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CALIFORNIA
INDUSTRIAL
UNION COUNCIL

REPORT OF OFFICERS
to the
4th ANNUAL
STATE
CONVENTION

CONVENTION HALL: Balboa Park
CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS: U.S. Grant Hotel
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

16

November 5, 6, 7 & 8, 1953



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IN MEMORIAM



PHILIP MURRAY

May 25, 1886 - November 9, 1952



ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

October 9, 1888 - February 21, 1953

*They were men taken for all in all. We shall not look
upon their like again . . .*

IN MEMORIAM



Anthony Ramuglia
January 2, 1897 - September 21, 1953

“Tony Ramuglia was a person of deep convictions, which he lived with all his great heart. His life in the labor movement spanned some of its greatest struggles, defeats and triumphs, and he was of those few who were

privileged to experience all of it. He was always in the center of a fight to help working men and women. His very life is the story of a man’s ceaseless seeking of a better world.”

- John A. Despol

REPORT OF OFFICERS

"...whenever CIO local union leadership is given the sober facts on problems affecting our movement -- both internally and externally -- the reaction is always positive and healthy."

GREETINGS:

As we meet in Convention, over a year has passed since the 1952 Officers' Report was presented to California CIO delegates.

This report is an effort to cover the CIO State Council's program and activities during this intervening period.

It is hoped that the Report will not only be informative, but will guide the assembled delegates in their Convention decisions regarding the future programs and activities of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council.

A. LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

by John A. Despol, Secretary-Treasurer

- on the state level
- on the national level

On The State Level

General Comments on Legislative Session

When the 1953 General Session of the California Legislature convened on January 5, 1953, the CIO-California Industrial Union Council was faced with the obvious fact that a stormy session for labor-liberal forces was to take place in Sacramento. It was obvious that such would be the case as a result of the 1952 primary and general election results. Election results offered the following incontrovertible facts:

1. 18 Assemblyman were replaced - because of retirement, death, defeat in the elections, or because they had been gerrymandered out of their districts.
2. Of these 18, 11 had been Democrats.
3. Only 4 Democrats replaced the 11; *thus the liberal bloc lost 7 Assemblymen.*
4. The line-up in the Assembly for the 1953 session was 52 Republicans, 28 Democrats.
5. The composition of the Senate remained almost the same. Consequently, it still represented the traditional bulwark of staunch conservatism, if not reaction. Senate representation included 29 Republicans, 11 Democrats.

The 120-day General Session which is held in odd-numbered years is divided into two periods:

1. The bill-introducing period which is limited to not more than 30 days from the time the session convenes in January.
2. The legislature recesses and then reconvenes for the remaining time allotted to consider the bills previously introduced. During this period no bill can be introduced without the consent of three-fourths of the members and no member can introduce more than 2 bills.

During the bill-introducing period, the CIO-California Council representatives were able to have introduced

nearly all of the more than 50 bills prepared by the Council. This task is difficult at best and was accomplished in 11 legislative days -- the legislature chose to recess on January 17. The Presidential inauguration was a dominant factor in making for the shortest bill-introducing period in the history of the State Legislature.

When the session reconvened on February 24, 1953, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Council and the Education and Research Director, Anthony Ramuglia, were faced with a two-fold task:

1. To arrange for committee hearings on CIO-sponsored bills and to prepare sound, factual presentations for committee hearings.
2. To prepare sound, factual arguments against bills harmful to organized labor and to the well-being of the community as a whole.

So that the fullest possible impact could be achieved, the Council office in Los Angeles mailed letters (over the signatures of either the President, Secretary-Treasurer or Research Director) to the legislators prior to committee hearings, along with a bill analysis of the particular measure in question, either in support of or in opposition to it. Arrangements were made with international directors for letters to go out on their stationery to the legislators on measures in which CIO took an active interest. Likewise, additional communications to the law-makers were sent by individual CIO persons through the State Council's legislative secretarial service. Thus the initiative taken by the State Council in the letter writing phase meant that several thousand letters were directed to the State legislators.

In this connection, it might be pointed out that it is no exaggeration to report that for at least 3 months a CIO State Council letter, accompanied by a bill analysis, was mailed to the law-makers, on the average of a letter and analysis every two days.

The CIO position was further made known to the legislators - and community - through the publication of the *CIO Digest of Proposed Legislation* and through press releases.

During the 4 months of committee hearings, the two State Council legislative representatives were given valuable and much-needed assistance in setting up hearings, keeping abreast of hearings and daily happenings on various measures by the addition to their Sacramento work of Brothers Harold Shapiro (IUMSWA), Arnold Callan (UAW) and Thomas Consiglio (USA). The State Council officers wish to take this means of thanking international President John Grogan (IUMSWA), California Directors Charles Smith (USA) and Cy V. O'Halloran (UAW) for this fine cooperation during the legislative session.

It is also appropriate at this point to thank the several lawyers who helped in the arduous task of preparing many of the CIO-sponsored bills. A vote of thanks is especially warranted when it is considered that Council funds were very limited and that only slight legal services could be paid for. These lawyers gave of their time and talent for nominal charges, and in some instances, entirely free.

New Speaker in Assembly

When Speaker Sam Collins, Republican from Orange County, chose to run for the State Senate (he was defeated), a vacancy in the post was thus created.

The race was between James W. Silliman (R.-Salinas) and the late Jonathan Hollibaugh (R.-Huntington Park). Silliman, the Warren-supported contender, was elected. Assemblyman Silliman came to the post with the distinction of never having given labor a vote in his three terms in the lower house.

In the pre-session "politicking" that went on over the Speakership, a bloc of Democrats, including at least 4 "staunch" labor supporters, lined up with Silliman against Hollibaugh who, though also a conservative Republican, had sided with labor on crucial issues.

The Democrats, because of the split in Republican ranks, were in an advantageous position to determine who should get the powerful post of Speaker, but in this - as in other matters - the liberal bloc split wide open.

Your State Council representatives carefully watched the struggle over the Speakership because of the Speaker's important job of committee assignments, and exerted every influence, consistent with the CIO policy of opposing untractable enemies of labor.

As a result of the new Speaker's Committee appointments, their composition was worse than in 1951. Out of the 23 standing committees only one - the important Industrial Relations Committee - had a majority of liberal Assemblymen. However, this was not a gain - in the 1951 Legislature this Committee was similarly composed.

Republican Legislature Ignores Governor's Legislative Proposals

The basic program the Republican Governor set forth in his address to the joint session was stymied by the Republican members of both houses.

His recommendations in the field of social legislation were given support by the Democratic minority and by just a handful of members of his own party.

This situation parallels the relationship existing between the Republican-dominated U. S. Congress and the Republican President.

Among the Governor's realistic proposals and to which the CIO gave active support were the following:

1. Establishment of permanent child care centers - the legislature voted to continue the centers for another two year period.
2. Legislation to "bring the cost of medical care within the means of the people in the low and modest income brackets". The law-making body did nothing about this. CIO had introduced a State pre-paid health insurance bill.
3. Recognition through legislation of the political and economic equality to "do whatever is necessary to insure economic as well as political equality as a fact instead of mere theory". Various fair employment practices measures and other civil rights measures were defeated in committee with the exception of one FEP measure which did reach the Assembly floor, only to be killed by a tie vote. It was

somewhat of a precedent-making situation to have the bill voted upon. It marks the first time that a vote on a FEP measure was taken before adjournment. In recent history a FEP measure did reach the floor, but no vote was taken before adjournment. Thus the Republicans not only disregarded their Chief Executive's recommendation but flagrantly disregarded their party platforms - both state and national.

4. On labor-management relations, the Governor pointed out that industrial relations in this State compare favorably with other states and he attributed that to the fact that the Legislature in the past refrained from "punitive or retaliatory legislation", and he urged continuation of that policy. Blatant disregard was given to the Governor's position by members of his own party who introduced numerous union-busting or anti-union measures.
5. Specific and emphatic, the Governor urged increased benefits in workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance, saying that benefits should be "geared to current economic conditions". He recommended unemployment insurance coverage also be extended to "employees of non-profit, religious and charitable organizations, and domestic workers in private households. I also recommend as I did two years ago the coverage of farm workers who have relatively stable employment and who are already covered under the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance program." The legislature not only disregarded such proposals, but labor found itself fighting a proposal, for example, that would have eliminated or reduced benefit payments for a majority of those expected to receive benefits this year. CIO efforts were instrumental in killing this measure.
6. The Governor proposed and sent to the law-makers an administration bill providing for a financial aid program for the permanently and totally disabled. In his message he pointed out that in this field of social legislation, California lagged behind other states. The measure (AB 841) - even after weakening amendments - was killed in the Senate Social Welfare Committee, having passed the Assembly. Your CIO Council gave full support to this measure.
7. The Governor proposed that California take prompt action in acquiring 8 channels allocated by the FCC to California for educational television. He pointed out that only the channel in the Los Angeles area has been taken up, thus leaving seven channels that might be allocated to commercial interests unless prompt action was taken. The Legislature refused to pass any of the several measures introduced.

Highlights of the 1953 California Legislative Session

- \$5,400,000 INCREASE IN DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS ONLY GAIN WON BY ORGANIZED LABOR

This was the only real "positive" victory for organized labor as opposed to its "defensive" victory of defeating anti-labor and reactionary legislation.

