority report this morning that the National Executive Board of the National CIO has only one representative from each international. In our State Council last year you set a precedent about size. You permitted the five largest unions to have two delegates. . . . That is already a violation of the National CIO policy. . . .

I think the way to settle this question is to reduce representation of the Board to one representative from each international. This will do two things: It would put everyone on an equal footing, and perhaps expedite the business of the Council. The only way to get around this question is to really follow the policy of the National CIO, have one representative from each international, and you will have no quarrels and no argument. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: Still on the question of the substitute motion.

DELEGATE SAVAGE (Oil-128): Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: I am against this substitute motion that we have before us now. This Convention most certainly makes its own rules in the representation we have on the Executive Board, regardless of what the National CIO policy may be. It is what they

want to have on their own board, the same as in our local unions. We may have local unions with several units in that local union, and they should have the right to set up their own rules as to how they are going to be represented on the board of their local union. This Convention most certainly can set up its own rules, and I think that the rules we already have in the constitution are just about right. And I am absolutely against this substitute motion.

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** Still on the question. Ready for the vote? All those in favor of the substitute motion, signify by saying, "aye"; those opposed? The "noes" have it.

We go back to the minority report. On the question of the minority report. The question has been called for. We will put it to a vote. All those in favor of the minority report, signify by saying, "aye"; all those opposed? The "Noes" have it.

Cries of "Roll call".

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** A division of the house has been called for. All those in favor of the minority report, please rise. (Delegates arose) You may sit down. All those opposed to the minority report, please rise. (Delegates arose) You may sit down. The "Noes" have it; so ordered.

The question is now on the majority report. On the question. All those in favor of the majority report, please rise. You may be seated. All those opposed to the majority report, please rise. The "Ayes" have it. (Applause)

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** We shall continue with the Constitution Committee's report.

**DELEGATE CLARK:** Brother Chairman and Fellow Delegates: There were three resolutions submitted on the matter of Executive Board expenses. One was submitted by Local 683; UAW; one submitted by William B. Harrison, Steve Escobar, and Epifania S. Galvan of Local 1010, Furniture Workers; one submitted by Local 9 of the Shipyard Workers. Two of the resolutions did not make any provision for methods of raising money to pay for the expenses of the Executive Board meetings. One resolution called for a one-cent per capita increase to be used for the payment of Executive Board meetings.

The majority of the Committee recommended non-concurrence with all three resolutions, and I so move, if the body will permit us to take that procedure without reading all three of the resolutions. I believe you have the three resolutions. The Committee's recommendation is non-concurrence on payment of Executive Board meetings. I so move.

The motion was regularly seconded.

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** On the question. Question being called for.

**DELEGATE SOSSO:** . . . My organization and local union is not in the position to stand any more per capita dues increase, and I want to give you a reason why for it. No. 1, Mr. Chairman, I believe in my own mind that the first paragraph has been misused, whether intentionally or otherwise I don't know. It says that the expense of the attendance of the Executive Board members at Board meetings between conventions shall be paid by the organization which the Board member may represent. That means the organization, the international. But not the international footing the bills -- the local unions have been footing

those bills. . . .

The reason I am against the Committee's recommendation is, No. 1, we have a total of 32,000 unaffiliated members in the State of California in this CIO. The UAW constitution makes it mandatory that its affiliated locals belong to the state and city councils. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to direct a question to you. How many international unions here have a constitution with that mandate in it?

PRESIDENT DIAS: Well, Brother, for one, the Auto Workers, the Rubber Workers, Communication Workers, News Vendors, Government and Civic Employees, Packinghouse, Steel Workers, Furniture --.

DELEGATE SOSSO: That's plenty, but if you will review the records, you will find the Steel Workers have something like 5,000 members not affiliated or paying per capita. . . .

If all the affiliated locals would pay per capita on their full membership, the revenues of the state organization would increase approximately \$1600 a month. That in itself would be sufficient to meet all these expenses that we're talking about. . . .

If the UAW -- we have only two locals. I don't know why they are unaffiliated -- with a total membership not paying tax to the organization of 500 people. They should be in. There is no reason why they shouldn't be in unless they are exonerated.

To the Steel brothers, I would like to say this: Why do you have 5,000 people in your organization not paying per capita tax? You can't blame the Auto workers for hollering, screaming -- we're footing the bill. And as long as we are footing the bill, we want proper representation on the Board.

. . . Explore your conscience. Do we need an increase in the per capita tax? If so, then why don't we go out and get these unorganized people paying their per capita into the Council? If you do that, then the increase on the per capita tax basis will not be necessary. We will meet the expenses that are required to pay for your Executive Board members. You will also have enough money to put somebody on a full-time basis, whether he be from Steel, Auto, or Rubber, which would be the President. . . .

Let's bring this thing down to the local level where it belongs. Bring it down to trade unionism. Foot the bill. But we don't have to put out any more from our pocket. We have the means available to use. All that we have to do is go out and make those people belong to the organization or find out from their international unions why.

Mr. Chairman, I am against the majority's recommendation on that basis.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Still on the question.

DELEGATE FRANK WHITE (San Francisco Post Office Workers): I concur in the majority decision in regards to non-concurrence in the idea of the California delegates paying the expenses of members to the Board meetings.

Now I don't understand how a group of trade unionists who have representation on the Board, along with the rest of the unions, large per capita paying unions, they are asking the other smaller unions to pay the expenses of their Board members. We haven't the money to pay such expenses, and it is not, to

my way of thinking, a very practical solution for this. Until you have the money in the drawer, you can't spend it. We in the government Workers are a very small organization. . . . Those people at no time have ever hesitated to dig down in their own pockets to dig up money to send their representative to conventions and to the Executive Board. They know that that is part of their duty as members to foot the bill for what they want. . . .

My people don't complain, and when a large union gets up and wants their expenses paid but they haven't got the guts to get up and vote the money to pay the expenses, I don't understand their attitude at all.

I am definitely for the majority decision in regard to these three resolutions. Thank you.

DELEGATE HENRY SANTIESTEVEAN (Newspaper-69): We rise, Brother Chairman, to take a position in support of the Committee recommendation. . . . We pay the expenses of our delegates to these conventions. We intend to continue to pay those expenses, although we are not large, rich, fat cats.

We believe we understand the importance of an effective Council organization in the CIO, not only on the state level but on the local level. In our opinion, to ask the Council under its present financial circumstances to pay the expenses for convention delegates would mean no legislative program.

DELEGATE ANGELO (USA-1440): Mr. Chairman, Fellow Delegates: . . . Whether we are a large organization or a small organization makes no difference. Without the support of other affiliated unions to our Council, to our National CIO, by ourselves we wouldn't be worth a pot to -- so forth and so on.

Now I know that UAW feels pretty powerful. Steel Workers feel pretty powerful. But in order to be powerful, we must have the support of our fellow affiliated unions. And we don't feel like throwing our weight around. We can do it if we want to, but I don't think that is conducive to good labor unity within our own ranks. (Applause)

Now on the State Board, as a member of the Executive Board, I took the position in opposition to the State Council paying for the expenses of the representation on that Board. I had an opportunity to analyze and review the financial report. I also had an opportunity to analyze and review the report of the affiliated unions to the State Council. I am reminded that one of the Brothers mentioned the Steel Workers had 5,000 members unaffiliated to this Council. I don't know where they are. Perhaps the member from the UAW could tell me where they are.

It is true that some of our local unions do not belong to this organization. They have been exonerated for non-payment of dues because they also were exonerated for non-payment of per capita tax to their own parent organization. And under the rules and regulations of this Council, it is permitted to do so. . . .

Now in reviewing the affiliation report, I know that there are around 30-some-odd thousand that can be affiliated to this organization. The predominance of that particular affiliation, however, would come from CWA, and most of you know the CWA has been in the process of reorganization, and right at this moment they are in a death struggle with the Telephone Company, and they just don't have the cabbage to become members of this organization.



In spite of that, however, there have been local unions of CWA who have come in, in the last two or three months. We have assurances from their representatives that as soon as they get on their feet, they will be in here, lock, stock, and barrel. And when they are in here -- let's wait until they are here. Let them decide as part of this organization that this State Board will pay for this expense. But not now. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. (Applause)

DELEGATE JUDD (UAW-260): . . . The thing I want to point out here, in particular, is that the UAW is an organization of guys who work in the shops. They are not fat, rich cats, as has been said here. (Applause).

I want to make it clear to all the delegates here that these guys sitting at these tables over here work for General Motors, Chrysler, or the Aircraft companies, or any one of a number of smaller plants. In the UAW, our organizations vary in size from 24 members, which the local which submitted this resolution has, to 6,950 members in the North American plant. Certainly the ones that belong to the local with 24 members are not very rich, and they are certainly not fat.

These people, in submitting this resolution, did so with the idea of establishing some procedure where the expense of all Board members would be shared by the Council, because they are coming here to serve the Council as a whole. They are not coming here representing one small local or one large local. They are here to represent the State CIO on a State Board. They should be paid from the per capita which goes into this State Board, for attending meetings on that Council. They certainly should not have to be paid from some local, whether it be small or whether it be large, or whether it be middle, such as my own local.

. . . Now it is true the UAW in May paid per capita tax on 33,000 people to this Council. That represents fully a third of the Council. But we don't know where that guy who is on the Board comes from -- whether he is from a small local or a large local. We feel that the collective amount of money of which we pay one-third should be distributed among all the people who are members of the International Executive Board or the State Executive Board to carry that expense equally. So that some little local wouldn't have to pay their own. All we are asking is for recognition, and please, no more insults from the floor. (Applause)

Question was called for.

PRESIDENT DIAS: The Committee's report was for non-concurrence. Is that clear? All those in favor of the Committee's report of non-concurrence on the resolution, signify by voting "aye"; all those opposed to the Committee's report? Division of the house is being called for. . . .

There were 153 for non-concurrence, going along with the Committee's report; and there were 97 against the Committee's report of non-concurrence. (Applause) So the Committee's report of non-concurrence is carried.

At this time, I would like to introduce Joseph A. Beirne, President of the Communication Workers of America since its formation in June, 1947. He was President of CWA's predecessor organization, the National Federation of Telephone Workers, from 1943 on. President Beirne is one of the prime movers in the evolution of the Telephone labor movement out of the company union days before 1935. Brother Beirne has been a CIO Vice-President since the CIO Convention following CWA's affiliation. Brother Joseph A. Beirne.

**BROTHER JOSEPH A. BEIRNE:**  
Mr. Chairman, Friends, and Fellow Workers of the California Council:

. . . I don't think it is trite to say that today we stand at a crossroads. I think in the not too distant future, the labor movement of America will have to make up its mind, clearly and precisely, as to what direction it is going, what direction it intends to take on the long-term pull. As we have, within the last year, for example, made a very basic decision. We carried it out to a certain extent. We have agreed that because of the very trying times we are in, in an unprecedented fashion during a peacetime, the labor movement has agreed to the imposition of government controls. That is a very significant decision, and we must carefully think through what it means for the future.



**JOSEPH A. BEIRNE**

We have concluded at this time that the peace and the security of this nation, as well as the world, is so wound up together that it is worth while for us to lay aside what up to this time has been a very basic principle, and accept controls on our own activities. I think we made that decision with the full, mature consideration that our own desires and wants as an organized group of workers have to be laid aside when we are confronted as a nation with the advancement of armed aggression. . . .

The crossroads we stand at actually today is to make certain that you and I, who are the leader of so many thousands of good, honest American workers, don't permit ourselves to get sucked into a feeling or a spirit of apathy. But on the contrary, that we will become more observing of what the men like Taft have to say and how they say it.

You have in California here next year, seven new Congressmen to elect. You should be selecting them now, not next year. If they have to be built up as they most likely have to be built up, now is when you start doing it. You notice Taft is out building himself up again, although he has run for President four times. He still goes back every trip to build himself up. And we have to do that, because this Congress down in the United States today is a stinking Congress because we were asleep in 1950. (Applause) And that small group in both the Senate and the House that are valiantly fighting for the things which the American people want and which are good for the American people -- they need much help. They need good moral support from us now, and they need additional assistance in those two Chambers come next year. Now is when we should be building that up.

I was told just this morning that Dave McDonald was here and spoke about PAC, and for that reason I wouldn't mention a word about it except to say a self-indictment of our own organization that I know will change. I know it will change. But right as of the present time, the number of dollars we collected, which I am ashamed to mention in public, should only have been collected in a local of 5,000 people and not in an organization of 300,000. And I know from talking to others that their record is about the same or slightly better. And what we build this year will naturally be used next year, and should be used this year, in building up for next year. We have no tools to build with. The apathy is there which has to be shaken off by the likes of you and I, continually hammering at our members the importance of the times we are in, how crucial they are, so that they become aware of what America really faces.

And I can't help but say in passing that in this crucial period, in my opinion, we are very fortunate in having in the White House today a man who is considered dumb, but a man who is so honest that they can't poke a finger at him; a man who is so blunt that he just tells them in his own language what he thinks, whether it's to a music critic or to the Congress of the United States. But he is talking for and to the American people. And he has made the kind of decisions in these last years of his term of office that no other President in history has been forced to make. And he measured right up to each and every one of them, making decisions that he knew and felt and honestly believed, and I think rightly so, were in the interests of this great nation of ours and in the interests of the people of this country.

And it was he who made that decision to send the boys to Korea, and it must have taken courage to make it. There must be a great depth of faith in the man's being for America and its people to realize that the threat of Communism is not a storybook threat, that the aggression is there, and to recognize that basic thing which every single one of us recognizes in our own communities -- that when you have a gangster, and there are gangsters among people as well as gangsters among nations, you have to have the police, and you give the cop a club and you give him also a gun, and you give him the right under law to use the club and to use the gun, to protect whom? To protect the rest of society, whether it be the society of a little city or a state or the nation. And the same extension of that idea is why we have the boys in Korea. . . .

I know that here in California -- and I am apologetic to this extent -- that our own people in CWA are not, as of this time, participating as they should. I won't go into any of the reasons, all of which are apologies and alibis that can be considered good and sound or bad and unreasonable, depending upon what you had for breakfast and how you look at things today. But I can only say I recognize that we have not and are not making our contribution right as of this Convention of yours. And I can only go one step and say that before you have another Convention -- and I think before this year is over -- Joe Deardorff, our Director here on the West Coast, will be able to have a dues-paying per capita membership of CWA people in your California Council that will be contributing and aiding you, and they want to contribute and they want to aid you (applause) and your fight here in California -- and you will have a big one, come 1952, and make no mistake about that.

I only want to say, concluding my remarks, that your development in these last couple of years, that the action you took prior to that time, demonstrates the

wholesomeness that is at the core of an organization such as yours. And I hope and pray, with those of you who pray for such things, that the rest of this year, and in 1952 especially, you and I will be making the right decisions; you and I will have the strength and the energy and the willingness to give everything we've got for what we think is right; and that we will continue to grow and prosper as the principles and the policies of CIO guarantees we should prosper because we have learned to live with one another, fight with one another, but when our fights among ourselves are over, that we stand together and face these bigger problems which are ours as unionists and as citizens, and that we lick them, so that the best interests of this great beloved nation of ours will be preserved in good hands.

Thank you.

The audience arose and applauded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Thank you, Brother Beirne. . . . We stand recessed until two o'clock.

The Convention recessed at twelve-thirty o'clock.

## SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

July 28, 1951

The meeting convened at two-ten o'clock, President Dias presiding.

PRESIDENT DIAS: The meeting is called to order.

John Holmes (Union Label Director, Amalgamated Clothing Workers) conducted a raffle for a suit of clothes as part of the Amalgamated's campaign to stress the importance of the Union label.

Delegate John Pacheco of San Lorenzo, California was the winner.

DELEGATE LEWIS MICHENER (UAW-406): . . . It may seem simple to a lot of people about looking into your coat, whether you've got a union label or not, but there are a lot of people who pay the price to get that union label in there in order that we can enjoy the privilege of being here and present today and congregated here today in order that we may carry on the industrial union movement that Sidney Hillman originally advocated.

So let's not toss over this union label too lightly. Let's seriously consider, as we go back to our shops, our local unions, and so forth, the importance of that label. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: At this time I would like to introduce Mr. M. I. Gershenson, Chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Research of the Department of Industrial Relations of the State of California. Mr. Gershenson. (Applause)

MR. M. I. GERSHENSON: Mr. President, Officers, and Delegates of the Convention: . . . I would like to take just a few minutes to explain to you our work.

We regularly analyze provisions in union contracts and present impartial summaries of the various provisions such as paid vacations, paid sick leave, paid holidays, call-in pay, health and welfare benefits. Thus we are able to determine prevailing practices concerning such provisions when questions arise as to what is the practice.

That is particularly important now because of the recent announcement that under Wage Stabilization Board Regulation No. 13, fringe benefits such as paid vacations, paid holidays, sick leave, night shift differentials, call-in pay, will be allowed under certain conditions even though they pierce the ten per cent ceiling, where such benefits are normal in an industry or an area. As a result of that regulation, we anticipate many inquiries from you concerning provisions on all of these various benefits.

If any of your unions have need for this type of information, please do not hesitate to ask us for it. We can supply the data; we shall be very glad to do so, as we have in the past, as many of you know.

One phase of our work that is not as well known to the unions as other phases, is in the field of industrial accidents. We have a wealth of statistical information on work accidents which we have compiled for use in accident prevention programs. We want you to make greater use of that information to help reduce the terrible toll of injury and death resulting from accidents on the job. We have the information; we want to make it available to you for you to use. . . .

We summarize regularly, and we have all this information in one place, all

wage rate changes in California arrived at by collective bargaining, and we have the figures segregated by industry, so that you can have a fine compact summary of the changes that have taken place if you need such a summary.

We have detailed monthly figures on employment, hours worked, average weekly earnings, average hourly earnings, in various industries in California -- in the Los Angeles area; in the San Francisco area -- and as many of you have already learned, you found that type of information of use to you.

Now in the limited time available to me, I don't have the opportunity to go into all of the various phases of our work, so I would like to take this opportunity to invite you to visit our offices here in San Francisco whenever you can, and let us show you what we are doing, let us show you the kinds of information that is available to you and which we are able to supply. Please come down and see us. Our offices are here in San Francisco at the Industrial Relations Building, 965 Mission Street.

Thanks for the opportunity to speak to you, and again, many thanks for that very fine cooperation. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: Thank you, Mr. Gershenson. I will call on Brother Johnny Despol to make the next introduction.

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: Thank you, Brother Chairman. It is indeed a privilege to have the second honor of introducing a public figure in the State of California, and while there was some question raised about the Republican Party affiliation, or perhaps that may be inferred -- I may be going too far -- in regard to our guest speaker of yesterday, I assume there will perhaps be more agreement in regard to the Democratic Party affiliation of our next speaker. For he is one of the leading Democratic Senators in the California State Legislature.

During his period of service in the Senate, he has been an honest and conscientious public servant. He calls his shots as he sees them, both on labor legislation and on civil rights legislation, on good and bad legislation. And I am very proud to say that particularly on the question of civil liberties, that he has been one of the leading forces in the State Senate to keep that august body from going overboard too frequently when it comes to some of the vital issues that the Senate has to deal with.

There are six good votes in the State Senate. He is one of the six. As a matter of fact, . . . when the Senate Rules Committee was organized this January -- that is a Committee that holds the power of the organization of the House, and controls the mechanics of legislation in the Senate -- our guest speaker today was the one who helped organize the caucus and insure the election of the five Senators on the Rules Committee, which by the narrow margin, I believe, of two votes, resulted in the fact that those of us coming from Los Angeles County could not see our State Senator, Senator Tenney, go on the all-powerful Rules Committee. And I, for one, and I know that everybody from Los Angeles County in particular, certainly give a vote of thanks to the role that our guest speaker today played in that particular Party caucus.

Prior to becoming a State Senator, he was District Attorney for Trinity County from 1934 until January, 1949, when he resigned to take a Senatorial seat. In addition to the four months that the Legislature is in session, he is, in between times a practicing attorney in Waterville, California.

At this time, I have the honor and privilege of introducing to you Senator Edwin Regan.

SENATOR EDWIN J. REGAN: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Convention: Ordinarily we would speak on matters concerning the Legislature of this State, but since the Governor of the State spoke yesterday and no doubt reviewed all of the legislation that was of interest to you (laughter), I thought perhaps, and at the suggestion of the Committee, that possibly we might give you some picture of the confused foreign situation as we find it today.

I might say, at the outset, that we are nearing the end of the six years since the Empire of Japan sued for peace in the Pacific, and the victorious United Nations Allies entered upon what we confidently hoped would be an era of everlasting peace. . . .

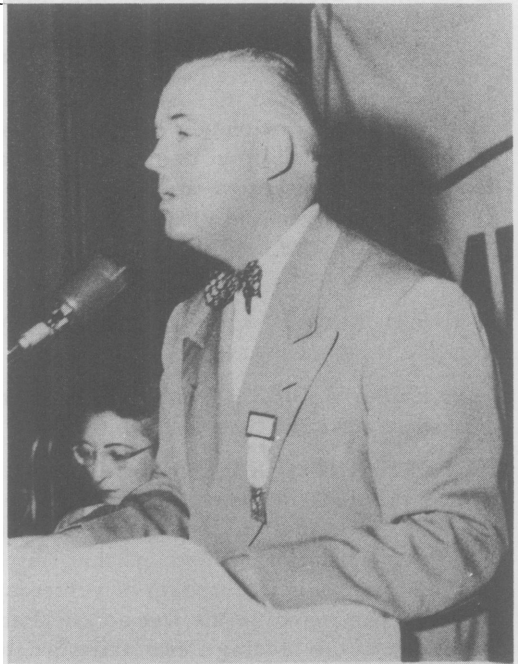
America must re-assess her objectives and examine the impact of her policies on the rest of the world. Are they moving us toward our objectives or away from them? We approach the world problem with a confidence, with a hope, for peace and security.

That confident hope has been sobered in six years. We are today sadder, perhaps, but rather considerably wiser and more realistic in recognizing that peace is not a thing cheaply to be purchased, nor easily to be maintained. We have learned that preservation of peace requires much the same kind of effort we have already learned to put into raising the living standards of our people: success is not automatic -- efforts cannot be relaxed -- and the results we achieve are in more or less direct proportion to the work and thought which we collectively contribute to the whole.

Perhaps it will help if I put this in concrete terms familiar to all of you. It has often occurred to me that the development of organized labor provides a striking parallel to the efforts by nations to develop an organization capable of bargaining collectively for peace.

The individual employee is, for the most part, in a poor bargaining position. To succeed in the short run for himself, he frequently finds that he is bargaining with his employer against the interest of his fellow employees. Under a system of individual bargaining, the employer is almost certain winner in each case -- at least to the extent that anyone may be the winner in a situation in which the result is a continually depressed living standard.

The emergence of effective organization within the labor force has brought



SEN. EDWIN J. REGAN

with it victory for everyone concerned. The steady rise in living standard which has accompanied the maturing system of labor-management relations under collective bargaining has confirmed what the early theorists of the labor movement predicted. There has been more of everything for everyone, employers and employees alike -- and ever less of hardship, misery and strife. . . .

So with these thoughts in mind, let us take a look at what we are trying to do in making this a peaceful and decent world. I take it to be the objective of the United States that we should assist in creating, within the family of nations, an organization which will work collectively to keep the peace. Such an organization of individual nations should be governed by an understandable, understood and agreed upon system of law and order.

Within our own communities, our states, and our nation we have achieved a system of law and order recognized and enforced throughout the country. . . .

I think it is perfectly clear that the task of instituting a system of law and order to control conflicts between sovereign nations is a much more difficult one. It is complicated by long-standing jealousies and antagonisms: of the Irishman against the Englishman; of the Frenchman against the German; the Pole against the Russian. Religious differences intervene. So do racial differences. So do political theories, and social theories, and economic theories.

Yet overriding all these differences, jealousies, suspicions and antagonisms is the still larger concern of all men to work out means for peaceable solutions to their conflicts.

So great in fact is this demand for peace that we grow impetuous for immediate results. We forget all the differences and the difficulties. We grow impatient, and seek after some magic way to peace that would be quick and cheap and easy.

Naturally, where there is such a great demand for instantaneous results bought at bargain-counter prices, there are those who pretend to offer us an easy way out. The Kremlin, for example, tries to market the thought that if the nations of the world will appease the ravenous Soviet appetite for conquest, there will be no war. In the Communist view, there would be one world -- a Soviet world -- in which no possible force could arise to begin another war. What the Communist omits from his argument is any reference to the price we would pay for such appeasement. Down the drain would go all our cherished freedoms, our standard of living, and all the other great things which we presently have and for which we continue to strive.

But the Communists aren't the only ones who offer what is supposed to be an easy way out. We have what might be called the go-it-alone plan -- perhaps more accurately, a whole group of plans that operate more or less on the go-it-alone theory.

Basic to all of these go-it-alone schemes are most of the familiar arguments against joining a union. Why spend money on union dues to help somebody else? Why aren't you good enough to take care of yourself without calling on others to help? What difference does it make to you what happens to the other fellow? Why get in an organization where the other fellow gets to vote on what happens to you? . . .

I don't think it's necessary to argue the immorality of might-makes-right, or that it's necessary to develop the advantages of a system of law and order among



nations. But I would like to discuss briefly why it is that we can't go it alone; why it is that we do need the other fellow.

Take industrial production, since it is an all-important factor in modern war. There are four great industrial areas in the world. The largest, of course, is here in North America. Next is the area of free Europe, then the area in Russia and her eastern European satellites. Last on the list in size, and considerably smaller now than it was before the war, is in Japan.

Steel capacity is a good illustration of the relative size of these industrial areas. For every ten tons of steel that we can produce in the United States, free Europe can produce a bit more than six tons -- and the Soviets can produce almost four. Now the mathematics of this ten-to-six-to-four ratio of steel capacity is of utmost importance. Add the six tons from free Europe to our ten, and the result is sixteen tons on our side to four tons on the Soviet side -- a four to one advantage for us.

Now add these up another way. Add free Europe's six tons to the Soviet four, and the result is ten, which is then equal to our capacity.

Is there any doubt in your minds, then, as to why the Kremlin has sought, through every kind of sabotage, infiltration and threat short of war itself, to take over free Europe? With that single stroke, world Communism could acquire a total steel capacity equal to our own -- and with this newly-acquired Soviet might, Japan, separated from us by the width of the Pacific, would find itself constantly under the Soviet gun -- either neutralized, or taken over altogether.

Now without attempting to overburden you with argument here, I would like also to point out that if Europe were lost to the Communists, we would actually be in worse shape than the approximate equality in steel capacity would indicate. There are a dozen or more critical strategic materials which the United States must import from outside the Western Hemisphere in order to keep this giant industrial machine of ours running at anything like its present levels. Perhaps 15 pounds of manganese go into every ton of steel -- and for this manganese we depend overwhelmingly upon supplies in India and Africa.

To maintain, and for that matter, to increase as we would have to do, our industrial output in the event Europe fell to the Communists, we would necessarily have to keep India and Africa out of Communist hands. And this task, accomplished without allies, would be an enormously difficult one for us.

Now in developing this industrial picture to show a practical reason for our need of allies, I am perfectly well aware that former President Hoover reminded us last winter, during the Great Debate over troops for Europe, that the United States could, "with proper safeguards," as he put it, be self-sufficient and independent of imports from places such as India and Africa. As an engineer and former Secretary of Interior, as well as a former President, he should know. What he did not point out, however, was that our industrial output would be seriously curbed if we were compelled to depend exclusively on the Western Hemisphere.

With this review of some of the essential facts which must be considered in discussing our foreign policy, the course of action followed by the United States in the past six years becomes more readily understandable.

We have invested heavily in building the machinery for international collective bargaining in the interests of peace. The "union dues," as it were, that we have

contributed to this collective effort have been high. But the stakes involved are incomparably higher. . . .

Military conquest, as part of Communist strategy, had made its first post-war appearance in Europe when the Kremlin-directed and supplied guerrilla warfare broke out in Greece in 1946. We poured military and economic aid into Greece, and into Turkey and Iran as well, beginning in 1947. The result was the survival of the elected government of Greece and the stamping out of the guerrilla movement. It also resulted in a greatly strengthened Turkey and in the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the northern province of Iran.

In 1949, the broad blueprints for the collective military defense of Europe were laid down in the form of the North Atlantic Treaty under which twelve nations of the Atlantic community agreed to work together in their common defense. Also in 1949, the program of supplying our free allies with military equipment and with machinery for the production of military supplies was also put into operation. The result, in terms of Europe, has been the creation of an international army under the command of General Eisenhower. Free Europe already has more than two million men under arms, and has a large and growing supply of trained reserves. Her defense budgets have mounted steadily, and we are looking forward to the day when this force is sufficiently strong that no aggressor will dare launch an attack against it.

The full significance of the North Atlantic defense force strikes us when we realize that the bulk of Western Europe's armed forces are committed to General Eisenhower's command. When we consider the extent to which this has required the free European countries to submerge their long-standing national rivalries in order to work together for a common purpose, we can be heartened to see ourselves moving toward the desired goal of a united and peaceful family of nations.

Turning away from Europe now to Korea and the Far East, everything I have said about the establishment of collective action to preserve peace applies with equal force. As a question of principle, aggression is aggression wherever it occurs. If the union of free nations is to be dedicated to the proposition that no aggressor shall succeed in depriving an independent country of its freedom, this principle must be applied whenever and wherever an aggressor seeks to violate it. . . .

Perhaps the Reds have not yet had enough. Or perhaps events of the next few weeks will prove that they have. Whatever may be the short-run result in Korea, we may be absolutely certain that the free world cannot drop its guard.

We must never lose sight of our basic objective: peace. We must continue to work at this in a hard-headed and realistic fashion. There is no cheap, easy or quick way to achieve it.

I believe we are at a point where we can see that our global efforts are beginning to pay off. Military conquest by an aggressor is being stopped, and stopped very effectively, in Korea by a group of nations convinced that peace is everybody's business. You may be sure that this denial of conquest in Korea is not being lost upon Soviet satellites. If Red conquest had succeeded in Korea, satellite enthusiasm for similar adventures might be considerably higher than it is today. UN action in Korea has made aggression a somewhat unattractive proposition.

Our global efforts are paying off in another sense as well. The union of free nations is now greatly stronger than it has ever been in the past. This is true in a military sense and in an economic sense. But most important of all, this free world union is constantly broadening its foundation of understanding and agreement. We are making real progress in resolving the jealousies and differences which in the past have wrecked efforts at cooperation between nations.

In short, a system of law and order -- agreed upon and understood -- is emerging. We are building a basis of enforcement for that system by a community of nations learning to bargain collectively in keeping the peace. The union dues are high. The amount of effort involved is immense. But the stakes are higher still. We need the other fellow. He needs us. And we all need peace. . . .

We should be sensitive to the needs of the other peoples of the world and we then become in a much surer position as a powerful nation to be trusted. May we bring a vigor, a resoluteness and all pervading sense of the spiritual values into our dealings with the world about us. Then perhaps we will justify the faith in America as set forth by Prime Minister Nehru of India in April, 1940: "India is far from America, but more and more our thoughts go to this great democratic country which seems, almost alone, to keep the torch of democratic freedom alive in a world given over to imperialism and fascism, violence and aggression and opportunism of the worst type."

The world about us would like to reach toward us with high expectation. Do we, will we, meet the challenge?

The audience arose and applauded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Thank you, Senator Regan, for the very fine speech. At this time, I would like to ask the Credentials Committee to come up and be ready to report. . . . James McKenna, of the Credentials Committee.

DELEGATE McKENNA: Brother Chairman and Delegates: I wish to report, on behalf of the Credentials Committee, that your Committee have examined 18 additional credentials, representing 9 from locals of International Unions, 6 from local industrial unions, and 3 from city and county industrial union councils.

. . . These organizations have complied with the Constitution, and your Committee, therefore, recommends they be seated with their respective votes.

Total number of delegates registered, which is the final report, is 307 delegates registered in attendance at this Convention.

Respectfully submitted by the Credentials Committee. James McKenna, Chairman; and Claude Cox, Secretary.

I would like to move the adoption of the report, Brother Chairman.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT DIAS: We have now reached the time for nominations. According to the constitution, on Nomination Procedure, "Any accredited delegate to the Convention may nominate a candidate for President or Secretary-Treasurer of the Council. Nominations of candidates shall be made in the following order: President, Secretary-Treasurer, Executive Board Members."

I would also like to announce that according to the Constitution, the five largest international unions paying per capita, who have paid per capita in the past

12-months period, are entitled to two delegates. The remaining International Unions are entitled to one. The five largest are: Auto, with 29,000; Steel, 21,000; Oil, 8,000; Rubber, 3,000; Clothing, 3,000. Those are the five International Unions entitled to two Board members.

Nominations are now open for the office of President. There are no nominating speeches, according to the rules adopted.

DELEGATE ROBERT J. HANNAH (UAW-76): I would at this time like to take the great honor and pleasure to introduce to the delegation the nomination of a friend of mine, a member of our local union, Brother Manuel Dias. Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: Are there any further nominations?

DELEGATE FRANK M. CASEY (Oil-326): I would like to second that nomination. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: Any further nominations?

DELEGATE EINER JENSEN (Rubber-141): I second the nomination of President Dias.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Are there any further nominations?