Signed into law by the Governor, the measure (AB 3093) increases maximum disability insurance benefits from \$30 to \$35 a week and increases hospitalization benefits from \$8 to \$10 for a maximum of 12 days.

This means benefits will be increased by about \$5,400,000 each year.

Assemblyman Maloney (R.-S.F.) stated: "This will bring home something to the people of California who work for a living."

This labor gain was made because the employers and private insurance companies -- up to now they have fought any increase -- agreed to go along with the liberalization of benefits. Private insurance carriers have been hostile to any liberalization in the program, stemming from the fact that they must offer policies that match the state plan in every respect and improve on at least one phase of it. Hence every additional benefit granted through legislation nicks into the insurance companies' profits. This time, however, the carriers and employers recognized that the surplus now runs around \$125,000,000 and if it continues to increase it would be possible to legislate much higher benefits in the future -- with the state fund operating on the principle of deficit spending. This would make many insurance companies see "red" as well as go into it. Thus, it is safer for them to go along with the \$5 increase which will cut down the increasing surplus than risk future increased benefits based on deficit financing that would nick into their profits to a greater extent.

However, the private carriers, through their lobbyists, did not accept this inroad into their profits without doing *something* about it. They were successful in incorporating an amendment which would relieve them (for 2 years) of insuring at least 20% women out of the total persons they cover, as previously required. In effect this amendment means the private insurers select the best risks, leaving the state fund responsible for the less desirable business because women are more costly to the program than men.

At present, about 2,000,000 are covered under the program administered by the State Department of Employment and about an equal number under insurance by private carriers which must offer better terms than the state.

This is not to imply that it was mostly smooth sailing in the field of disability insurance legislation. A flock of bad bills were thrown into the hopper and defeated by the efforts of organized labor. Some were technical in nature, others would have made eligibility more stringent, etc.

• UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM REMAINS BASICALLY UNCHANGED.

Various CIO measures were introduced with the objective of increasing unemployment insurance benefits, extending coverage to agricultural workers and newsboys and eliminating the unfair merit rating system. All died in committee.

Because the majority mentality of the legislature leaned toward reducing benefits, tightening of eligibili-

ty requirements, etc., the CIO was placed in a "defensive" position; the CIO legislative spokesmen were required to spend a very considerable amount of time, effort and thought to defeat these measures -- for example, they actively and successfully helped to defeat AB 2623 (Geddes, R.-Claremont and Morris, R.-L.A.), a severely restrictive measure that would have either eliminated or decreased benefit payments for 53% of the more than 400,000 workers expected to draw payments this year. This employer-sponsored measure was sugar-coated with a proposal to boost maximum weekly benefits from the present \$25 to \$30. The question posed by the CIO Council was: What good would such an increase be if very few would benefit?

A very critical setback in contract gains would have been achieved if Governor Warren had signed SB 1873 (Tenney, R.-L.A.). This measure would have prohibited workers from collecting unemployment insurance benefits until their severance pay was depleted.

The history of this attempt to either (1) deny workers unemployment benefits, or (2) discourage unions from seeking such fringe benefits in contracts, offers a revealing illustration of the persistence demonstrated by business groups, especially the newspaper publishers.

The above proposal was originally introduced in the Assembly (AB 1501). It was defeated by one vote in the Finance and Insurance Committee.

However, John B. Long, General Manager of the California Newspaper Publishers Association and Ross Marshall, Hearst legislative representative, continued to push for passage. The result: the proposal was amended into a measure (SB 1873) introduced by Senator Jack Tenney, Republican from Los Angeles County.

The CIO State Council wrote a detailed letter to the Governor asking that he veto SB 1873. (See Appendix I, p. 20 for copy of letter.) Likewise, it alerted CIO unions in California to do the same. The Newspaper Guild did an effective job in this regard. It is accurate to report that this type of Local Union activity was instrumental in its receiving a "pocket" veto.

A setback was given, however, when the Governor signed AB 1825 (Levering, R.-L.A. and Dolwig, R.-Redwood City), a measure which denies unemployment insurance to a worker leaving his or her employment for marital or domestic reasons, until such person earns \$200 in subsequent employment. A letter was directed to the Governor by the Secretary-Treasurer asking that he veto it. (See Appendix I, p. 19 for copy of letter.)

One other development of serious concern to the working people of the State that occurred during the '53 legislative session was the investigation by an Assembly sub-committee of unemployment insurance frauds. We go into this at some length because it affected legislation on unemployment insurance and further because it has affected the Department of Employment in its regulations and attitude toward unemployment compensation applicants.

About two years ago an employers' association engaged a Mr. William A. Burkett to make a private investigation on claims frauds. Mr. Burkett had acquired a reputation as a treasury agent who had exposed irre-

gularities in the Internal Revenue setup in San Francisco.

About a month before the Legislature convened, Mr. Burkett made a speech before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, claiming that his investigation revealed that some \$20,000,000 annually were being drained out of the unemployment insurance fund by cheating and chiseling workers. The speech was heralded by the press -- all the Hearst press, the Los Angeles Times and other papers throughout the State -- with the sensation of a hydrogen bomb explosion. Papers carried headlines about habitual drunks and bums and owners of Cadillacs drawing unemployment insurance, and charging that wholesale stealing and chiseling were going on.

Such an outcry, of course, found response in the bosom of Republican floor leader, Assemblyman Harold K. Levering. The Republican floor leader introduced a resolution on the Assembly floor proposing an official investigation by a sub-committee of the Assembly Finance and Insurance Committee. The resolution was adopted, the sub-committee was appointed and several hearings were held in Sacramento.

Immediately upon the publication of these sensational newspaper stories regarding chiseling by unemployment insurance claimants, a resolution was drawn up and passed by the CIO State Council Executive Board calling upon the Legislature to investigate the charges, *and also to investigate chiseling by employers in their tax payments.* When the Levering resolution was adopted in the Assembly, the Council Research and Education Director wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Committee, Gordon A. Fleury (R.-Sacramento), asking to be permitted to testify. This offer of testimony from an independent source evidently stumped the Committee. After ten days, and after two hearings at which long prepared testimony about some chiseling took place, your Council representative was told in a letter by Assemblyman Fleury that if the proffered testimony was pertinent to the investigation, and if your Council representative would write and forward the substance of his proposed testimony, he might be permitted to testify.

The proposed testimony was written and mailed to Mr. Fleury. It gave specific examples of employer chiseling, amounting to millions of dollars yearly. Your Council representative, upon receipt of a telegram, stating he could testify, went to Sacramento on a Saturday to appear before the Committee. *There he was told that his testimony was not pertinent as the Levering resolution called only for investigation of frauds by claimants.*

The Council office sent out a statement on this, pointing up the outrageous conduct of the Committee in refusing testimony regarding chiseling by employers, while beating the drums about chiseling by workers. There was limited coverage of the Council news release in the press of the State. The important thing about this incident is not the unfair conduct of the Committee, nor the unfair conduct of the press, nor even the failure of the liberal forces in the Assembly to urge investigation of employers as well as workers

when the Levering resolution was presented, but the adverse effect upon worthwhile unemployment insurance legislation.

Thus, not a single advance was scored in the field of unemployment insurance. The benefits remain at the level set six years ago when the dollar was worth at least 30% more than it is today, -- a fact recognized by everybody, the Governor included.

• WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INCREASE RUNS INTO COMMITTEE BOTTLENECK

It came as no surprise to those working on the Sacramento scene when all CIO measures designed to liberalize workmen's compensation payments ran into an insurmountable bottleneck in the Assembly Finance and Insurance Committee.

While labor-supported measures were stymied, so were the State Chamber of Commerce bills which it claims were aimed at correction of "inequities in the present law."

Thus both good and bad bills in this field met the same fate. This is a prime example of why the 1953 legislative session has been termed the "legislature of the stalemate" or the "legislature of the status quo".

There was, to be absolutely truthful, a single gain in the field of workmen's compensation and that was in the matter of eyeglasses; previously a worker could only be compensated for the breaking of eyeglasses in an accident on the job only if the accident disabled him or her for at least two days; now a worker can recover for glasses broken even though the accident does not disable him or her from working.

• CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION STYMIED

That the 1953 legislature was one of the worst - if not the worst - in the last 20 years, is further given a basis in fact when one looks at the negative record achieved by this body in the field of human rights.

The following resumé relates a sad story for a State supposedly "progressive".

CIO-sponsored or supported fair employment practices measures - from the policy declaration type to those with "teeth" in them - were killed. Perhaps a "moral" victory was achieved in that AB 2812 (a policy declaration on fair employment practices) at least reached the floor of the Assembly. This marks the second time in the Legislature's history that such a measure has ever reached the floor, and the first time in which the Assembly voted on such a bill before adjournment. Surviving parliamentary maneuvers, the bill finally came up for a vote, and was defeated by a 35-35 vote. 41 votes were needed for Assembly passage.

The State Council joined with other liberal groups in the State in an effort to seek passage of AB 900 - a measure that would have established an effective Fair Employment Practices Commission in the State of California.

The Committee hearing in which AB 900 was killed brought out a large audience. Those attending heard

for themselves the straight party line vote. All Democrats voted for sending the bill out to the Assembly floor for a vote; all Republicans voted against it.