DELEGATE G. J. CONWAY (Steel-3941): Mr. Chairman, I also would like to second the nomination, in behalf of the Steel delegation, for Manuel Dias as President. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: Are there any further nominations? Are there any further nominations? Third and last call, are there any further nominations? There being no further nominations, nominations will be closed.

We shall now go on to nominations for Secretary-Treasurer. Nominations are now open.

DELEGATE LARKIN P. NALL (Steel-2018): I want to place in nomination a Brother from my local, one of the great men of the labor movement, Brother Johnny Despol. (Applause)

DELEGATE EVERARD J. FRANKLIN (UAW-683): I wish to second the nomination of Johnny Despol for Secretary-Treasurer, in behalf of the Auto Workers. (Applause)

DELEGATE SAVE (Oil-128): I second the nomination of Johnny Despol.

DELEGATE STEPHEN MATWEYOU (Rubber-64): I second the nomination of Johnny Despol.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Are there any further nominations? Any further nominations? Third and last call.

DELEGATE FRANK BONANNO (Newspaper-98): On behalf of the locals of the American Newspaper Guild, we feel honored and happy to second the nomination of John Despol. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: Third and last call, are there any further nominations? There being no further nominations, nominations will now be closed.

Nominations for Board members.

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** In order to keep the thing orderly, I would call them alphabetically. First will be nominations for UAW.

**DELEGATE LUDIE GRIZZLE (UAW-509):** I would like to place in nomination for Board Members Brothers DeWitt Stone and Noah Tauscher.

**President Dias:** DeWitt Stone and Noah Tauscher from Auto. Are there any further nominations? Are there any further nominations? Any further nominations?

**DELEGATE OSCAR LOMPE (UAW-148):** I would like to place in nomination Allan Haywood, Local 148.

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** Brother Allan Haywood from Auto is nominated. Are there any further nominations? Any further nominations? There being no further nominations from Auto, the nominations are now closed.

The following nominations were made:

Clothing, Amalgamated Clothing Workers: Jerome Posner

Communications: Ralph D. Horn

Furniture: Anthony Scardaci

Government and Civic Workers: Frank White

Lithographers: Ted Brandt

Maritime Union: Charles Abar

Newspaper Guild: Lola Downs

Oil Workers: Court Meyers and Jim Thornbury

Packinghouse: Joe Miccio

Radio Association: Philip O'Rourke

Rubber Workers: H. H. Wilson and S. M. Pratt

Shipyard: David H. Ryan

Steel Workers: Joe Angelo and Robert Clark

Textile Workers: James McKenna

Transport Service: (No Answer)

Transport Workers: (No Answer)

Utility: Everett Scott

Woodworkers: Charles Thimsen

Local Industrial Unions: Jack Frost

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** All have nominated with the exception of Transport Services and Transport Workers. Is there anyone here from the Transport Service? Any delegates? Again I will call, are there any delegates from the Transport Workers? There being none here, it will be quite proper for each one of those two to submit their Board Member to the Board members.

That completes nominations. From memory, I would say that there will be required a run-off in UAW, who have three candidates running.

**DELEGATE FRANKLIN (UAW-683):** Mr. Chairman, a point of order. In the case of UAW, I wish that you would call for declination and acceptance.

**DELEGATE O'HALLORAN (UAW):** Point of procedure. It is my understanding in the constitution that your caucuses take your positions on the Board members from each International Union according to Section 9, H (1) of the Constitution, which says that they shall be presented to the Convention as they were elected in the caucuses. . . .

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** The two submitted to the Board from the UAW caucus are

DeWitt Stone and Noah Tauscher.

DELEGATE O'HALLORAN: That was the choice of the caucus, Brother Chairman.

PRESIDENT DIAS: And according to the constitution which you just read, the last name should be left out. If it so states in the constitution, which Brother O'Halloran just read, then I will certainly have to agree with him and call the third nomination out of order as far as UAW is concerned.

I will now ask for acceptance or declinations in reverse order in which they were nominated. From Local Industrial Unions, Jack Frost, do you accept or decline? All accepted.

PRESIDENT DIAS: For the matter of the record, I have received a note up here which reads: "In respect to the naming of Allan Haywood, so well known to us all, I placed this nomination. Allan Haywood was going to decline. Oscar Lompe, Local 148." That is a matter for the record.

For the record, the following have been appointed as the Election Committee: (Names are listed on page 173.)

DELEGATE CONWAY (Steel-3941): I would like to suspend the rules, and have a white ballot cast for Brother Despol and Brother Dias, and the Executive Board.

The motion was regularly seconded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: It is moved and supported that the rules be suspended, and a white ballot be cast for the President, Secretary, and the Board Members. On the question. All in favor, signify by saying, "aye"; all opposed? The "ayes" have it.

DELEGATE FRANK BONANNO (Newspaper-98): Point of information. According to the constitution, the two Internationals that did not nominate Board members today are required to get convention action in order that their names can be sent later to the Board. . . . So I will make a motion at this time that the Convention approve the later nomination of the two members to the Board of the Internationals that were not present today.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT DIAS: I would like to introduce the next speaker, Mr. Franklin H. Williams, Regional Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Williams. (Applause)

MR. FRANKLIN H. WILLIAMS: Mr. Dias, Brothers and Sisters, Friends: It is a very real privilege and pleasure for me to represent the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People before this, the Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council.

The NAACP, as many of you probably know, is a civil rights mass organization of approximately half a million white and Negro members scattered throughout the United States and the District of Columbia. Our organization, founded more than 40 years ago, is composed primarily of wage earners like yourselves,

men and women of all races who work for a living, many of whom are active in the labor movement as members of the CIO and other unions.

It is not by accident that the legislative program of the NAACP so closely parallels that of CIO. Both organizations are intent upon building an America of freedom, justice and security for all segments of the population. Both organizations are unalterably dedicated to attaining our goals within the constitutional framework of our American government, and are opposed to those persons who would undermine our democratic way of life. . . .

Here on the West Coast there is a great need for close NAACP and CIO cooperation. In a very real sense, your problems are our problems, and our problems must be recognized and dealt with by you. The accomplishment of civil rights through legislative enactment in California appears to be an idle dream. The depths of reaction to which our state and local legislative bodies appear to have sunk must bring about a renewed determination on the part of all liberal organizations such as yours to educate and enroll the citizenry so that we may make the realization of civil rights a practical possibility.

Unfortunately, certain apparent historical facts have deluded many Negro citizens of our California communities into thinking that representatives of clearly Communist-dominated waterfront unions have their best interests at heart. The NAACP recognizes clearly that Communists and their like are more enemies of Negro equality than their friends. We know that their interest in the Negro is neither genuine nor sincere; yet constantly they hold themselves out as the protector and defender of civil rights. These same individuals have been recognized as a threat to the aspirations of the American worker, Negro and white alike, by your Congress of Industrial Organizations. Undoubtedly one of the best answers on this level to such individuals is vigorous, open and active support of the organization which historically has led the struggle for civil rights.

There is much work to be done in this area in California. In most communities where your locals are active, there is a branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, our organization. Our local branches want your support. We need your support. Participating in the development of the NAACP are outstanding CIO leaders including both President Philip Murray and Mr. Walter Reuther, each of whom are members of our National Board of Directors. The relationship between my office and that of your state President is good. We desire to strengthen this relationship upon every level.

Thank you for your courtesy. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: Thank you, Brother Williams. Is the Constitution Committee ready to report? Bob Clark, Chairman of the Constitution Committee.

DELEGATE CLARK: Brother Chairman, Fellow Delegates: You have been asking for the "hot" issue. It's here. Resolution presented on per capita increase. I would like to ask the Secretary of the Committee to read the resolution, Court Meyers, Oil Workers.

DELEGATE MEYERS: Mr. Chairman, this is Resolution 5, as I have it up here. Subject, "Legislation and Political Education Fund."

"The basic political task before us in California is to develop a strong working consolidation of farm, labor and all liberal forces in a genuine progressive.

democratic political action program which rejects the totalitarianism of Communism on the left and the reckless anti-social policies of Wall Street monopoly interests on the right. The political power of people must prevail over the political power of entrenched privilege and monopoly. We must plan our course toward that goal.

"The first step is to bring farm, labor and all liberal forces together in an alliance for political action that is independent of any party but gives support to those parties and candidates which are pledged to an aggressive, liberal, democratic purpose and program.

"We must face up to the political reality of our time by recognizing that the forces of privilege are presently and powerfully represented in the state legislature by an open actively working coalition of reactionary elements in both political parties. This we must overcome by supporting and electing true fighting liberals, regardless of party, and by demanding that they, like the reactionaries, act openly and aggressively together to translate into legislation the progressive measures to which they are pledged.

"These are the practical steps that we must take to cope with the political realities which confront us. They are also the practical steps which must lead to a political realignment through which political parties will become responsible for delivery to the people of the policies and programs for which they vote in elections. Following such a political realignment the people of California can vote for a clear-cut liberal program with the full knowledge that, when elected, that party will carry out its liberal program without qualification, compromise or delay.

"The labor movement of which we are a part has the leadership and the organizational resources to give direction and drive to complete this political realignment before depression, disaster and war blackout suspend our opportunity to move forward.

"We call upon all members of the CIO in all parts of the state to work and fight, through their political action committees, for legislation that will:

"1. Revise our registration laws to eliminate cumbersome requirements designed to prevent the expression of the popular will and provide only so much regulation as is necessary to prevent fraud.

"2. Pay state legislators and state officials enough so that able men and women and young men and women, anxious to make their contribution to the political life of their community, may be attracted to the service of the people.

"3. Revise our California elections laws to eliminate the evils of political party irresponsibility by outlawing cross-filing of candidates on political party nominations other than the party with which they are registered.

"4. Remove from our political life the disgraceful practice of juggling election districts -- both state and national -- whereby voters in one community exercise more influence than voters in another and where representatives of a few thousand people can outvote millions.

"It is our further belief that the American democratic process, now undergoing its trial by moral, physical and political strength with totalitarian ideologies that degrade and destroy human values, must be further strengthened by utiliz-



ing the people's right of the Constitutional Initiative process and promote into California law:

"1. Civil Liberties Initiative Constitutional Amendment which will:

"(a) Outlaw discrimination in employment practices based on race, creed or color.

"(b) Encourage collective bargaining by strengthening the right of labor to organize and to achieve union security. The initiative amendment shall provide that in each instance where the membership of a recognized union votes for the union shop, it shall be mandatory upon the employer to grant union shop provisions in the contract.

"(c) Combat the efforts of totalitarian organizations and their agents to destroy our democratic society.

"2. Health Insurance Initiative Constitutional Amendment which will underwrite the protection of the health of our children, our elderly people and our working population.

"3. Workmen's Compensation Initiative Constitutional Amendment to replace the existing antiquated system of administering workmen's compensation insurance.

"Details of the exact language provisions of these amendments to the Constitution, set forth in the previous paragraphs 1; 2, and 3, shall be left to the Council and its legal counsel to work out.

"Therefore, to these objectives we pledge ourselves. To those of like mind we issue a cordial invitation to take their places in the fight for a free and peaceful world.

"NOW BE IT RESOLVED: That the Executive Board, in its action of February 16, 1951, recommend to the Convention the following policy and constitutional changes in order to provide the minimum financial support needed to start to achieve the objectives hereinabove set forth:

"1. That the annual Council request of 50 cents per member from the local union treasury be eliminated inasmuch as it has not proved in the past year to be a realistic way whereby the local unions can budget their expenditures.

"2. That the following Section shall be added to Article X of the Constitution of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council:

"Article X, Section 2-A. There shall be established a State Legislative and Political Education Fund. Said Fund shall be earmarked for these purposes:

"(a) Political Educational activities for training and informing union leaders and civic and liberal leaders in the cities and in the rural areas of California on the State and Federal legislative program of CIO.

"(b) The utilization of the California Constitutional Initiative Amendment procedures, provided by the Constitution of the State of California, for the purpose of securing the necessary constitutional reforms needed to provide the majority of the people with the opportunity to secure the passage of a major progressive legislative program in the state legislature and to immeasurably strengthen the right of the unions to organize the unorganized workers.

"(c) The establishment of a minimum sustaining budget for the sessions of

the State Legislature which will permit the obtaining of legal counsel for the preparation of legislation to be introduced by the council and for the active support of such legislation through the legislature toward the objective of securing passage of endorsed legislation.

"To the maintenance of the Political Education and Legislative Fund, each Local Union or Local Industrial Union which is affiliated to the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, shall pay each month to the Council a per capita tax of two cents (2¢) for each member from whom a regular dues payment was received during the preceding month by such Local Union or Local Industrial Union. This per capita tax for the Political Education and Legislative Fund shall be a condition of affiliation to the Council on the same basis as the requirement in Section 2 of this Article which provides for the five cents (5¢) monthly per capita tax for the administrative and general affairs treasury of the Council."

Submitted by Council Executive Board, the following members of the Board on record in opposition: H. H. Wilson, Vic Colbary, Everett Scott, Anthony Scardaci.

Mr. Chairman, the Committee recommends concurrence, and I move adoption of the Committee's majority report.

The motion was regularly seconded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: It is moved and supported to adopt the Committee's report. On the question.

DELEGATE ALBERT LUNCEFORD (LA Council): Mr. Chairman, Fellow Delegates: I want to pose, if I may, a couple of problems in connection with any increase in per capita tax to any organization representing CIO in this State.

Historically in the State Council we have had a program on the basis of four-bit contribution for political action, with two-bits of it kicked back to the local councils representing a certain area. That hasn't been successful, we all know. But it was a source of income there for our local councils.

If any resolution here or any amendment to the constitution is adopted increasing per capita tax to your State Council or setting up a political education fund or whatever you might want to label it, it in a sense precludes any local council from getting any money for political action. Because you well recognize that if a local council goes to your membership and asks them for two-bits or whatever the amount may be, the first question that will hit you will be that we are paying seven cents to the state, ten cents to the state, or whatever the case may be. Therefore you don't get anything.

So I want to raise this question for your consideration, that any kind of action taken by this Convention here, that every consideration be given to local councils, because local councils do have a function in this over-all picture, in that we make the same endorsements in most cases, excepting maybe in the municipality where you may be located. In that case only we work as a team.

I can recall here where we didn't raise very much money for the candidates we have endorsed. The State Council and the local council got their heads together and said, "How much can the both of us give a candidate?" We work as a team, and I think we have got to take that into consideration in considering any increase in per capita tax.

I would urge you to seriously consider that point. It is a serious matter. If you expect local councils to do anything on political action, you had better make some arrangement in conjunction with this resolution. Thank you.

PRESIDENT DIAS: On the question to adopt.

DELEGATE FRANK WHITE (Government Workers): I rise to express an opinion on this resolution. I would like to have that stated in the records. I approve of the recommendation of the Board. The CIO does a lot of talking about political action, but when it comes to spending a little money to make that political action effective, everybody runs.

To my way of thinking, the asking of two cents per member for insurance for every CIO person in California against bad legislation which takes away from you the gains made at your bargaining table, is not much. Now this two cents per member means approximately -- I hate to mention the figure; it's ridiculous -- \$15,000 a year that you are going to spend in California for political action. That sum in itself is ridiculous when you stop to consider the money necessary to support your candidates. And unless you do support candidates in a financial way, they are going other ways to find support.

Now with \$15,000 from the State, you would be going to Congressmen with \$150, maybe \$50. You would be going to your Senators with maybe \$2,000. You would be going to support your Councilmen, your Supervisors, your other officials, with \$10.00 and \$15.00 spread around. It's ridiculous, and I think that you should either go into political action or get out of it. And you have to put into the pot more than two cents if you're going to be effective. Your life-blood, the blood of your union, depends on strictly political action and in getting friends of yours in those places where you can be protected.

You can see the result of a lack of political action on the part of the CIO in the last few years in the make-up of your Congress and Senate today. Unless you get in and give the State Council the money to fight your battles with, you are going to lose everything that you think you are gaining. Thank you. (Applause)

DELEGATE MELTON: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: I want to say that we of the Auto Workers are evidently on another one-side team here. Yesterday, out of the CIO-PAC, the PAC-Legislative Committee, there was the first resolution, and it was adopted yesterday afternoon between 5:00 and 5:30 at this Convention unanimously. It says, "The Collection of voluntary contributions of at least one dollar a year from each California CIO member for PAC shall continue on a regular yearly basis within each affiliate of the CIO." It continues, "And this Convention hereby approves the 1951 dollar drive, launched in this June, and urges increased effort between now and the completion of the 1951 voluntary PAC Dollar Drive on Labor Day, 1951."

I want to take issue with the remark Brother Lunceford made a few minutes ago when he said that there is nothing in the arrangements made for the local union councils. We gave 25 cents to the United Labor Policy Committee in Los Angeles, and my local was unanimous --

DELEGATE CONWAY (Steel-3941): Point of order, Mr. Chairman.

PRESIDENT DIAS: What is your point?

DELEGATE CONWAY: My point is that this has nothing to do with the na-

tional PAC-CIO drive for \$1.00 -- has nothing to do with that whatsoever.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Speak on the subject, Brother.

DELEGATE MELTON: I am not speaking about what we have put into the national PAC-CIO, Brother. We all know that when we take money from the boys in the shop, when the money is paid in, that they want something in return. If we are going to get something in return, we don't mind putting something out. But we are forced to pay this two cents. There is a little small local union right next door to me with less than a hundred members down in Van Nuys, California, the San Fernando Valley. They are unable to send a delegate to this Convention. And I hope that each and every one of you, when you go back to your local union, that you can give some justification of why the treasury of local 1124, UAW-CIO, is being taxed another two cents per member. It's a mighty weak bit -- only amounts to about \$1.60 a month for those boys. In ours it wouldn't be much. But we have to join this. We have to pay it. And I understand there are a few UAW locals that don't belong to the State CIO. If they are in arrears in their dues, the constitution of the UAW makes them pay up. When they get the money in their general fund to pay this State CIO Council any back dues and per capita that they owe, they will have to pay it, and it will be paid, too. I know, because we paid that from my local union to District 5 Auto Council for 19 months -- one check for 19 months back per capita. And the same thing is going to happen to us here.

And I want to say this in closing: That this is all well and good, but \$57,000 into the State CIO, with one full-time man that is elected by us is one devil of a lot of good American lettuce to be spent. So I think we ought to watch not to put more in at the present time but to see what we have been putting in is going, and going for the right and proper things. We can always fine somebody something, but this is a little bit different question. And that is what we are doing now is we are taxing people that are unable to defend themselves.

Thank you. (Applause and cheers)

PRESIDENT DIAS: On the question. The speaker was against the motion. I now recognize a speaker for the Committee's report.

DELEGATE CARBRAY (Steel-2018): Mr. Chairman, Delegates: I rise in support of the Committee's recommendation, with tongue in cheek, I can assure you. The Steel caucus, in meeting last night, unanimously went on record in support of not two cents but five cents. Who's got the money now? It seems to me that by and far -- and I have in my possession a group of resolutions out of Local 683 of the UAW which call for further expenditures of the five cents now paid to the State Council, but not one resolution that would provide any money for the replenishment of those expenses. (Applause)

This local union with 24 members, this local union paying per capita on 24 members, has enough resolutions in this convention to warrant this statement -- that each one of the 24 members must have sat down and written at least ten resolutions.

Let me say that there is a certain amount of apprehension on the part of a lot of people about spending money. Two cents seems like a lot of money -- 12 times two cents each year. You show me the color of the hide of a union man with an ounce of union sentiment within him that will not relinquish the price of a bottle of Brew 102 as insurance against diaster. I'd like to take a look at him. (Applause)

and cheers) . . .

First of all let me say this: This is an issue that involves two cents today, which might well in turn involve a greater measure of money in the future. This Council has to have money. You know the condition of the Council financially. You have read the financial reports and you have heard them read. The same thing is going to apply generally to the local area councils. And that was one of the motives behind the suggestion and the recommendations of the Steel caucus last night. Giving due respect to the fact that once action is taken in this Convention, regardless of the amount of money involved, that the next in line for such action will unquestionably be the area councils. That is the reason that we had proposed a five cent per capita, broken down in the following manner: two cents for the State Council, two cents for the area council, and one cent to pay the expenses of maintaining a full-time President as an executive of the Council.

I say that you cannot be short-sighted in approaching this problem. And I only ask one thing of you -- your indulgence and due consideration in the issue as it is discussed, and a vote that will reflect the confidence of your people back home in the action that you have taken here at this Convention. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: The Chair will now recognize a speaker against.

DELEGATE CY O'HALLORAN (Director, UAW): Brother Chairman and Fellow Delegates: I don't think that this is an issue whereby speakers should pit one union against the other. I think this is a fundamental issue with every delegate in this Convention. True that the Steel Workers voted unanimously for a five-cent per capita tax increase. By the same token, about 98 delegates of the Auto Workers voted unanimously for no increase in per capita tax. And I say that if you can sell five cents or two cents back in the shops, then certainly you ought to be able to go back and sell the 50-cent deal that we have had in the past.

I would like to tell this Convention that our organization may be built on a different basis than a lot of the International Unions. We went into our own convention in 1949 and we thought that because we needed money in our own union, that the delegates to that Convention would increase the dues at that Convention. The question was brought before the Convention, and because they weren't consulted prior to coming into the Convention, the Convention turned that dues increase down.

We went out in the next 20 months and laid the groundwork for the increase in the dues in our union, and this year at Cleveland the dues were increased.

Now these members, these delegates from their local unions, have had no chance whatsoever. I just heard about this increase practically four weeks ago. These delegates here to this Convention have not had a chance to consult with their membership as to what they should do as far as an increase in per capita tax is concerned. Now certainly I would rather go for a nickel than I would go for two cents -- that's for sure. Because if you go for two cents here, our job is going to have to be to go back down into the councils and collect the money for those councils as we have in the past. And I say that when we can go back to our membership and show them that we have a program and so on -- and it wasn't so long ago, it was said here a few minutes ago that on the Labor Policy Committee of Los Angeles Industrial Union Council, we have gone out to our local unions to get 25 cents per capita for the Labor Policy Committee, and we are having great success in collecting that money for the Policy Committee.

Now the Auto Workers have always paid their way, as far as I know. They don't try to shirk any duties as far as money is concerned. We take a second seat to nobody as far as political action is concerned. (Applause) We have done the job, and it's true we didn't collect all the money that we should have collected. But I think everybody knows that when everybody has got a full stomach and a full paycheck, it's a little bit harder to get the money than it is when their toes are being stepped on.

Now we have a new clause in our constitution which sets aside five cents per capita as far as a citizenship fund for just this purpose on legislation as far as state, county, and city elections are concerned. But due to the fact that state councils all over the country thought that they were going to get that nickel, our International Executive Board laid down a hard and fast policy that that nickel cannot be spent for per capita tax. The local unions have that nickel set aside for that purpose. And I am sure that we can go to our local unions and collect our share of the 50 cents that is needed -- and 50 cents, as far as I am concerned, is a drop in the bucket what we need for political action. But to have it come up in this manner where we haven't had a chance to talk to our membership about it -- I think what we should do is to disband the idea of raising the per capita tax, and go out; if we can go back and sell a nickel, we certainly ought to go back and sell a 50-cent per capita for the year -- to go out and do the job that should be done.

So I would like to say to the delegates here -- and I'm sure that the Auto Workers are going to vote almost unanimously, if not unanimously, against any increase in per capita tax. And I don't think we should be maligned as far as our opinions are concerned. Because when you get 98 delegates in the Auto Workers going down the line on a united basis on any question, I don't care what it is, they are sincere in their thinking about that question.

So I say I think what should be done is disband this idea, and we will all go out and dig in and collect this 50 cents for the political action fund, and go on with the five-cent per capita tax as you have. I don't want to say any more except one word about the resolutions. I don't think that each member of 683 wrote 10 resolutions, because I don't think there are that many in there. All I have seen is about 4 or 5, and there were some resolutions of the same nature from some other local unions. But I say that any member in any local union has a right to submit a resolution regardless of who he is. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: I will now recognize one for it -- Jerome Posner.

DELEGATE POSNER (Clothing Workers): Brother Chairman and Delegates: My organization, my members, like money as much as anybody else, believe me. They don't want to part with one cent that they have. And it isn't easier to collect money from our people than your people. Our organization is about 75 per cent women.

Now let me tell you something. I think that it's very wrong to get personal with the UAW. I think as far as political action, they are doing a good job, but numerically, I still have to settle with Cy whether they are doing better than we do, than Amalgamated. But they are doing a good job. They are sincere, they are scrappers, they are fighters, and that's what I want.

But let's take the facts. People that come from Los Angeles know what we went through for the last nine months with a lousy few councilmen there that

decontrolled rent. We thought that we were going to give them a fight and we were going to defeat everyone of them that voted against rent control. You know what happened? When election came up, we didn't even have delegates that would fight them. And the few people that did fight for us, we gave just a little token of support.

Now how in the devil do you expect these fellows to put their neck out, stay in the Council and fight reaction, and then you let them down when they come to be reelected? You know what happened with Kilpatrick, one of our Assemblymen that ran for Council? Do you know what the Council, the CIO-State Council, gave him? And he would be an asset to our organization if he would be reelected, elected for Councilman. The whole Council gave him about \$150 or \$200. Right? The man ran, he got a 100 per cent record, and after he got through with election, went \$1500 in the hole. Do you know what an Assemblyman gets a year? And these fellows don't get the money that the others get because Shamus don't like Kilpatrick

Now are we going to be in political action, or aren't we going to be in political action? You heard McDonald, and I think that after the appeal that he made, that not only would you give 24 cents a year, but you would be ready to give \$5.00 from your pocket, after he got through telling you what we are facing and what we have to do.

Now here we are coming into 1952, the most critical time in the history of the United States. Congress is reactionary. The Taft-Hartley Law is just going to be applied. You didn't see anything yet. And here we are, fiddling while Rome is burning. Twenty-four cents a year! I know it's hard. But I don't think that we do our duty if we don't come to our own members and tell them the danger that they are facing. It's insurance. It's just like you take your car, drive a car without insurance. You would shiver, wouldn't you? You take out insurance to protect yourself. Here we must protect ourselves.

Reaction is riding high. And a lousy 24 cents a year -- we haven't got anywhere enough to come to our members and tell them that we must. Yes, we pledged. Do you know that I am here already eleven years in the Council, under the Commie Council, and it's worse now to collect a dollar from our members. We pledged. We pledged last convention, and it's too bad. I know Cy says we could go and we do -- but we don't; we don't. . . .

Look, it's dangerous. For God's sake, it's dangerous. We must have money. And if 24 cents isn't enough, we will ask for more, for your own protection. Reaction is riding high. We have a President to elect, we have Congressmen to elect. I just talked to the Senator that spoke in here, and I asked him about a Little Wagner Act. You know what he said? He didn't even say anything. He smiled. He says, "With whom? We got six Senators in a state like this that are with us." Let's get the money and let's work, for God's sake. (Applause)

DELEGATE ROBERT L. SPEARS (UAW-506): From the most democratic union in the world, the Auto Workers. (Applause)

I would like to point out a couple of reasons why the minority of the Committee voted against this resolution. No. 1, we figured that a job wasn't done on the 50 cents that was asked for at the last convention in Long Beach. In my own local union, as Recording Secretary, I received one letter from the Secretary-Treasurer of the State CIO Council, a mimeographed letter, asking that we pay our 50 cents per capita. I think on an issue as important as political action, that the Secretary-

Treasurer of the State CIO Council could at least have written a personal letter to not only the Recording Secretary but the President and the Financial Secretary of each local union in California and put up a real pitch for that 50 cents. I don't place all the blame on the part of the Secretary-Treasurer. I think each one of us probably let down on the 50 cents.

No. 2, every cent that this California Industrial Union Council has, has been spent for political action -- everything. For the last year, and probably in all the years to come, all their money will be spent for political action. We don't think, in the UAW, which when I said the most democratic union in the world, I meant exactly that. All of our local unions, the officers are democratically elected, and all of our membership meetings are democratically run. The membership decides what the particular local union is going to do.

Our feeling was on the two cents, that if we went back to our local union and told them that, somebody from the local union was going to put a move on the floor that we cut our affiliation. Now we talk about it's against the rules for token affiliations, but I happen to know international unions here today, one whose director spoke from this platform, whose local unions aren't affiliated for their full per capita. I thank you. (Applause)

DELEGATE HERBERT FINDLEY (Steel-2058): I wish to amend the resolution, in the last paragraph, to make it read, "five cents, to be allocated in the following manner: Two cents for political education and the Legislative Fund of the State Industrial Union Council; two cents for the county industrial union councils; and one cent to be used to pay for the President as a full-time member and operating in conjunction with the Secretary on the Board."

The motion was regularly seconded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: It has been amended that it be increased to five cents, apportioned 2, 2, and 1. On the question.

DELEGATE LEWIS L. LAURENT (CWA-9402): Lest some feelings be hurt, I will refrain from my previous remarks this morning. You have only served to confirm what I said.

I don't know what you think you are doing here today, but I'll tell you one thing you are doing. The constant wrangling amongst unions is a good thing, I suppose. But you are destroying something that we in CWA are going to use. We told you this morning that we would give you 20,000 new members. We will. We will beat the back roads to get them. You also heard from the International President of CWA that we looked CIO over for a year, a full year, until we were sure that you had what we wanted.

We are new, yes -- very new. But don't sell us short, because we grew up in the toughest labor school in the world. And I don't care how tough the motor companies or the steel mills are. You haven't seen a labor school until you have seen the Bell System. If from all the schools in the world we had our choice for labor leaders, you couldn't find a better one than the Bell System. Put him in there and expose him to it for five years. He will eat, sleep, drink, and think nothing for 24 hours a day but unionism. He will be taught in the roughest school in the world.

We of CWA are new, and I realize that. I realize it far better than most locals here, because I am one of them. We are prepared to pay our way. We will pay our way. But to see such an exhibition -- and I dignify it by even using that word --



as has gone on the floor today is something shameful.

You heard the excuses this morning for money, money, money, money. Give them the money. Give them all the money they need. Take his excuses away from him. Then if he doesn't do the job, Communications will the fight to throw him out next year. (Applause)

In all fairness, now, the job has to be done. He has to have his money. Give him his money. Take his excuses away from him. He says he has no tools. Give him the tools. I give you my word, if he doesn't do the job after that, we will lead the fight to throw him out. Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: The Chair will now recognize Vic Colbary as against.

DELEGATE VITOR COLBARY (Shipyard Workers): In Boston, in January, at the 15th Annual Convention of the CIO Shipyard Workers, we had the same kind of a battle on political action as we have got today, to such an extent that I have on me my badge from the Shipyard Workers Convention. The same thing. This goes on wherever you go to conventions in CIO. It's money, money, money.

I don't think that anybody can say that Ship isn't a part of CIO. And I don't think that anybody in Ship at any time can be accused of quarreling with PAC and the job they are trying to do, or in their attempt to raise money. But in Ship we feel -- and I am speaking, I think, for the guy in the yard at the moment. I am in the yard, and the thing that is bothering the Shipyard Workers is why are we always fighting to get money to go up to Sacramento and tap on the panel and say we represent less people than McClain. It has gotten the old senior people of the state. Thousands of them don't even know what organization is.

McClain puts a front on there with people that never have been taught the thing that we have been taught, the necessity for a solid organization, and yet the guy has got more up there at Sacramento than we have got. So we have been beating at Sacramento on the panel in vain for ten years. And since Roosevelt in Washington, we have been doing the same thing there. And while we have, in the fourth-largest state in America, 125,000 people and the greatest home that labor has ever had, the home of the minorities and the home of the unskilled people, 125,000 people, and we are asking for money there at the top. We are all at the top.

We in Ship feel that we could very well stop knocking on the doors at Sacramento, we could stop kidding ourselves at Washington, we could stop that right now and take these people from the top of CIO, the brains out here -- they have got the program -- and go back to the people, go back to our people and pick up the load they dropped back here several years ago, and instead of tapping on the doors at Sacramento, they could go up there and blow hell out of that door with a solid front of organized, intelligent people, educated in why organized labor. . . .

We feel in Ship we haven't met our quota on political action. We gave our \$500 -- 50 cents on it. We feel that if the people at the top CIO would come back with that farmer wagon and pick up the load they dropped away back there several years ago and teach these people what the trade union is for, what it can do for the people, then you won't have to worry about two cents or five cents. You will have a vote, Mister, something like they have up at Sutter's Fort, and you will be able to do the job at Sacramento when you go up there, like Johnny Despol must do. He won't say we have 125,000 people. The fourth biggest state in the Union. We organized six million people in 15 years -- close to six million people -- more than the A.F.

of L. put in their organized labor in 75 years, when Sam Gompers said on his death bed in Texas or Arizona, "I have protected the crafts from the industrial organizations. I give you that trust in care," or something, and they stuck by that.

And the minorities found their home here and the only true union, and I say go back to those people, bring them in and show them 600,000 members in California. You won't fight for money. (Applause)

DELEGATE CHARLES J. SMITH (Steel-3677): From the most united union in America. I rise in support of this resolution, for the amendment. There are a number of reasons why I am supporting this amendment. I don't like to attempt again to be charged with maligning anyone, but I was just the least bit maligned myself this morning. I was called the "gutless wonder" because we don't have all of our people affiliated with this Council.

I would like to say this for the record: That since the function of this Council a year ago, since it began, was formulated, the United Steel Workers of America have thrown some \$30,000 into the CIO News, which is a part of this Council. We have thrown a lot of money in to have it a going organization. We don't gain anything out of that. I think it's time the Council paid its own freight, and we should pay it.