During the course of testimony on April 22 before the Assembly Governmental Efficiency and Economy Committee, a naval officer and past member of the California Republican State Central Committee, was orating in nebulous generalities against the measure. Assemblyman Vincent Thomas (D.-San Pedro), asked the gentleman about the Republican Party plank on FEPC. The gentleman blandly replied that the plank in the Party platforms - state and national - "was just a vote catching device and nothing more".

This statement was verified fully an hour later when 7 Republican members of the Committee, including the Republican Assemblyman who had co-authored the bill (Ernest Geddes - Claremont), voted against it.

Recognizing that civil rights problems extend beyond employment practices, the CIO State Council introduced civil rights measures to cover other phases of human activity. For example, a Fair Education Practices measure was sponsored which would have prohibited discrimination against minority groups by schools and colleges, excluding religious institutions. An Office of Fair Educational Practices within the State Department of Education would have been set up. Such a law would abolish the undemocratic "quota" system.

Likewise, the CIO Council asked the legislature to foster civil rights by enacting a Civil Peace Act aimed at improving relations among racial groups and preventing inter-group conflicts through special training of law enforcement officers.

Another worthy measure was the Civil Rights Study Commission bill. The State Council legislative spokesmen argued that continuous study was important so that the Governor and Legislature could be properly advised as to what forms of civil rights legislation were needed.

A bill evoking a good deal of comment was the one that would have created an Anti-Totalitarian Civil Liberties Defense Commission consisting of 12 persons serving full time, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the State Senate, and subject to removal by the Governor.

This Commission would have the power to subpoena witnesses and records and to administer oaths. *This measure was not aimed at thought control, but aimed at totalitarian organizations -- i.e., those actively engaged in an organization (either of the Communist or Fascist variety) whose objective is to establish a totalitarian dictatorship.*

The bill would have required registration of such persons the Commission ascertained to be working against our democratic form of government and the establishing of a totalitarian regime. A person called before the Commission for the purpose of deciding whether or not he must register would appear with counsel of his own choice, and with witnesses, so that the person so charged might present such evidence as desired to refuse the charges. He would be confronted by his accusers and would have the right to cross examine

them. A person who would be required to register would have the right to appeal to the district court of appeals. Failure to register becomes a misdemeanor punishable by fine of not more than \$500 or 6 months imprisonment, or both.

Further, the bill stipulated that if a person who has been ordered to register is found by the Commission to no longer be a member of a totalitarian organization he would be notified in writing and his name removed from the registration rolls.

An appropriation establishing such a body was provided for in the bill.

These measures were defeated in Committee. Other CIO measures which met a similar fate:

1. AB 655 - a measure prohibiting job discrimination on the basis of sex (defeated in Assembly Industrial Relations Committee).
2. AB 965 - a measure prohibiting discrimination in insurance rates because of race, color or creed. (Passed Assembly and then went to Senate Committee on Finance and Insurance which took no action on it.)

• ANTI-UNION MEASURES FAIL

One notable "defensive" victory accomplished by organized labor was the defeat of the several "Right to Work" proposals espoused by Assemblymen Harold K. Levering (L.A.), LeRoy Lyon, Jr. (Fullerton), Ralph Cloyed (Chula Vista), and Roscoe Patterson (Visalia) -- all Republicans. AB 2284 and the companion Constitutional amendments - ACA 43 and ACA 44 - were directed at the abolishment of the union shop and maintenance of membership contracts. In other words, these proposals were aimed at once again establishing the open shop in California.

The measures drew support from such organizations as the State Chamber of Commerce, the Farm Bureau Federation and the Associated Farmers, representing the corporate farm interests and subsidized by the Southern Pacific Railroad, the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. and the Bank of America. If either or both of the constitutional amendments had passed, the voters of the state would have had to vote on one or both at the next general election.

The CIO Council, ably aided by CIO local union support and responsible business leaders, was able to defeat these measures.

The effective job done by organized labor in defeating these measures resulted in other measures being dropped by their authors; for example: several bills denying labor the right to strike, picket or boycott in secondary actions (hot cargo bills), a so-called anti-featherbedding bill denying unions the right to negotiate for either the number of workers or conditions of work required in job operations in the printing industry and a bill to saddle every union and grievance committee with the chore of filing annual detailed financial statements.

Labor won out in another battle in which corporate interests attempted to upset peaceful labor relations. The Associated Farmers were able to push through

SB 1619, despite strong opposition by the CIO. The measure attempted to remove agricultural labor disputes from the jurisdiction of the State Mediation and Conciliation Service. When the measure reached the Assembly, the anti-labor forces attempted an obvious coupe de grace by having the measure referred to the Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy - a more favorable committee for the anti-labor forces. The bill should have properly gone to the Industrial Relations Committee -- organized labor finally won the parliamentary battle; the bill was referred to the Industrial Relations Committee where it was killed.

While labor took heart upon the defeat of these many anti-union measures the officers of the Council wish to point out that if the election outcome in 1954 proceeds along the same lines it has over the past few years, and with the possibility of having a Governor sympathetic to the Chamber of Commerce viewpoint, the legislative road ahead will be twice as difficult. Also, Assemblyman Levering has indicated that he will have the "Right to Work" proposals incorporated in the form of an initiative measure to go directly on the ballot. Therefore it is clearly evident that the CIO will need not only union treasury contributions, but every CIO member's voluntary PAC contribution will take on added importance. CIO leadership in California must now begin to raise funds for 1954 election activities, both for candidates and ballot propositions.

• TIME-OFF-FOR-VOTING RIGHTS MADE MORE STRINGENT

With the signing into law of AB 3018 by Governor Warren, the worker's right to take off two hours to vote without loss of pay has been stringently curtailed.

CIO spokesmen worked diligently in an attempt to kill the measure but business groups held the rein in this battle. While organized labor scores passage of this measure as inimical to full participation by workers in the voting process, the State Chamber of Commerce scores it as a victory for business interests.

On June 9, the Council sent a detailed letter to the Governor asking him to veto the measure. (See Appendix I, p. 21 for copy of letter.)

The law provides that if a person has four consecutive hours in which to vote, either between the opening of the polls and the beginning of his regular working shift, or between the end of his regular working shift and the closing of the polls, he shall be deemed to have sufficient time outside of working hours in which to vote.

If he has less than four hours, he may take time off as will enable him to vote but not more than two hours of which shall be without loss of pay; provided that he shall be allowed time off for voting only at the beginning or end of his regular working shift, whichever would involve less loss of time away from the job. However, the burden of proof rests with the employee. Even though he may not have four free consecutive hours, he still may not be given time off. For example: The polls remain open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. If an employee goes to work at 8 a.m. and leaves work at 4:30,

he thus has 2½ hours of non-working time between the end of his shift and the closing of the polls. If it takes him 2½ hours to reach home and 15 minutes to go from there to his polling place, the Legislative Counsel opines he has sufficient time to vote, pointing out that the polls remain open until voters in the polling place or in line at the door at the time of the closing of the polls have had sufficient time to enable them to vote. This tight schedule does not allow for unforeseen circumstances: the car stalls, unusually heavy traffic, problems at home, etc.

It is obvious that this new law will work to the disadvantage of the organized labor movement in that it will discourage many workers from voting because of the fact that a good deal of "red tape" is involved.

• CIO PROPOSALS FOR MORE EQUITABLE TAX STRUCTURE DISREGARDED BUT CIO WINS IN OTHER TAX BATTLES

Following through on basic CIO policy in the field of taxation, the CIO State Council introduced tax measures that would have geared the California tax program to the sound principle of "ability to pay".

Briefly, the tax proposals of the CIO Council would have:

1. Raised state income tax exemptions for those earning less than \$5000 yearly but would have made up the difference by raising income tax rates for those earning more than \$5000 and by increasing general corporation and insurance taxes, neither of which have been raised since 1943.
2. Reduced the sales tax from the present three cents to two cents.

It is interesting to note that in the CIO's opposition to the administration's proposals for increased sales taxes on tobacco and liquor, for example, it received support from many of the conservative legislators. The CIO position won out on the Senate side when this body turned down any such increases after they had been approved by the Assembly.

Effective CIO arguments against the so-called "millionaires' tax" amendment helped to defeat it in committee.

This measure would have memorialized Congress to present a Constitutional amendment to the national Constitution to place a 25% limit on income, estate and corporation taxes. 36 states would then have to approve.

While space does not permit setting forth all the arguments against this proposal, it should be pointed out that in effect the 25% maximum would (1) become the minimum, with middle and low income groups being hit the hardest and (2) necessitate the federal government to make up the loss of revenue from high income groups and corporations by imposing regressive taxes such as a 10% sales tax. Thus the tax burden would be shifted to those least able to pay.

The Committee for Constitutional Government is the main sponsor and is perennially engaged in trying to put this amendment across in the 48 State legislatures.

This group has opposed every social advance made in the past 20 years.

As of January 1953, the record shows that 27 states passed this proposal. The number needed is 32.

Recognizing that much study is needed in the complicated field of taxation policies, the CIO State Council presented a forward looking measure which would have set up a California Taxation Commission. This Commission, with broad representation, would have had the task of investigating and studying state and local taxation structures. The measure was bottled up in committee.