Another reason, I discussed last night with the Director of the Automobile Workers Union, this very problem, and he suggested then we go for the nickel. And I told him I didn't think I would be successful before our caucus, in getting the nickel. To my utter amazement and gratification, the Steel Workers Union voted unanimously to go for the nickel. Now I find that something has happened on the other end. We don't have the support that I expected.

The 50 cents we have been trying to collect from local unions for PAC has been a miserable failure. UAW is a great democratic union. I have even heard rumors that Walter Reuther would sometime like to be President. How could we elect him President without any money to elect him with? I think we should get this five cents in, adopt these resolutions that call for a better administrative function of the Council, and pay our own way as we go. Thank you. (Applause)

DELEGATE EUGENE JUDD (UAW-216): Brother Chairman and Fellow Delegates: First of all, I want to say that I certainly agree that the Council could use more money. I know that they need more money, but I emphatically disagree with the method you are using to go about trying to raise that money.

I want to point out to you that in our union we have to operate with the membership behind us. If we as delegates come to a convention without ever mentioning to our local membership that we are going to vote money out of their treasury which they mostly have budgeted for other things, most of us are in trouble when we get home. And I, for one, am certainly not going to vote that money out.

The way to raise the money, in my opinion, is to get the rest of the people into this Council. In checking through the per capita list I obtained, I found that there were some 90 unions affiliated with this Council throughout the State; 32 unions are not affiliated. If these unions are brought into the Council, you will have a lot more than the two-cent increase, and perhaps pretty close to your five-cent increase.

When we consider what has happened in this list, we find Amalgamated has a couple of locals not affiliated; the Lithographers have some not in -- go on down the list. We find two even in Auto not affiliated, with 500 members. Those members we have been assured will be brought into this Council through the direction of our International Board. But when we look at the Rubber Workers list, we find that our neighbor in South Gate, the Firestone Rubber, about the largest one in the State, is not affiliated and has no delegates here. We find that Goodyear Rubber is not affiliated and has no delegates. So it is on down the list. A lot of large local unions are not here because they are not paying the five-cents per capita tax. Yet you think you are going to build a Council by doubling that per capita tax to ten cents, and I am here to tell you it just won't work that way. You can't tell people who refuse to come into this Council at five cents that they had better get in at a dime. They are not going to do it.

I think what we have got to do is a job of bringing these people into the Council, selling them on the idea that we should have more money, and at your next convention you will get it. But I don't think we should ever try to go ahead and railroad a thing through which our members at home don't know about, they have no way of knowing what you are asking here. As Brother O'Halloran has told you, in the Auto Workers we have a five-cent fund now. In my own local union of around 2,000 members, that puts \$100 a month into a citizenship fund. We certainly have to spend that for political action, political education of our memberships and assisting the CIO in winning elections. If we go back and tell those members that in addition to that, we have got to raise another five cents which was voted on us against our wishes, you are not going to get the cooperation you need from that local union. And this big North American local union with 7,000 members, if we tell them they have got to pay out \$350.00 a month that they didn't know anything about, what you are going to do actually is anger them. You are going to set back your political action campaign.

I implore you to vote against any increase until it has been properly referred to the membership. I thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: The Chair recognizes Brother Despol, for information.

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: Brother Chairman, Fellow Delegates: Just stop and think a moment. Out of all of the heat of this oratory on both sides, both points of view, we are in the process of growing up. We are starting to face the facts we should have faced some 10 or 12 years ago when we had to divert these sort of questions to consider the problem of cleaning up the Council established at that time.

I would just like to set forth a few facts in a rather quiet manner. Fact No. 1: No railroad is involved here. All you have to do is look back to the last convention. The delegates voted for a 50-cent contribution from the local union treasury to this Council, half of which went to local councils. The fact is, as Director Smith from Steel Workers has pointed out, that money did not come in except in a very small portion. To the credit of the Oil Workers, two of the Oil locals contributed \$1,000 apiece on that 50-cent contribution. Let me give you another fact.

The voluntary fund of the Dollar PAC Drive -- and that is for candidates; not for legislative activity, the issue before us -- last year, since the establishment of this Council, and that brings us up to date with the exception perhaps of \$100, was \$1314.00: Federal Congressional candidates in this State, to win, plus U.S.

Senatorship, ran up into millions of dollars. U.S. Senatorship race for winning candidates runs into three-quarters of a million in itself. Those are facts.

On the State Election Fund, we collected \$5,976.00 on this 50-cent proposition, \$2,000 of that coming from two Oil local unions, and the other Oil locals also made some contribution. There were a number of unions that came through and met their responsibilities. Now there is no railroad. That is obvious. Because the delegates last time knew that program. And all you have to do is multiply by five cents times 12, and you get 60 cents. And I would say that all of us would agree that 60 cents this year is only worth what 50 cents was last year -- and if you want to call ten cents a railroad, call it and be damned.

Now, next, another fact: I asked for questions on the budget yesterday. Nobody in this Convention got up and asked a question. And I challenge now anybody to point in that budget where you can get money for legislative activity. I challenge each and every one of you, those for and those against. Because it isn't there. We spent  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours the other night going over, for about the fifth time -- President Dias and myself, Regional Director DeShetler, Brother Ramuglia. And I think there were one or two others at the time in the room, going over the budget, trying to find the money. Somebody talk about one man spending \$57,000. If the Brother would read the minutes, he would know that the Executive Board voted a budget; we kept to that budget as closely as human ability could do so.

Now I frankly am disappointed, I am somewhat ashamed, that we don't meet our responsibilities as fast as we should. Somebody, I think it was Director O'Halloran, said four weeks' notice. The fact is that I presented this resolution on the five cents to the Executive Board meeting in February because of the fact that the 50-cent program was a failure, and that either we wanted the program and therefore were willing to finance the legislative program, or else we were kidding ourselves. And what I simply said to the Board -- let's stop kidding ourselves; let's take out any self-serving resolutions, or else let's put them into effect.

Now I don't think it is too important whether five cents goes through or whether two cents goes through or nothing goes through. That is not too important. What is important is that we begin to wake up to the facts that have been presented by Senator Regan this afternoon, President Beirne this morning; and if anybody can't go before his local union and tell his individual members that what we are faced with in Washington in the wage freeze alone -- you know that Congress had an amendment, which I hope has been changed, that for four months there would be no wage increase whatsoever. And if we lose the next Congress, it makes it even worse -- we may have a wage freeze and guaranteed price increases under the mechanics of the law they want to put through -- I understand my time is up. Brother Chairman, I would like to have the privilege of the Convention, because I have had to face these problems for a year, for an additional five minutes.

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** What is the pleasure of the delegates?

It was moved and regularly seconded that the time of the speaker be extended. (Applause)

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** It has been moved and supported. On the question to extend the time of Brother Despol. All those in favor, signify by saying, "aye"; those opposed? The "ayes" have it.

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: Now we in the CIO -- I asked President Murray in 1939, the San Francisco Convention of the National CIO, what he would do over again if he was able to make recommendations at the early start. And he said the first and fundamental thing was that he would not have recommended a dollar dues in the case of the Steel Workers and generally in terms of CIO policy -- that that was an error to start out with low dues, as we have. The Steel Workers today have \$2.00 dues, equivalent, in terms of 1937, that is worth I guess less than a dollar, wouldn't you say? And our people have to simply grow up to the fact that the unions are caught with inflation like everybody else.

Frankly -- somebody talked about \$1.60 a month. I just can't understand that kind of thinking, in view of the issues you have heard discussed by our guest speakers here before us. It just doesn't make sense. And I do not understand the position of the UAW caucus. I wish somebody would explain it. Because I have always understood the United Automobile Workers of America, its leadership, national and local, and its membership, to enjoy the reputation of being the most politically minded union, to be one of the most progressive unions in this country.

Now on the question of time. Well, as I said, if we vote any of these figures through, sure we may lose some affiliates, and certainly the Council will be hurt, because the administrative fund goes down -- we will have a little more money for legislation, less for administration. Again, that isn't too important. Even if the two cents goes through, that may occur. Again I say that is not too important, because neither figure is going to win the battle for us. It simply gets us started in a fight that we face in the decade ahead of us.

Now I would say that the Board members had the responsibility, while I was in Sacramento, to make clear to their respective affiliates of the action of the Board last February. That is four months. And I agree with what Director O'Halloran said that if we have an additional year it would be easier to come back a year hence and sell this kind of a program. But I do speak in affirmation of the resolutions, of the motion and the amendment, both five cents and two cents, for this reason: that I think it will bring realization to our membership and our local people who are not here what we are up against and what must be done. . . .

Let's be realistic. We can argue the policies and the timing and all that, and I think those arguments are good both ways. But we can't dispute the facts, and to use President Reuther's phrase, this is a matter of simple arithmetic -- simple arithmetic. I hope that everybody here can add, and I am sure you can. If you will look at that budget, then you will understand that sooner or later, either at this convention or a future convention, we have to start to build a legislative activity budget. It's as simple as that. Thank you for your time. (Applause)

DELEGATE ARTHUR MORRISON (UPWA-107): As a member of this Committee, I fully realize that you need additional funds. But I am opposed to the increase of five cents. We studied this thing thoroughly over a two-day period. It was my understanding in Committee there would be two cents. I personally made the motion that we adopt the request for two cents per member per month, or 24 cents a year. One of the previous speakers made the statement that he thought that none of the workers would object to giving up the price of a bottle of Brew 102 for one year. I still don't think we should ask the price of a pound of hamburger from them. I object to that.

PRESIDENT DIAS: The Chair will now recognize a speaker for.

DELEGATE CHRIS F. MOORHEAD (LIU-78): Most of you delegates know that at the last convention last year in Long Beach, Local 78 was in the organizational stage at that time. I have to say these things, Brother Chairman, to bring around to what I am going to say in a minute. Since then we have beat the F. D. A. We set up our union, we have officers elected, and at that convention I was nominated and elected on the Executive Board.

Now when this resolution that has been spoken of here came before the Executive Board, I was a babe in arms, so to speak, on that Board. It was the first time I ever served on a state Board. I heard these brothers and gentlemen who have served on that Board year after year, I suppose, representatives of labor, stand up in the Executive Board meeting and say, "My union is not going to go for it because I am going to tell them not to go for it, and they do what I say." I guess, Mr. Chairman, I made a mistake. I guess I didn't know the facts of life so far as unionism is concerned, as far as Executive Boards are concerned, because I went back to my membership, and in the membership meetings I told the membership of this legislature that was in Sacramento that was detrimental to them, and then I told them that there was a motion before it, passed in the Executive Board, to refer to the Convention, to raise the per capita tax to ten cents. And what do you know, Mr. Chairman -- there wasn't a voice raised against it. (Applause) Wasn't a voice raised against it.

That reminded me of a father who says, "Family, I'm going to build a house. I've got to have a house and I've got to have a good one, but I'm not going to spend a penny to build it." That is what it reminds me of. If the job isn't done, then the rank and file is going to jump right down your throat. If you spend their money and do a job, you won't hear any repercussions, I guarantee you. But if you don't spend the money and don't do the job, they should throw you out.

Thank you. (Applause)

DELEGATE KENNETH CATTON (UAW-406): Brother Chairman and Delegates to this Convention: I don't believe that there is anyone in Auto or anyone in this Convention that doesn't want effective PAC. We do. And we have seen it. But we do not see it today. And I want to point out a few reasons why we do not see it today. It is because we had to push in Sacramento, and where are we failing to push? We are failing to push for the rank and file member of our local unions throughout the country -- otherwise, the voters.

I would just like to know just how many local unions have had the honor to have some of these speakers, these PAC directors, appear in their local unions. Very few -- very few. And why are they doing that? Because they are sitting up in Sacramento trying to fight a battle with money. You cannot win a battle with money at any time unless you have got those voters to cast their ballot the way you feel. All the two cents or five cents that you may assess a member is not going to get him at the ballot box. That is our problem. We have got to do it. We have got to do it, and do it quick.

I feel that if the energy and the money and the push was put right down there on the bench, that that member would vote, and vote in the way of CIO.

Of course, you can see that we have got to keep step along with the A. F. of L. and the other unions as far as the officers are concerned. But we don't, really. Because if we really believed -- mind you, really believe -- in PAC, in the CIO movement and political action, we must not take the very right away

from that member by taking it out of his treasury of the union. We must teach him that he has to be part of PAC and he must donate the money out of his pocket, because that brings him closer, that he has donated the money and he must get out and vote.

Now, look, those are facts that no one can deny. No one in this room can deny that. Now if we take and continue taking money out of our treasury, we are divorcing that member from political action. And those are facts.

Now just stop and count ten. Two cents and five cents is a drop in the bucket - a drop in the bucket, my Friends. Because the real thing that we need is education of the membership of our union, and they are not educated today, and you know it. And we must get down to the grass roots -- to the grass roots, my friends -- and work, and work, and work. Don't take the thing automatically out of the treasury. Let's make every member in this union political-action-minded, even to the point of donating money out of his pocket to support the thing he believes in. I thank you very much. (Applause)

DELEGATE WALTER PETROVICH (Steel-2018): I speak in favor of support of the motion, for three reasons -- or the amendment -- one which is for everybody, and two more or less selfish.

No. 1, the Council needs money for PAC, the State and local council. They also need a full-time President so they can contact more people and do a better job for all of us.

On the selfish reason, we are asking for only 60 cents. That isn't much money. For the lack of PAC funds in 1950, we were defeated in a vicious smear election. Our liberal candidates were smeared and beaten. In my own district, we elected one of the most vicious foes of labor, Pat Hellings, who was a fine successor for Dick Nixon. His type of legislators have cost me and many like me \$300 last year. What is \$300 against 60 cents -- or what is 60 cents against \$300? That is what we are asking for.

No. 2, as a local officer, it behooves me to ask for money, or it falls upon me time after time to ask for money from my local. My shoulders are broad and my skin is thick. But the thing gets old -- it gets old to keep asking people for money. And for that reason I am glad to support a five-cent increase in per capita, because that will stop a lot of our local officers being embarrassed with their membership by constantly asking them for money.

And at this time, I would like to take a point of special privilege and donate to John Despol, as Secretary of CIO, a check for \$500 for PAC from our local. (Applause) I would also like to say that our local has bought 115 tickets for the dinner in honor of James Thimmes.

DELEGATE ROBERT D. BROWN (Newspaper-52): When this proposition first came on the floor -- and of course we discussed it in caucus last night. And in caucus, we knew about the probability of the five cents or the two cents.

In speaking from the five-cent angle, it is tantamount to saying that there isn't much to say about it. We just wouldn't be here next year if it is five cents. We haven't got that kind of dough out of the local treasury.

Two cents is going to be a terrific straining point on most locals. It is certainly going to prevent us from selling other locals on moving into the Council.

Now we are in a different type of industry than some of the rest of you. The world is not our oyster. You know as well as we do that the newspaper industry is decadent. We lost the St. Louis Star-Times within the past few weeks; since our Convention in Long Beach, the San Francisco Local lost the Oakland Post-Inquirer. That was about \$3300 a year net to our local. That is not including the per capitas that went out.

Now maybe we should change our local dues structure. They are now tops of \$3.50 and \$4.00. They probably should be \$5.00 or \$6.00. We still have a financial problem in our locals that cannot quite see moving into this new area of increased per capita to the State Council.

In political action, I think we all realize the individual apathy to donate money, particularly in times of inflation. People feel pretty secure. It's just like organizing drives in time of inflation. They feel secure because there are plenty of jobs, and they are not faced with the loss such as they were in the middle '30's when we experienced our greatest growth.

I don't believe that in every instance money is always the answer to political action. It certainly is a big answer, of course. But we witnessed the great outpouring of money into the Ohio campaign in which all labor was compelled to contribute, and yet if you talk to the rank and file, it was a foregone conclusion we went into that thing with two strikes on us. We had no choice but to spend money on it. So money is not always the answer in this political action. Thank you.

DELEGATE ANTHONY RAMUGLIA (Textile-99): I would like to say at the outset that I am speaking here not as a Research Director of the Council, but as a trade unionist of 30 years' standing, as a delegate to this Convention. My interest in this question goes much beyond my present position with the Council.

If I had the time, I would go into a little history about this business of being reluctant in giving pennies -- being penny-wise and dollar-foolish. I am reminded of Governor Warren's story yesterday about the church, by the debate that is going on here now. I am reminded of the story of the fellow who was for the church, but when it came to the question of setting it up, he didn't like the site. Now everybody agrees that political action is essential and necessary. But you have all kinds of excuses. One, that the membership wasn't given sufficient notice. Another, that instead of spending money in Sacramento we ought to spend it somewhere else. And all kinds of excuses are given here.

The speaker who preceded me a few minutes ago, stated that if the Council decides on a 5-cent increase, his delegation may not be here at the next convention. Let me say to you delegates that if the organized workers of the country don't wake up to the present situation, a lot of us may not be here next convention, and it may not be because of a nickel. (Applause and cheers)

I wonder whether our delegates read the simple everyday press; if they are aware of what is going on in Washington. Do you know that your union today is not a question of your economic strength as to whether you can protect your union, but the question of maintaining your Union is a matter of political action? Do you know about the Supreme Court decision that was rendered several weeks ago, the Supreme Court decision under the Taft-Hartley Act which said that thousands of labor cases, grievances in the plants, had to be thrown out because of the failure of Murray and Carey to sign the anti-Communist affidavit? That they were not required to do according to the National Labor Relations Board it-



self?

The wage freeze. Why do you suppose the United Labor Policy Committee walked out of Washington, of the defense program? Why has Murray convened special sessions in Washington? There is a little article in Factual Ammunition that I distributed here yesterday. I don't suppose you have read it. You were too concerned about how many delegates were to go on the Executive Board. There is there, something about such a thing -- an attempt is on foot to eliminate and abolish the 40-hour week in this country. Marriner Eccles formerly of the Federal Reserve Board and Senator Bridges of New Hampshire have appeared before the Senate Committee proposing the abolition of the 40-hour week, the installation of a 48-hour week, and the abolition of time and a half after 48 hours. . . .

In Tennessee, my Union was engaged in a death struggle in a very large textile mill. They were out on strike. The company refused to deal with the Union, in spite of the fact that we were certified as bargaining agent. What do you suppose happened? A scab outfit in the American Federation of Labor called the United Textile Workers sent a telegram to the superintendent of the mill saying, "We are an interested party in this controversy; we want an election to determine who the rightful collective bargaining agent is." They didn't have a member, our members were out on the picket line, but under the Taft-Hartley Act an election was ordered and the strikers were not permitted to vote, and we lost the situation there because of the law.

There was a time, my Friends, when the conditions of the workers were determined on the picket line. That time may come again. But right now our fate is determined on the political field, and stop monkeying around. (Applause)

Question was called for.

VOICE: I move the previous question.

The motion was regularly seconded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: All those in favor of the previous question, signify by saying, "aye"; all those opposed? The "ayes" have it.

DELEGATE FRANK C. DONLEY (UAW-808): Mr. Chairman, I call for a roll call vote.

The request was supported.

PRESIDENT DIAS: A roll call vote was asked for. If 20 per cent of the delegates want a roll call vote, that is what you are going to have. If 20 per cent do not want a roll call vote, you won't have it.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Proceed with the count, and keep standing. Will everyone please sit down now? The motion for roll call is won.

DELEGATE SAVAGE: Fellow Delegates, I move at this time that Rule 16 be suspended until we take care of this business, the roll call vote. The hour of adjournment has arrived.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Local unions will be allowed to vote in a block. Local unions can vote in a block.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Will the Convention please come to order? We will proceed

with the roll call. Brother John Despol will call the roll. As the roll is called, answer. The question that you are voting on is the 5-cent amendment to the resolution, which was calling for two cents for legislative activity. If you vote "Yes," it is in favor of the amendment.

. . . The roll was called, and the vote was as follows:

<u>International and Local</u>	<u>Total Votes</u>	<u>Delegate</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
AUTO				
Council 5	1	Clarence Stinson		1
No. 76	1751	Ray Andrada	98	
		Robert Brackin		98
		Lester Cain	98	
		Romildo Caruso	98	
		Manuel Dias	98	
		Leslie B. Espeland	97	
		Robert J. Hannah		97
		Norman Henderson		97
		George Jensen		97
		Stanley Kinter	97	
		Albert E. Logan		97
		George Lucas		97
		Edward Meyers		97
		Elmer E. Montgomery		97
		John Pacheco		97
		Ray Phelan		97
		Paul Smith		97
		M. F. Williamson		97
No. 109	337	Gale A. Arnold		
		John J. Lawrence		337
		Wayne W. Wood		
No. 148	3756	John Falgren		
		George Findley		
		Robert Garth		3756
		Allan Haywood		
		Oscar Lompe		
No. 179	530	Clyde E. Bullock		530
No. 216	2255	Eugene Judd		
		James Smith		2255
No. 230	1327	John Allard		
		Noah Tauscher		1327
No. 255	893	Ronald Crow		893
		R. N. Devol		
No. 406	1242	Kenneth Catton		1242
		Samuel Killough		
		Lewis Michener		
		Earl Parker		

<u>International and Local</u>	<u>Total Votes</u>	<u>Delegate</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
AUTO (Cont'd)				
No. 506	752	J. Glenn Conrad Robert L. Spears		752
No. 509	2066	Paul Ampey Ludie Grizzle Philip McDonnell Ted Snodgrass DeWitt Stone		2066
No. 560	1292	Bernard Evans (For the delegation)		1292
No. 645	1014	John B. Melton (For the delegation)		1014
No. 683	24	Everard J. Franklin		24
No. 792	92	James E. Pendergrass		92
No. 805	445	Rex Mainord		445
No. 808	882	Fred J. Kuhlman (For the delegation)		882
No. 809	457	Walter McLogan, Jr. (For the delegation)		457
No. 811	1141	Jerry Whipple (For the delegation)		1141
No. 844	768	Van A. Dempsey (For the delegation)		768
No. 867	6508	Richard B. Cartwright (For the delegation)		6508
No. 923	713	Patrick S. Sosso		713 (Dispute)
No. 1031	1128	Louis Guido (For the delegation)		1128
No. 1037	767	William Gillespie		767
CLOTHING				
No. 42	600	Leonard Levy (For all locals of Clothing)		2897
No. 55-d	100			
No. 278	1500			
No. 288	147			
No. 372	175			
No. 408	375			

<u>International and Local</u>	<u>Total Votes</u>	<u>Delegate</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
COMMUNICATION				
No. 9402	275	Lewis L. Laurent (For the delegation)	275	
No. 9404	283	Ernest L. Zaro (For the delegation)	283	
No. 9409	238	Listeon S. Barber	238	
No. 9412	160	Robert E. Brantly (For the delegation)	160	
No. 9415	300	Ruth N. Sears (For the delegation)	300	
No. 9430	350	Frederick W. Joyce, Jr. (For the delegation)		350
No. 9503	800	(Not present)		
No. 9506	700	P. A. Yerian (For the delegation)		700
No. 9507	622	George Grinham (For the delegation)	622	
No. 11-500	355	(Name not on sheet)	355	
No. 11-900	351	Waldo E. Bland	351	

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: We have a correction. They checked local 923, and they should be 753 votes instead of 713.

<u>International and Local</u>	<u>Total Votes</u>	<u>Delegate</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
FURNITURE				
No. 262	1279	Fred Stefan (For all locals of Furniture)		1710
No. 1010	431			
GOVERNMENT & CIVIC WORKERS				
No. 4	32			
No. 801	20			
No. 1136	37	Frank E. White (For all locals of GCEOC)		89
LITHOGRAPHERS				
No. 22	391	Theodore Brandt	391	
N. M. U.				
N. M. U.	239	Shannon J. Wall (For the delegation)	239	

<u>International and Local</u>	<u>Total Votes</u>	<u>Delegates</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
<b>NEWSPAPER</b>				
No. 52	1349			
No. 69	1147	Jack Abramson (For all Newspaper Locals)		2758
No. 95	156			
No. 98	106			
<b>OIL</b>				
No. 5	171	Virgil Coragliotti (For the delegation)		171
No. 128	4557	Ralph E. Corbett (For the delegation)		4557
No. 326	581	Roy R. Carson Frank M. Casey Louis Kenny Arthur A. Marcos Joseph P. McCormick	117  116 116 116	116
No. 445	1016	Charles A. Gaffney (For the delegation)		1016
No. 519	700	Gordon A. Lewis		700
No. 547	221	Dave D. Brymer		221
No. 587	225	John A. Classick (For the delegation)		225
<b>PACKINGHOUSE</b>				
District 5	1	John G. Agarth (For all Packinghouse Locals)		1800
No. 12	227			
No. 67	630			
No. 107	710			
No. 200	232			
<b>RADIO</b>				
San Francisco	333	Philip O'Rourke (Not present)		
<b>RUBBER</b>				
No. 44	1562	Steven K. Fair (For the delegation)		1562
No. 60	132	(Not present)		
No. 64	187	Stephen Matweyou (For the delegation)	187	
No. 141	458	Einer Jensen (For the delegation)		458

<u>International and Local</u>	<u>Total Votes</u>	<u>Delegate</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
<b>SHIPYARD WORKERS</b>				
No. 9	1679	Richard H. Lloyd (For the delegation)		1679
<b>STEEL</b>				
No. 168	84	Charles Smith (For all locals of Steel)	21,412	
No. 1069	646			
No. 1304	1541			
No. 1414	1100			
No. 1440	3362			
No. 1502	328			
No. 1547	218			
No. 1549	1000			
No. 1684	600			
No. 1798	1082			
No. 1835	227			
No. 1845	1234			
No. 1927	529			
No. 1986	107			
No. 2018	3029			
No. 2058	1498			
No. 2172	255			
No. 2586	77			
No. 2869	3000			
No. 3367	443			
No. 3677	230			
No. 3702	2			
No. 3941	641			
No. 4155	87			
No. 4299	52			
No. 4468	40			
<b>TEXTILE</b>				
No. 71	482			
No. 99	150			
No. 146	429	Sonia Baltrun (For all locals of Textile)		1598

<u>International and Local</u>	<u>Total Votes</u>	<u>Delegates</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
TEXTILE (Cont'd)				
No. 158	287			
No. 818	100			
No. 915	150			
TRANSPORT SERVICE				
No. 904	48	William L. Daniels		48
TRANSPORT WORKERS				
No. 505	499	Lincoln R. Snider (Not present)		
UTILITY				
No. 132	1378			
No. 168	114			
No. 246	300	Everett A. Scott (For all locals of Utility)		1792
WOODWORKERS				
Dist. Council 13	1	Emmett R. Lawson (For all locals of Woodworkers)		1180
No. 64	965			
No. 350	214			
L. I. U.				
No. 78	8000	Chris F. Moorhead (For the delegation)	8000	
No. 112	92	Hoyt S. Chambless (For the delegation)	92	
No. 768	72	Carl Manuel Verria	72	
No. 1729	20	Walter Slater (For the delegation)	20	
COUNCILS				
Greater Alameda	2	Leroy Banks Seymour Pratt (Pass)		1
Contra Costa	2	Jack Bruhl (Not present)		
Greater Los Angeles	2	Robert R. Clark (For the delegation)	2	
San Diego	2	Clem R. Regner		2
San Francisco	2	Arthur Hellender (Absent) William Millis		1

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: That completes the call on the amendment on the five cents -- two cents for State Council, two cents for local council, one cent for full-time President. Brother Chairman, I now turn it back. . . .

**DELEGATE McKENNA:** Total vote against was 54,331; total vote for, was 33,692.

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** The motion is lost. We will now adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9:30.

**The Convention recessed at six-fifty-five o'clock.**



## SUNDAY MORNING SESSION

July 29, 1951

The meeting convened at nine-fifty-five o'clock, President Dias presiding.

Rabbi Saul S. White of Temple Beth Sholom gave the invocation.

Secretary-Treasurer Despol read telegrams expressing greetings and best wishes from the Los Angeles County Conference on Community Relations and from the Communication Workers of America-CIO.

PRESIDENT DIAS: We will now go on with the business where we left off last night. For your information, the amendment lost, 54,331 "No"; 33,692 "Yes." Therefore the amendment is lost. We are now back to the main motion on the question of the two cents for the State Legislative Fund.

PRESIDENT DIAS: It was my understanding that we were voting on the amendment. The amendment lost. We are now back to the main motion. We are back on the question of the main motion.

DELEGATE WILLIAM MILLIS (San Francisco Council): Brothers and Sisters, after all of the log-rolling of yesterday, we now get down to the main business of this Convention, and as a delegate from the San Francisco CIO Council, I would like to urge a strong vote in approval of the resolution on the Legislation and Political Education Fund as recommended by the Committee.

The heart of this resolution -- and it is a point that has not been brought out in the very bitter debate we have had up to now -- the heart of this resolution is an attempt by CIO in California to use the legislative processes, particularly the direct popular initiative, to get the legal and legislative legislation which CIO in California can get someplace in organizing. We have had a lot of talk in the 3½ days of this Convention about political action. We haven't had very much talk to date about organizing. But it seems to me that our basic trouble in the field of PAC is that we represent 125,000 people principally in Los Angeles and the Bay Area instead of the million people that ought to be in CIO in California.

Now this resolution, the program that it sets out is a very ambitious program, but it is one which can bring results to this Council. And I would like to see a very strong "Yes" vote for the program. Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: We are still on the question. I recognize Brother Catton. To make it easier, those who wish to speak, if they will stand up near the mike and line themselves up.

DELEGATE KENNETH CATTON (UAW-406): Due to the fact that we had a lengthy debate on this issue yesterday, I move the previous question.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried. . . .

DELEGATE KUHLMAN (UAW-808): I call for a roll call vote on this thing.

The request was supported.

PRESIDENT DIAS: A roll call vote has been asked for. . . . There shall be a roll call.

The roll was called, and the vote was as follows:

<u>Intgrnational and Local</u>	<u>Total Votes</u>	<u>Delegates</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
AUTO				
Council 5	1	Clarence Stinson		1
No. 76	1751	Ray Andrada	98	
		Robert Brackin		98
		Lester Cain	98	
		Romildo Caruso	98	
		Manuel Dias	98	
		Leslie B. Espeland	97	
		Robert J. Hannah		97
		Norman Henderson		97
		George Jensen		97
		Stanley Kinter	97	
		Albert E. Logan		97
		George Lucas	97	
		Edward Meyers		97
		Elmer E. Montgomery		97
		John Pacheco	97	
		Ray Phelan		97
		Paul Smith		97
		M. F. Williamson		97
No. 109	337	John J. Lawrence (For the delegation)		337
No. 148	3756	Oscar Lompe (For the delegation)		3756
No. 179	530	Clyde E. Bullock		530
No. 216	2255	James Smith (For the delegation)		2255
No. 230	1327	Noah Tauscher (For the delegation)		1327
No. 255	893	R. N. Devol (For the delegation)		893
No. 406	1242	Samuel Killough (For the delegation)		1242
No. 506	752	Robert L. Spears (For the delegation)		752
No. 509	2066	Ludie Grizzle (For the delegation)		2066
No. 560	1292	Bernard Evans (For the delegation)		1292
No. 645	1014	Robert W. Mueller (For the delegation)		1014
No. 683	24	Everard J. Franklin		24
No. 792	92	James E. Pendergrass		92

<u>International and Local</u>	<u>Total Votes</u>	<u>Delegate</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
AUTO (Cont'd)				
No. 805	445	Rex Mainord		445
No. 808	882	Fred J. Kuhlman (For the delegation)		882
No. 809	457	Walter McLogan, Jr. (For the delegation)		457
No. 811	1141	Jerry Whipple (For the delegation)		1141
No. 844	768	Van A. Dempsey (For the delegation)		766
No. 887	6508	Kenneth B. Paxton (For the delegation)		6508
No. 923	753	Thomas J. Stephens (For the delegation)		753
No. 1031	1128	Joseph Dolin (For the delegation)		1128
No. 1037	767	William Gillespie		767
CLOTHING				
No. 42	600			
No. 55-d	100			
No. 278	1500	Jerome Posner (For all locals in Clothing)		2897
No. 288	147			
No. 372	175			
No. 408	375			
COMMUNICATION				
No. 9402	275	Lewis L. Laurent (For all locals in CWA)	4079	
No. 9404	283			
No. 9409	238			
No. 9412	160			
No. 9415	300			
No. 9430	350			
No. 9503	800			
No. 9506	700			
No. 9507	622			
No. 11-900	351			

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: The question is raised that Local 9503

with 800 votes was not here during the whole Convention. That being the case, I think that under the rules of the Convention, that we would have to strike from the record Local 9503 with 800 votes. They didn't vote last night. Their delegates did not show at the Convention.

<u>International and Local</u>	<u>Total Votes</u>	<u>Delegate</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
<b>FURNITURE</b>				
No. 262	1279	Fred Stefan (For all locals in Furniture)	1710	
No. 1010	431			
<b>GOVERNMENT AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES</b>				
No. 4	32	Alfred J. Shield (For all locals in GCEOC)	89	
No. 801	20			
No. 1136	37			
<b>LITHOGRAPHERS</b>				
No. 22	391	Theodore Brandt (Absent)		
<b>N. M. U.</b>				
San Francisco	239	Shannon J. Wall (For the delegation)	239	
<b>NEWSPAPER</b>				
No. 52	1349	Robert D. Brown (For the delegation)		1349
No. 69	1147			

**DELEGATE SANTIESTEVEAN:** Delegates for the Los Angeles Newspaper split exactly half-and-half. However, for the record, Delegate Santiestevan would like to be recorded as approving. . . .