- **CIO PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS CAUGHT IN CASUALTY TOLL**

Two "Little Wagner Act" proposals - with slight differences in content - were presented by the CIO State Council. They received the death knell in the Senate Labor Committee and in the Assembly Committee on Governmental Efficiency & Economy.

Such a "Little Wagner Act", applying to intra-state business and industry, would have done much to avert labor strife in California by establishing a state labor relations board to conduct elections in intra-state commerce for the purpose of establishments determining proper bargaining agents.

- **STATE MINIMUM WAGE PROPOSAL SMOTHERED**

Organized labor supported legislation establishing a state minimum wage of \$1.25. Presently, the minimum is \$.75 and does not apply to male employees. Legislative spokesmen for big business won out in this battle, even though labor spokesmen had the facts on their side.

- **TENNEY'S ATTEMPT TO "LEGALIZE" DISCRIMINATION NOT ACCEPTED BY CONSERVATIVE LEGISLATURE**

Conservatism is one thing; out-and-out reaction of the fascist variety is another. Thus, even the anti-liberal majority of the State Legislature would not go along with the Tenney-sponsored measure that would have made it a state policy to recognize and encourage racial and religious discrimination in every field of human relationships.

Under the false label of the "Rights of Man", SCA 21 would have negated basic American belief and principle, reversed centuries of progress, defamed the state and nation in the eyes of the world, made second-class citizenship for many thousands of our citizens an official part of our state philosophy, and would have given aid and comfort to the Communists by providing them with further ammunition for their propaganda mill.

Tenney was joined in his pet project by 6 Republican and 2 Democratic Senators in sponsorship of the measure: The Republican Senators were: Arthur Way (3rd Senatorial District, Humboldt County), Fred Weybret (25th Senatorial District, Monterey and San Benito

Counties), Verne Hoffman (20th Senatorial District, San Joaquin County), John Murdy, Jr. (35th Senatorial District, Orange County), Louis Sutton (8th Senatorial District, Tehama, Glenn and Colusa Counties) and J. Howard Williams (32nd Senatorial District, Tulare County). The Democrats were: Luther Gibson (15 Senatorial District, Solano County) and Charles Brown (28th Senatorial District, Inyo and Mono Counties). During the course of the session, however, Senator Gibson withdrew his name as one of the co-authors.

- **CIO PROPOSAL TO INCREASE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY STAFF BLOCKED**

Pursuant to the 1952 Convention mandate as expressed in resolution, the CIO introduced AB 902, a measure carrying an emergency appropriation of \$250,000 to increase the staff of inspectors and engineers in the Department of Industrial Safety.

This measure was killed in committee. It offers a concrete example of how many necessary measures were defeated under the misleading guise of "economy", the legislative platform propagated by the State Chamber of Commerce and which found sympathetic support in the legislative halls.

- **CIO TAKES LEAD IN SPONSORING NEEDED ELECTION CHANGES AND REFORMS**

Among the many measures introduced by CIO perhaps those pertaining to election changes and reforms evoked the greatest comment and interest among the newspapers of the state. In some instances, editorials were devoted to them. For example, a very provocative measure, providing for public election funds, evoked such editorial comment. (See Appendix II p. 23 for editorial and reportorial coverage of the CIO State Council bills -- these represent a sampling only.)

Briefly noted, the following measures amending the Election Code were sponsored by the CIO State Council:

1. AB 1733, the measure which would have established a public election fund, was based on the premise that the high cost of campaigns (eg. radio, TV, newspaper ads) often eliminates the meritorious candidate, that accessibility to private funds becomes a primary criteria in selection of candidates, and that campaign costs are a matter of public interest and welfare and therefore an expense that should be borne in part by public funds. Briefly, the measure provided for the allocation of \$.50 to each political party for each voter registered in the name of that party -- a political party would have to have at least 10% of the total primary registration in order to qualify. The *Christian Science Monitor* (June 30, 1953) described this measure as "one of the more ... thought-provoking reform measures to hit the Legislature here in some years..." It goes on to say: "Some liberal groups urged both major parties to support the bill, and the proposal was subjected to lively discussion in the universities."

The voters of the State were handed a defeat when this measure was killed in committee.

Congressional candidates' campaigns cost from \$20,000 on up; U. S. Senatorial campaigns cost \$500,000 on up.

A partial idea of the exorbitant cost of campaigns can be gained by the following facts taken from the *Congressional Quarterly*. Here were the 1952 campaign expenditures reported by Congressional candidates by committees working in their behalf:

Republicans

Senate candidates	\$ 453,778.35
House candidates	1,131,978.72
Senate campaign committee	781,558.02
House campaign committee	1,707,574.70
Labor groups	6,100.00
Total	\$4,080,989.79

Democrats

Senate candidates	\$ 269,427.65
House candidates	768,718.68
Senate campaign committee	84,482.31
House campaign committee	19,000.00
Labor groups	160,616.94
Total	\$1,302,245.58

2. Another measure introduced would have filled in loopholes now existing in the reporting of campaign expenditures. This was also killed in committee.
3. In an effort to bring party responsibility on the local level as well as to provide a more effective means of adequately informing the voter, another measure would have made county, township and municipal offices partisan. Excluded from this provision were judicial and school offices. Once again the dyed-in-the-wool thinking of the committee defeated this measure.
4. A Voters' Handbook was advocated in a measure which would have required the Secretary of State to mail to every registered voter, prior to elections, a handbook setting forth party platforms, information on the candidates and ballot measures. Each candidate availing himself of this means of reaching the public would be required to pay a fee. In places where voters' handbooks have been used -- for example, in the City of Berkeley and in the State of Oregon -- they have proved to be very successful and functional. This measure also met defeat.

All of the CIO measures dealing with elections were forward looking, and in the opinion of the officers, needed changes. The defeat of them further illustrates the "status quo" mentality of the Republican-dominated legislature and the obvious fact that unless the composition of the state law-making body is changed one of two things will occur: (1) either the State of California will continue in a legislative stalemate or (2) the stalemate will be broken in that the vicious anti-union and anti-liberal measures organized labor de-

feated in 1953 may well become the law of the State in 1955.

• CIO TAKES LEAD IN DEFEATING ELECTION CHANGES DETRIMENTAL TO VOTERS

While the positive efforts to improve the Election Code failed, at least CIO testimony was effective in styming efforts to change it for the worse.

Particular reference is made to SCA 8 co-authored by Republican Senators McCarthy (13th Senatorial District, Marin County), Powers (1st Senatorial District, Lassen, Madera and Plumas Counties), and Hoffman, (20th Senatorial District, San Joaquin County).

This measure passed the Senate and was in Assembly committee during the time of the CIO Legislative Conference. This measure was discussed by the CIO delegates with their Assemblymen. The work done by them - along with the work of the CIO legislative representatives - was a dominant factor in having the committee hearing postponed.

If this measure had passed and the voters had approved it, it would have made almost impossible the placement of initiative measures on the ballot through citizen action.

The proposal required the collection of voters' signatures from a majority of the states counties -- 30 to be exact. This measure was a blow at the democratic expression of the people's will to do for themselves what the state legislative body refuses or ignores to do. Proponents of this amendment well knew that to get signatures on the basis of 5 to 8% of the total number of votes cast in the last gubernatorial election in 30 counties is costly and in most cases would present an almost formidable task to get an initiative on the ballot by citizen groups as distinguished from pressure or special interest groups.

CIO testimony was also instrumental in the defeat of a measure aimed at tightening further the voters' registration law -- the net effect would have been to make it more difficult than it is at present to remain on the election rolls as an eligible voter.

• ANTI-PUBLIC HOUSING MEASURES STIR LEGISLATURE

Frantic efforts of the real estate lobby to rush passage of legislation to massacre low-cost public housing in California produced some weird shenanigans in Sacramento.

A blow-by-blow description would take pages, but here in brief form is what happened:

Scene 1 - Assemblyman Levering's three anti-public housing bills passed the lower house but met a different fate in the Senate's Local Government Committee. After the Committee voted to kill one of these bills, Levering then requested the Senate Committee not to take up the other two measures.

Scene 2 - The very next day, Senator Breed (R., Alameda County), who happens to be in the real estate business himself, revived the program by writing it into 2 Senate bills: SB 1963 and SB 1964. Another anti-public housing measure, SB 1965 was offered by

Senator John Thompson (R., Santa Clara County). Thus these 3 bills revived the anti-public housing legislation.

Scene 3 - These measures were sent to the Senate Public Health and Safety Committee -- this action evoked a protest from Senator Harold Johnson (D., Placer County) who is chairman of the Local Government Committee; he led a floor fight to have the bills transferred to his Committee. However, the real estate lobby had the votes and the long established Senate precedent that the house never overrules the findings of its committees was shattered. By a 19-12 vote the upper house decided to deny Johnson's motion.

Scene 4 - The next day the Senate Public Health and Safety Committee held a special meeting and, by a bare majority, sent the bills to the floor with a "do pass" recommendation.

Scene 5 - On the day (Thursday) these bills were listed for a second reading in the Senate daily file (hence a day away from a floor vote), the Assembly daily file showed that the bills were scheduled for a special hearing of the lower house Public Health Committee on Monday, May 25. (An Assembly rule requires that a 3-day notice be given before a bill can be considered by a committee.) The action of the Assembly Committee drew a blast from Democratic floor leader, Assemblyman Vincent Thomas (San Pedro). He termed the action of the lower house committee in setting a hearing on bills BEFORE their passage in the Senate where they originated as "one of the rawest pieces of legislative maneuvering that I've ever seen in my 11 years in Sacramento." He added: "I think that it is more than coincidence that a Los Angeles municipal election in which housing is one of the principal issues is to be held in Tuesday (May 26)."