Roll call, continuing:

<u>International and Local</u>	<u>Total Votes</u>	<u>Delegate</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
<b>NEWSPAPER (Cont'd)</b>				
No. 95	156	(Absent)		
No. 98	106	(Absent)		
<b>OIL</b>				
No. 5	171	James MacKenzie (For the delegation)		171
No. 128	4557	L. J. Grafton (For the delegation)	4557	
No. 326	581	Frank M. Casey (For the delegation)	581	
No. 445	1016	Charles A. Gaffney (For the delegation)		1016

<u>International and Local</u>	<u>Total Votes</u>	<u>Delegate</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
<b>OIL (Cont'd)</b>				
No. 519	700	Gordon A. Lewis	700	
No. 547	221	Dave D. Brymer	221	
No. 587	225	John A. Classick (For the delegation)		225
<b>PACKINGHOUSE</b>				
District 5	1	John G. Agarth (For all locals of Packinghouse)	1800	
No. 12	227			
No. 67	630			
No. 107	710			
No. 200	232			
<b>RADIO</b>				
San Francisco	333	Philip O'Rourke (Not Present)		
<b>RUBBER</b>				
No. 44	1562	Lew B. Dunning (For the delegation)		1562
No. 60	132	(Not present)		
No. 64	187	Stephen Matweyou (For the delegation)		187
No. 141	458	Einer Jensen (For the delegation)		458
<b>SHIPYARD WORKERS</b>				
No. 9	1679	Richard H. Lloyd (For the delegation)		1679
<b>STEEL</b>				
No. 168	84	James Smith (For all locals of Steel)	21,412	
No. 1069	646			
No. 1304	1541			
No. 1414	1100			
No. 1440	3362			
No. 1502	328			
No. 1547	218			
No. 1549	1000			
No. 1684	600			
No. 1798	1082			
No. 1835	227			
No. 1845	1234			
No. 1927	529			
No. 1986	107			
No. 2018	3029			

<u>International and Local</u>	<u>Total Votes</u>	<u>Delegate</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
<b>STEEL (Cont'd)</b>				
No. 2058	1498			
No. 2172	255			
No. 2586	77			
No. 2869	3000			
No. 3367	443			
No. 3677	230			
No. 3702	2			
No. 3941	641			
No. 4155	87			
No. 4299	52			
No. 4468	40			
<b>TEXTILE</b>				
No. 71	482			
No. 99	150			
No. 146	429	Sonia Baltrun (For all locals of Textile)	1598	
No. 158	287			
No. 818	100			
No. 915	150			
<b>TRANSPORT SERVICE</b>				
No. 904	48	(Absent)		
<b>TRANSPORT WORKERS</b>				
No. 505	499	(Absent)		
<b>UTILITY</b>				
No. 132	1378			
No. 168	114			
No. 246	300	Everett A. Scott (For all locals of Utility)		1792
<b>WOODWORKERS</b>				
District Cl. 13	1	Emmett R. Lawson		1
No. 64	965	Charley Sanders (For all locals of Woodworkers)		1179
No. 350	214			
<b>L. I. U.</b>				
No. 78	8000			
No. 112	92			
No. 768	72			
No. 1729	20	Walter Slater (For all L. I. U.'s)	8184	
<b>COUNCILS</b>				
Contra Costa	2	Jack Bruhl (Absent)		
Greater Alameda	2	Leroy Banks		1
		Seymour Pratt		1
Greater Los Angeles	2	Robert R. Clark	1	
		A. T. Lunceford (Absent)		

<u>International and Local</u>	<u>Total Votes</u>	<u>Delegate</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
COUNCILS (Cont'd)				
San Diego	2	Clem R. Regner (Absent)		
San Francisco	2	William Millis	2	
		(For the delegation)		

PRESIDENT DIAS: While the Tellers are tabulating the vote, we will go on to the next order of business. Is the Constitution Committee ready to report?

DELEGATE CLARK (Constitution Committee): Brother Chairman, Fellow Delegates: A resolution presented by Local 683 of UAW; Subject, "Full-Time President":

"Whereas, The extent of the territory within the geographic jurisdiction and the quantity and variety of the organizations to be serviced by the CIO-California Industrial Union Council make a tremendous job for one full-time representative, and

"Whereas, Two full-time representatives will more fully represent the different viewpoints of a greater variety of the membership of the Council, and

"Whereas, It is desirable that two full-time elected representatives be responsible to the membership of the Council, and

"Whereas, There are two distinct and separate important positions of the Council -- that of administrative and that of legislative; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED: That the Convention shall establish the office of President as a full-time representative of the Council, in addition to the Secretary-Treasurer; and be it further

"RESOLVED: That the provisions of the Constitution dealing with duties of officers be amended in accordance with the intent of this Resolution."

The Committee recommends non-concurrence, and I so move.

The motion was regularly seconded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: It is moved and supported on non-concurrence. On the question. Question being called for, all those in favor, signify by saying, "aye"; those opposed? The "Noes" have it.

DELEGATE RAMUGLIA: I call for a division, Brother Chairman. I call for a standing vote.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Division of the house has been called for. The motion is for non-concurrence on the Committee's report. The Committee's report is on a full-time President, and the Committee's report is non-concurrence with the resolution calling for a full-time President. Is that understood? If you vote "Yes," you are voting in favor of the Committee's non-concurrence. Division of the house is called for. All those in favor of the Committee's recommendation of non-concurrence, please rise. Will the Sergeant-at-Arms please make a count? (They were counted) All right, be seated, please. All those opposed to the Committee's report? (They arose and were counted) You may be seated. On the vote -- "Yes," 119; "No," 111. So the Committee's report carried.

DELEGATE CLARK: Brother Chairman and Fellow Delegates: We have a resolution presented by the Executive Board of the California State Industrial Union Council. Subject, "Full-time President."

"Whereas, The extent of the territory within the geographic jurisdiction and the quantity and variety of the organizations to be serviced by the CIO-California Industrial Union Council make a tremendous job for one full-time representative, and

"Whereas, Two full-time representatives will more fully represent the membership of the Council, and

"Whereas, It is desirable that two full-time elected representatives be responsible to the membership of the Council, and

"Whereas, There are two distinct and separate important positions of the Council -- that of administrative and that of legislative; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED: That the Executive Board be empowered to designate the office of the President as a salaried executive of the Council commencing at such time as the Executive Board shall determine that the Council is financially able to warrant such additional expenditures; and be it further

"RESOLVED: That the provisions of the Constitution dealing with duties of officers be amended in accordance with the intent of this Resolution."

The Committee recommends adoption of the resolution, and I so move.

The motion was regularly seconded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: It has been moved and supported. On the question.

DELEGATE HANNAH (UAW-76): I rise to amend the recommendation to read that before any more people be put on the payroll of the California State Council, either part-time or full-time, that the President be put on the Council full-time.

The amendment was regularly seconded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: It has been moved and supported to amend that before any further activity needing a full-time person on the staff, that the President will be first.

DELEGATE HANNAH: Or part-time.

PRESIDENT DIAS: We are on the question of the amendment. Brother Despol.

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: We had a long discussion of this question on the Executive Board, and we recognize, first, that on the resolution just turned down, that the choice under the present budget would have been throwing the Research Department out and having a full-time President, or maintaining the Research Department and for the time being not having a full-time President. We also calculated the amount of affiliation that it would be reasonable to expect between the Telephone Workers and those other organizations not at the present time affiliated for various and sundry reasons, most of them being good reasons, with a few minor exceptions. And on the assumption that the Telephone Workers in particular and the other unions who have indicated that they will be out of the woods by Christmas or shortly thereafter, then it is the Board's opinion we will be able to take the step that is involved in this resolution at that time.

On the amendment, I speak against the amendment for this reason: First, it indicates a lack of confidence in your Executive Board and in your executive officers. . . .

Second, I am sure it is not the intent of the maker of this amendment to so hog-tie the officers that we couldn't hire a part-time girl to catch up with the headaches such as getting the proper addresses of local unions or some pile-up of work that may occur from time to time. If it is the intention, we ought to know it.

DELEGATE JUDD (UAW-216): In speaking in favor of the amendment, I want to digress just a little and talk about the resolution itself. This resolution is almost word for word the one that we voted through in Long Beach a year ago,



when we elected a President and instructed the Executive Board, when and if money was available, to put him on salary as a full-time officer of the Council. We have waited one year, spent some \$54,000, equipped an office, established ourselves. We have had a year now to get solid. So after one year of waiting, we are going to pass the same resolution.

All the resolution does is postpone it another year or indefinitely, unless we put some kind of teeth in it that will cause the Executive Board to take action and to know that we seriously mean this thing this time, that we want our President on full-time and not a lot more office girls or more other full-time people.

I am very much in favor of the amendment, because it gives us the teeth that will take the President of this Council into a full-time job whereby he can carry the dignity of being President of a Council. If we consider the position of the fellow who is now President of the Council, we have got to consider that there is a man who in name is the head of the State CIO Council. Actually he is a man who is not acting as the head of this Council. He is acting on a full-time job as Financial Secretary of a local union over in Oakland, California. He can't possibly carry out the duties that the position requires when he is carrying on this other full-time job.

I think that we should indicate right here and now that we want him put on full-time, and before anyone else goes on that payroll at all. I am heartily in favor of the amendment as it stands. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: The Chair will now recognize someone against the amendment.

DELEGATE ANGELO (Steel-1440): Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: . . . It is true that at the last Convention, this Convention passed practically a similar resolution. However, since I am privileged to represent CIO in the State of California as a member of the Executive Board, in analyzing the financial report and the amount of money that is coming in, it is practically -- the fact of the matter is, it is impossible to put a person on of the caliber of our President, put him on full-time, pay him the salary that he is entitled to, and also -- and here is a very important item to remember -- the question of expenses. . . .

Now the question of the amendment. The amendment would tie the Executive Board, would tie the hands of the administrative officers of this Council to such a point that if they had to go out and send some information to, for example, the Communication Workers, and we needed to hire additional part-time girls, we wouldn't have the money. Now if you hire a girl to do some clerical work in an office, the top wages would be around \$275.00. That would be top for a girl. That's per month. Now I know that the salary of the President would be much greater than that. . . .

I for one would be in opposition to tying the hands of the Executive Board that the only thing they can decide is that we must put the President on full-time. What are we going to pay him with? Cabbage leaves? The guy has to live, he has to eat. . . .

PRESIDENT DIAS: The Chair recognizes Brother Hannah, speaking for the amendment.

DELEGATE HANNAH: . . . I would like to say this: That I think you should know something about the picture of the activities of the Council in the last

year, to give you an idea why I would make such a motion. I do not lack any confidence in the Executive Board, but I do know that they are a group of human beings who are subject to mistakes and who sometimes, like myself, will take the easy way out to take care of an immediate situation.

In our local union where Brother Manuel Dias resides as full-time officer, he is tied up with negotiations in some of our small shops and the clerical work in our office. In the past year, there have been none of the Vice-Presidents on the State Board coming from the North, the only one being Manuel Dias that was on the State-wide Board as Vice-President. Board members, however, there were a couple from northern California from small local unions. These fellows couldn't afford to travel down and make all the Board meetings, and for that reason we had little touch with what was going on in the south. And Manuel Dias did not know what was going on in the south. . . .

I rise in support of this amendment, as the maker of it, naturally. I hope that some of the brothers, as was pointed out, in the middle of the room, will realize that perhaps we need as much help to run this Council as possible. And maybe some of the economies that may be needed is the fact that perhaps if some of the work was moved around from the Research to the office force and so on so they would all work together, perhaps some of this hiring of extra help will not be needed. Not that I am a speed-up artist -- I come from a General Motors plant and I oppose speed-ups. But I would like to see that the job be done properly, the best with the amount of manpower we have available, and I am sure that no one wants to elect another figurehead as President of our Council. Thank you, Brothers and Sisters. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: The Chair will now recognize someone against the amendment.

DELEGATE WHITE (Post Office Workers): I rise to oppose the amendment, but not the intent of what the Brothers are trying to do. I also believe that we should have a full-time President. But there is a difference in our thinking. Knowing the facts of our resources, I would have come into this Convention in an honest manner. I would have introduced a resolution proposing a full-time President, and in that resolution I would provide for the means to pay the President. Not to come into an organization that is short of money and say, "Give us a \$10,000 a year job." By that I mean the expenses and salary of your President would run over \$10,000. It's ridiculous to come in and tie the hands of your Executive Board. . . .

You cannot send your Executive Board into any conference with their hands tied. What is going to come up in the coming year? Do you know? I don't. Now perhaps you people think it's going to be clear sailing from now on, that we don't have to have any activity to protect the people in CIO. Perhaps you can go on in that manner; I don't know. We wish to be able to put on a full-time President when the Council can afford to do so. We will not allow any activities that you fellows are worried about to interfere with the immediate hiring of a full-time President when the resources of this Council permit.

Now I am asking for the middle-of-the-room people not to tie the hands of your Executive Board for one year. Let your Executive Board have your confidence so that we will be able to hire the President when it is for the best good of the CIO people in California. (Applause)

DELEGATE CLARENCE STINSON (UAW-Council 5): Mr. Chairman, I have had some time to reflect on this question. It is not exactly a new question as far as I am concerned. I took a pretty firm position on this at the last Convention, and I still feel just like I did in that Convention.

And I want to remind the Executive Board and those members that are on the Executive Board of some of the commitments that they made in that last convention. They committed themselves to that convention at least that they would put the President on full-time when they got the money. Well, that is all very well, and I am not unaware of some of the problems that face the Council. I have been the head of a large Council in this State. I know that sometimes it is expeditious, let's say, to spend your money some other way than paying the President. I was the President, and I didn't get any pay either. But I want to tell you that it is a matter of simple economics that the money is there if you choose to spend it the way the people dictate that it should be spent. . . .

Everybody here seems to be in favor of a full-time President, paying the President full-time, but they just can't quite agree on just when he is going to go on. And that is a very neat arrangement.

But I say that if we fix it so that he is the next guy that goes on the payroll, he is likely to go on right away. Because it can be worked out, and if it is understood to be the sense of this Convention that this Convention wants the President on full-time, I think he will be put on full-time. Thank you very much.  
(Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: The Chair will now recognize a speaker opposed to the amendment.

DELEGATE COURT MEYERS: I am opposed to the amendment, Mr. Chairman. It doesn't come from my heart; it comes from my head. After examining the books of the Council as an officer, there isn't anything else that I can do.

I have wanted for a long time to put the President on the payroll. And I am more convinced than ever, after this Convention, that a man with the courage and the conviction and the integrity that the President of this Council has should be on the payroll. . . . However, we haven't had the money. And you must remember that when those dirty termites left us, they left us with nothing but a bad name. They stole our Research Department, we had to start all over again, and it has been a long pull.

I think sincerely that to tie the hands of the Council during times like this would be a mistake. And I ask you most sincerely to just hold off a little while longer, because I want to see Manuel Dias on the payroll. And as Secretary of the Constitutional Committee, my personal opinion is that there wasn't any hard feelings at all on this subject matter; that we all got along and understood. However, some of the people on the Committee had to express the will of the people that sent them there and so they were handicapped. But we got along. There isn't anything under the table on this or anything up anybody's sleeve. We want Manuel Dias on the payroll, and I think he would be good for this Council. However, please don't tie the Council's hands at this time.

PRESIDENT DIAS: The Chair at this time will recognize a speaker for the amendment.

DELEGATE JACK E. TOBLER (UAW-1031): I want to speak in favor of the

amendment for one specific reason: According to the report, we have a job to do in this Council, in this State, to get our unaffiliated people in, and I think there is nobody more capable and it is nobody's job except the President's job to make contact with the proper people, local unions, councils, all through the State, to get those people in. And if he does a job there, it will more than pay his salary that is now in question.

You take 30,000 possible people, say we only get 15,000 in this year. At five cents a month, 15,000, into the treasury in addition to what we are getting, I think should more than pay his salary. And on that basis I hope that you vote for the amendment.

Brother Clark assumed the Chair.

PRESIDENT DIAS: I am going to recognize myself, speaking against the amendment. Dias, Local 76.

In speaking against the amendment, I would like to state this: That I think it would be actually tying your officers' hands. If you had the confidence to elect those people to office, then I believe also that you should have the confidence to rely on their judgment in this matter. . . .

I will say this: That if you do want a full-time President, then at least provide the money to pay him. If you are going to tie the Board down, the Council down, on a very limited finances that have been coming in, then I can't see where there is going to be enough money to put a full-time President on at this particular time. You heard at this Convention stated by one of the Brothers from CWA a promise that by next December there would be at least 20,000 additional members affiliated to this Council. I am quite sure if that does happen -- and I believe that the Brother was sincere in making that statement -- then I think at that time it could be done. And if the finances coming in warranted paying the President on a full-time basis, then I am also quite sure that the Board will go along on that basis. But if you are going to keep your President working on a part-time basis so he could be sniped at by the people in his own local union, then I think you are putting him in double jeopardy. So for that reason, I am against the amendment. President Dias resumed the Chair.

DELEGATE HANNAH: Point of information, Brother Chairman. If a further amendment was put in to drop off that part-time help portion of the amendment, would you then be in favor of it?

PRESIDENT DIAS: To my mind, you would be going along on the Committee's recommendation.

DELEGATE HANNAH: No, it doesn't make any commitments in the recommendation, as I understand. But actually, the next time any full-time help will be put on, it would be a President. That would be the intent, then, of the amendment.

PRESIDENT DIAS: That was only a point of information?

DELEGATE HANNAH: Point of information -- no motion.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Well, that is the intent of the resolution, that when the finances are available to put the President on a full-time basis, that will be done. But you are rather tying their hands down by stating that if there is enough money to put him on full-time, which would probably only pay his wages. There might be times when you might have to put on additional help to carry on the routine of

the office, and there again you would be tying the hands of the Council officers in how to use their better judgment.

The Chair will recognize a speaker for the amendment.

DELEGATE TAUSCHER (UAW-230): I want to speak for the amendment. Before I start talking, I'd like to have a point of information. If you will give me the floor and let me talk on the amendment, I want this point of information. I would like to know what the vote was on raising the per capita tax two cents before I talk on this motion.

PRESIDENT DIAS: I believe the Committee is ready to report. Do you want that information now?

DELEGATE MCKENNA: Against the amendment, 39,014. For the amendment, 48,048. Which means the amendment carried.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Does that answer your question?

DELEGATE TAUSCHER: Yes, Brother Chairman. Brother Chairman and Fellow Delegates: You are talking about a full-time President here. We are paying on 33,000 members at this time, as of May. At the end of this year, the end of this month, we will be paying on at least 3,000 more. There are 8,000 Industrial Union Council members that are affiliated to this Council and haven't put in one dime in one year. If you will figure up 33,000 times that 2, it amounts to enough just about to pay the President out of the UAW extra per capita tax for one year.

I would like to know what in the hell you're talking about when you say you don't have the money. It's just a silly argument and you know it, and why don't we go on record here at least on something that UAW wants? We are paying a helluva big bill here. Let's get down to business and do some business.

PRESIDENT DIAS: For the information of the delegates, that two cents which you voted on and carried is for state legislative activities. That is what it is earmarked for, and it is not to be spent for anything else.

DELEGATE LEONARD LEVY (Clothing): . . . I would like to address myself to the great international unions sitting on both sides of this hall.

. . . At the last Convention of this Council, the question of a full-time President came before this body. And we supported -- you and us and everybody supported -- the concept of establishing a full-time President. But I would like to say to you that this Council is in the process of growing up. That point was made yesterday by Brother Despol. Sure, we have many problems. And not the least of our problems are the problems of finance. And yes, you make great and substantial contributions to this Council. And we want you not to have 33,000 members in this Council; we want you to have 133,000 members in this Council. And we expect your support, your endorsement, of all the problems and make your full contributions to the problems of the Council. You have no reason to make apologies for your 33,000, nor we for our 3,000. We contribute to the full extent of our abilities and our finances.

I have every reason to believe that when the question of a full-time President was raised at the last convention, it put the members of CIO in the State of California on notice that we must have a President. But it also means that we must do so when we can, and when we are able to.

I think no amendment, no proposal coming before this Convention, can so nullify all of the work of the convention as has this present proposal. . . .

I want a full-time President; the Amalgamated does; Auto does; Steel does; Ship does; Oil does. But there is a question, and that question is a real question. That is a question of being able to do it in an orderly fashion so that we do not suffer and that the workers of California in CIO do not suffer because we say now we are going to put a full-time President on if we have to destroy any of the work that we are doing, and particularly we can't do anything else, we must take the full-time President before we hire a girl, before we buy a postage stamp. We have got to have a President of this Council. . . . It seems to me that the maker of that motion should give consideration to what he is saying. I think he is saying that we don't do a thing until you put a President on. No Council can function. You make that proposal in the Conventions of the UAW, and the UAW members will have your ears off. It seems to me that that proposal, Brother Hannah, should be withdrawn because you have representation on the Board of this Council. UAW members sit there, and they will, speaking for you as your elected representatives, will tell you when a President for this Council is feasible and financially possible, because it is always necessary. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: The Chair will recognize a speaker for the amendment.

DELEGATE LAURENT (Communication-9402): Might I have the indulgence of the Chair for a moment? There are some of us here who are neutral. Would you like to hear from one of the middle of the room? . . . We seem to be bone of contention this morning in so far as the Communication Workers happen to be at this moment a sort of latent force in this organization. We have a potential strength of 31,000 in the State. There is no organizing problem among us at the present time. We have a few remaining places we have to organize. By and far, we are organized, and tightly. We have to be -- I told you why yesterday.

. . . The reason more of our locals aren't here is purely and simply a matter of information. The first word that my local ever received -- and I speak as the President of that local -- the first word we ever received from the Council was the Call to the Convention. In order to vote, fully participate, we paid retroactive per capita tax for the months of April, May, June, and July. We even went ahead. We are perfectly willing to pay. That is no empty promise about the new members. That's right out of the Regional Director's office. You heard Beirne yesterday. We will give you the members. For heaven's sake, let's settle the family quarrels, in all fairness to everyone. Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: The Chair will now recognize a speaker for the amendment.

DELEGATE PRATT (L.A. County Council): Mr. Chairman, I move the previous question.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Now voting on the amendment. The amendment was that before anyone, either on a full-time or part-time basis, is added to the Council, that the President must be considered. All those in favor of the amendment, signify by saying, "aye"; all those opposed? The "Noes" have it.

We are now back on the main motion. To be clear, the Chairman of the Constitution Committee will read the motion again.

DELEGATE CLARK: Brother Chairman, I will just read the resolves.

Delegate Clark read the resolves of the resolution.

DELEGATE CLARK: And the motion is to adopt.

PRESIDENT DIAS: On the question. All those in favor, signify by saying, "aye"; all those opposed? The "ayes" have it.

DELEGATE CLARK: Brother Chairman, in accordance with the resolution that you have just adopted, the Committee proposes the following change in Article VI of the Constitution. The proposal is that the following two paragraphs be added to Section 1 of Article VI:

"Paragraph 2, Section 1. If, and when, the Executive Board, by official action, decrees that the President shall become a salaried full-time Executive, the duties of the President, in addition to those set forth in paragraph 1 above, shall be expanded to include his participation in all administrative functions as may be determined by the Executive Board and/or any subsequent Convention.

"Paragraph 3, Section 1. For the faithful performance of his duties he shall receive the same salary as that established for the Secretary-Treasurer and such legitimate expenses as shall be determined by the Executive Board."

I move adoption of the amendments to the Constitution.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT DIAS: At this time I want to call on Brother Charles Smith, Director of District 38, who will introduce the next speaker.

BROTHER SMITH: Mr. Chairman and Delegates to this Convention: I would like to present to you a former Vice-President of this Council, a man who has been working back of the scenes and aiding us in building the Council to the strength that it is today. He also is a worker who has worked in the plants, as Brother Judd mentioned yesterday, and worked his way up to where he is now, the Vice-President of the United Steel Workers of America -- James G. Thimmes.

The audience arose and applauded.

BROTHER JAMES G. THIMMES: Mr. Chairman and Delegates to this great Convention of the State CIO in California:

. . . I know the terrific fights and the discouragements that you have gone through in order to bring about the kind of a CIO we have here today. And we see today in the papers, and yesterday and the day before, the names of many people, or at least some people, who are very prominent in the CIO movement, or they thought they were, in California. And who seem to have the idea that without them there could not be a CIO Council, that there could not be CIO unions in California. And we find them today behind the bars because they -- and I think I can say this with the full understanding of everyone here -- those



*JAMES G. THIMMES*

people represented no labor unionists. Those people have only one objective in their lives, one result of the program they were promoting. In spite of everything they said and did, they had just one objective, and that was the destruction of the government of the United States, and with that the destruction of free labor organizations such as the CIO. And the substitution for that of a Communist dictatorship. That is exactly what their objectives are. Their objectives have always been that, and it is becoming more and more apparent to all of us as things develop.

I am quite sure there are others on the list who will be exposed as being of that stripe. And those people moved into the CIO before the CIO had real strength in California, and they moved into control in the councils, the local union councils, and the State Council. And they maintained that control. And in spite of all the work of trade unionists throughout the State, in spite of all the work of the sincere people who knew and understood, they did maintain control until such a time as our hands were a little bit more free than they had been over a period of years, and we started to move.

I happen to know some of the struggles that you have gone through, and I want to congratulate you for doing a magnificent job and doing the job in Los Angeles Council, for example, where you didn't have to lift the charter, but doing a clean-up job and doing that kind of work.

Then at Long Beach last year, you got started on the right road. You got rid of the barnacles. You got rid of these people who were hampering the movement of CIO and the people who are the proponents of the "Big Lie." And that is definitely what they are. When I say that, I mean this: When those people say peace, they mean war. When they say freedom, they mean slavery. When they say democracy, they mean dictatorship. That is exactly the things that are in their minds. And I am quite sure that during your Convention here, there have been references made to some of these things that the people have performed in the past. . . .

I want you to know that as an individual, I get a great deal of pleasure out of coming here and hearing your debate this morning, the cogent reasoning on each side, pro and con. You may do the wrong thing, heaven knows. I don't know -- I don't know what is right and what is wrong, many times. You may take the wrong action. But it is democracy in action. And the things that you do wrong today, you will correct tomorrow. By experience, you go down the line. And I want to bespeak for all of you involved in these debates and these arguments here, where you are at perfect liberty to say and state the things that are in your mind and your position in regard to any question, that when this is over and once you have arrived at a conclusion, whether you were for it or whether you were against it, or whether you were even neutral about the thing, then remember that just the same as when you go before the employer, and the negotiations, whatever your differences may be, you don't iron out those differences there. You iron out your differences in your own meetings as you have here, and when you leave here, whatever the program is, whether some mistakes have been made or everything is correct, be united behind that program.

The next time you come around to a meeting of this kind, make improvements in the program if you possibly can. But be tolerant of each other's views, be frank and sincere and friendly with each other, work together as union men and women. And I know that you will do that, because you are the kind of people that do those things, and by that very action you will make the CIO more respected and more honored throughout the entire State of California than it ever has been in the past. You are rid of the bad things, you are rid of the people who had but one idea in mind. You are rid of that. You are free to say and do the things you want, and just do those things. Contain yourselves within CIO policy and you



simply can't go wrong.

I think that the great success of our CIO has been due to one thing primarily, and that is the fact that we have been tolerant, that we have understood the other point of view; and that we have in our unions, no matter what union it is affiliated with the CIO, we have recognized the rights of every individual, regardless of what position he may hold in his particular industry, what particular job he might have or what his color, religion, or anything else may be, we have recognized his right, the dignity of a human being, to associate with all of us together for our own advantage.

The success of the CIO has been built upon the vertical structure that it has. That the lowest-paid man or woman in the plant and the highest-paid man or woman in the plant all belong to the same union. They understand each other's problems and they fight to help each other, regardless of their status in the plant, regardless of any other factor, whether it be race, creed, or color. And that has been the rock on which CIO has been formed, and that is the thing, of course, that has really brought about the success that we have attained thus far.

And it has forced this idea on other labor unions, and it has forced this idea on many other facets of our life in America. These sort of things have brought about this intense effort in many states to set up F.E.P.C. and all those sort of things that all stem from this program of CIO and from the pattern that CIO seeks to establish.

And I beg of you that in everyday walks of life, that you carry on this sort of a program, remembering that your fellow man, regardless of what his status in life may be, what his color or his religion or anything else may be, that he, too, is a human being; that he, too, is entitled to all the good things of life that you are entitled to. . . .

The people such as the Three Macs -- MacArthur, McCarthy of Wisconsin, McCormick of the Chicago Tribune -- the Three Macs and all those kind of people, their aim is to take this United States of America, which has 50 per cent of the world's industrial production produced right here in these United States. Fifty per cent of the world's industrial production is produced right here in the United States. Yet we only have access to 35 per cent of the necessary materials for that 50 per cent of production. And we are short on many materials.

So these people, if they are allowed to go their way, it seems to me, that they will make of the United States another Great Britain, a nation that goes out and exploits the common people and the poor people and the oppressed people throughout the world for the benefit of some people here in these United States. To become that sort of a nation, I am afraid that that is what it might lead to. But that could only happen when we ourselves daily, in our daily lives and on our job, when we practice discrimination. . . .

I think it is a tragic thing when, for example, a delegate to the U. N. from India, flew to America for the first time in his life and landed at the airport at Washington, D. C., the capital of these United States of America. He went into a restaurant in the airport of Washington, D. C. -- his first time on American soil. Because of his color, he wasn't allowed to buy his lunch in the airport in Washington, D. C., in the capital of these United States of America.

Can you blame that man for doing what he did? When he got up on the platform in the United Nations, he delivered one of the most scathing denunciations against America that you ever heard. Could you blame that man? The first time in his life on American soil -- got off the plane and he couldn't get lunch because of the color of his skin.

That does an awful lot of harm. It seems to me that does more injury and more

harm to our way of life and to our unions and to the things we stand for than ten divisions in North Korea, ten Red divisions. Those kind of things are more harmful to us. And that is why I think that this CIO policy and program that you have, that we have, that has built the CIO -- that that thing must not only work in our own organization, but must be carried farther and farther throughout life in America and must be taken up in your state legislatures and a continual fight made for fair employment practices legislation and against all those things that so badly injure America. . . .

You know, after conventions, the delegates used to come back, at least some of them, to the local unions and they would talk about something that was happening over in Russia or some struggle of this kind and that kind, foreign policy and all that sort of thing. And nobody seemed to know too much about what was going on. That seemed to be about all we did. The fact is during the war, right here in the city of San Francisco, I know people that represented the CIO, big figures in CIO, who were ready and willing at that time to give up all sorts of conditions that labor had fought for years to attain. All sorts of conditions that labor had struggled for years, and even died, shed their blood, to attain. To give up all those things in the name of winning the war -- in the name of winning the war. They were ready to give up all these things and start you all over again.

Well, thank God they did not have their way. We won the war anyway, and I think our program did a great deal toward winning the war. But these people were willing to give up, and they are still around. They are not in the CIO any more, but they are still around. Those are the kind of people that have given up many things that you have struggled and fought for, for years. We don't have them around today bothering us. We are going to keep them out, and if any more of them show their heads, we are going to throw them out. We don't want to have anything to do with them, because they furnish bad leadership. They are not American; they are not pro-labor. They are simply the tool of foreign agencies. So we are rid of those. That's what makes me so happy to be here and see you acting as you are acting in the things you are doing. . . .

It has been wonderful to be with you, and I hope to see you all again and get good reports from you showing that you are never done -- that you are always going to carry on your job, and we will get a letter from you once in a while. Thank you very much. The audience arose and applauded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Thank you, Brother Thimmes, for your very fine speech.

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: Brother Chairman, I raise this question that has been raised with me as to whether or not the Convention would rather proceed for some additional time, and then refer what is left of the resolutions to the incoming Board, or whether or not you desire to recess in accordance with the rules and come back at two o' clock.

DELEGATE FINDLEY: Mr. Chairman, I move that we suspend the rules and stay in session.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT DIAS: We shall continue with the Constitution Committee.

DELEGATE CLARK: Brother Chairman, Fellow Delegates: Resolution submitted by the Alameda County CIO Council No. 6. Subject, "CIO-CALIFORNIA Industrial Union Council Headquarters."

"Whereas, The CIO-California Industrial Union Council's principal function is to act as the Legislative Representative and provide political leadership for us

and our fellow members, leaving the organizational problems to the various Internationals and the jurisdictional problems to the County Councils, and

"Whereas, The seat of State Government being in Sacramento where the A. F. of L. has its headquarters and therefore being better able to influence legislation and place many of their people in important state posts, and

"Whereas, The CIO being small in numbers by comparison, but strong in ideas and militantly progressive, it behooves us to concentrate our forces where they will do the most good, and become a more potent force politically in the State; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED: That the CIO-California Industrial Union Council headquarters be established in Sacramento on or before January 1, 1952, in order that the staff and personnel may better carry out our political objectives, and cooperate with other labor and liberal groups; and be it

"RESOLVED: That every effort be made to have qualified people from CIO appointed to State positions."

Brother Chairman, the majority of the Constitutional Committee recommends non-concurrence, and I so move.