The Assembly Committee hearing was voted down on the floor.

Scene 6 - On Monday night (May 25) Senator Hugh Burns (D., Fresno County) led the fight to have the bills sent back to the Local Government Committee. By a vote of 18-15 the upper house sent them back to this Committee which had already caused the collapse of similar legislation.

Scene 7 - Levering amended the Senate bills to cover Los Angeles County only. These Senate bills would permit elections regarding abandonment of uncompleted housing projects, allow local governing bodies to fire housing commissioners and establish strict restrictions on initiation of new housing projects.

These measures were defeated in Committee.

• LEGISLATURE PRESENTS BALLOT PROPOSITION TO VOTERS

A constitutional amendment to increase the terms of assemblymen and senators and limit the terms of the governor will be voted upon in the November, 1954, general election.

The solons authorized the ballot proposition in approving ACA 1 by Assemblyman L. H. Lincoln, Oakland Republican.

The measure, subject to voter approval, would do this:

1. Increase the terms of the assemblymen from the present 2 to 4 years.
2. Increase the terms of the senators from the present 4 to 6 years.
3. Limit service of the governor to two 4 year terms, excepting the incumbent chief executive.

General Summation of Legislative Session

It is interesting to note the variance in interpretation of the 1953 State legislative session given by the CIO Council and State Chamber of Commerce.

On the basis of the above facts, the officers of the State Council sum up the session as follows:

Labor's accomplishments during this 1953 session of the California legislature must be evaluated on the basis that it was confronted by a legislative stalemate.

While the major efforts to shackle the labor movement in California failed -- although a few bills adversely affecting organized labor did pass -- it must also be recognized that the positive or affirmative program presented by labor and liberal groups was stymied.

Herbert Phillips, political editor of the *Sacramento Bee* commented on the session in this fashion: "The legislature which adjourned . . . may not have passed many bills which California history will celebrate but nobody can deny that it killed plenty of programs. In some fields of legislation the slaughter was terrific. Humanitarian, social welfare, taxation, liquor regulation, building construction, pro-labor and anti-labor programs especially suffered in the general carnage."

He goes on to say: "As the session neared its conclusion some argued there was this, at least, to be said about the wholesale rejection of major proposals in various categories: The legislature may have killed a lot of good bills but it killed a lot of bad ones too. The record indicates there is some merit in this contention." But as one legislator remarked: "The trouble is I'm afraid we killed more good bills than bad ones."

In the final analysis the majority of very good and very bad bills met defeat in committees, making the 1953 session notable for the continuation of the long-term legislative stalemate.

That this legislature was one of the "status quo" is confirmed by the above summary of what happened to both good and bad measures.

Contrast this with some of the comments and attitudes by the State Chamber of Commerce. In its house organ "CALIFORNIA" (July 1953), remarks appear which take on the connotation of *elation* because of the defeat of CIO-sponsored or supported measures. Here is what the State Chamber of Commerce says:

"The forces of labor and management met in repeated clashes during the legislative session just ended in Sacramento. On the affirmative side, the State Chamber and other business organizations strongly supported right-to-work legislation, which failed to win approval in the Assembly.

"Business interests could take heart in the *defeat of labor backed bills* covering minimum wages and repealing the statute regulating jurisdictional strikes.

"Business also successfully withstood repeated on-

slaughters by FEPC adherents . . .

"Efforts to enact legislation guaranteeing the right to obtain and hold employment in California without being compelled to become or remain a member of a labor union centered around A.B. 2284 and Assembly Constitutional Amendment 4 . . .

"Clarification of the time-off-for-voting section of the Elections Code, a major victory for business, was approved by the legislature and is now on the Governor's desk. . ."

State Council Spurs on "Grass Roots" Legislative Activity

The CIO legislative secretarial service was a "grass roots" operation in that CIO voters living in a given assembly district were able to contact their own assemblymen.

Another form of "grass roots" activity -- and perhaps the most effective -- in which the voter could talk face to face with his representative were the legislative conferences held in Sacramento.

Civil Rights Mobilization Conference

CIO leadership from throughout the State of California was in attendance at the California Committee for Fair Employment Practices Conference held in Sacramento, March 22-23, 1953.

The CIO State Council was one of the most active of the co-sponsors in setting up the conference -- the Secretary-Treasurer served as co-chairman of the Committee; the Research Director and members of the CIO Council staff assisted in a major portion of the pre-conference paper work. Also the Secretary-Treasurer, Research Director and other members of the staff were active in the Conference work itself. CIO was extremely instrumental in preventing accreditation as delegates of those representing Communist-front groups.

Likewise, a major share of the financial costs was borne by the CIO Council.

The two-day conference evoked favorable press reaction, including surprisingly enough, favorable words from the *San Francisco Chronicle's* Earl Behrens. He reported that "It was agreed around the Legislature that the delegates were responsible, intelligent, carefully disciplined and organized, and were courteous to the lawmakers whom they interviewed."

The *New York Times* carried an unusually lengthy story on the mobilization held in behalf of AB 900 (Fair Employment Practices Commission bill) and headlined that "MOBILIZATION SEEMS TO MAKE IMPRESSION ON LEGISLATORS".

The 500 delegates -- with the CIO leading in the largest number from any given group -- represented more than 35 church, civic, labor, business and fraternal organizations.

Prior to the Conference the FEP Committee circulated petitions to be used in emphasizing to the Governor and Legislature the people's support of FEP legislation. Not only did the State Council furnish lists to the Committee for the mailing of its petitions, but printed additional petitions for circulation. The petitions circulated among

CIO unions were a sizable addition to the ones circulated by the Committee; the officers of the State Council wish to take this means of thanking the many locals throughout the State that did such a fine job in obtaining signatures.

As a result of the work done by the conference, consensus of opinion is that, while the measure failed passage, it had the healthy effect of alerting many law-makers to at least consider this problem previously given little consideration by them and it gave the delegates a better understanding of the legislative processes in this State.

CIO Legislative Conference

Citizens in action was the theme of the CIO Legislative Conference held in Sacramento, April 26-28. Sponsored by the CIO State Council, the 200 CIO'ers from all parts of the State spent two days of the three day conference talking with their legislators about measures not only important to CIO members but to the community as a whole.

Armed with *facts* about the bills they discussed with the state representatives, the delegates impressed them with their sincerity of purpose and their awareness of the implications of the legislation under discussion.

The first day of the conference - Sunday, April 26 - was spent mainly in workshop sessions where the delegates were thoroughly briefed by competent workshop leaders and resource persons on the following proposals:

1. The "Right to Work" measures - AB 2284 and Assembly Constitutional Amendments 43 and 44, introduced by Assemblymen Harold K. Levering (L. A.) and Leroy E. Lyon, Jr. (Fullerton), both Republicans.
2. Senate Constitutional Amendment 8 relating to drastic restriction of the right of initiative and referendum, introduced by Senators Harold J. Powers (Eagleville), John S. McCarthy (San Rafael) and Verne Hoffman (Acompo) -- also all Republicans.
3. Amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act - AB 2348 - introduced by Democratic Assemblyman Francis Dunn, Jr. (Oakland) and sponsored by the CIO State Council.

A special word of commendation goes to the International Woodworkers of America. On a membership basis, IWA sent the largest percentage of delegates.

The conversations the Secretary-Treasurer had with the legislators following the conference indicated that the latter were well-impressed by the CIO delegates' understanding and knowledge of the bills under discussion. The officers feel that the workshop leaders did a fine job of analyzing the various measures and that the delegates, realizing the importance of the legislative session, were responsive students. Without the cooperation of every CIO person in attendance, the Conference would not have been the success that it was.

"OPERATION SACRAMENTO" Fund Appeal

Upon the approval of the Executive Board, the officers of the CIO State Council inaugurated a financial appeal for treasury contributions from CIO local unions *above and beyond the money allocated in the budget for*

State legislative work.

In this appeal the Council adopted the slogan: "Operation Sacramento". The response given by local unions will be found in a separate Financial Report given to the delegates attending the Fourth Annual Convention. The contributions have helped to some degree to defray the deficit.

To those unions that have responded, the officers wish to take this opportunity once again to thank them for their financial support.

The question may arise in the minds of some locals -- "Why the deficit?"

The answer to this question is a simple one: The CIO Council was faced with the task of (1) promoting good bills and (2) fighting an unusual flood of anti-labor legislation which required additional staff for research and analysis of bills, additional mailing costs (letters and bill analysis were sent to the legislators almost daily during the 4-month period) plus the Sacramento expenses of the CIO representatives. Every cent was well spent for a cause that could not be neglected. Also, the two Legislative Conferences added to the total cost. The reaction to the Conferences by CIO delegates indicates to the officers that these expenditures were well worthwhile and that legislative conferences should be a part of the State Council's future legislative activities.

On the National Level

This past year the CIO Council logically devoted its major efforts in the field of state legislation.

However, national issues were not disregarded. CIO directors, county councils and local unions were alerted to important issues on which they were requested to write their Congressmen and U. S. Senators by the following means:

1. The Council NEWSLETTER
2. Letters from the Council
3. Wires from the Council

Also, the Council itself sent numerous communications not only to the Congress but to the President and top leadership in the administration. Communications were sent on such issues as tidelands, public housing, the power grab, public lands "give-away" and Presidential appointments.

When the second session of the 83rd Congress reconvenes, the State Council will continue to press for communications from CIO unions as well as individual letters through the State CIO legislative secretarial service.

The Council is closely noting the votes of the California Congressmen and U.S. Senators, so that they may be used as a factual guide to the CIO Political Action Committee in making endorsements for the 1954 election contests.

B. CALIFORNIA CIO-PAC

1952 Election Results

The 1952 Officers' Report contained the June Primary results for CIO endorsed candidates. Since the Convention was held prior to November, it was, of course, im-

possible to have the 1952 Report contain final results. In order to make an understandable report in term of general election results, a brief recapitulation of the primary outcome is repeated herein.

The officers direct your attention to the fact that the California CIO-PAC was more successful in the primary than in the general election in terms of the percentage of successful CIO-endorsed candidates. The Presidential election was, of course, a major factor in making this so. Likewise, lack of sufficient PAC dollars meant a limited campaign for CIO in terms of newspaper ads, television and radio programs and spots, and direct contributions to candidates -- particularly Congressional candidates.

• PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS IN CALIFORNIA

The endorsement of Adlai Stevenson by National CIO was given unequivocal approval by the California CIO-PAC.

The Council office staff worked on extensive distribution of Stevenson campaign literature, buttons and stickers, making it available not only to CIO groups but to political and non-partisan organizations working in behalf of Stevenson. In this regard, a vote of thanks goes to the UAW and USA for giving staff personnel to help on the mailing projects.

Stevenson records used in the telephone campaign phase were not only distributed in California to CIO and outside groups but the State Council sent them to other State Councils for distribution and use.

Under the CIO State Council sponsorship, 15-minute TV films and one-minute radio spot announcements were presented to the electorate.

It is agreed among those active in past campaigns that the CIO effort given to the Stevenson campaign was an optimum one -- in enthusiasm, in personal effort and time spent and in cooperation with political clubs and non-partisan groups. The only serious limitation was, of course, the lack of sufficient voluntary PAC dollars. Union treasury contributions could not be used because the Taft-Hartley Act prohibits the use of such funds for candidates running for any national office.

Notwithstanding the optimum effort given by all Stevenson supporters, the outcome in California was not a bright one. The tide of opinion that it was time for a change, the glamour surrounding the name of a national hero, the exaggeration of "corruption" and "communism" charges against the Democrats -- these were basic factors in the victory of Eisenhower in California and nationwide.

Eisenhower carried the State by 699,762 votes -- Eisenhower 2,897,310; Stevenson, 2,197,548.

Stevenson carried only 9 of the 58 counties -- Contra Costa, Fresno, Kings, Lassen, Madera, Plumas, Sacramento, Solano and Sutter.

20 of the 49 counties going for Eisenhower were in the Democratic column in 1948.

Eisenhower carried a little less than 57% of the total California vote cast for the two candidates.

• CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION RESULTS IN CALIFORNIA

1952 Primary

The California CIO-PAC endorsed and worked for the nomination or election of 25 candidates out of the 30 contests.

The primary election results show that the California CIO-PAC was successful in having 15 of these 25 candidates nominated and 6 incumbents re-elected (won on both tickets under our cross-filing system). 21 winners out of 25 represents a favorable 84% win.

8 incumbents not endorsed by the California CIO-PAC were also re-elected -- thus 14 races were decided in the primary.

1952 General Election

The 15 CIO-endorsed candidates who were nominated did not mark up a high percentage of victory in November. 5 won (33.3%) and 10 lost (66.7%).

The composition of the 23-man Congressional delegation in the previous 82nd Congress was 13 Republicans (56.5%) to 10 Democrats (43.5%). Thus the Republicans made a sizable gain in the new 30-man delegation with a 63.3% representation (19 members) as against 36.7% for the Democrats (11 members).

It is obvious that the CIO victories in the general were not as great as in the primary. This reversal in trend was due, among other things, to the Eisenhower victory -- in some districts the Republican candidates were coat-tail winners. The "smear" technique used by several Republicans also took a casualty toll among CIO-endorsed candidates.

It should be noted that in districts in which a Republican won in the general election, Eisenhower ran ahead of the Congressional candidate. This was a nationwide condition. His victory did not represent a Republican victory -- the Republican majority in both houses is indeed slim. Nothing like this has been seen in modern history. The House majority is one of the four smallest majorities since 1855!

Another factor working against liberal candidates who were able to squeak through the primary - e.g. former San Francisco Congressman Franck Havenner - was the gerrymandering of districts performed by the Republican-controlled state legislature. Many districts were made a sure thing or an almost sure thing for Republican candidates.

• STATE SENATE ELECTION RESULTS

1952 Primary

20 Senate seats were contested; of the 20, the California CIO-PAC endorsed in 9 districts. 6 of the 9 candidates were incumbents who were re-elected. This represents a favorable win of almost 67%. The other 3 candidates were defeated by incumbents.

One of the most surprising primary upsets was the defeat of former Assembly Speaker Sam Collins who was running for the Senate from Orange County. Another Republican defeated him -- CIO made no endorsement in this district.

1952 General Election

There were 2 run-offs -- the 25th and 27th Senatorial districts in which no endorsement was made in the primary. These spots were left "open" in terms of endorsement policy. A post-primary endorsement was made in the 25th Senatorial District, but incumbent Weybret won in the General Election.

The 1953 State Senate line-up was 29 Republicans to 11 Democrats.

• ASSEMBLY ELECTION RESULTS

1952 Primary

The California CIO-PAC endorsed in 58 out of the 80 Assembly races. Of the 58 candidates endorsed, 34 (almost 59%) won in the primary: 14 were nominated and 20 incumbents were re-elected.

1952 General Election

Post-primary endorsements in four districts were made thereby increasing from 13 (the 14 total became 13 when Assemblyman Davis passed away. He faced a run-off) to 17 the number of CIO-endorsed candidates facing run-offs.

As in the Congressional races, the percentage of victory for CIO-endorsed candidates dropped considerably. Of the 17 only 7 won (41.1%).

The line-up in the 1953 Assembly was 54 Republicans to 26 Democrats.

• EFFECT OF CROSS-FILING IN 1952 PRIMARY

In many instances CIO endorsed candidates in opposition to incumbents because the latter's voting records did not warrant endorsement. Incumbents who cross-file always hold the advantage, thereby making it more difficult for liberal candidates to unseat them.

While it is true that incumbents endorsed by CIO have this same advantage, CIO is opposed to cross-filing because in the final analysis it is contrary to the purpose of a primary and dissipates the importance of party responsibility and the purpose of the general election; likewise, past election history indicates that it has played more to the advantage of anti-labor candidates than pro-labor candidates.

Here is the effect of cross-filing in the 1952 primary election outcome:

U.S. SENATE

1 incumbent - cross filed - elected in primary 100%
(Knowland R.-Inc.) vs. McKinnon (D)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (30 to be elected)

21 incumbents cross filed (1 unopposed) --
14 elected/ 66.6%
Elected: 8 Republicans
6 Democrats
Result: Only 16 contests in November election out of a possible 30!

STATE SENATE
(20 to be elected)

16 incumbent cross filed (7 unopposed) --
15 elected 93.8%
3 non-incumbents cross-filed and were
elected
18 (out of 20) thus elected in Primary 90%
Elected: 12 Republicans
6 Democrats
Result: *Only 2 contests in November out of a
possible 20!*

STATE ASSEMBLY
(80 to be elected)

64 incumbents cross-filed (13 unopposed)--
56 elected in primary 87.5%
6 non-incumbents cross-filed and were
elected
62 (out of 80) thus elected in primary 77.0%
Elected: 42 Republicans
20 Democrats
Result: *Only 18 contests in November out of
a possible 80!*
(There turned out to be 19 contests because of
the death of Assemblyman Crowley who was
re-elected in the primary.)

• **VOTE RESULTS ON BALLOT PROPOSITIONS**

The 1952 general election ballot presented 24 ballot propositions to the electorate.

Of these 24 propositions, the delegates to the 1952 Convention took the following action:

1. Endorsed 15 measures
2. Opposed 5 measures
3. Made no recommendation on 4 measures.

Among the many important measures supported by CIO was Prop. No. 13 which would have abolished cross-filing.

The State Council made a sizable financial contribution, and of all organizations supporting Prop. No. 13, it is correct to report that the CIO State Council office distributed more literature in behalf of this measure than any other group.

The measure lost by 3,654 votes. Because of lack of funds, a recount was not made by the Committee which conducted the campaign.

San Francisco County could have turned the tide. Among the more heavily populated counties - e.g. Los Angeles and Contra Costa - the measure won by a comfortable margin.

One change has been made in the cross-filing procedure. With passage of Prop. No. 7, (opposed by the 1952 CIO convention because it was only a half-way measure and its aim was to split the vote on Prop. No. 13), the candidate's party affiliation will follow his name - Republican will appear in abbreviated form as Rep.; Democrat, Dem. In the opinion of the officers, this half-a-loaf will at least inform the voter of party identification and hence make for less confusion in his mind.