The motion was regularly seconded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: It has been moved and supported for non-concurrence on the headquarters being located at Sacramento. On the question.

DELEGATE FINDLEY: Mr. Chairman, I move you to suspend the rules and limit debate to 20 minutes.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried on a standing vote.

DELEGATE EDWARD MEYERS (UAW-76): Brother Chairman, speaking against the Committee's report. Brother Chairman, Brothers and Sisters: This proposed constitutional change was proposed by the Alameda County CIO Council. There was not an opposing vote at the Council meeting. Some Steel Workers on the Council voted for it. In fact, all of the Steel Workers on the Alameda County Council voted for it. So this is not an instance of one of those Auto Workers deals.

The arguments in favor of keeping the Council in L. A. are the same as are used to well disguise their real reasons. In other words, they say that the majority of the CIO members are located in Los Angeles. Therefore that is where our headquarters should be. In fact, that line of reasoning has entered CIO in this State from the very beginning.

I come from a local, probably the first CIO local in the entire State of California. Local 76, UAW, was organized way back in 1936. And at the time the various International CIO Unions started sending representatives out here to California, they moved in the southern part of the State. In the north, not even one international representative. So we had to go out and do a job of organizing ourselves. The International representative did a good job of organizing southern California and they got thousands of members. There was a lot of dough put in there organizing those workers. In the north, it was hit or miss.

The old CIO Council had a little different set-up than we have now. They had that gentleman with the long nose in the city of San Francisco, Blabber-mouth Harry, who organized workers into the CIO but then put them into the Longshoremen's outfit. So that is why these internationals here haven't got representation in northern California. You will find plenty of production workers that should be in some of our internationals that are in warehouse locals.

Now they say that argument is thrown out. If that is so, that is where most of

our members are. Why is National CIO in the city of Washington, D. C. where I don't think there are many CIO members? Well, another reason why we should have the location in Sacramento is because that is where the work of the State Legislature is done. After all, Brothers and Sisters, the State CIO Council does not go out and organize very many workers. Your Internationals take care of that. And I don't think our International would like it very much if the State CIO Council went out and started doing an organizing job at this late date. That is their job and they are willing to do it. But they do have a big job, a political job

As far as national policies, national politics are taken care of. I happen to be an active PAC member in my local. We get all our information from our international union in Detroit and then from the National PAC in Washington. About a month or two later we get information on that from the State CIO Council. And I don't think they are doing a job on national politics. Their job is on state politics, and the state capital is still in Sacramento, not in Los Angeles, and that is where our representation should be.

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** The speaker was against the Committee's recommendation of non-concurrence. I will now recognize a speaker for it. Brother John Despol.

**SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL:** Brother Chairman, I simply want to set forth the facts, in view of the misstatements of fact in the resolution, and the misstatements of fact made by the previous speaker.

First of all, on the resolution, the resolution stated the headquarters of the A. F. of L. was in Sacramento. That is first incorrect fact, in that they maintain their offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles; they only maintain their Sacramento operation when the state Legislature is in session. The state legislature is in session on legislative matters four months out of two years. That is the correct fact. They also have a budget session in March of the odd year, or rather even-numbered year, in which legislative matters can only be introduced if the Governor permits it.

Second, in regard to the national office of CIO in Washington, D. C., that is quite logical, because the Congress is in session virtually 10 months out of the year and sometimes longer than that. It is a little different problem.

Third, the job of the Council, as the previous speaker has already indicated, is not to do the organizing job. That is done by the international unions. But the job of a Council is to promote legislative activity and to help promote political action. Those, I think, are the primary functions, as well as to give representation when the legislature is in session.

Now the A. F. of L. and ourselves and the Railroad Brotherhoods all operate out of hotel rooms. We set up offices -- as a matter of fact, all of the major lobbyists do that same practice. That is the normal practice in Sacramento. Not even the Governor spends the majority of his time there once a session is ended.

The next fact: As has been indicated, all but one of our International Directors had their headquarters for the west coast located in Los Angeles, and it makes a great deal of convenience in working through them and with them to have our headquarters there.

Next fact: The greatest economy of operation in terms of expense of our Council is to operate from the main political base of this state, and that happens to be Los Angeles County, having 45 per cent of the vote in this State. To win state elections and to win the majority of the State Assemblymen, you have to carry L. A. County. The next main base of political action in this State is the Bay Area, and the third main base is San Diego. And from there, of course, the main problem is the rural areas up and down our great valleys.

Now the Council, in having direct contact with the 40-odd assemblymen who are centered around the Los Angeles metropolitan center -- Brothers, you must understand the facts before you can vote on these matters. Also involved in this resolution is, in effect, to challenge the administrative decision of the Executive Board and the recommendation of your executive officers. That is what is implied, because primarily the functioning of the headquarters is administrative in nature. The existing Constitution leaves that decision to the Executive Board. They have voted to place the headquarters where it is, and we as a matter of fact have voted to set up a research office in the Bay Area, but funds made it impossible to carry out that vote. The money wasn't there to finance it.

Now I hope in the long run that some time we will get to that point. Frankly, in order to build a liberal legislative conference and coalition, we have to work in the metropolitan centers, and also we have to be in contact with those folks and those organizations who are interested, between sessions of Sacramento, to do something about Washington in terms of getting mail in, in terms of getting activity, in terms of building political organization in each of the major important counties in the State.

Now the Council also has signed a lease for three years in our present headquarters. We were going to do it for two years, and President Dias said we had better hang onto the rate, the rental rate, because of the inflationary situation we are in. So on his recommendation I went along with him. I think his thinking was straight. We changed it from two years to three years at the time of the signing of the lease. Incidentally, one of the reasons we send you mimeographed letters -- somebody raised the question they should be typed -- is the sheer question of expense, of time, and the fact that we have to make our budget dollar grow.

For all of these reasons, it seems to me that we should leave this particular type of problems in the hands of your Executive Board and your executive officers for their consideration and their wisdom. As long as the legislature is of its present composition, and as long as the liberal block in the State Assembly comes from the southern part of the State, it is the better part of political wisdom to operate from its base. No army makes its headquarters on its fringes. The major part of our base is in Los Angeles. When the fruit tramps and the others in the hinterland keep on doing a fine organizing job, we no doubt will some day begin to show more political strength and build the kind of farm labor organization this state so badly needs.

For all these reasons, I urge support of the majority Committee recommendation to leave the headquarters in the present status, namely in the hands of the Executive Board. (Applause)

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** The speaker was speaking in favor of the Committee's report of non-concurrence. The Chair will now recognize someone against.

**DELEGATE PRATT:** The Alameda County CIO Council unanimously passed the resolution here in question. Some of the reasons we stated in the resolution itself, which is available to everyone.

The previous speaker made the point that the A. F. of L. doesn't have their headquarters in Sacramento. That is true. But the CIO doesn't even have a local union up there, that I know of. They have a great need for some organization work done up there.

But I would like to point this out: That the administrative heads of the various state departments are, to a great extent, located in Sacramento, even though the state legislators are not there all through the year. These department heads

are there, and the department heads are the ones that affect our welfare. If we don't have someone there to contact those people on all of the things that concern us, then certainly they are not going to pay very much attention to any letters that we might write. . . .

Another thing I would like to point out, the matter of consultation between the Secretary of the Council and the various international Directors. I think all of us should realize that you are just as close to a director any place in the State as you are to your telephone. The Secretary-Treasurer and any other State Council official can contact the directors in Los Angeles from San Francisco or wherever they might be simply by lifting the receiver.

In the matter of organizing and keeping contact with the people in our areas, we have a county council in Los Angeles well organized and functioning now for about four years, I believe, and I understand they are doing a very good job. That Council can take care of the local organizing problems, the contacts with the various groups there, and they could also, I believe, take very good care of the legislative angle.

The Regional Director is another fact. We have one down in Los Angeles, another in San Francisco. Obviously, the headquarters can't be located, both in the CIO and A. F. of L. Director's headquarters. So we do have a division there. And by moving the headquarters to Sacramento, it would be closer to the San Francisco regional Director's office. Furthermore, I would like to suggest that some consideration be given to organizing the unorganized. And in the Sacramento Valley, it seems to me, there is a great opportunity for work in that area.

So, Brother Chairman, I hope that this Council will support moving the headquarters to Sacramento. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: The last speaker was against the Committee's report of non-concurrence. The Chair will now recognize a speaker for it.

DELEGATE ARNOLD F. CAMPO (Steel-1835): So that the record is perfectly clear, United Steel Workers of America have two local unions in the Sacramento area. That is for Brother Pratt's benefit.

I do not think that it would be a practical move, in light of the explanation given to us by Secretary Despol, to at this time move our entire operations from Los Angeles to Sacramento. First of all, you have the liaison connection between the CIO officers and the directors. Most of the directors' headquarters happen to operate out of Los Angeles. Speaking of organizing activities, I am sure, by a recent survey that was made, that a lot of organizing activity has to take place right in the Los Angeles area. Over and above that, it has been stated here today by Secretary Despol that you have a lease right there in Los Angeles, based upon a recommendation by the very President of this Council.

It seems to me that if we proceed with this type of activity, we are stating to the officers and to the Executive Board of this Council that we don't have the faith nor do we have the confidence in their type of decisions, in their type of activity.

Now if there were some move in Sacramento outside the legislative feature that might lend a great deal of prestige to the CIO, perhaps it would be a wise one then to move your scene of operations. But that fact does not exist in this circumstance. Therefore I want to urge concurrence in the majority of the Committee's report. And I hope to goodness that we have the common sense -- because I firmly believe that this is not a question of only moving the office. I am of the opinion it goes a lot deeper. I think, in fact, it is a question of personalities. Without indulging in that type of activity by calling names, I think we

should support the majority recommendation made by the Committee to this body. I thank you.

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** The 20 minutes is up. I have allowed four speakers, two for and two against. The question will now be put before you. The motion was for non-concurrence in moving Council headquarters to the city of Sacramento. All those in favor of the Committee's report of non-concurrence, please signify by saying, "aye"; all those opposed?

Division was called for.

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** Division of the house is called for. All those in favor, please rise. (They arose and were counted) Please sit down. All those opposed to the Committee's report. (They arose and were counted) You may sit down. The results were 98 on non-concurrence, following with the Committee's report -- 98, "Yes"; 85, "No." The Committee's report is carried. (Applause)

**PRESIDENT DIAS:** We will continue with the Constitution Committee. I might ask the Publicity and Education Committee to come up and make themselves ready for a report.

**DELEGATE CLARK:** Brother Chairman and Fellow Delegates: With the permission of the floor, on the next resolution which is No. 7, Fund for Radio and Television Programs, I would like to read just the resolves to make up a little time. If there is no objection, I will read just the resolves.

"Whereas, The positive accomplishments of the CIO for the working people and the community are not properly and widely appreciated, and

"Whereas, In this world of ours 'the good that we do is often interred with our bones,' unless we see to it that it becomes known and appreciated, and

"Whereas, Especially in the times we are living through it has become a matter of the preservation of our movement as well as democracy itself to get across to the people our program and our work, and

"Whereas, Powerful entrenched interests, through the means of public information at their command, undermine the CIO and attempt to subvert living democracy, and

"Whereas, The CIO cannot adequately protect itself and fight the battle for a living democracy, without recourse to radio or television, and

"Whereas, The State CIO Council has the responsibility in California of effectively presenting the program and accomplishments of the CIO as the public agent of the CIO Unions in the state, and

"Whereas, Other methods of reaching the public, i. e., labor papers, leaflets, meetings and conferences are not sufficient in these times of radio and television, and

"Whereas, These new mediums of general information, radio and television, are costly as they are necessary; be it

**"RESOLVED:** By this the Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council meeting in San Francisco July 26, to July 29, 1951, that the following Section be added to Article 10 of the Constitution of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council:

**"ARTICLE 10, SECTION 13.** There shall be established a Radio and Television Fund earmarked for the purpose of putting on radio or television programs that will present to the public the CIO position on problems of the day, as well as the positive achievements of the CIO for the men and women in industry, and the Community as a whole.

"In order that this Fund be set up and maintained, each of the Local Unions

and Local Industrial Unions affiliated, and that may become affiliated, shall pay to the CIO-California Industrial Union Council a per capita tax of four cents (4¢) for each member that the Local Union, or Local Industrial Union, collects dues from during the previous month. This per capita tax for the Radio and Television Programs Fund shall be paid as a condition of affiliation to the State Council on the same basis as the five cents (5¢) monthly per capita paid for the administrative and general affairs treasury of the Council.”

Fellow Delegates, the Committee had a thorough discussion of this resolution. We are in accord with the purpose of the resolution, but unanimously recommended non-concurrence, and I so move.

The motion was regularly seconded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: It is moved and supported for non-concurrence. On the question. The Chair will recognize Brother Despol.

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: There has been considerable discussion in the Education Committee about the vital need for radio or television programs in California, in order to get the CIO story across to the mass of the people, and also to those of your members who do not come to meetings. We all recognize that problem.

I think that this resolution is an excellent one; that it is realistic, and that the Committee also is realistic. I think that the delegation introducing the resolution should be commended for at least posing the problem to us. Sooner or later, we ought to at least have a radio program of perhaps a small network chain. I know the older organization has it, the thing works, and it seems to me we will have to do it in the long haul. Their program I think runs about \$10,000 a month, and still were able to solve the financial problem. It is simply an exploratory phase. But I am glad to see this resolution at least raises the realistic point of view that all of these programs and all of these activities that you must find ways to implement and finance them.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Still on the question.

DELEGATE HANNAH (UAW-76): I would like to rise, Brother Chairman, in support of the Committee's recommendation. I think here that maybe the Auto and the Steel groups here in this Council meeting today can earnestly get together.

I want to say this: that this is a real problem, and this has been stated by the previous speakers -- the problem of how are we going to get to our union membership. And I think every local union in the State of California is on the same boat with that statement. We can't bring them to union meetings. They are too busy at home with their feet up on the chair listening and watching television.

I think that the time will come when we will have to move our union halls to the studios, radio studios or the television networks in the country, one day or another. However, I think we are getting in the same boat that the old councils used to get into, that whenever they had a small problem, that the immediate answer would be to raise the per capita tax. I remember that in our county council, the one we disaffiliated with before we formed the present one, the per capita tax was great and the services were small. I hope that our Council and our State Council can never be said to get into that same type of a situation. You can see right here today that with the proposals brought on the floor, if we had gone overboard on this thing, we would have had approximately a 200 per cent increase in our per capita tax before we had left this hall. With one year of activity on the state, at that rate, in about three years, we couldn't afford to exist.

I think the recommendation of the Board, the manner in which they approached



this thing, should merit some thanks to the Board, and at least we can go along with them on this particular question. Thank you.

Question was called for.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Question being called for. Are you ready to vote? All those in favor of the Committee's recommendation of non-concurrence on four cents additional per capita to finance a radio and television program, signify by saying, "aye"; all those opposed? The "ayes" have it, and so ordered.

DELEGATE CLARK: Brother Chairman and Fellow Delegates: That concludes the report of the Constitution Committee. As Chairman of the Committee, I want to thank the Committee members. . . .

I would want to move that the Committee be discharged with a vote of thanks by the Convention.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

DELEGATE MICHENER (UAW-406): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a motion that we go on record here, on all this business that is going to be referred back to the Board, that that be a matter of record so that the rank and file can understand exactly how people took positions and voted on these issues. I would like to make that a motion, Mr. Chairman, if it is in order.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT DIAS: We will now have the Publicity and Education Committee.

DELEGATE RAMUGLIA: Brother Chairman and Delegates: I am reporting for the Publicity and Educational Committee, as Vice-Chairman of the Committee, because the Chairman, Brother Arnold Campo, was not in a position to attend the meeting.

I have here several resolutions that I believe are not controversial. There is one about which there may be some controversy. I have been told to read the one that there may be some controversy about first. . . .

This is a resolution on Education, introduced by Local 808, United Auto Workers. Brother Ramuglia read the Resolution.

Delegate Ramuglia (continuing): The Educational Committee met the other night, and we did not have a majority of the Committee. Therefore, those of us who were there decided to make no recommendation one way or the other on this resolution, and leave it to the Convention.

DELEGATE MAINORD (UAW-805): I move adoption of the resolution.

The motion was regularly seconded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: It has been moved and supported for adoption of the resolution. On the question.

DELEGATE MAINORD: Brother Chairman, speaking for the adoption of the resolution, I cannot understand why this might be a controversial resolution. . . . The Education Committee of the Council is a very important one. But there has not been, and for good and logical reason, unanimity of opinion among Committee members of what the education program of the Council should be.

It is easy to understand, and it is certainly in order. There are differences of opinion between and among International Unions with regard to what a workers' education program should be. Now in the first place, it is my view that a program of any Council should not be a substitute for an education program of an affiliated international union. Neither should an affiliated international union try to superimpose its particular education program on the Council. The Council's edu-

cation program should be a pooling of the ideas and a finding of the general areas of agreement that can be found among all of the education programs and ideas of the affiliated unions, and from the pooling of those ideas that we can agree on and have a majority opinion on the difference, the one that we have differences on, should constitute the program of the Council in endeavoring to coordinate an education program on a statewide basis.

This resolution -- I had a hand in helping to draft it. My local union passed it; the Auto Workers Caucus passed it. This resolution does not say that we think that the Auto Workers views with regard to education should be superimposed on the Council. We say that, however, the National CIO's Education Department has worked out a basis, has worked out a program, that seems to go very fine among all of the affiliated international unions on a national basis. This resolution simply states that following the convention, at a convenient time, the officers of this Council will call a Workers Education Conference in California, to be supervised by the National CIO Education Department -- in other words, Brother Guernsey or Brother Ruttenberg or someone like that would come out, supervise the conference -- to make sure CIO members in California who attend the conference understand what National CIO thinking is with regard to workers' education.

Following that Conference, the Education Committee should, after due consultation with National CIO leaders in the education field and the officers of the Council, draft an education program, reduce it to writing so that there can be absolutely no mistake about what we mean in terms of education program as far as the Council is concerned, submit that program to the Executive Board for approval, and then proceed to put that program into effect. . . .

PRESIDENT DIAS: On the question to adopt.

DELEGATE SANTIESTEVEAN (Newspaper-69): . . . The Guild supports UAW in this, as we have in other matters, and we hope that the State Council will adopt the resolution. Thank you.

DELEGATE WHITE (San Francisco Post Office Workers): . . . Mr. Chairman, I personally think that the delegates here, under the warning of the person reading this Resolution that the resolution was controversial, I think this Convention can refer that back to the Executive Board so that we can study it.

Question was called for.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Question is being called for. All those in favor of adopting the Committee's resolution, signify by saying, "aye"; all those opposed? The "ayes" have it, and so ordered. (Text of resolution appears on page 148.)

DELEGATE WHITE: Mr. Chairman, for the record, may I be on record as voting "No" on that, please?

DELEGATE RAMUGLIA: I have a resolution here on National Daily Labor Paper. Delegate Ramuglia read the resolution.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The motion was regularly seconded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: It is moved and supported for concurrence. On the question.

DELEGATE SAVAGE (Oil-128): Mr. Chairman, I would like to amend the Committee's report as follows: In the first Resolve, on line 3, after the word "daily," insert the words "and Sunday." And in the same line, after the words

"labor paper," insert, "of general reader interest."

And then in the second Resolve, on the second line, where it says, "proposed national daily," insert the words "and Sunday" -- "labor newspaper."

I hope I get a second to that.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Is there a second to that amendment?

The amendment was regularly seconded.

PRESIDENT DIAS: It has been moved and seconded. On the amendment. Following discussion, the amendment was defeated.

Voting on the original motion. All those in favor, signify by saying, "aye"; all those opposed? The "ayes" have it. (Text of the resolution on National Daily Labor Paper is on page 150.)

DELEGATE RAMUGLIA: There is one resolution that I think the Convention ought to know about and that is the question of the Asilomar Summer School. Delegate Ramuglia read the resolution on "Asilomar Summer School."

... The Committee recommends concurrence.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

DELEGATE SANTIESTEVEAN: Brother Chairman, before this Convention adjourns, if I may, I should like to place a few remarks into the record. I deliberately stepped over to this microphone to make these remarks so I could look right down into the UAW section.

During the course of this Convention there have been many words spoken, some of which were heated and some of which were clumsy. Perhaps I, myself, spoke some of those words. And I want to place into the record that the Guild certainly, and I am sure the rest of the CIO, appreciates what the UAW does, what Steel does, and what the rest of the internationals do for the CIO program.

My personal experience with the UAW has been that every time we ask, on any level, for assistance in political action or in organizing, the first ones there are the UAW. (Applause) Some of them I could reach out and touch, and I know that they know that we have always worked together on these basic CIO programs, and that we always will. And that when this convention ends, the rancor and the hard feelings that may have arisen are going to end with it, and cooperation will endure. Thank you, Brothers. (Applause)

DELEGATE JUDD: Brother Chairman, as Secretary of the UAW Caucus, I want to make it clear to those members here who don't know us older fellows in Auto and Steel so well, that we always act this way. We fight the devil out of each other and it doesn't mean a thing. When it comes time for basic union policy, Steel and Auto have fought side by side in a fight, for instance, since 1943, to clean up the Los Angeles CIO Council, to go along and clean up the State Council, and on all real trade union principles. We differ at times on how we are going to those places, and at times some of the people do get a little hot, and maybe Henry says some things that we needle the devil out of him for. But when it's all over, we're friends, we're brothers, and the UAW delegates feel that way and want all of you who don't understand it to know that actually, basically, we are all true trade union people. Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: I am sure you meant that, Brother Judd. Just a moment. Let's get these resolutions out of the way, and then you can take the floor and speak the rest of the day.

DELEGATE BERNARD EVANS (UAW-560): May I speak for Contra Costa on

this? I have talked with some of the delegates of Steel. Up in Contra Costa County we have a very strong County Council supported by Steel, Oil, Auto, and what have you. And I have talked with some of the delegates already -- we have ironed out our difficulties. We don't mind being called a fat cat, because we like to have fat stomachs and full stomachs, and we thank you Brothers for calling us those names; and come back, Brothers, and fight it out again next year.  
(Applause)

PRESIDENT DIAS: At this time the Chair will call Blackie Lunceford, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, for one resolution.

DELEGATE LUNCEFORD: Brother Chairman, Fellow Delegates, we have one resolution here that should be acted on. . . . This is a very important resolution. It is in connection with one of our affiliates here that are right now having a terrific struggle with one of the giant corporations of this country, the Telephone outfit. The resolution is as follows. Delegate Lunceford read the resolution supporting the CWA strike.

The Committee unanimously recommends adoption. I move the adoption of the Committee's recommendation.

The motion was regularly seconded, and after discussion, indicating full and enthusiastic support, was carried. (The text of this resolution is on pages 146-147.)

DELEGATE LUNCEFORD: We have another resolution here. It is dealing with an acute situation affecting one of our International Unions but it may affect a lot of the rest of us. The subject is "Oil Workers International Union Unfair Labor Practice Cases". The resolution was read by Delegate Lunceford.

The Committee unanimously recommends the adoption of this, and I so move, Brother Chairman.

The motion was regularly seconded and after discussion by Delegate Brymer (Oil-57) in support, was carried. (The text of the resolution is on page 146.)

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: We have coming before you now two policy statements by the Board. Brother Despol read and explained the two following Policy Statements which were thereupon adopted by the Convention:

Statement on Cross-Filing (see pages 145-146 for text.)

Statement on Loyalty Oaths (see page 145 for text.)

DELEGATE LUNCEFORD: Brother Chairman and Fellow Delegates, I should like to make a motion here that the Resolutions Committee be dismissed with a vote of thanks, and that the resolutions that we were unable to get out on the floor, that they be referred by the Convention to the incoming officers and Executive Board, and that consideration be given to the recommendations of this Convention Committee by the Board.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

DELEGATE HEDRICK: May I have just a moment to tell you something about the resolutions that are back there in that room, and express my opinion upon the work, the midnight oil that has been spent? Those resolutions back there are a blueprint for a better CIO, for a better State of California, for a better United States of America. I think they were brought in here, the delegates worked on them and expected them to be acted on because they figured they were educational. You merely can't get them passed. You have been passing resolutions, and that doesn't mean anything. We are going to turn those over to the incoming

Executive Board, and what do they do with them? Say, "O. K., we'll pass them." They weren't brought before the Convention.

I object to a lot of politicians coming down here and telling us all about the war, which we know all about, and not speaking from the labor standpoint. With all respect to the record, the Senatorial record, of Senator Regan, he spoke for an hour and a half the other day; he never once mentioned labor. He told us what our country faces in Korea, and we know all about that. I would like to have some of our friends in Congress and the State Legislature come down here and tell us from the labor standpoint --

I would like to suggest that next year we give a little bit more attention to the resolutions and little bit less to building up some of these politicians. I thank you. Including our anti-labor, corporation-minded Governor Warren, who stated, and has never retracted, that he thinks Taft-Hartley is a good law. (Applause)

DELEGATE SANTIESTEVEAN: I should like to make a motion that this Convention go on record thanking the staff members and the girls, most of whom are members of Local 1729, for the hard work that they put into this Convention. (Applause)

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

DELEGATE BICKMORE (OIL-128): As Chairman of the Legislative and PAC Committee, very evidently we are not going to be able to make a report, so I move you that the balance of the resolutions that have not been taken care of by the Convention be referred to the Executive Board.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT DIAS: At this time I would also like to dismiss all the Convention Committees with a vote of thanks for their efforts in trying to get their work to this Convention.

DELEGATE SAVAGE: I so move you.

DELEGATE HANNAH: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIAS: It has been moved and seconded. All those in favor, signify by saying, "aye"; all those opposed? The "ayes" have it; so ordered.

DELEGATE E. G. BRIGGS (UAW-1031): A point of information, please. A little earlier in the proceedings here, we asked a question of our Financial Secretary-Treasurer: Was Helen Gahagan Douglas invited to attend this Convention?

PRESIDENT DIAS: He will be glad to answer that.

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: A very good question. Helen Gahagan Douglas was not invited to the Convention. . . . I am sure that the Executive Committee would agree with me that it would have been asking an extra effort again for Helen to make a special trip to San Francisco on our behalf. She did a magnificent job for us last year, and we have a tendency, of course, to make too few work too hard.

DELEGATE PRATT: Point of information. Has a suitable communication been addressed to Helen Gahagan Douglas thanking her for her past efforts in our behalf?

SECRETARY-TREASURER DESPOL: I have personally thanked her.

DELEGATE PRATT: I would like to suggest that an official communication be transmitted to Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas thanking her for all of her past efforts in behalf of all of the working people of this country.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT DIAS: Brother Posner would like to make a nomination for one of the Board members in his particular International Union at this time, so he can be sworn in.

DELEGATE POSNER: According to the rules, we are entitled this year to two Board members. I nominate Leonard Levy from Local 55-D.

DELEGATE SAVAGE: Move he be accepted.

DELEGATE HANNAH: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT DIAS: It is moved and seconded that he be accepted. On the question. All those in favor, signify by saying, "aye"; opposed? The "ayes" have it.

PRESIDENT DIAS: At this time, I will turn the Chair over to Brother Thimmes to swear in the incoming Executive Board and the new officers.

Brother J. G. Thimmes assumed the Chair.

CHAIRMAN THIMMES: Will all the Executive Board members elected at this Convention please line up in front of the rostrum?

Each member of the Board will raise his hand, and repeat after me, giving your name after the first "I"--

The audience arose, and the newly-elected officers and Board members repeated the oath of office after Brother Thimmes.

CHAIRMAN THIMMES: "I, (giving your name) solemnly promise and agree that I will faithfully perform the duties of my office to the best of my ability and will uphold the Constitution of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council and the decisions of its Convention, and the Constitution of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the rules governing Councils."

Brothers, you have been duly installed as officers of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. (Applause) I am quite sure that you will be congratulated, and that you will carry on the duties of your office as you have pledged here this afternoon.

DELEGATE HANNAH: I move we adjourn.

DELEGATE TIM FLYNN: Just before we adjourn, we have a visitor here with us and I want to introduce him to the remaining delegates before we adjourn. He is Mr. Joe Whitlock, Assistant to Labor Attache Archie Gordon of the British Embassy. He is attached to the British Consul General here, and this is his first American Union Convention. He has been enjoying it. His reaction is that it has been "jolly fine." (Applause)

Announcements.

PRESIDENT DIAS: The Convention stands adjourned sine die.

The Convention adjourned at two-twenty-five o'clock.

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## UNITED LABOR POLICY COMMITTEE

### BE IT RESOLVED:

That this CIO-California Industrial Union Council pledges complete support to the national United Labor Policy Committee and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in their fight for equality of sacrifice and equal voice and participation in the defense effort.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Council urges its affiliated Councils to adopt a program of action similar to that undertaken by the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Council urges its affiliated local unions to support and endorse wholeheartedly the anti-inflation programs adopted by the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the United Labor Policy Committee, and to work with local industrial union councils in a mutual program of action, and to educate and activate their memberships on the question of mobilization and equality of sacrifice.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this Council urges all CIO members and friends in California to write to Congress demanding effective price control, fair tax laws, fair wage policies, and an end to profiteering.

### ECONOMIC MOBILIZATION

Mobilization of the nation's resources to meet the threat of communist aggression is today the first concern of the American people and their government. America's tremendous productive capacity constitutes the strongest weapon in the world for the protection of individual freedom and the democratic way of life. It is the only great hope for the hundreds of millions of people who yearn to escape the yoke of totalitarianism. The free nations of the world rely in large part upon our productive power in their determination to defeat the aims of Soviet imperialism, to raise living standards in underdeveloped areas and to create the economic, political and social conditions throughout the world which will provide the basis for a secure and lasting peace.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: The economic resources of our country must be fully mobilized to discharge this grave responsibility. The Congress of Industrial Organizations pledges its total strength and determination to the success of this mobilization program. Sacrifices will necessarily be imposed on the people while this task is being accomplished. We willingly accept those sacrifices, but we shall demand that they be equitably shared among all economic groups, with the burdens imposed in accordance with capacity and with primary regard to maintaining the basic strength of the nation. Free people cannot be fully mobilized for years of effort nor can we build and maintain high national morale if millions of workers and other low income people are asked to tighten their belts while big corporations continue to enjoy the luxury of business and profits as usual.

Within the framework of the largest possible total production, the essential requirements of our armed forces and those of our allies must be satisfied first. This must be our fundamental goal. It pertains not only to the quantities required but, what is equally important, to the time limits within which they are required. The fact that we now appear to be engaged only in partial mobilization should not militate against this basic principle. To date there appears to be little evidence of a sense of urgency in mobilizing our economy to meet military requirements. We must not suffer again from "too little, too late". A well planned, well organized and well implemented mobilization program will give our fighting men what they need at the earliest possible date. We must move more rapidly, more effectively in planning, organizing and implementing the mobilization effort.

Only with a well-defined program as to types, quantities, and the time periods involved, will it be possible to measure the impact of these requirements on the economy and the degree of mobilization and types of economic controls needed to carry out this program with the utmost speed and efficiency.

While meeting these priority military requirements, we must not neglect essential civilian needs. We cannot repeat too often that America's strength and America's security depend on its ability to produce. We must keep our economy strong and healthy. High morale and productivity of workers, farmers and management necessitate the maintenance of essential services and the production of essential goods. We learned in World War II that the strong economy required here at home in support of the fighting front can be achieved only if we give preference to essential activities over those which are non-essential. Failure to give preference to essential needs and failure to maintain essential civilian production can be harmful to the entire mobilization effort.

Piecemeal measures will not do the job. Across-the-board curtailment of civilian industries without regard to defense production or civilian needs will not assure full utilization



of the nation's productive powers. Credit restrictions which impose inequitable burdens on low-income consumers and cut production of essential civilian products are no substitute for a planned and integrated mobilization program. Manipulation of interest rates and bank credit will provide no magic solution of the difficult tasks which confront us. The task ahead can not be done by push-button mobilization. Only a well planned, coordinated program will assure full development of the nation's productive resources and their maximum utilization in meeting the nation's military and essential civilian requirements.

New high levels of national output of goods and services must be achieved. Through full mobilization of the labor force, expansion of plant capacity and with safeguards for the basic needs of the civilian production, we can increase the national product by 25 percent within the next five years. Monopoly interests which deliberately promote scarcity must be made to raise their sights. Their private economic decisions cannot be permitted to put shackles on the nation's capacity to produce. If they do not willingly meet our needs, the government must step in to see that they do, or do the job itself.

The Defense Production Act must be continued and must be amended to enable the government to deal effectively with the problem of inflation and provide for equality of sacrifice. Ever since the Korean invasion occurred, we have seen consumer prices move upward, with the threat of sharp increases yet to come in the next few months. There has been an orgy of profiteering and corporate profits have soared. No comparable rise in wages has taken place.

Control over commodity speculation is imperative. Hoarding must be severely penalized. Loopholes through which certain favored commercial interests can now escape regulation must be closed. The inequities of the new tax law must be removed by imposing an excess profits tax on corporations and by raising the taxes on high-income families in proportion to the tax increases imposed on workers' incomes.

In the face of inflationary price rises, stimulated by speculation on commodity markets, the wage-price tie-in provisions of the Defense Production Act are grossly inequitable and totally unworkable. They would freeze wages in industries placed under selective price control, but they would leave the prices of necessities which workers must buy uncontrolled. Taken together with the elastic price controls written into the Act for the benefit of food processors, the wage-price tie-in would freeze wage and salary workers in a disadvantaged position. The Act should provide authority for effective price controls with equitable wage controls and should provide for effective controls over food prices and grade labeling.