A major effort was also performed by the CIO State Council in support of increased funds for schools (Prop. No. 2) and tax exemption for non-profit schools (Prop. No. 3). In both instances, the State Council distributed hundreds of thousands of pieces of literature. Both propositions carried.

Campaign Activities During and Between Elections

The day by day work of the Council in the field of activating campaign workers, both within and outside of CIO, is not limited to a 3 or 4 month campaign period. Between campaigns work is geared to political activity that will:

1. Furnish candidates with names of persons who are either contributors or workers, or both.
2. Furnish liberal clubs and groups with names they do not have. In this way they increase their membership which in turn means more manpower during campaigns, and manpower which is more adequately informed.
3. Furnish political activists with factual ammunition. This is done in several ways --
 - a) Addressing on addressograph machines newspapers, newsletters, etc., published by liberal groups so that they reach some 35,000 homes plus some 5,000 CIO homes.
 - b) Addressing notices of club meetings where issues of the day are discussed.
 - c) Mailing of CIO material (when the budget permits) to selected Assembly District workers and contributors.

The task of contacting new groups for new names is a continuous task. Conversely, keeping a "live" list by dropping the "deadwood" is a time-consuming chore.

One of the major campaign contributions made by the CIO Council has been in the form of a "service" rather than direct financial contributions. The three auto-typist machines in the Council office produce personally typed letters which have been used by CIO-endorsed candidates to raise funds, solicit support and to express post election thanks to their supporters.

Other techniques of bringing the issues to the voters between elections have been accomplished by the CIO State Council by the appearance of the Secretary-Treasurer, the Research Director or other CIO spokesmen on radio and TV forums. In addition, press releases are sent out periodically stating the position of the CIO officers, the Executive Committee or Board on important state, national and international issues. (See Appendix II p.p. 22 for samples of newspaper coverage of such policy statements as well as coverage of the CIO State Council's legislative program and activities.)

Space does not permit citing further examples but it is the hope of the officers that the aforementioned will indicate the general nature of the Council's campaign work which is conducted 365 days a year.

CIO-PAC Fund

This year the CIO State Council again conducted a voluntary dollar receipt drive. Delegates to the Conven-

tion will find in their Convention kits a report on the sale of these tickets by local unions.

The 1953 Legislative Merit Awards Contest is a direct tie-in with the campaign activities of the California CIO Political Action Committee. Manpower must be backed up by campaign money. This is an incontrovertible fact.

It is the consensus of opinion as expressed at a Directors' meeting that various methods for raising voluntary PAC dollars be utilized. The officers of the Council are therefore developing new methods to supplement the dollar receipt approach. For example, careful consideration is now being given to the use of voluntary authorization cards whereby individual members would pledge a given amount each month to the California CIO-PAC fund.

While organized labor will never equal -- nor should it desire to do so -- the campaign funds of large industrial and business groups, it is paramount that ample PAC funds be obtained. To date, the record of the national administration and the recent record of the California Legislature clearly indicate the need for increased political action by organized labor. This means more PAC dollars than collected to date.

C. CIO STATE COUNCIL MEETINGS

In an effort to have a two-way communication system between the Council and Directors, between the Council and local union leadership, and between the State Council and County Councils, the State Council officers inaugurated additional meetings other than the regularly scheduled Executive Board and Political Action Committee meetings.

Directors' Meetings

With the approval of California CIO Directors the State Council scheduled quarterly Directors' meetings to discuss affiliation, political, legislative, and other problems. This practice will continue to be a regular activity of the Council for the forthcoming year.

Area Meetings

Personal contact with local union officers and board members was achieved by a series of area meetings held last February. They took place in Bell, Van Nuys, Long Beach, Martinez, Oakland, Fontana and San Diego.

The response was excellent. The Council officers are convinced that the discussion and comments that took place indicate that whenever CIO local union leadership is given the sober facts on problems affecting our movement -- both internally and externally -- the reaction is always positive and healthy.

Such meetings will continue to be an important phase of the CIO State Council's activities during the forthcoming year.

County Council Meetings

This year the CIO State Council sponsored a meeting with the 5 CIO County Councils. The purpose of this meeting - and all future meetings - is to achieve efficient liaison and integrate activities to lessen duplication, to discuss mutual problems in political action programs, etc.

D. CIO REPRESENTATION

- in state government activities
- in regional activities
- in community activities

In State Government Activities

Recognizing the importance of the CIO voice being heard in State government agencies and programs, the Council officers have recommended, with the approval of the Executive Board, the appointment of CIO representatives to various agencies of state government.

Until recently, Anthony Ramuglia, State Council Education and Research Director served as the CIO member on the Advisory Council to the Department of Employment. Pressure of work forced him to resign -- the names of Ralph Horn (CWA) and DeWitt Stone (UAW) have been submitted as replacements. The Governor's prolonged absence from the State has prevented him from making the selection as of this writing. The other CIO member is URW Director Floyd Gartrell.

Raymond I. Bilski (URW) is a member of the Division of Industrial Safety and is ably representing CIO members. He worked diligently in the planning of the Governor's Industrial Safety Council. The Secretary-Treasurer addressed the Conference on "Labor's Role in the Accident Prevention Program."

During the past year CIO Organization Director, Irwin DeShetler, gave his time and effort as an appointive member of the Governor's Commission on Small Business.

One of the most important activities of Education Director Ramuglia was his important and tedious hours of work and activity on the Governor's Study Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Although the Commission is no longer in existence because of labor-management differences, it is important to point out that the Governor's legislative recommendations regarding unemployment insurance reflected the views set forth by CIO in this study group.

The Secretary-Treasurer was asked by the Attorney-General of California to serve on a citizen's committee for Southern California on matters pertaining to law enforcement, and more particularly, to ways and means of preventing crime. Since last April when the Southern California Committee was formed, the Secretary-Treasurer has been attending the comparatively frequent discussion meetings as well as perusing a good deal of written material.

A member of the CIO Council staff attended the planning committee meeting in Sacramento which prepared the Agenda for the Governor's Conference on Educational Television and participated in panel discussions at the Conference.

In Regional Activities

A very fine job was performed by CIO members serving on the Wage Stabilization Board prior to its termination this year: James Harvey Brown (NABET), Joseph Angelo (USA) and Walter Slater (LIU 1729). These CIO members considered wage problems affecting the three states of California, Nevada and Arizona.

In Community Activities

Space does not permit an exhaustive report on the various community programs and projects in which the CIO State Council participates. However, the brief listing below will offer an indicative cross-section:

1. The Secretary-Treasurer participated last June in the Twelfth Annual Institute sponsored by the California State Employee's Association. As a panel member he presented CIO views on "What Legislation is Needed to Improve California's Employment Security System".
2. The CIO State Council is represented by the Secretary-Treasurer on the Labor Advisory Committee to the Industrial Relations Department of the University of California at Los Angeles.

This Committee has completed its preliminary task of agreement upon educational techniques to be made in Union Health Program work, of the \$32,000.00 Ford Foundation grant to the university.

The Labor Advisory Committee has been meeting regularly since last May.

3. Education and Research Director Anthony Ramuglia, represented the California CIO Council at an education parley held at Stanford University. Eighty-five organizations participated in this gathering co-sponsored by the California Congress of Parents and Teachers and the Stanford School of Education.
4. CIO through the State Council participated in the yearly activities of the Foreign Policy Association.
5. Cooperation has been given to the Association for Mental Health in its distribution of leaflets.
6. Last July the Secretary-Treasurer accepted appointment to the Board of Trustees of the Southern California Council on Economic Education, having participated over the past several years as a panelist at its Economic Education Conferences.
7. Representation on a study group surveying judicial organization is another community activity in which the CIO California Council has been engaged.

E. OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL

1. As reported in the 1952 Report of Officers, the CIO State Council presented a brief as a "friend of the court" in an AFL case involving the constitutionality of an "anti-picketing" ordinance in Kern County. A few months ago the court ruled in favor of labor's position by declaring it unconstitutional.
2. As reported elsewhere, many foreign students and visitors were taken to plants and given a picture of the California CIO trade union movement through the efforts of the Council office. These foreign representatives came from Jerusalem, Italy, Germany, to cite a few examples.
3. The Council regularly published the NEWSLETTER, increasing the frequency during election periods and the state legislative session. Special issues of the NEWSLETTER have included the Digest of Legislation and the 1953 Voting Record. Publications such as a pamphlet on the McCarran-Walter

Immigration Act are distributed from time to time by the Council office.

4. The State Council has during the past year cooperated with other State Councils. With the help of John Holmes (ACWA), Director of the West Coast Union Label Campaign, the Council assisted in Hollywood talent contests, sponsored by other Councils and obtained special films requested by them.
5. The State Council through its attorney appeared before the State Public Utilities Commission in protest against the fare increase petition filed jointly by the L. A. Transit Line and the Pacific Electric Company.

NOTE: The activities of the Council since its inception in 1950 have resulted in the Council office receiving numerous letters of acknowledgment and thanks. Although this is a 1953 Report, the officers have incorporated in Appendix III a few samples of letters received over the past 3 years, covering a variety of activities.

F. AFFILIATION REPORT

Membership in the CIO State Council increased 30% between September, 1952 and September, 1953 as a result of the Council's affiliation drive and services offered.