Goals and targets must be established. Programs, resources and requirements must be coordinated. These principles must serve as the plan that governs the program of the National Security Resources Board and its subsidiary organization charged with carrying out our mobilization program. This necessitates centralized direction of the program rather than the haphazard shot-in-the-dark operation of separate agencies such as Federal Reserve Board, National Production Authority, Economic Stabilization Agency and others with each going in uncoordinated, decentralized directions.

American labor, while pledging its fullest cooperation and support in the job of mobilizing maximum productive power and military strength to meet the threat of communist aggression, insists that labor be given effective representation in the agencies charged with mobilization. Such representation is necessary to afford labor the opportunity to participate fully in the policy-forming and administrative functions of all government agencies and selection of public members on such proper boards and agencies involved in the mobilization operation. Labor must be consulted on all social and economic issues involved in mobilization. Such labor participation on an equal basis with industry is not a matter of jobs but rather a matter of affording labor opportunity to make its full creative contribution in the mobilization effort.

Experience in World War II proved conclusively that free labor could out-produce slave labor. On that basis of that record of performance, we state our profound conviction, and we insist, that free labor can be mobilized on a voluntary basis more effectively than through a system of compulsory controls. Labor's basic rights and standards must be protected. In stating our willingness to make whatever sacrifices may be found necessary, we insist that industry make comparable sacrifices. This is in the interest not only of our members and all workers but also in the interest of national unity, strength, security, survival and victory.

In the world-wide struggle between tyranny and freedom, American labor has much more than just toil and technical skill to contribute. The people all over the world will better understand our democratic objectives when they know that labor in the United States is playing a leading role in the fight against Communism. Labor must be accorded active participation and leadership in every important facet of our mobilization effort, and in our further programs to improve living conditions in free countries and countries aspiring to freedom.

In adopting this resolution, we speak first and foremost as American citizens deeply

concerned for our country's security and welfare, and with a deep appreciation of our country's responsibilities for world leadership. The security, the dignity and material well-being of the workers, in America as well as throughout the world, are identified with the preservation and extension of the democratic process. Organized labor is completely dedicated to exert its every capacity and ability to help make our country strong - economically, militarily and morally - and to help our country use that strength to bring peace, security and abundance to mankind.

### **CIVIL RIGHTS AND EXTENSION OF DEMOCRACY**

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council:

1. Pledges itself to continue the struggle to achieve full and equal enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.
2. Urges the establishment of a Civil Rights Committee within each affiliated union.
3. Pledges to continue to work for the passage of a Fair Employment Practices Law in California as well as federally.
4. Urges the passage of Federal legislation outlawing poll taxes and other restrictions on the right to vote.
5. Proposes the enactment of a Federal anti-lynching law.
6. Urges the enactment in Federal appropriations for state aid of safeguards against segregation.
7. Urges the enactment of a strengthened Civil Rights law and the adoption of similar legislation in all states which do not now have such laws.
8. That President Truman be urged to establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission to bar discrimination in employment under defense production contracts.

### **DEFEND THE 40-HOUR WEEK**

BE IT RESOLVED, that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, in its second annual convention, does alert all affiliated organizations and CIO members in California for a vigorous campaign in defense of the 40-hour week, and does urge similar action by all CIO and other labor organizations throughout the nation.

### **FOREIGN POLICY AND THE PEACE**

In its July 1951, Convention the CIO-California Industrial Union Council hereby declares:

1. That we re-affirm our complete support of our government and the United Nations in the struggle against Communist aggression in Korea;
2. That the United Nations must have military forces continuously in readiness so that it can oppose strength with strength in order to restrict the expansion of Communist Imperialism;
3. That we endorse all sincere efforts to obtain general disarmament by all the nations of the world, including international control of atomic energy with full powers of inspection;
4. That we urge affirmative action for peace, including elimination of poverty and social injustice by expansion of the Point Four Program for under-developed countries with the active aid of American labor;
5. That we re-affirm our support for the European Recovery Program but in addition the free world needs bold new policies to encourage the improved distribution of national income, and the promotion of plans for labor re-allocation and emigration to deal with the urgent surplus population problem in Europe;
6. That while we welcome the Schuman Plan for the industrial integration of Western Europe, the ultimate success of this plan depends upon (1) trade-union participation, (2) the strengthening of democratic forces in Western Germany, and (3) the riddance of Nazi or Fascist influences in all social and economic activities;
7. That we greet with enthusiasm the expansion of American information sources abroad to counteract the red propaganda machine of the Kremlin, and call upon all democratic forces to refute Hitlerian technique of the "repeated lie" by the "repeated truth";
8. That we declare as a democratic "must", the participation by men and women trained in the ranks of labor in the planning, policy and operational divisions of the State Department, and the full utilization of the American labor movement in representation upon UN agencies, the ECA, and various commissions and specialized agencies;
9. That we castigate as dangerous to democratic unity and ideals the granting of economic or military aid to Spain and Argentina;
10. That we call upon all liberal organizations to defend the State Department from the irresponsible and unsubstantiated attacks of "McCarthyism", and that we call upon the State Department to re-assure the peoples of Asia, Africa and South America that the United States supports the right of full national freedom and self-government and opposes colonialism and imperialism; and

11. That we continue to work toward the establishment of a limited world government based on the principles of freedom and security and democracy for all peoples.

### **EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY IN EMPLOYMENT**

**BE IT RESOLVED:** that this Second Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council urges upon all affiliated unions to make the matter of Equality in Employment a serious bargaining issue in contract negotiations.

**AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:** that our affiliated unions having a clause in their contracts on Equality of Employment, and those unions negotiating such a clause shall guard such phase of the contract with the same vigilance as all other contract clauses.

### **EQUALITY OF SACRIFICE**

**BE IT RESOLVED** that this 1951 Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council work toward the actual practice of equal sacrifice of all sections of our population in the present emergency.

### **FEDERATION FOR REPEAL OF THE LEVERING ACT**

**BE IT RESOLVED,** that this Second Annual Convention of CIO-California Industrial Union Council urge all unions and all liberals to refuse to participate in activities sponsored by the Federation for Repeal of the Levering Act. There can be no unity of action where there is no genuine unity of purpose.

**BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED,** that in verification of the charges and facts established in this Resolution, the "Federation" is hereby challenged to issue a clear-cut statement of policy enunciating its opposition to all forms of totalitarianism, including specific reference to repudiating and opposing the activities of the Communist Party in the United States and its "front" organizations such as the United Public Workers.

### **PHILIP MURRAY**

On November 22, 1940, Philip Murray was elected to his first term as President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. He assumed office in a time of extreme crisis - for our nation and the democratic world, for our CIO and the democratic labor movement of the United States.

Philip Murray has given magnificent leadership to our organization in times of war and peace and international crisis.

Under his wise, thoughtful and forward-looking direction, the Congress of Industrial Organizations has constantly moved forward toward its goal of achieving a better life for the working people of America. Called to the presidency at a time when our CIO was besieged with serious internal difficulties, Philip Murray gave our unions confidence and a renewed strength of belief in justice and in the honor of labor's cause.

Constantly and self-sacrificingly, Philip Murray has given generously and wholeheartedly of his time, his energy, his experience, and his skill to the welfare of our organization. Without him at our helm, it is difficult to conceive that our CIO could have gained the strength, the stature and the respect which it now commands throughout the nation.

Throughout all these years, Philip Murray has remained steadfast to the highest ideals of democracy. Under his leadership, the CIO has thwarted the efforts of Communist infiltrators to subvert our unions, so that today, Communist influence in the American labor movement is at an all time minimum.

Philip Murray, through his inspiring service to organized labor, has contributed much to the effectiveness of our democracy. His efforts have helped directly to bring billions of dollars of additional wages to the families of working men and women. His successful pioneering in the complex fields of welfare and security have helped to banish fear and distress for millions of families once haunted by the fear of impoverishment in periods of illness and old age. In every phase of CIO activity - political action, civil rights, legislation or community service - Philip Murray has left the positive imprint of his constant striving to help the people of this country.

Today, with our nation once move in the shadow of international conflict, Philip Murray is helping our America - and, indeed, the democratic forces everywhere - to develop the essential military and civilian strength to repel the forces of Communist aggression. Not only in the United States but throughout the entire world, men and women of democratic faith recognize in Philip Murray an ally in the relentless struggle to overcome dictatorship and build a better world.

Speaking for ourselves and for the workers in factories, offices, mills and mines, we commend him for his unparalleled contribution to the welfare of free men and women, and his unswerving devotion to the cause of organized labor.

We value his leadership and guidance; we treasure our association with a man who will

go down in American history as one of the truly great citizens of the Republic - a servant of the people who has led them unceasingly toward the goal of a happier, more peaceful, more secure future.

We look forward to the continued leadership of Philip Murray - leader of labor, peerless citizen, inspiring fighter for democracy.

#### **EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DURING THE MOBILIZATION PERIOD**

BE IT RESOLVED, that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, here in Convention assembled, affirms its belief that the manpower problems can be dealt with constructively and effectively only through voluntary cooperation of American labor, and we again offer our cooperation in the solution of manpower problems and we continue our firm opposition to national service legislation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we urge President Truman, the Secretary of Labor, and Congress to take necessary steps to insure full use of the nation's manpower resources on a democratic basis, with full participation of labor, consideration of manpower problems in basic production and procurement decisions, and the elimination of anti-labor practices and substandard wages and working conditions, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we further urge effective measures to end discrimination because of race, creed, or sex, to improve training facilities, to attract additional groups into the labor force through adaptation of jobs to human needs and provisions of adequate community facilities, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we urge immediate return to a federal system of administration of the public employment offices and of unemployment insurance so that adequate provision may be made for efficient placement of workers and adequate benefits may be secured for persons rendered unemployed as a result of the mobilization effort. A national system of unemployment insurance, like national laws on social insurance, will eliminate the confusion and inadequacies of state laws, which impedes the movement of workers from state to state in this national emergency, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that, if Congressional support for such a national system cannot now be obtained for all workers, we favor as an immediate interim step, in spite of its limitations, a federal bill to provide adequate federal standards on unemployment insurance, to extend coverage, to make reinsurance grants available to states with high costs, to end experience rating, and to provide national benefits for servicemen and federal employees, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we favor adequate appropriations for the agencies administering unemployment insurance, and public employment offices, and other phases of the manpower program, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we urge immediate repeal of the Knowland amendment so that unemployment insurance will not be used to undercut wage standards and destroy unions, and,

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that we condemn the activities of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies in arrogating to themselves functions assigned by Congress to the U. S. Department of Labor, and we urge that the Department and Congress end such activities by denying funds to them.

#### **INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY**

BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That the CIO-California Industrial Union Council rededicate itself to the high objective of making the work places in California safe and healthful, with special consideration for women and younger workers.
2. We insist that labor be brought into full joint participation, beginning at the plant level, with management, engineering agencies, and the medical profession in instituting and carrying out sound safety and occupational health practices in industry.
3. We demand the adoption by California of safety codes patterned after the Federal code, in order to increase uniformity in safety codes, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we call upon all our affiliates to:

1. Develop union safety programs.
2. Establish, under collective bargaining, local union safety committees in every work place under their jurisdiction.
3. Promote and participate in the Governor's Conference on Industrial Safety.

#### **REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT & CONSERVATION**

BE IT RESOLVED: We call for the establishment of a national board of review at the

White House level to which all agencies engaged in river engineering work and related activities would be required to present their programs. Those agencies include, among others, the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Federal Power Commission. Congress should commit itself and its committees to hold no hearings and take no action looking toward authorizations, appropriations, or otherwise, in respect to any river engineering operation, except on recommendation of the review board.

Federal agencies and administrators should be prohibited by law from initiating projects, including preliminary surveys, except by authorization of the review board, or by Congress or its committees on recommendation of the review board. Only by such coordination as can be achieved in this manner can we hope to bring any semblance of order out of the chaos which now characterizes the management of our rivers and watersheds.

Not only must we have sound administration, but we must see that our resources are managed in line with the proper principles. It is not enough to talk about public development; we must inquire about the purposes of such development. It is not enough to talk about coordination; we must inquire as to the objectives of coordination.

All our experience in regional development work and resource conservation indicates that river engineering activity should be governed by such principles as the following:

An orderly development of our hydro-electric power potentials under public auspices in line with TVA principles, having due regard for all other values affected, is a fundamental necessity, whether for peace or war.

Flood control is primarily a matter of water, protection, proper forestry, good soil conservation, and the storage on water on the land; it is only secondarily and supplementally a question of the construction of flood control dams.

Irrigation should be undertaken only when other suitable cropland cannot be reconditioned at comparable costs, and in any case should be made to pay its own way. The drainage of swamps should be subject to the same restrictions, and in addition to the requirement that the total area available as breeding grounds and habitat of fur-bearing animals, game birds and other wildlife should not be reduced to the point where these living resources are destroyed or imperiled.

Emphasis must be placed in all valley development on soil, forests, wildlife, and waters, including the abatement of pollution, and on preservation of natural recreational facilities, including the protection of beautiful scenery for the benefit of all the people. Construction work on rivers must be carried on within a policy of the river protection, cultivation, and conservation of these resources.

We are greatly interested in good recreational opportunities for industrial workers and all other people. Men and women who spend their lives working closely with machines are more aware than many others of the importance of a natural unmechanized environment, and of opportunities for wholesome outdoor recreation. Our unions have already won much more leisure for their members in the form of longer weekends, shorter hours, and paid vacations.

For all these reasons we favor the protection and expansion of our national parks system. We oppose intrusion on the boundaries of our national parks and monuments by river engineering work or otherwise. Greatly expanded appropriations are desirable for the national parks service. In addition we think that our state parks systems should be enlarged. All such public parks, state and national, should be given much better protection.

We call again, as we have done repeatedly in the past, for the enlargement and permanent preservation of the wilderness and roadless areas of our state and national parks and forests. These are areas in which working people can get completely away from mechanical living and enjoy the advantages of unspoiled open country. They will help greatly in raising the quality of our standard of living.

It is clear that methods now used to finance resource conservation are inadequate. The national budget is out of balance in this respect. The Budget Bureau and the Appropriations Committees of Congress, as well as the state governments, should allocate a larger part of available public funds to the protection of soils, forests, waters, wildlife and mineral resources. It is also imperative that a federal system of public credit be provided to make loans for self-liquidating activities in these fields on condition of sound conservation practices.

Many of our essential minerals are being depleted rapidly. We reiterate our previous demand that the nation's offshore petroleum resources be kept in federal public ownership. We call for Congressional legislation establishing a sound public policy in respect to tideland petroleum, consisting either of federal development of federally owned resources, or their leasing with due regard to the public interest and their vital importance to the national security. A unified approach to both mineral conservation and the development and utilization of energy resources is imperative if the nation is not to squander its birthright of abundance.

One of the critical problems in the utilization of atomic energy, whether for defense or peacetime uses, is the problem of pollution. Many authorities feel that the pollution question, which is still unsolved, will be the critical bottleneck in the use of atomic energy. We urge that due recognition be given by the Atomic Energy Commission to the great danger of the poisoning of soils, rivers, oceans and the atmosphere, and the contamination of food supplies, by deadly radio-activity. This calls for caution in development, for the utmost scrupulousness in safeguards, and for positive efforts to find ways of neutralizing radio-active wastes.

### **THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**RESOLVED:** That the Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council go on record in expressing to the President of the CIO and his entire staff the profound gratitude of our union as well as other unions for their untiring efforts in behalf of the CIO as a whole and the general welfare of our nation, and be it further

**RESOLVED:** That the Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council re-declare its devotion to the principles of the CIO and reaffirm its faith and confidence in its forthright and capable leadership as exemplified in the person of its President, Philip Murray.

### **STATEMENT OF POLICY ON LOYALTY OATHS**

The CIO-California Industrial Union Council views with alarm the fetish of loyalty oaths that have swept our legislative halls, and even some of our halls of learning, and have swayed ordinarily well balanced Americans.

It is not of course the desire to instill loyalty to the principles of freedom and democracy that we are alarmed about. It is the false conception of what freedom and democracy is that imposition of loyalty oaths betrays that concerns us. Loyalty, nor love can be commanded. Loyalty like love is earned. Loyalty comes with proper appreciation of the values of the traditional American freedoms, and the understanding of them.

The fact of swearing that one is loyal does NOT make one loyal. The proponents of loyalty oaths either lay excessively undue importance to the fact of an oath, showing thereby childish faith in words uttered mechanically, or are perhaps real enemies of freedom seeking in the name of freedom to throttle consciences and freedom itself. An oath is a simple ritual. Daily thousands in our courts take the stand in civil and criminal suits and swear to God to tell the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth. Does the fact that a witness swears upon the Bible in the name of God guarantee that the witness tells the truth?

We are seriously concerned with loyalty to democratic institutions and traditionally American freedoms. We don't feel that an oath makes our country, our free institutions more secure from internal enemies. Wholesale oaths, swearing loyalty at every occasion just cheapens the whole matter of pledges of allegiance and fealty, and in fact makes a mockery of oaths.

These men and women who shout their patriotism and their love of country gratuitously remind us of the classical admonitions "the gentleman protesteth too much". We are grateful that the safety of our country and freedom rests upon more solid and dependable shoulders than professional patriots and loyalty oaths bugs. The safety of our country and the Constitution and the Bill of Rights depend upon us retaining those rights, and protecting those rights, and allowing for great degree of differences among us, and NOT imposing general conformity, and aping totalitarian regimes.

We say that the customary constitutional oaths that have sufficed us in all our history suffice now or in any other emergency in the future. Love and loyalty come natural to men and to citizens in a free, democratic country. To impugn the natural sense of devotion of all citizens because of a few maladjusted or perverse souls in our midst is not only an insult to us all, but is an attack upon our freedom of conscience and an indication of lack of faith by the very people clamoring for loyalty oaths, in the basic loyalty of the people of California to America and its democratic principles and traditions.

### **STATEMENT OF POLICY ON CROSS FILING INITIATIVE**

The evil practice of cross filing in California has resulted in the blurring of Party lines and Party responsibility and has in effect abolished the diverse parties system in our state politics.

The defenders of the cross filing system are not bold enough to openly defend the abolition of party responsibility or the abolition of the diverse parties system in American politics, yet the cross filing arrangement they defend does just that.

To remedy this situation and restore politics to a proper level of responsible democratic process enlightened and responsible citizens have prepared at considerable expense and effort a public initiative measure for the citizenry of California, proposing the aboli-

tion of the cross filing system. This initiative measure is to be voted upon this fall if the Governor calls a special election, or at the primaries next spring if the Governor does not call for a special election.

In the face of the strong popular support for abolition of cross filing the benefactors of irresponsible politics, benefactors of the cross filing system, in the State Legislature at the recent session in Sacramento, at the zero hour of the session in fact voted a proposed Constitutional amendment requiring that the party affiliation of each candidate appear next to his name at the primary election. This the Legislature proposes to the citizens of the state at the special election this fall or at the spring primary elections.

Regardless of the intention of the political traffickers the proposal to have the party affiliation appear next to the name of the candidate does NOT contradict or invalidate the proposal to abolish cross filing. The one does not contradict the other and the position of the State Council is for a YES vote on both. However, it must be pointed out with all the emphasis possible that the Legislative proposal is no SUBSTITUTE for the cross filing popular initiative. It DOES NOT by itself completely abolish cross filing nor does it establish party responsibility by itself. The Legislative proposal is an implementation of the popular initiative, the Anti-Cross Filing Measure and as such we support it, and say vote YES on both measures.

Any attempt to sell the voters the idea that the Legislative proposal by itself establishes complete party responsibility is a FRAUD. Our main objective is the abolition of cross filing. We will not reject an implementation of that objective which is what the Legislative proposal amounts to, but we must not lose sight of the principal proposal which is the popular initiative abolishing cross filing.

The enemies of Party responsibility and the diverse parties system in American politics will not entangle us into a position of opposing something that moves in the right direction but definitely does NOT go to the root of the problem in order to create confusion and place the two measures in opposition to each other which they are not. We will vote for both the partial measure of the Legislature and the full measure of the popular initiative.

#### **OIL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICE CASES**

WHEREAS: The National Labor Relations Board has dismissed the Unfair Labor practice charges filed by the Oil Workers International Union against the Standard Oil Company at Taft, the Shell Oil Company - state wide and the Associated Oil Company at Avon, and Shell Chemical, Martinez; and

WHEREAS: The Board is basing its dismissal on the technical grounds that National CIO was not in compliance with the Taft-Hartley law at the time that the complaint against these companies was issued; even though the NLRB itself had ruled at that time when the cases were filed that it was not necessary for the National CIO to file non-Communist affidavits; and

WHEREAS: The Oil Workers International Union CIO, the organization that the workers involved in these cases belong to, is now and has always been in full compliance with the Taft-Hartley Act, and

WHEREAS: This dismissal does not take into consideration the merits of the above cases, for in each of them the Trial Examiner found in favor of the discharged workers; and

WHEREAS: The Supreme Court decision which ruled that National CIO must comply did not ~~foreclose~~ the NLRB from reissuing these complaints now that CIO is in compliance and to process them to a conclusion as provided in the Act; and

WHEREAS: American standards of justice cannot be had unless these discharged workers are afforded relief on the basis of the merits of their cases:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the State CIO Council go on record urging the Board to reissue these complaints and to process them to conclusion,

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be sent to National CIO, the National Labor Relations Board at Washington, D. C., and its offices in Los Angeles and San Francisco, Senate Watch Dog Committee, and the Oil Workers International Union CIO.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be sent to all affiliated locals in the State urging their adoption of this resolution and further urging that they start a campaign of letters to Congress and the administrative officers of the Board urging the re-issuance of these complaints.

#### **CWA-CIO STRIKE**

BE IT RESOLVED, the CIO-California Industrial Union Council in its Second Annual

Convention, go on record in full support of the telephone operators, CWA-CIO, strike in Northern California and Nevada against the Bell System; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Council call upon all affiliated organizations to vote moral, physical and financial support for this CWA-CIO strike against the Bell System.

### 1951 POLITICAL ACTION

~~BE IT RESOLVED~~: This Board declares its firm resolve to continue with its program of political action on behalf of all the people of the state. It further declares the CIO-PAC one of the great instrumentalities working on behalf of democracy in our state and nation today, and pledges redoubled efforts to push forward the liberal program for all of the American people which the CIO supports.

We are dedicated to the establishment in the United States of a just economy, of full employment, of good wages for those who work, of fair prices for farmers, of fair but not exorbitant profits for business and industry. Price gouging and profiteering must be driven out. Our economy must advance and improve its unemployment insurance and go forward with the perfection of our social security program. Provisions for health and education must be expanded and full force and effect given the constitutional provisions assuring each citizen the full enjoyment of his rights regardless of color, sex or religion.

We are dedicated to the establishment in the world of a peace founded upon justice and secure against all aggression so that no nation shall suffer the greedy attacks of any other. The present tension in international relations, arising from the relentless lust for power of communist imperialism, coupled with the threat to our bi-partisan policy by increasing isolationist strength in the Congress, makes this year one of unusual danger. We must be on guard against surrender or compromise with totalitarianism both at home and abroad. We must be prepared to preserve our political freedoms, to win the peace and build democracy the world over.

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 re-dedicates 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 Convention hereby approves the 1951 dollar drive, launched in this June and urges increased effort between now and the completion of the 1951 voluntary PAC Dollar Drive on Labor Day, 1951.~~

The California CIO-PAC is authorized to cooperate as broadly as possible with the political agencies of other labor organizations and with farmers, consumers, church groups, small business men, professional men, white collar workers and all other citizens of good will dedicated to the same ideals of public welfare as the CIO.

We express our praise and approval of the work of the National CIO Political Action Committee; its director, Jack Kroll, and his staff; the work of the CIO regional directors and their staffs; and the Political action departments of the international unions, their locals and the city councils.

Upon the success of our political action efforts depends, in a major part, the future well-being and strength of our democracy and our nation. Toward this end we shall continue to move with unalterable determination and with a firm conviction in the ultimate achievement of our goals of peace, security and prosperity.

### SUPPORT OF CIO'S LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

BE IT RESOLVED, that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, in Second Annual Convention, does reaffirm its full support of the national legislative program of the Congress of Industrial Organizations;

That the CIO-California Industrial Union Council does condemn the present sorry record of inactivity of the 82nd Congress on legislation in the people's needs;

That the CIO-California Industrial Union Council does demand that Congress proceed promptly and vigorously to enact effective anti-inflation legislation;



That the CIO-California Industrial Union Council does reaffirm its support of these CIO legislative proposals:

1. Drastic strengthening and extension of the Defense Production Act, so that it will curb inflation rather than promote it.
2. A rent control law, instead of the present decontrol law.
3. Fair tax legislation, including an effective excess profits tax.
4. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and restoration of the Wagner Act with substantial improvements.
5. Improvement of the Wage-Hour Act, for a \$1 an hour minimum, and adequate funds for enforcement of the Walsh-Healey Act.
6. Establishment of a nationalized system of unemployment insurance, and repeal of the Knowland "scab or starve" amendment.
7. Enactment of a civil rights program, including FEP, a federal anti-lynching bill, outlawing of poll-taxes and other restrictions on the right to vote, legislation to outlaw all forms of segregation.
8. Repeal or drastic amendment of the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon Subversive Activities Control bill; reform of Congressional Committee procedures to insure fair treatment of witnesses.
9. Adequate appropriations to increase military strength of the United States and her allies.
10. Adequate appropriations for economic assistance and development to other nations (along the lines of the ECA and Point Four programs).
11. Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii and home-rule for the District of Columbia.
12. Federal aid to education and establishment of a Labor Extension service.
13. Public action to improve the public's health, through establishment of a national health insurance program under the Social Security Act. Increased old age and new disability benefits, and wider coverage under the present act.
14. Improved industrial health and safety through uniform Federal codes.
15. Integrated regional development of rivers and natural resources, and construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power project.
16. Support a farm program geared to a full economy.
17. Elimination of barriers and expansion of world trade.
18. Development of the merchant marine.
19. Adjustment of veterans' benefits to meet rising living costs.
20. Defeat special interest raids on national resources.
21. Free Congress from anti-democratic minority control by repeal of the Wherry amendment, removal of the recently-restored veto powers of the House Rules Committee over legislation; reform of committee procedure, utilization of voting devices to give the people a record of all votes in Congress, and elimination of the outmoded electoral college and direct election of the President and Vice President.

Summarized above, the CIO Legislative program is a program for the good of the nation, the good of the American people and the good of the peoples of the world.

To help win its enactment, the CIO-California Industrial Union Council pledges its resources and its constant effort.

## **EDUCATION**

**BE IT RESOLVED**, that the California 1951 CIO Convention direct the incoming officers to:

1. Maintain the Education and Research Committee.
2. Call an Education Conference of affiliates soon after the Convention to be supervised by the National CIO Education Department in order that the Council Officers, the Council Education Committee and Council affiliates understand the policy and program National CIO with regard to education.
3. Direct the Council Education Committee to, following the Conference and in consultation with National leaders, develop a broad and comprehensive education program conforming to CIO principles (spelled out in writing) and proceed to put it into effect.
4. Become more alerted, interested and active in affairs of the public education system in order to help promote, protect and defend it.

## **ASILOMAR SUMMER SCHOOL**

**BE IT RESOLVED**, that this Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council endorses the Resident Summer School to be held at Asilomar, California, from August 12th through August 18th, and urges affiliated unions to participate actively in this educational activity by sending students to the school.

## **LEGISLATION AND POLITICAL EDUCATION FUND**

The basic political task before us in California is to develop a strong working consolidation of farm, labor and all liberal forces in a genuine progressive, democratic political

action program which rejects the totalitarianism of Communism on the left and the reckless anti-social policies of Wall Street monopoly interests on the right. The political power of people must prevail over the political power of entrenched privilege and monopoly. We must plan our course toward that goal.

The first step is to bring farm, labor and all liberal forces together in an alliance for political action that is independent of any party but gives support to those parties and candidates which are pledged to an aggressive, liberal, democratic purpose and program.

We must face up to the political reality of our time by recognizing that the forces of privilege are presently and powerfully represented in the state legislature by an open actively working coalition of reactionary elements in both political parties. This we must overcome by supporting and electing true fighting liberals, regardless of party, and by demanding that they, like the reactionaries, act openly and aggressively together to translate into legislation the progressive measures to which they are pledged.

These are the practical steps that we must take to cope with the political realities which confront us. They are also the practical steps which must lead to a political realignment through which political parties will become responsible for delivery to the people of the policies and programs for which they vote in elections. Following such a political realignment the people of California can vote for a clearcut liberal program with the full knowledge that, when elected, that party will carry out its liberal program without qualification, compromise or delay.

The labor movement of which we are a part has the leadership and the organizational resources to give direction and drive to complete this political realignment before depression, disaster and war blackout suspend our opportunity to move forward.

We call upon all members of the CIO in all parts of the state to work and fight, through their political action committees, for legislation that will:

1. Revise our registration laws to eliminate cumbersome requirements designed to prevent the expression of the popular will and provide only so much regulation as is necessary to prevent fraud.
2. Pay state legislators and state officials enough so that able men and women and young men and women, anxious to make their contribution to the political life of their community, may be attracted to the service of the people.
3. Revise our California elections laws to eliminate the evils of political party irresponsibility by outlawing cross-filing of candidates on political party nominations other than the party with which they are registered.
4. Remove from our political life the disgraceful practice of juggling election districts - both state and national - whereby voters in one community exercise more influence than voters in another and where representatives of a few thousand people can outvote millions.

It is our further belief that the American democratic process, now undergoing its trial by moral, physical and political strength with totalitarian ideologies that degrade and destroy human values, must be further strengthened by utilizing the people's right of the Constitutional Initiative process and promote into California law:

1. Civil Liberties Initiative Constitutional Amendment which will:
  - (a) Outlaw discrimination in employment practices based on race, creed or color.
  - (b) Encourage collective bargaining by strengthening the right of labor to organize and to achieve union security. The initiative amendment shall provide that in each instance where the membership of a recognized union votes for the union shop, it shall be mandatory upon the employer to grant union shop provisions in the contract.
  - (c) Combat the efforts of totalitarian organizations and their agents to destroy our democratic society.
2. Health Insurance Initiative Constitutional Amendment which will underwrite the protection of the health of our children, our elderly people and our working population.
3. Workmen's Compensation Initiative Constitutional Amendment to replace the existing antiquated system of administering workmen's compensation insurance.

Details of the exact language provisions of these amendments to the Constitution, set forth in the previous paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, shall be left to the Council and its legal counsel to work out.

Therefore, to these objectives we pledge ourselves. To those of like mind we issue a cordial invitation to take their places in the fight for a free and peaceful world.

NOW BE IT RESOLVED, that the Executive Board, in its action of February 16, 1951, recommend to the Convention the following policy and constitutional changes in order to provide the minimum financial support needed to start to achieve the objectives hereinabove set forth:

1. That the annual Council request of 50 cents per member from the local union treasury be eliminated inasmuch as it has not proved in the past year to be a realistic way whereby the local unions can budget their expenditures.

2. That the following Section shall be added to Article X of the Constitution of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council:

Article X, Section 2-A. There shall be established a State Legislative and Political Education Fund. Said Fund shall be earmarked for these purposes:

- (a) Political Educational activities for training and informing union leaders and civic and liberal leaders in the cities and in the rural areas of California on the State and Federal legislative program of CIO.
- (b) The utilization of the California Constitutional Initiative Amendment procedures, provided by the Constitution of the State of California, for the purpose of securing the necessary constitutional reforms needed to provide the majority of the people with the opportunity to secure the passage of a major progressive legislative program in the state legislature and to immeasurably strengthen the right of the unions to organize the unorganized workers.
- (c) The establishment of a minimum sustaining budget for the sessions of the State Legislature which will permit the obtaining of legal counsel for the preparation of legislation to be introduced by the council and for the active support of such legislation through the legislature toward the objective of securing passage of endorsed legislation.

To the maintenance of the Political Education and Legislative Fund, each Local Union or Local Industrial Union which is affiliated to the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, shall pay each month to the Council a per capita tax of two cents (2¢) for each member from whom a regular dues payment was received during the preceding month by such Local Union or Local Industrial Union. This per capita tax for the Political Education and Legislative Fund shall be a condition of affiliation to the Council on the same basis as the requirement in Section 2 of this Article which provides for the five cents (5¢) monthly per capita tax for the administrative and general affairs treasury of the Council.

#### **FULL-TIME PRESIDENT**

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Executive Board be empowered to designate the office of the President as a salaried executive of the Council commencing at such time as the Executive Board shall determine that the Council is financially able to warrant such additional expenditures, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the provisions of the Constitution dealing with duties of officers be amended in accordance with the intent of this Resolution.

#### **CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS**

##### **ARTICLE VI**

##### **Paragraph 2, Section 1**

If, and when, the Executive Board, by official action, decrees that the President shall become a salaried full time Executive, the duties of the President, in addition to those set forth in paragraph 1 above, shall be expanded to include his participation in all administrative functions as may be determined by the Executive Board and/or any subsequent Convention.

##### **Paragraph 3, Section 1**

For the faithful performance of his duties he shall receive the same salary as that established for the Secretary-Treasurer and such legitimate expenses as shall be determined by the Executive Board.

#### **NATIONAL DAILY LABOR PAPER**

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Executive Board of CIO-California Industrial Union Council wholeheartedly endorses the founding of a national daily labor paper, with a Western edition at normal prices; and heartily congratulates the newspaper workers of Pittsburg for their historic accomplishments in publishing the Pittsburg Reporter and National Reporter, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That this council request affiliated organizations to endorse and support the proposed national daily labor newspaper and Western edition; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be sent to the Pittsburg newspaper unions, both AFL and CIO, and Samuel B. Eubanks, executive Vice-president of the American Newspaper Guild.

## EXECUTIVE BOARD

Copy of letter from National CIO:

March 16, 1951

TO ALL INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCILS, and  
ALL CIO REGIONAL and SUB-REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

re: New Rule Governing Councils

In several of our Councils the problem has arisen concerning executive board members of some of the different unions affiliated to the Council. In some cases, an executive board member has been selected who was not the choice of the delegates from a union in attendance at the convention and as a result serious conflict developed. The National CIO in its conventions has on occasions rejected candidates for board membership by unions but has never elected one for that union. It has left the post vacant and the union without representation on the Executive Board until such time as the union could elect a representative who was not a Communist and could comply with CIO policy. It appeared to the National CIO that this was sound procedure.

As a result of these past controversies, the Executive Board of the National CIO at its March 15, 1951, session adopted the following rule to govern our Councils:

### Executive Boards

Where the Executive Board of any Council is composed in whole or in part of members representing specific affiliates or groups of affiliates, such members and any alternates, other than General officers of the Council, shall be nominated by such affiliates or groups of affiliates and elected by the convention or delegate meeting of the Council. No further nominations of such members or alternates shall be entertained at such convention or meeting. In the event the convention or meeting fails or refuses to elect any person so nominated, the position shall remain vacant; provided that it may at any time be filled upon nomination by the appropriate affiliate or group of affiliates and approval by the board. The President of the National CIO or his Designee may grant such exceptions to this rule as he may deem to be in the best interests of the Council and the CIO.

I am sure that all our Councils will comply with this new rule governing Councils in respect to Executive Boards. As you will note, exceptions to this rule may be granted by the President or his Designee if such is deemed to be in the best interests of the Council and the CIO. In this case, appeals for exceptions on the part of our Councils are to be made directly to me as Designee of the President. In the absence of authorized exception, every Council shall be expected to comply fully with this rule.

Fraternally yours,

/s/ Allan S. Haywood

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, Vice-President, CIO  
Director of Organization and Councils

Adopted that this rule be incorporated into Council Constitution.

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## **MEETINGS BETWEEN CONVENTIONS**

**BE IT RESOLVED**, that the officers of the California Industrial Union Council call at least one meeting between Conventions of the Joint Executive Boards of all affiliated Local Unions, in conjunction with existing local and industrial councils, the regional directors of CIO and the regional directors of CIO and the regional directors of all national and international unions, for the purpose of discussing mutual problems, such meetings to be held in areas as may be determined by the Board.

## **SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIR**

**BE IT RESOLVED**, that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council go on record with notification to Congressmen that the Government allocate money earmarked for private shipyard work on the West Coast, and particularly in California, for shipbuilding and ship repair for the Merchant Marine and United States Navy.

## **WORLD LABOR AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS**

**BE IT RESOLVED**, that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, in Second Annual Convention, does commend and support the successful efforts of CIO in helping to organize and to advance the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and does offer its wholehearted support and assistance to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

## **ATOMIC ENERGY**

**BE IT RESOLVED**, that we call upon the President and the AEC to make fullest disclosures possible, within the limits of national security, about the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy, and to put emphasis on the development of civilian uses to the utmost extent consistent with national security, and,

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that we again urge the President, the AEC and Congress to reduce and eliminate the practice of contracting out AEC work to private corporations and to adopt the TVA policies and methods of direct operation and production, and,

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that we renew our demand that, either by taking over direct operation and production or by amending its labor relations and security policy, the Atomic Energy Commission establish labor relations similar to those which recognize the role and function of free labor unions as democratically chosen representatives of the workers, and put an end to the unauthorized and un-American practice of turning over to private employers FBI reports containing unverified, unevaluated, secret charges against employees, and,

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that we pledge support of the proposals for international control and adequate inspection of atomic energy developments, and denounce the sham peace petitions sponsored by Russia to betray the peoples of the world who desire peace, while blocking efforts to control and inspect atomic energy developments as the first step in halting an arms race toward a third world war, and,

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that we are determined that, in the release, harnessing and use of the energy in the atom, free men shall not lose their freedom as workers, as members of democratically controlled unions or as citizens of our nation and of the world community which the United Nations was created to protect. We mandate our officers to implement and achieve, to the greatest extent possible the objectives in this resolution.

## **ISRAEL AND HISTADRUT**

**BE IT RESOLVED**, that this Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council extends its fraternal greetings to the democratic State of Israel and our fellow labor organization, Histadrut, and urges affiliated unions to lend their full support to the efforts of Israel and Histadrut in the peaceful solution of their manifold problems.

## **JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE**

**BE IT RESOLVED**, that this Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council endorses the activities of the Jewish Labor Committee at home and abroad and urges affiliated unions to cooperate with the Committee in their program to improve the relationship among all men.

## **PUERTO RICO**

**BE IT RESOLVED**, that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, in Convention assembled, go on record backing the position of National CIO in supporting the Puerto Rican people in their efforts to progress through democratic means towards self-determined goals, and,

THAT we support CIO demands that Congress apply social security in its entirety to all the people of Puerto Rico, and,

THAT we also urge that sufficient funds be appropriated to enable Puerto Rico authorities to provide schools and teachers to secure an adequate education for all children, and,

THAT the CIO will continue to work for steady increases in wages and salaries of Puerto Rico workers until they are equal for equal work to those of workers in the United States.

### COMMUNITY SERVICES

BE IT RESOLVED: That this Convention commend the activities of the National CIO Community Services Committee, its union counselling, and its community, health, welfare and defense programs; and

That this Convention urge all CIO affiliates to establish community services committees, to develop and promote this program for the benefit of our membership and the community at large.

That this Convention endorse the program of the National CIO Community Services Committee which encourages federation in fund raising for voluntary health and welfare agencies.

### AID FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The growing need for manpower in the present period of defense mobilization again reveals the tragic short-sightedness of our inadequate programs for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

Informed estimates indicate that 50,000 such persons are not working, although most of them could be brought into the labor force after a brief period of employment counselling, vocational training, and selective placement service.

Unfortunately our present public and private rehabilitation services are unequal to even normal peacetime requirements. Even before the Korean invasion far more persons were being permanently disabled each year by industrial and other accidents and by disease than were being rehabilitated by these agencies.

Certainly a comprehensive and vigorously administered rehabilitation program in behalf of the nation's millions of physically and mentally handicapped citizens is a critically urgent need. It must include extension of medical services, special educational aids, income maintenance, vocational training and guidance, employment services, and grants for the unemployed.

This program must be broadly conceived to include all of the handicapped, whether they suffer from substantial or only partial impairment of their capabilities and working capacities.

Rehabilitation must be closely coordinated with workmen's compensation and disability programs to provide income for the workers and their families during periods of unemployment. Rehabilitation services must begin immediately after injury or at the onset of illness and a continuity of treatment must be planned through convalescence to training in useful, suitable, and remunerative vocational skills, then to comprehensive placement services, and finally to restoration of the individual to employment.

Public rehabilitation services must be coordinated with the disability programs that have been won by labor in the past several years through collective bargaining.

The program of federal assistance through grants-in-aid to the states must be vastly expanded and federal funds must be made available to further research, to increase the supply of trained personnel, and to expand and improve necessary facilities.

The handicapped don't ask for a handout; they ask only for those basic aids which will restore them to creative, useful employment and citizenship. Our nation is dedicated to the individual and his right to fulfill his potentialities.

Certainly the resources of America are great enough to provide those special aids which are essential if the handicapped are to enjoy productive and happy lives.

CIO unions are working diligently to enlarge employment opportunities for the handicapped. Our CIO Councils are working effectively to improve local ordinances and state legislation in behalf of the handicapped. The CIO is actively supporting federal legislation, cooperation with other labor and non-labor groups, to establish a census of the handicapped, provide special aids for persons suffering from cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and leprosy, establish disability benefits, and to bring together and expand all services for the physically handicapped in a new and vigorously administered bureau in the United States Department of Labor.



**BE IT RESOLVED:** We commend all CIO affiliates for their excellent efforts on behalf of the physically handicapped; and

We re-dedicate the California State CIO to a continuing and greater effort so that all of the programs and objectives outlined above can be realized.

### **CHILDREN**

**BE IT RESOLVED:** The CIO will continue to strive for conditions that will provide equal opportunity for every American child.

We endorse public and private child health and welfare services supported by federal aid to state and local programs designed to meet the substantial needs of children and youth.

We call for immediate passage of a federal aid to education bill and a school construction bill to bring sorely needed financial help and modernization to the nation's over-burdened school system.

We call for all appropriate measures - through legislation, both state and federal, and through the collective bargaining process - to end exploitation of children in industry and commercialized agriculture; and we urge the improvement of state laws at least to the level of federal legislation.

We commend the President for calling the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth, which convened early in December, last, and we fully indorse its stated purpose to develop plans and programs that will assure to every child the opportunity to grow up in good physical, mental and emotional health.

### **FEDERAL TELEPHONE RATE REGULATION**

**BE IT RESOLVED,** that this Convention endorse the policy of a single federal agency administering telephone rate regulation, and that this agency be the Federal Communications Commission.

### **WOMEN WORKERS**

**BE IT RESOLVED,** that the Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council:

1. Reaffirms its support of equal pay and equal work opportunities for women workers and urges the inclusion of such clauses in collective bargaining agreements.
2. Supports the Women's Status Bill and opposes the Equal Rights amendment as modified.
3. Urges affiliated unions to work for the abolition of discrimination against women on the job and in community affairs.
4. Urges that special attention be given to community programs such as day nursery care for children, visiting nurses and other similar measures which would operate to make it easier for working women with families to earn their livelihood with as little burden to themselves and their families as possible.

### **10th ANNIVERSARY OF CIO COMMUNITY SERVICES**

**BE IT RESOLVED,** that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, in Convention assembled, honor and pay tribute to the National CIO Community Services Committee on the occasion of its 10th anniversary and call upon all its affiliates to establish functioning community services committees and develop a union counselling program, and,

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that copies of this resolution be sent to President Philip Murray, to the National CIO Community Services Committee, and all affiliates of the California State CIO.

### **SOCIAL SECURITY HOSPITALIZATION PLAN**

**BE IT RESOLVED,** that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council go on record as supporting the Social Security Administrator in his petition to Congress for this added relief, and that the Council's Legislative Committee contact the proper authorities to have this added relief injected into the Social Security Law, and that the Council request every component C.I.O. Union, the A. F. of L. and the Railroad Brotherhood Unions for their support in supporting such a move to benefit those aged people now on, and those future people who will be dependent on, Social Security.

### **INSURANCE**

**BE IT RESOLVED:**

1. That we, the Delegates of CIO-California Industrial Union Council, in convention assembled in the city of San Francisco, request the Executive Board of National CIO to take all the steps necessary in the nature of law, research, political action, etc.,

to establish a National Mutual Insurance Association for the benefits of the entire membership of CIO.

2. That the National Mutual Insurance Association of CIO shall write its own insurance policies with no outside underwriters. It shall be a non-profit Mutual Association, completely owned and operated by CIO on a co-operative basis.
3. That the National Mutual Insurance Association of CIO shall eventually write all types of insurance for its members -- life, accident, health, medical, hospital, etc., at actual cost, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the administrative officers of CIO-California Industrial Union Council be mandated to present this resolution in its most vigorous manner to the Executive Board of National CIO, and that the Delegates representing the CIO-California Industrial Union Council at the next National CIO Convention vigorously support this resolution before the CIO Convention Resolutions Committee and on the Convention floor, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to President Philip Murray; Secretary James B. Carey; President and Secretary of each CIO International Union; each member of National CIO Executive Board; the Resolutions Committee at the next National CIO Convention; and the Press.

### CONDEMNING AID TO FRANCO

BE IT RESOLVED that the C.I.O. of California condemns aid to Franco Spain by the United States Government and pledges its efforts to oppose any assistance from the United States Government to the unprincipled leader of Spain.

### HOUSING AND RENT CONTROL

BE IT RESOLVED: That the CIO California Industrial Union Council does hereby reaffirm its position that the housing situation in the State of California is a critical civic problem; that the citizens and the elective officials within the state have a direct moral responsibility to face this problem and to take all necessary steps to alleviate this problem; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the CIO-California Industrial Union Council undertake such research work in conjunction with the affiliated international and local unions as will supply factual data for presentation to various legislative bodies in support of all phases of a housing program; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That all international unions and the member local unions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the state of California are urgently requested to comply with, and to actually participate in effectively furthering the Public Housing policy of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That all organizations acquaint themselves with the housing situation in their own communities, the attitude of the public and the elected officials concerning public housing, and to transmit this information to the Housing Committee of the State Council. The State Council is hereby instructed to coordinate this program and to tabulate and evaluate the findings of the information received and to notify the various housing committees and the Director of Housing Research of the Congress of Industrial Organizations of the said findings. The various housing committees will actively participate in all Housing programs, hearings and research work and will cooperate with other groups interested in securing an adequate housing program; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: That the reconrol of rents and the repeal of Proposition 10 must be accomplished and all affiliates of the CIO California Industrial Union Council should consider it a direct responsibility of their organizations.

### HOUSING

BE IT RESOLVED: That the CIO-California Industrial Union Council urgently request the Governor of the State of California to set up a broad Citizens' Committee composed of representatives of the public, of labor and of industry to make a thorough study of the housing situation and to make recommendations to the State legislature to insure such legislation that a sound, progressive, long-range housing program will be developed. Furthermore, this situation is so critical because of the Defense program, that the Governor should be requested to call a special session of the legislature to act upon the recommendations of this Committee; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Governor of the State of California be requested to immediately review the housing situation so that he may encourage local officials to take full and immediate advantage of existing legislation and to enact such local legislation as may be needed to implement and expedite the providing of the tens of thousands of homes needed by the citizens of the State of California. Furthermore, the Governor should be reminded that the 1950 centennial census shows that 30 to 40% of the citizens

of the State of California who live in rental property pay a much larger percentage of income as rent than the percentage of income recommended or allowed home buyers to pay on home purchases by financial institutions or the F.H.A. and that, therefore, a state rent control law is badly needed immediately and should be so recommended to the State Legislature.

### **LABOR PUBLICITY, PUBLICATIONS AND PRESS RELATIONS**

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council hereby instructs the Research and Education Committee to:

1. Explore and place into effect an expanded labor public relations program;
2. Investigate and make use of, where practicable, all possible means of public communications;
3. Investigate and report further to the Executive Board on specific public relations proposals either in the fields of labor newspaper, radio or television;
4. And that this Committee shall request the active participation of CIO members in the newspaper and radio-television industries, to assist in its work.

### **DEFENSE BONDS**

BE IT RESOLVED that the CIO Industrial Union Council of California in Convention assembled in San Francisco July, 1951, endorses the Special Defense Bond Campaign to be launched nationally on Labor Day September 3, 1951 and calls upon its members and friends everywhere to purchase Defense Bonds so that the means for adequate Defense military might will not be lacking and our men already in the field and countless others that may be in the field shall not want for proper military equipment and supplies, and shall also feel the devoted support of the citizenry at home.

### **FALSE ECONOMY IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

WHEREAS, the recently announced plan of Congress to lay off 10% of Federal Workers in order to achieve a saving of a few millions of dollars, and

WHEREAS, such indiscriminate lay-off, without a proper survey, would cost the Nation many times the so-called saving, and

WHEREAS, in the majority of cases the lay-offs would be in Departments which serve the majority of people, and

WHEREAS, such plan as proposed, indicates a desire to eliminate those services which benefit the workers most,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL, at this Convention, request of the National CIO, that they, along with the CIO unions now assembled, inform the Congress of these United States, that the announced plan is "penny wise and pound foolish" and that the CIO is opposed to such lay-off of workers.

### **CONDITIONS OF FEDERAL AND POSTAL WORKERS**

BE IT RESOLVED, that the voting record of Congress as it applies to the wages and working conditions of Federal and Postal Workers be made public, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL, at this Convention, request of the National CIO, that the voting records of Congress on this issue be made part of the record which is sent to all CIO Unions.

### **PAY RAISE FOR POSTAL WORKERS**

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Convention of members of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, assembled in San Francisco, California on July 26 to July 29, 1951, do hereby condemn the action of those Representatives who, by their false sense of economy, deprive Postal Workers of a wage which would permit them to recover the economic ground which was lost by them due to the uncontrolled inflation, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National CIO be requested to do all that it can to make the Congress of these United States aware of the situation, which deprives loyal servants of the people of a fair wage.

### **FLOOD CONDITIONS IN KANSAS AND MISSOURI**

WHEREAS there has been considerable property damage and loss of life due to the flood in the States of Kansas and Missouri, and

WHEREAS, the National CIO has gone on record to render financial aid to the stricken families in that area,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this Second Annual Convention of the State CIO shall go on record, recommending that the California CIO Locals shall render all

financial aid possible to the CIO members and their families who need assistance, due to the flood.

### **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE**

**BE IT RESOLVED:** That the C.I.O. California Industrial Union Council at its Second Annual Convention sponsor and support legislation to liberalize specific portions of the present unemployment insurance laws so as to work fairly for all people instead of special interests.

### **OLD AGE PENSIONS**

**BE IT RESOLVED,** that this Second Convention of the CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL go on record in favor of reducing the benefit age from 65 to 60 under the Federal Old Age Benefit Law, and that the Convention submit a request to Congress to start action now towards reducing the retirement age to age 60, and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that the California State Assembly be notified of this action and requested to take similar action.

### **LIU LOCAL 78 UNITED FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE WORKERS COMMENDING CIO**

**BE IT RESOLVED:** That Local 78 United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Workers thanks and commends all of CIO for its assistance and will do its best to play its part for the good of CIO.

### **UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**

**BE IT RESOLVED:** That this convention go on record as instructing the incoming officers to, in the name of CIO in California, endeavor to effect the appointment of a CIO member to the Board of regents of the University of California.

### **DISABILITY INSURANCE**

**WHEREAS,** a recent Convention of the CIO California Industrial Union Council declared itself against private Carriers Disability Insurance for CIO Unions in California, and

**WHEREAS,** since that declaration of policy on Disability Insurance by the State Council the State Disability Insurance Benefits have been only slightly raised by the recent sessions of the Legislature in spite of a surplus of approximately \$250,000,000 in the State Disability Fund, and

**WHEREAS,** private carriers are offering better terms for the same one per cent deduction for Disability Insurance, and

**WHEREAS,** the membership of some International Unions in California being naturally interested in better and higher benefits has raised the question of private carriers, versus the State Insurance system, and

**WHEREAS,** some CIO Unions have (in spite of the C.I.O. Convention declaration on this subject) proceeded to write up disability insurance with private carriers, and

**WHEREAS,** such a situation makes for confusion and diversified policy on such important matters,

**BE IT RESOLVED** that the Second Annual Convention CIO California Industrial Union Council rescind its previous declaration on this subject, giving the Internationals freedom of action.

### **TRANSFER OF SHIPS TO FOREIGN FLAGS**

**WHEREAS,** it has been the practice of shipping companies to transfer American ships to Foreign flags in order to avoid federal employment regulations and union organization and,

**WHEREAS,** this practice has also been resorted to in order to have repair work done in foreign yards under foreign working conditions, and wages and,

**WHEREAS,** this form of piracy is contrary to the interests of American shipyard workers and American Seamen and,

**WHEREAS,** such a situation can only be coped with by the Federal Government,

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,** that the CIO California Industrial Union Council in convention assembled, San Francisco, July 26 - 29, 1951, call upon the Congress of the United States to prohibit this vicious practice, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the incoming officers of the California CIO Industrial Union Council do whatever possible to achieve this purpose.

## **TAXATION**

BE IT RESOLVED, that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council calls upon the Congress to adopt a vigorous excess profits tax designed to eliminate profiteering and speculation. Such a tax should be at a rate of at least 85%, which was the rate in World War II, and would cover a large part of the costs of our defense program, and would in addition be an effective anti-inflation weapon, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the CIO vigorously opposes further increases in the individual income tax as long as existing loopholes permit the wealthy to renege on the payment of their just share of federal taxes. The CIO believes that this Congress should adopt a tax program designed to raise substantial revenue, in the main from an excess profits tax but in part from the closing of tax loopholes, such as

- (a) splitting of income for married couples,
- (b) low rate of capital gains,
- (c) the estate and gift tax with its high level of exemption and its continuation of life estates and other similar loopholes,
- (d) tax exemption for state and local securities,
- (e) the excessive deductions permitted for depletion allowances for oil, gas and mineral companies,
- (f) the extension of capital gains to the stock option, thus permitting wealthy corporation executives to save large amounts in taxes,
- (g) the failure to place a withholding tax upon dividend payments, and
- (h) the failure to plug completely the loophole whereby life insurance companies have escaped income taxes, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the averaging of unused portions of personal individual income tax exemptions should be permitted taxpayers for a seven year period, similar to the seven year average period permitted corporations in the Revenue Act of 1950, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the CIO will continue vigorously to oppose any type of sales tax, manufacturers' tax or transactions tax because such a tax is regressive and bears most heavily upon the mass of people who can least afford to pay taxes, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we express our continued opposition to the proposed United States Constitutional Amendment which would limit income taxes to 25% of an income. The American people do not propose to be duped into providing tax free income for those most able to pay, and,

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that we shall continue to press for a tax structure designed to allocate the tax burden equitably among taxpayers. Such a program envisages the elimination of all excise taxes not regulatory in character, an increase in personal income tax exemptions, and the permanent shifting of the burden from those least able to pay to those most able to pay.

## **THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE COMMON PEOPLE**

WHEREAS there has sprung up among the perennial enemies of progress and the general good a new argument against the program of advancement of the common people, namely the emergency situation, and

WHEREAS this argument to the effect that all measures for the material and cultural betterment of the common people must be abandoned during the emergency is false to the core, and is detrimental to the emergency situation itself, and

WHEREAS the emergency concerns the very issue of the welfare of the common people versus tyranny and privileged few, and

WHEREAS the amelioration of the conditions of the many, and the further extension of economic and social security of the many is precisely the quarrel between ourselves and the dark totalitarian forces, and

WHEREAS an extension of economic and social security will STRENGTHEN our country in the emergency, giving further testimony to the difference between us and the totalitarians and imbue our people with greater will in the struggle ahead, and

WHEREAS the measures advanced by the CIO and other organized labor forces, such as adequate low income housing, health insurance, extension of Social Security, higher minimum wage levels, pensions, extension and unfettering of collective bargaining rights, enforcement of civil liberties, and abolition of discrimination because of color, race, or creed make for sure victory against totalitarianism, and

WHEREAS these general improvements are in fact indispensable to the country especially in the present emergency situation,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the CIO-California Industrial Union Council demand and press for the adoption of the progressive legislative measures proposing these improvements as NECESSARY for the HOME MORALE so important in the struggle against totalitarianism.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

BE IT RESOLVED that this Council declares that far-reaching reforms of the Workmen's Compensation laws are urgently needed, including the following:

1. The most satisfactory plan for the compensation of work-connected injuries and diseases would be a national workmen's compensation law with broad coverage, equitable benefits and fair and efficient administration. To this end, the Federal Government should make an immediate and comprehensive investigation of workmen's compensation and should make recommendations to the Congress for National Workmen's Compensation legislation.
2. Until such a law is enacted, the Council shall recommend amendment of present State workmen's compensation laws in accordance with the following standards:
  - (a) The coverage of workmen's compensation should be broadened to provide for the compulsory coverage of all employers including small establishments and employments now classified as non-hazardous.
  - (b) A statutory benefit level should be established which would indemnify the worker for at least 80 percent of his wage loss. This would reduce the unduly large burden on employees of uncompensated wage losses.
  - (c) Maximum weekly or monthly payments should affect only a limited proportion of workers at the upper wage levels.
  - (d) Benefits should be determined on the basis of average earnings, which should not be less than the worker's rate of pay for full time work, and should allow for normal overtime. The average should be adjusted to correspond to normal increases in earnings during continuance of disability or, if it does not properly reflect the worker's earning capacity by reason of his having been an apprentice or learner at the time of injury, for similar reasons.
  - (e) Compensation for total disability, whether temporary or permanent, should be paid for the entire duration of disability. For permanent total disability this means that the benefit should be payable for life.
  - (f) The entire procedure governing compensation for permanent partial disability should be revised to discard present arbitrary, inconsistent and inadequate schedules of payments. Compensation should be determined according to the individual's loss of earning capacity, taking into account such factors as the worker's age and compensation. Indemnification for temporary total disability should be paid in addition to the compensation for permanent partial disability.
  - (g) Compensation for fatal injuries should be paid during the dependency of eligible survivors and should not be subject to any arbitrary expiration of benefits.
  - (h) In the event that a worker sustains a second injury which aggravates a preexisting condition, the compensation payable to him should be based on the full severity of disability after the second injury. Second injury funds should be employed to finance the additional cost of such benefits.
  - (i) Compensation should be paid for injuries which disfigure an employee by scarring or misshaping some member of his body. In determining the amount of such compensation, a proper recognition should be given to any curtailment of the individual's opportunities to find work in the future, as well as the social and psychological effects of the disfigurement.
  - (j) Occupational diseases should be fully compensable without total maximum benefit amounts or maximum benefit periods.
  - (k) Many injuries are incurred without a history of an unusual violent accident. Today such disabilities are too often left uncompensated. All personal injuries or diseases arising out of employment should be subject to the workmen's compensation law.
  - (l) Medical care must not be subject to arbitrary maximums on money or time which stop the protection before the worker has fully recovered. Medical care must cover all services necessary for maximum restoration of the worker to health and should include prosthetic devices where necessary.
  - (m) Rehabilitation measures to restore the injured worker to maximum capacity must include adequate income maintenance during such rehabilitation as well as prompt training in the use of prosthetic devices, if necessary, and in the acquisition or development of useful, suitable and remunerative vocational skills.
  - (n) Administration of workmen's compensation laws must be recast and improved to bar present practices which deprive workers of benefits to which they are entitled and reduce or delay payment by improper challenge of claims. Administration

should be the responsibility of a tripartite board consisting of labor, management and public representatives. A simple hearing procedure must be established which should not require representation by legal counsel. The employers and any insurance carriers underwriting the employer's liability should be bound by the decisions of the Board of Administration, and any court review of such decisions should be an appeal from the ruling, in which the State is defendant in the action. In the adjudication of claims for compensation no statement by the injured or by a survivor, waiving his rights, shall be held valid.

- (c) Workmen's compensation laws should be amended to provide for an exclusive State fund, with a provision for the establishment of union management insurance trusts. This would reduce the high proportion of the workmen's compensation premium dollar that is kept by the insurance companies.
- (p) In cases of fatal injuries where there is no surviving dependent the compensation should go to the worker's estate, the maximum being raised from \$7500 to \$15,000.

### **NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM**

BE IT RESOLVED, that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council go on record as backing the National CIO program of support of a comprehensive national health program, including national health insurance, federal aid to medical research and education, an expanded system of federal aid to state and local public health units so that all communities may have adequate service, federal aid to medical cooperatives, expanded federal grants for hospital construction, and related measures such as federal aid to maternal and child health treatment and preventive services and a mental health program, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we deplore the reactionary AMA program, but commend those individual doctors with the fortitude to defy AMA and defend the high moral principles for which their profession should be noted.

### **FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION**

BE IT RESOLVED: This Council urges Congress to enact:

1. A general federal aid to education bill so that, together with appropriations by the various states, improved facilities on the public elementary and public high school levels shall be assured, so that every child shall have a good education, every class a good teacher, and every public school teacher a good salary.
2. A public school construction bill to provide federal funds for a nation-wide school building program.
3. A scholarship bill to make possible college education for students not otherwise able to attend.
4. An enlarged public school-lunch program.
5. Provisions in all federal legislation dealing with education for proper safeguards against racial segregation and discrimination.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we urge our affiliated International and Local Unions, and City and County Industrial Union Councils, and individual members to take an increasingly active part in parent-teacher organizations, and in the selection and election of local school board officials and state boards of education.

### **OPPOSING PETITION FOR REFERENDUM OF ACT EXEMPTING NON-PROFIT PRIVATE SCHOOLS FROM TAXATION IN CALIFORNIA**

WHEREAS, petitions are being circulated by the California Taxpayers Alliance in California to bring to Referendum the act exempting non-profit, private schools from taxation, and,

WHEREAS, this act was passed by the state legislature by almost a unanimous vote -- with but three votes against it --, and,

WHEREAS, the Congress of Industrial Organization, both locally and nationally, has always supported legislation that benefits the development of education, private and public, and,

WHEREAS, the schools exempted from taxation by this act educate 160,000 students at a saving to the California taxpayers of \$43,000,000 each year in operating expense and over \$150,000,000 in construction costs, and,

WHEREAS, the small loss of \$650,000 resulting from the exemption is obviously not the purpose behind this vicious campaign, and,

WHEREAS, California Secretary of State Frank Jordan warns: "False and mis-leading statements are being made in connection with the campaign to bring to Referendum the act exempting non-profit private schools from taxation", and,

WHEREAS, the referendum is nothing more than a vicious and bigoted attack on church groups such as the Lutherans, Catholics, Seventh Day Adventists, and other denominations operating private schools, and,

WHEREAS, labor unions themselves are non-profit organizations who can be assessed heavily by taxes once the bigoted, prejudiced, and un-American groups are permitted to cloud the free minds of Americans, and,

WHEREAS, the California Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has taken position against similar attacks against other groups and individuals, religious and otherwise,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the California Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations take action to root out this cellar society whose purpose it is to breed religious hatred, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this CIO council, representing thousands of families benefitting from this private school education, as well as others, oppose this petition campaign.

### **REPEAL THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT**

BE IT RESOLVED, that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, in its Second Annual Convention, does reaffirm its demand and renew its efforts for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, and restoration of the Wagner Act, with substantial improvements, as the law of the land.

### **ELECTORAL REFORMS**

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Convention act in support of national CIO policies and employ its full effort to attain the following reforms.

1. Eliminate the outmoded electoral college system in the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents, so that election is on the basis of popular vote cast.
2. Equalize districts throughout America so that voters in communities of all sizes have equal voice in government.
3. Nomination for office be by direct and open primaries in which all people can choose their candidates.
4. Changes in Congressional Rules to assure expeditious handling of the legislative burden and to insure representative leadership and democratic procedures; for example, hold joint Congressional hearings on identical or similar bills, install electric voting devices to insure records of every vote, etc.
5. Provide for the democratic election by Senators and Representative of Congressional Committee Chairmen and members.
6. Establish sufficient salaries for State and Local public officials to attract citizens of high calibre to public service and eliminate the necessity for outside sources of income.

### **OLD AGE, SURVIVORS AND DISABILITY INSURANCE AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**

BE IT RESOLVED: The CIO-California Industrial Union Council again expresses its belief that there should be a unified, comprehensive, national social insurance system, with universal coverage and adequate benefits, giving protection against the hazards of old age and survivorship, adding both permanent and temporary disability insurance to protect workers during periods of sickness and accident, (whether occurring at work or elsewhere), and unifying unemployment insurance and medical care insurance with these other programs so as to eliminate confusion and waste of manpower.

We reaffirm our belief that these insurance systems should be accompanied by a national system of employment offices, constructive health and rehabilitation programs, and other positive measures to minimize the need for drawing insurance benefits. We favor improving public assistance as the last resort of persons not otherwise protected.

We urge the 83rd Congress, at its coming session, to adopt an adequate social insurance system and related measures essential to achieve these goals.

More specifically we urge:

1. Universal coverage, so that all Americans may be protected.
2. A national program for both temporary and permanent disability insurance, covering sickness and accidents.
3. Adequate benefits achieved through relating benefits to earnings in the highest quarters of the best five consecutive years; liberalizing the formula; restoring the full 1 percent annual increment so that workers may receive higher benefits for longer service; and raising the wage base ceiling to at least \$5,400.
4. Redefining "employee" to include groups which in fact have an employment relationship.
5. Reducing the age of permissive retirement for women to 60 years.
6. Providing for contributions from the general revenues before the payroll tax is increased so that the cost is equitably borne, especially for those who entered the system too late to contribute for many years.
7. To improve the public assistance program, the addition of federal grants to the states for general assistance for all types of needy person, including the unemployed, with



more liberal matching provisions for the poorer states, and no ceilings, and with federal standards to see that needs are met and residence requirements and liens on property are removed.

We urge the Congress at once to appropriate adequate money for administering the new law so that persons may be informed of their benefit rights and receive their benefits promptly.

In connection with state legislation, we urge our affiliates to continue seeking to improve California laws dealing with public assistance and health and, pending development of a national social insurance system, with unemployment insurance, temporary disability insurance, workmen's compensation, and other social security programs along the lines recommended by the CIO through its Social Security Committee.

### **MOBILIZATION**

**BE IT RESOLVED:** This CIO-California Industrial Union Council calls upon Congress and the Administration to adopt a militant program embracing the following points:

1. Extension and strengthening of the Defense Production Act including:
  - (a) Protection for consumers through effective control of food prices by the use of food subsidies along World War II lines, firm dollars-and-cents price ceilings and rollbacks where appropriate, grade labelling, and continued production of low-priced goods.
  - (b) Effective enforcement of price controls with no appeasement of special interest groups.
  - (c) No retreat from the meat price rollbacks. Any attempt to do so will constitute abandonment of the price control program and will destroy the possibility of effective economic stabilization.
  - (d) Extension and expansion of rent controls to give necessary and adequate protection in all areas of the country.
  - (e) Regulation of margins on the commodity markets that will curb the speculation in agricultural and industrial products that has been responsible for much of our present inflation.
  - (f) A fair and equitable wage stabilization program, including power for the Wage Stabilization Board to help settle disputes, which will work effectively only as part of a well balanced economic stabilization program based on the principles listed above.
2. Passage of an improved tax law providing an equitable distribution of the tax burden, and a closing of the loopholes through which wealthy individuals and corporations evade their tax responsibility.

### **STATE ANTI-LABOR LAWS**

**BE IT RESOLVED,** that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council will continue, with renewed vigor, its fight to eradicate state anti-labor laws, and to secure state legislation to protect the basic rights of labor. Attempts by reactionary employer interests to secure state laws restricting legitimate union activities will be opposed to the utmost by the CIO-California Industrial Union Council.

### **AMENDMENT OF THE RAILWAY LABOR ACT**

**BE IT RESOLVED,** that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council declares that it is imperative that employees and labor organizations subject to the Railway Labor Act be permitted to enjoy the union security afforded by the union shop and check-off of union dues, and,

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that we urge Congress to throw off the influence of powerful lobbies opposing proper amendment of the Railway Labor Act and to enact legislation to amend the Railway Labor Act accordingly.

### **SALARY INCREASE FOR STATE EMPLOYEES**

**BE IT RESOLVED** that we the CIO-California Industrial Union Council call upon the State Personnel Board to establish minimum monthly salaries equal to union scale paid for similar work in private industry.

### **IMPROVEMENT OF STATE HEALTH AGENCIES**

**BE IT RESOLVED:** that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council go on record for the following objectives:

1. 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 interest rather than the restricted interests of organized medicine.

2. The centering in the state health agencies, if they are fairly representative of the general public, of responsibility for all function of state government concerned with the health and medical care of the people including, for example, technical, laboratory and other diagnostic services promoting industrial health and safety, hospital licensing, health programs for physically and mentally handicapped children and hospital survey and construction activities. Functions relating to the administration and enforcement of industrial health and safety and the prevention of occupational disease should be administered by the State labor department.
3. Adequate state appropriations to assure extension of modern, scientific public health services, including preventive services, to all people, and special diagnostic and treatment programs for such costly diseases as cancer, heart disease, tuberculosis, Cerebral Palsy, and mental illnesses.
4. Grants of public funds to expand hospital and clinic facilities to assure sufficient hospital beds for every community and to promote and encourage group medical practice clinics including medical cooperatives.
5. Cooperation and coordination between governmental health agencies and adjacent jurisdiction so that a maximum utilization of facilities and services is accomplished.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the state council urge the local County CIO Councils to also take appropriate measures to accomplish the above objectives until such time that a National Health Program as sponsored by CIO is enacted by Congress.

### **ATOMIC ATTACK ON INDUSTRIAL AREAS**

WHEREAS, it is generally recognized that there exists a potential threat of enemy action against the United States of America, which attack may include atomic bombing and sabotage; and

WHEREAS, atomic attack on the concentrated industrial areas of this country, if successful, would result in a tremendous number of injuries and deaths as well as extensive property damage; and

WHEREAS, under the workmen's compensation laws of many, if not all, of the States, injury and death to workers under such circumstances may entitle a worker or his dependents to workmen's compensation benefits; and

WHEREAS, an effective atomic attack on one heavily populated area, or even a single large industrial plant could result in so many industrial injuries as to exceed the resources and ability of a self-insurer or an insurance carrier of workmen's compensation insurance to furnish compensation benefits and might well exceed even the powers of an entire State to provide such benefits; therefore be it

RESOLVED by the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, that the immediate urgency of this threat to the safety and security of the workers of this country be called to the attention of the President and the Congress of the United States to the end that appropriate legislation on a national scale may be prepared and adopted without delay, so that adequate provisions may be made for protection, medical care, and indemnity to the workers of this country and their dependents.

### **FARM - LABOR UNITY**

BE IT RESOLVED, that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council endorses the principle of government support for farm prices. We believe that such price supports are necessary to protect farmers against the hazards of market prices over which they have no control and to provide economic security to the farm family. We insist that ways can be found to provide security of income to farmers without the necessity of destroying or wasting food.

We support measures designed to protect the small farmer against the encroachment of commercialized agriculture. We support every effort to help farmers through adequate credit facilities, rural electrification, soil conservation, rural housing, health and public education projects.

We call for the extension of collective bargaining rights and fair labor standards to the employee of commercialized agriculture.

### **CITY AND COUNTY ELECTIONS**

RESOLVED, that the CIO Unions of California take immediate steps to acquaint themselves with the political picture in their immediate surroundings, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that CIO Unions encourage members of CIO to run for the County Committee offices of both the Republican and Democratic parties.

### **RENT CONTROL**

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Second Annual Convention of the CIO-CIUC, now in ses-

sion assembled in San Francisco, memorialize mayors and city councils of all California cities to continue rent control as a necessary part of the defense effort and to ensure the continued well-being of their citizens,

FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Mayor and other City Officials where rent decontrol is being considered.

#### **STANFORD UNIVERSITY STUDY ON NEWSPAPER COVERAGE OF DOUGLAS-NIXON CAMPAIGN**

WHEREAS: An exhaustive, impartial and scientific analysis has been made by the Department of Journalistic Studies, Stanford University, of newspaper coverage in California of the Helen Gahagan Douglas and Richard Nixon campaign, and

WHEREAS: This study proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that the commercial press did viciously and without principle slant its stories against Mrs. Douglas and in favor of Nixon, and

WHEREAS: This impartial study by Stanford University was made possible by a grant from the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, and ANG-CIO affiliated California locals,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the executive board congratulate the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, and Stanford University for the service they rendered the people of California in making such a report possible, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That this Convention vigorously condemns the commercial press for its deliberate slanting of the news against liberal candidates and in support of reactionary candidates, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, and all its California locals.

#### **RICHMAN BROTHERS AND THE UNION LABEL**

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council supports the efforts of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in informing the general public and the members of organized labor of the fact that Richman Brothers sell non-union clothing, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that our member locals call on the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America for union label literature and posters to further familiarize the CIO membership with the advantages of buying union label clothing, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of the resolution be sent to the Executive Offices of Richman Brothers in Cleveland, Ohio, and to the manager of each of the four Southern California stores of this company.

#### **ADULT EDUCATION**

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council urges its affiliated unions to use the services available through the Adult Education Program and should call on our Research and Education Department for help in arranging for the classes and instructors they require.

#### **EDUCATION PROGRAM**

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council approves of the Educational activities pursued by the Research and Education Department during the past year and urges that the services and activities of the Department be expanded in the immediate future.

#### **SUPPORT OF CWA ORGANIZING DRIVE**

BE IT RESOLVED, that all CIO affiliates in California be urged to ask their members to encourage non-union telephone workers to join CWA-CIO, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all CIO affiliates urge their members and members' families to insist that telephone installations, repairs, and other contacts with Bell System facilities be carried out by union labor.

#### **MIGRANT WORKERS FROM OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

The CIO remains profoundly concerned with the welfare of the numerous migrant workers who live and toil in our midst and many of whom are CIO members.

Most of these workers still are subject to racial and other discrimination, and many have to work for wages under conditions which make them a threat to the standards of life of American free labor.

These abuses must be eliminated and everything must be done to aid those workers in the attainment of adequate wage levels and general standards of equality with their American brothers and they deserve all our support in their struggle for full civil and human rights.

**NOW, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:**

1. This Council call the attention of its affiliated unions to the special organizational, material and social problems of these laborers and encourage them in measures and steps destined to improve their situation.
2. This Council and the affiliates concerned seek representation on all federal, state and other public bodies which deal with the problems of those workers and the drafting, execution and supervision of their contracts.
3. The minimum wage and other provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act should apply unconditionally to all such migratory workers now in this country.
4. Effective measures be taken by the appropriate authorities to bar illegal entry and employment of migrants in the United States, and that foreign migrants entering legally should only be permitted to work in cases where domestic manpower is not available for the work to be done. There must be adequate labor representation on the Boards and Committees which rule on the admissibility of foreign labor.

### **ORGANIZING THE UNORGANIZED**

**BE IT RESOLVED THAT:** The CIO will continue its drive to organize the unorganized. It renews its pledge to bring into unions the millions of unorganized workers still denied the benefits of union organization and collective bargaining. The CIO recognizes that only by the organization of the unorganized can the gains heretofore made by labor be protected and extended.

We congratulate Vice President Allan S. Haywood, Director of Organization and Councils, for the energetic organizing activity which has enabled the CIO to maintain its strength and membership.

We commend the members and leaders of the Unions for their successful campaign to bring free democratic trade unionism to workers formerly dominated by Communist groups. We pledge our full support to these new organizations in their continuing efforts to smash Communist influence in our democratic labor movement. To the members of these unions, and of other national unions and local industrial unions who have come back to the CIO from organizations expelled for Communist-domination, we offer a warm fraternal welcome and our pledge to help their struggle for better conditions.

### **INSURANCE AND ALLIED WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, CIO**

**BE IT RESOLVED,** that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, in Convention assembled, go on record in support of the organizing campaign of the IAWOC-CIO, especially in this state, and offer its resources, wherever needed, to the IAWOC-CIO in this campaign, and,

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that this Council send copies of this resolution and otherwise inform by letter all its affiliates of the IAWOC-CIO organizational campaign, particularly in Prudential and Metropolitan, and request that they take similar supporting action, and do whatever they can to co-operate with IAWOC-CIO, and,

**BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED,** that this Council congratulate the IAWOC-CIO for its magnificent victory in the John Hancock campaign, and wish it full success in all succeeding campaigns.

### **SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT & CIVIC WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**

**BE IT RESOLVED,** that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, in Convention assembled, pledge full support for the GCEOC-CIO and its trade-union program in this state; and,

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that this Convention go on record congratulating the Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee, CIO, and particularly its members and leaders in this state, for the significant work they have done and continue to do in bringing to government workers a union dedicated to democratic American principles, to eliminating discrimination, and to winning decent wages and working conditions.

### **PANAMA CANAL**

**BE IT RESOLVED,** that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, in Convention assembled, go on record in support and encouragement of the organizational work of the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee-CIO in the Panama Canal Zone.

### **ORGANIZING BY GCEOC-CIO IN CALIFORNIA - I**

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council go on record as supporting the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee-CIO in the organization of the Government and Civic Employees of the State of California by asking the National CIO and the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee to put organizers in the State and by instructing all Councils and Locals of the CIO in the State to lend the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee-CIO the support that it so needs to organize these workers.

### **WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES - II**

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council instructs all Councils and Locals in attendance to urge their Senators and Congressmen from the various districts to vote for pay increases comparable to those granted by the Wage Stabilization Board to private employment and to raise the Annual and Sick Leave for the Postal employees to the present standards for classified employees.

### **WORK WEEK FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES - III**

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council go on record as opposed to the breakdown of the 40 hour work week for Governmental employees and the employees of private industry.

### **OVERTIME PAY FOR WORK WEEK BEYOND 40 HOURS FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES**

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council go on record as in favor of the 40 hour work week for Governmental employees with the rate of time and one-half in pay for all time worked in excess thereof and seek such legislation through Congressmen and Senators of the State of California.

## LIST OF DELEGATES

### AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

- Local 42 - Julia C. Brilliant  
Joseph Contreres  
Leonard Levy  
Hazel Newton
- Local 55D - Amal. Retail Employees  
Claude Cox  
Leonard Levy
- Local 278 - Joseph Fisher  
Alfred Frattarelli  
Jerome Posner  
Sarah Rozner  
Ave Wise
- Local 288 - Carsella C. Corrao
- Local 372 - Fred W. Raganold
- Local 408 - Sydonia Everitt  
Lucy Sanchez

### AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA

- Local 22 - Theodore Brandt

### AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

- Local 52 - Robert D. Brown  
Alfred Dipman  
Dave Jones  
Ernest W. Rapley
- Local 69 - Jack Abramson  
Robert C. Fein  
Charles V. Randall  
Henry Santiestevan
- Local 98 - Frank Bonanno  
Joe A. Fazio

### AMERICAN RADIO ASSOCIATION

- Philip A. O'Rourke

### COMMUNICATION WORKERS OF AMERICA

- Local 9402 - Mary H. Barraco  
Lewis L. Laurent  
Frank G. Murphy
- Local 9404 - Edna B. Bartlett  
Paul W. Crawley  
Ernest L. Zaro
- Local 9412 - Robert E. Brantly  
Jean A. Brieto
- Local 9415 - Gordon J. Laughland  
Alberta P. Lindeman  
Ruth N. Sears
- Local 9430 - Goldie K. Coquin  
Donald R. Johnson  
Frederick W. Joyce, Jr.
- Local 9506 - John H. Kemperman  
Lester W. Prairie  
Robert N. Reddell  
P. A. Yerian
- Local 9507 - Robert J. Applegate  
George Grinham  
Ralph D. Horn  
Patrick J. Spencer
- Local 11-900-Waldo E. Bland

### GOVERNMENT AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

- Local 4 - William E. Hughes  
Alfred J. Shield
- Local 801 - Joseph R. Adamson
- Local 1136 - Edward C. Plitsch  
Frank E. White

### INDUSTRIAL UNION OF MARINE AND SHIP- BUILDING WORKERS OF AMERICA

- Local 9 - Ernest Curren  
Richard H. Lloyd  
Dave H. Ryan

### INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS

- Local 6-64 - Dan W. Drummond  
Waine F. Plummer  
Charley Sanders
- Local 13-350-Charles Thimsen
- District Council 13 - Emmett R. Lawson

### NATIONAL MARITIME UNION

- San Francisco Branch - James Drury  
Shannon J. Wall

### NEWSVENDORS LOCAL INDUSTRIAL UNION 768

- Carl Manual Vieira

### OIL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION

- Local 5 - Virgil F. Coragliotti  
James M. Mackenzie
- Local 128 - Dave S. Bickmore  
Ralph (Pat) E. Corbett  
Lewellyn J. Grafton  
Courtland P. Myers  
Harlan L. Savage
- Local 326 - Roy R. Carson  
Frank M. Casey  
Louis Kenny  
Arthur A. Marcos  
Joseph P. McCormick
- Local 445 - Charles A. Gaffney  
J. M. Nelson
- Local 519 - Gordon A. Lewis
- Local 547 - Dave D. Brymer
- Local 587 - John A. Classick  
Chester P. Wright

### TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

- Local 71 - Mary Cain  
Ella Granger  
Gildo J. Neri  
Marie O'Donnell
- Local 99 - Anthony Ramuglia
- Local 146 - Sonia Baltrun  
Jack Johnson  
James McKenna  
Ernest Phillips  
Rose Valentine
- Local 158 - Rose Fanning  
Lois Keefe
- Local 818 - George Goins
- Local 915 - Richard B. Gatewood

**UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT,  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WKRS.  
District Council 5 - Clarence H. Stinson**

- Local 76 -** Ray Andrada  
Robert Brackin  
Lester Cain  
Romildo Caruso  
Manuel Dias  
Leslie B. Espeland  
Robert J. Hannah  
Norman Henderson  
George Jensen  
Stanley C. Kinter  
Albert E. Logan  
George Lucas  
Edward Meyers  
Elmer E. Montgomery  
John Pacheco  
Ray Phelan  
Paul Smith  
M. F. Williamson
- Local 109 -** Gale A. Arnold  
John J. Lawrence  
Wayne W. Wood
- Local 148 -** John E. Falgren  
George N. Findley  
Robert A. Garth  
Allan Haywood  
Oscar G. Lompe
- Local 179 -** Clyde E. Bullock
- Local 216 -** Eugene L. Judd  
James H. Smith
- Local 230 -** John F. Allard  
Noah Tauscher
- Local 255 -** Ronald B. Crow  
R. N. Devol
- Local 406 -** Kenneth F. Catton  
Samuel D. Killough  
Lewis H. Michener  
Earl H. Parker
- Local 506 -** J. Glenn Conrad  
Robert L. Spears
- Local 509 -** Paul R. Ampey  
Ludie P. Grizzle  
Philip P. McDonnell  
Ted Snodgrass  
DeWitt Stone
- Local 560 -** Phil Costello  
Bernard Evans  
Ben Gross  
I. Haukaas  
R. S. Morse  
Victor J. Rogenski  
Roy Toscano
- Local 645 -** John B. Melton  
Robert W. Mueller
- Local 683 -** Everard J. Franklin
- Local 792 -** James E. Pendergrass
- Local 805 -** Rex Mainord
- Local 808 -** Frank O. Donley  
Fred J. Kuhlman
- Local 809 -** Kenneth Dennis  
Ronald E. Fiedler

**UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS (cont.)**

- Leslie Foote  
Walter McLogan, Jr.  
Floyd Stewart
- Local 811 -** Jim Anderson  
Marcus Brown  
Tony Caudillo  
Fred Espinosa  
Walter Leeds  
Charles Leipold  
Joe Potter  
Lois Reese  
Roy Smith  
Jerry Whipple  
Clarence E. Wright  
Steve Young
- Local 844 -** Thomas E. Boone  
Van A. Dempsey  
Henry S. Guerrero  
Bertram Merry  
Melvin W. Schultz
- Local 887 -** Richard B. Cartwright  
Louis J. King  
Kenneth B. Paxton  
Paul H. Schrade  
Herman O. Westover
- Local 923 -** Raymond Arthur  
Patrick S. Sosso  
Thomas J. Stephens
- Local 1031 -** E. G. Briggs  
Joseph Dolin  
William Garcia  
Louis Guido  
Gene Hedrick  
William Kiezel  
Robert W. Lewis  
Victor Parker  
William Stackhouse  
Jack E. Tobler
- Local 1037 -** William Gillespie

**UNITED FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE  
WORKERS UNION, L.I.U. 78**

- Nicholas C. Dragon  
Keneth L. Gillie  
Chris F. Moorhead  
Delores Moorhead  
James R. Spangler

**UNITED FURNITURE WORKERS OF  
AMERICA**

- Local 262 -** Enaco Gabriellini  
Ralph N. Nuckols  
Floyd Pierce  
Anthony Scardaci  
Fred Stefan
- Local 1010 -** Steve Escobar  
Epifanio S. Galvan  
William B. Harrison, Jr.  
John W. McBee

**UNITED OFFICE WORKERS, L.I.U. 1729**  
Walter Slater  
Sylvia A. Yuster

**UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS  
OF AMERICA**

District 5 – John G. Agarth  
Local 12 – Oatho W. Nash  
Ernest Teixeira  
Local 67 – Cornelius Carter  
Charles M. Humber  
Stephan J. Weigman  
Local 107 – Lino Faras  
Joseph J. Miccio  
Robert L. Moore  
Arthur E. Morrison  
Local 200 – Hortensia Hernandez  
James Hines

**UNITED RUBBER, CORK, LINOLEUM  
AND PLASTIC WORKERS OF AMERICA**

Local 44 – Steven K. Fair  
Lew B. Dunning  
Burton E. Haymes  
Edith Jenkins  
Barney Merlino  
Local 64 – Earl E. Arehart  
Stephen Matweyou  
Local 141 – Einer Jensen  
John R. Noble  
Lewis G. Patterson

**UNITED SHOE SERVICE EMPLOYEES,  
L.I.U. 112**

Hoyt S. Chambless  
Irwin L. DeShetler

**UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA**

Local 1069 – Albert A. Biagini  
Myron Noell  
William Rasmussen  
Local 1304 – Richard E. LaVerrell  
Ernest L. Noel  
Merle Perrin  
Local 1414 – W. J. Hoelting  
Michael J. O'Raidy  
Local 1440 – Joseph Angelo  
Leo Gatewood  
Wilfred A. Lavallee  
Joseph R. Lockner  
Edna E. Prenk  
Joseph G. Thomas  
Jack Woods  
Local 1502 – Jack Blattau  
Mildred McCurrie  
Local 1547 – James M. O'Conner  
Local 1549 – Samuel Breen  
Ernest Moore  
Michael Yavenditti  
Local 1684 – Charles Clemens  
Armand Combatalade  
Lee Jevelle  
Gonzalo Legoretta  
Humberto Pendola  
Louis Reina  
John Valeskie  
Local 1798 – Andrew J. Reger

**UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA  
(continued)**

Local 1835 – Arnold F. Campo  
Ralph I. Pettit  
Stover G. Tremaine  
Local 1845 – John Cunningham  
Local 1927 – Arthur F. Cowan  
Joseph E. Doherty  
Local 1986 – Clyde R. Allison  
Telesforo Alfonso Garcia  
Local 2018 – James Carbray  
John A. Despol  
Larkin P. Nall  
Walter Petrovich  
Emmett Wingerter  
Local 2058 – Herbert Finley  
Local 2172 – Woodrow Redo  
George E. Ryan  
Local 2586 – Joseph Angelo  
Local 2869 – Joseph T. Davis  
Charles Evansin  
Joseph Kelleff  
Charles J. Smith  
Local 3367 – Buford J. Barks  
Charles Evansin  
John F. Stewart  
Local 3677 – Charles J. Smith  
Local 3702 – Robert W. Ratner  
Mary Lee  
Local 3941 – Gilbert C. Anaya  
G. J. Conway  
Charles J. Harding  
James H. Reed  
Local 4155 – Kenneth W. Stonehouse  
Local 4299 – C. Frank Hudson  
Local 4468 – Dan B. Choate

**UNITED TRANSPORT SERVICE EMPLOYEES**

Local 904 – William L. Daniels

**UTILITY WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA**

Local 132 – William P. Henry  
Pat Tansey  
Local 168 – Winston S. Heard  
Local 246 – Everett A. Scott

**GREATER ALAMEDA CIO COUNCIL**

Leroy Banks  
Seymour M. Pratt

**GREATER LOS ANGELES CIO COUNCIL**

Robert R. Clark  
Albert T. Lunceford

**SAN DIEGO CIO COUNCIL**

Clem R. Regner

**SAN FRANCISCO CIO COUNCIL**

Arthur R. Hellender  
William A. Millis



# LIST OF CONVENTION COMMITTEE MEMBERS

## CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

James McKenna (TWUA) – Chairman  
Claude Cox (ACWA) – Secretary  
Joseph Adamson (GCEOC)  
Frank Casey (OWIU)  
Richard LaVerril (USA)  
J. M. Nelson (OWIU)  
Philip O'Rourke (ARA)  
Everett Scott (UWUA)  
Ruth Sears (CWA)  
Charles Thimsen (IWA)  
Jack Tobler (UAW)  
Clarence Wright (UAW)

## RULES AND ORDER COMMITTEE

Art Hellender (CWA & S.F. Council) –  
Chairman  
Herb Finley (USA) – Secretary  
Joe Adamson (GCEOC)  
LeRoy Banks (Alameda Council)  
John Cunningham (USA)  
Joe Dolin (UAW)  
Joe Fazio (ANG)  
Eppy Galvan (UFW)  
George Goins (TWUA)  
Lewellyn J. Grafton (OWIU)  
John J. Lawrence (UAW)  
Woodrow Redo (USA)  
Abe Wise (ACWA)

## RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Albert T. Lunceford (L.A. Council) –  
Chairman  
John Allard (UAW) – Secretary  
Ted Brandt (ALA)  
Ralph E. Corbett (OWIU)  
Frank Donley (UAW)  
Charles Gaffney (OWIU)  
William Henry (UWUA)  
Richard Lloyd (IUMSWA)  
Jerome Posner (ACWA)  
Edna E. Prenk (USA)  
Sara Rozner (ACWA)  
Charles Sanders (IWA)  
Henry Santiestevan (ANG)  
Paul Schrade (UAW)  
James E. Smith (UAW)  
Ann Tinnon (LIU)  
Mike Yavenditti (USA)

## OFFICERS REPORT COMMITTEE

Leonard Levy (ACWA) – Chairman  
Harlan Savage (OWIU) – Secretary  
Jack Abramson (ANG)  
Clyde Bullock (UAW)  
Armand Combatalade (USA)  
Joe T. Davis (USA)  
Joe Fisher (ACWA)  
George Grinham (CWA)  
Stanley Kinter (UAW)  
Gordon Lewis (OWIU)

## OFFICERS REPORT COMMITTEE (cont.)

Walter MacLogan (UAW)  
Oatho W. Nash (UPWA)  
Gilda Neri (TWUA)  
Ralph Nuckols (UFW)  
Donald Redman (USA)  
Dave Ryan (IUMSWA)  
James Steadman (URW)  
Jerry Whipple (UAW)

## ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Bernard Evans (UAW) – Chairman  
Chris F. Moorhead (LIU) – Secretary  
D. D. Brymer (OWIU)  
Richard Cartwright (UAW)  
Lloyd Dayton (USA)  
Robert Garth (UAW)  
Larkin P. Nall (USA)  
Fred Raganold (ACWA)  
Lincoln R. Snider (TWU)  
DeWitt Stone (UAW)

## PUBLICITY & EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Arnold Campo (USA) – Chairman  
E. J. Franklin (UAW) – Secretary  
Julia C. Brilliant (ACWA)  
John C. Clausen (CWA)  
Van A. Dempsey (UAW)  
Robert L. Moore (UPWA)  
Anthony Ramuglia (TWUA)  
Charles Randell (ANG)

## LEGISLATION & POLITICAL ACTION COMM.

Dave Bickmore (OWIU) – Chairman  
Seymour Pratt (Alameda Council) – Secretary  
Joe Angelo (USA)  
Sonia Baltrun (TWUA)  
Jack Bruhl (Contra Costa Council)  
Ken Catton (UAW)  
Glen Conrad (UAW)  
Jerry Conway (USA)  
Ronald Crow (UAW)  
Ernest Curren (IUMSWA)  
Al Fratarelli (ACWA)  
Bob Hannah (UAW)  
John B. Melton (UAW)  
Walter Petrovich (USA)  
Tony Scardaci (UFW)  
Pat Tansey (UWUA)  
Ernest Teixeira (UPWA)  
Frank White (GCEOC)  
Jack Woods (USA)

## CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

Robert Clark (USA) – Chairman  
Court Myers (OWIU) – Secretary  
James Carbray (USA)  
Romildo Caruso (UAW)  
James Conley (TWUA)  
Ed Falgren (UAW)

**CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE (cont.)**

Robert Fein (ANG)  
Ralph Horn (CWA)  
Einer Jensen (URW)  
John McBee (UFW)  
Arthur Morrison (UPWA)  
Robert Spears (UAW)

**SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS**

James Drury - Head Sergeant-at-Arms  
Clyde Baker (UAW)  
Charles Bioletti (UAW)  
Claude Cox (ACWA)  
Ken Gillie (FFVW)  
Frank Hudson (USA)  
Jim Spangler (FFVW)  
K. W. Stonehouse (USA)  
Shannon Wall (NMU)

**ELECTION COMMITTEE**

Steve Wigman (UPWA) - Chairman  
Frank Bonanno (ANG) - Secretary  
Jack Balttau (USA)  
Waldo Bland (CWA)  
Hoyt Chambliss (LIU)  
George Goins (TWUA)  
Ben Gross (UAW)  
Arthur Marcos (OWIU)  
Lewis Patterson (URW)  
Waine F. Plummer (IWA)  
Alfred J. Shield (GCEOC)

**CALL TO SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION  
CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL  
JULY 26 - 27 - 28 - 29, 1951**

**TO ALL AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS, LOCAL INDUSTRIAL UNIONS, INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCILS, DISTRICT COUNCILS, AND JOINT BOARDS OF INTERNATIONAL UNIONS:**

Greetings . . .

The CIO-California Industrial Union Council, during its first year, has faithfully carried out its obligation to organize the new Council structure, establish the machinery of Council activities, provide representation of CIO views and policies in the halls of our state legislature and state agencies, issue publications containing vital information for California CIO members, and continue the never-ending task of developing and giving leadership to the membership and to the people of California for increasing the general welfare. But more than this, the seeds for the future development of democracy, liberty and fair play, sown by the Council since its creation in June, 1950, are planted in the wholesome soil of free trade unionism.

Our resistance to the covert attack of the red totalitarians has made statewide CIO strength greater than ever. In all segments of California society, where there are those who love democracy and hate dictatorship, respect for the cooperation with California CIO is growing.

Through our State Council, California CIO stands united in support of our government and our national determination to defend vigorously the principles that liberty and self-determination are the rightful heritage of all peoples, regardless of race, creed or color. In conjunction with all of the organized labor movement we are aware that as trade unionists we constitute the first line of national defense against totalitarian Communism and Fascism.

We reaffirm our conviction that increased security of the American people, and other peoples of the world, in their liberties and freedom from exploitation, under a truly democratic form of government, is the only certain guarantee against totalitarianism.

The continued great advances in science and technology have made economic security possible for all of our citizens - as children, as productive workers, during illness, disability or involuntary unemployment, and in old age.

We of California CIO shall, therefore, continue to insist on the exercise of collective bargaining rights for the maintenance and improvement of living standards. To this end it is of the greatest importance that the various campaigns to organize the unorganized be increased in intensity and effort.

The California Council hails the United Labor Policy Committee for the leadership it has given in labor's fight for fair play in the defense mobilization program. The Committee has given "voice" to the needs of American consumers. Further it has enunciated the hopes and aspirations of all free men everywhere for freedom, bread and peace.

The Second Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council 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 in the present extraordinary crisis, a crisis truly unparalleled in human history.

**THEREFORE, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL WILL CONVENE IN THE GOLD BALLROOM OF THE PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JULY 26 AND WILL CONTINUE IN SESSION THROUGH SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1951, UNLESS THE BUSINESS OF THE CONVENTION IS COMPLETED BEFORE THAT TIME.**

**REGISTRATION . . .**

Registration of Delegates and Visitors will begin at 7:00 P.M., Wednesday, July 25, 1951, at Convention Headquarters. Registration on Thursday, July 26, 1951, will begin at 8:30 A.M. at Convention Headquarters.

**REPRESENTATION . . .**

In accordance with the Council Constitution, the following rules shall govern representation at the Convention:

1. Only organizations in good standing with the Council whose per capita is paid in full up to and including the month of May, 1951, shall be entitled to representation by delegates to the Convention, except that this section shall not apply to organizations otherwise in good standing which have been exonerated from the payment of per capita in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
2. A Local Union or Local Industrial Union which shall have paid per capita tax to the Council for an average of one hundred members or less per month for the twelve month period of June, 1950, through May, 1951, shall be entitled to be represented at the Convention by two delegates.  
A Local Union or Local Industrial Union which shall have paid per capita tax to the Council for an average of more than one hundred members per month for the twelve month period of June, 1950, through May, 1951, shall be represented at the Convention by two delegates for the first one hundred such members, and by one additional delegate for each one hundred additional members, or major fraction thereof.
3. a) Delegates' Credentials shall also be furnished to organizations which shall become affiliated to the Council between the date on which the official Convention Call is issued and the opening date of the Convention.  
b) The voting strength of organizations which shall not have been affiliated to the Council for a period of twelve months from June, 1950, through May, 1951, shall be determined as follows: the total per capita paid to the Council by such organization up to and including the month of May, 1951, shall be divided by the number of months which such organization shall have been chartered by its parent body if the organization has had that charter for less than twelve months, and shall be divided by twelve if the organization has been chartered by its parent body for more than twelve months.  
c) The voting strength of an affiliated Local Union or Local Industrial Union, affiliated at the time of the First Constitutional Convention, shall be determined as follows: the total per capita tax, including exonerations, paid to the Council starting in June, 1950, up to and including the month of May, 1951, divided by twelve.
4. Each affiliated City or County Industrial Union Council shall be entitled to send two delegates to the Convention.
5. Each affiliated District Council or Joint Board shall be entitled to send one delegate to the Convention.
6. A delegate to the Convention shall not represent more than one organization.
7. No proxies shall be permitted at the Convention.

#### **CREDENTIALS AND REGISTRATION FEE . . .**

Credential forms must be filled out in duplicate, bearing the signatures of Presidents and Secretaries. The ORIGINAL shall be retained by the delegate and the DUPLICATE must be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer not later than July 16, 1951, ten days prior to the opening day of the Convention, *accompanied by a three dollar registration fee.*

#### **RESOLUTIONS . . .**

Resolutions may be presented on any subject proper for consideration for the Convention and may be sent by an affiliated Local Union, or Local Industrial Union, by any City or County Industrial Union Council, by any District Council or Joint Board, or by any regularly elected delegate.

Each resolution shall deal with only one subject and two copies *shall be mailed* to the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, 117 West 9th Street, Los Angeles 15, California, *not later than July 10, 1951.* They will then be delivered to the proper Committees of the Convention.

Sincerely and fraternally,

MANUEL DIAS, President

JOHN A. DESPOL, Secretary-Treasurer  
CIO-California Industrial Union Council