At the start of the drive, late in 1952, the Council's membership was 110,583. One year later the Council represents 144,213 CIO workers, an increase of 33,630 members.

The drive was conducted in close cooperation with the Directors and staffs of the unions involved.

The following table will show the union groups which increased their membership in the Council during the 1952-53 period. Those which already had reached 100% are also included and marked with an asterisk (*).

<i>International</i>	<i>Locals or Boards Affiliated 9/52</i>	<i>Locals or Boards Affiliated 9/53</i>
Auto Workers	26	28
Broadcast Employees	1	3
Clothing Workers	12	13
Communication Workers	26	39
Distributive, Processing & Office	--	1
Electrical Workers	1	3
Furniture Workers	2	3
Insurance Workers	0	2
*Marine & Shipbldg.	1	2
*Maritime Union	2	2
*Paperworkers	1	1
*Radio Association	1	1
Rubber Workers	17	20
Steelworkers	30	36
Textile Workers	8	9
Transport Service	2	5
Utility Workers	9	10
Woodworkers	13	15
LIUs	5	6
*County Councils	5	5
Membership Totals	110,583	144,213

Largest increase, in number of locals and membership represented, was made by the Communication Workers. This was the direct result of active, continuous work by CWA District Director Deardorff and his staff, the cooperation and support of CWA's newspaper the "Coast Coordinator" and its editor, Mrs. Carroll Johnson, and the persistent and conscientious work of the Council's CWA Board Member and Vice President Ralph D. Horn.

The Council's function in the affiliation drive included detailed, personal correspondence with officers of unaffiliated locals; attendance of Council representatives at local union meetings; circulation of Council publications and kits of Council materials for the information of unaffiliated local officers, and regular reports to Directors and appropriate staff members on the progress being made.

As an outgrowth of the questions raised by local unions considering affiliation, the Council has now issued a comprehensive booklet describing the work and structure of the Council.

The Council's work on affiliations will continue with the goal of bringing into membership the five large CIO locals in the state which presently are not affiliated and bringing up to as near 100% as possible the membership of the various Internationals which include unaffiliated locals.

G. REPORT OF THE EDUCATION AND

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT - by Anthony Ramuglia,
Education and Research Director

(Anthony Ramuglia wrote this portion of the Report several weeks prior to his untimely passing.)

In the course of the past year the chief research effort of the Department was in the legislative field. Immediately following the 1952 State Convention in Santa Barbara the resources of the Department were strained in preparation for the 1953 General Session of the California Legislature.

Over fifty bills were prepared for introduction. The work entailed in such an undertaking would make tedious reading if recounted in detail. There were a number of bills among these that required extensive research such as the bill on reducing the sales tax and increasing the personal income tax proportionately so that there would be no loss in revenue for the state, and raising the exemption level for those in the low income brackets; the bill revamping the entire Unemployment Insurance Act; the bill calling for a California Labor Relations Act; a set of bills correcting legal flaws and increasing benefits in the Workmen's Compensation Law.

These and the other bills were prepared with some aid from several friendly attorneys. Not all of the legal help was gratis. Some of it had to be paid for. Drawing up the bills was only one phase of the chore. Data and arguments in behalf of the bills had to be gathered and carefully written. An analysis of each of the principal bills setting forth the CIO arguments on it was sent to each legislator as part of the lobbying and campaigning in behalf of our bills.

In the course of the legislative session when I, along with the Secretary-Treasurer, was in Sacramento getting

bills introduced, lobbying, and testifying before committees it became necessary to get help on this chore of writing bill analyses. Walter Slater was engaged for a period of five weeks and he worked assiduously and efficiently at this task. It should be noted that by this time the legislature had convened and there were many anti-labor, anti-public bills that had to be dealt with beside our own.

On the fifth of January the legislative session convened and there was the job of getting introduced the bills that had been prepared. We - the two legislative representatives - had only 11 legislative days in which to do it since the Legislature adjourned early for its one month constitutional recess. Within that period our fifty-odd bills were introduced. It should be explained here that introducing a bill is not a simple matter of merely dropping it into the hopper. Bills can only be introduced by a legislator. In each case a legislator had to be spoken to and persuaded to author the particular bill. Even after the bill is authored by a legislator it has to go to the Legislative Counsel where it is examined as to correct form, and constitutionality.

When the Legislature adjourned for its February recess it was found that 5600 bills had been introduced by all the legislators during the 11-day legislative period in January. There was the task of examining this mountain of bills and picking out those that particularly affected the welfare of organized labor and the public, setting to work analyzing them, and alerting our people about them and organizing the lobbying campaign for or against them. The entire staff of the State Council concentrated upon this chore in February for we had to be ready by March when the legislature reconvened to act upon the bills introduced in January.

An analysis of about five hundred most important bills out of the 5600 total was compiled and printed and a batch of the most serious measures was selected for the perusal of the State Council Board members and also were sent to the local union officers throughout the State.

During the legislative session the State Council took a very active part in the preparation of material for the Fair Employment Practices Mobilization, and the CIO Legislative Conference. This department participated actively in both these projects not only in preparing material for the two conferences but in the actual running of them.

The work of the Director of the Department of Education and Research is far from being a desk job working on statistics and political data. In the course of the past year, more than in the two previous years, I have been a spokesman for the State Council before state agencies, public gatherings, conferences, the Legislature, and our own affiliates. I have appeared before local unions urging affiliation with the Council. I have appeared before regional conferences of some of our affiliates, speaking for the State Council. I have even been called upon to aid some of our affiliates in organizing campaigns around Los Angeles (Furniture and Textile Workers). Circumstances have also impelled my speaking before an Independent International Union on the matter of affiliation with the National CIO. A large part of my time and energy has gone into public relations with the outside world

and cementing good relations within our own ranks.

During the legislative session my duties were not simply confined to preparing data on the bills. I appeared and presented arguments on various bills before legislative committees, and presented the CIO position to individual legislators in private talks. I am a registered lobbyist and legislative representative of the Council along with the Secretary-Treasurer.

It has also been part of my duties to confer with politicians about elections and political matters. Late last fall, I worked in behalf of CIO interests, for instance, in the Assembly Speakership contest.

As Council representative, appointed by the Governor, on the Advisory Council to the Department of Employment, I have had to attend meetings and keep active in that field. I have been privileged to act as CIO host in California to labor people touring our country under State Department visa. These people have come from Malay, Germany, Italy, New Zealand, Palestine and other distant places. This chore has come to me either by direct request of the International Section of the National CIO or through a request from the Secretary-Treasurer.

The conferences I have attended as a Council representative range from a Parents and Teachers' Conference on Public Education to a joint conference of dental and labor representatives on extending the group health plan idea to dentistry service, to a panel member at a World Affairs Institute, to speaking on the CIO legislative program before business groups. I participated in the CIO area conferences throughout the State as one of the principal reporters.

I have reported to some length about my varied work in the course of the past year to make the point that this is a report of the variety of activity conducted in my capacity as Education and Research Director.

On strictly research, there has been a number of requests for data on wage rates, cost-of-living figures, contract provisions as to sick leave, health insurance plans, etc. These requests have not been numerous but every single one has been attended to promptly.

In the field of workers' education, in conjunction with the State Council Education Committee and with the very able and devoted assistance of its Chairlady Ruth Miller, the most successful CIO summer school yet held was arranged and conducted. This year the State Council offered an Allan Haywood memorial scholarship in addition to the annual Ken Hunter scholarship. More scholarship applications than ever before were received. The subcommittee of the Council, composed of Council Vice Presidents Robert Clark and Ralph Horn and Education Committee Chairlady Ruth Miller, selected Brother C. W. Kolasinski of Local 13-86, International Woodworkers of America-CIO and Sister Rose Anne Gutcher of Local 69, American Newspaper Guild-CIO.

In connection with the summer school we acknowledge the fine co-operation of Region 6, United Auto Workers, its Regional Director C. V. O'Halloran, and Education Director Arnold Callan. The location for the school was made available to us through their cooperation, and, further, when a conflict of dates occurred, they very considerately accommodated the Council.

There were more students for the Council group than

at any previous school and from more diverse unions. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers led the contingent in point of numbers. Other unions sending students were: Oil Workers, I.U.E., ANG, NABET, Textile Workers, and token students from Auto

The Council school was held in conjunction with the Communication Workers which conducted its own program and staffed its own school. The staffing of the Council school and the preparation of the manual was attended to by the National CIO Education Department and the State Council.

The writer was asked by the Education Director of the Auto Workers, Arnold Callan, to conduct one of the major classes at the two weeks' summer school for UAW, also held at California Hot Springs following the Council school. This class was a novel experiment in workers' education. It consisted of conducting a mock legislature. This Department selected five bills that had been introduced at the recent session in Sacramento for processing and debate by the students at the Auto school. Concise though extensive arguments for and against each bill were prepared by us. I was selected to be the Speaker of the House of the mock assembly to steer the project through each day for the two weeks.

The purpose of this mock legislature was to introduce the active worker unionist at the school to the legislative process from which come the laws that govern over 11 million people in the State of California and affect wages and working conditions, as well as every phase of existence in the State. Of course, not all the ramifications of law making could be pursued. For example, the sinister influence of big money and big interests on legislation could not actually be demonstrated.

This Department also participated in the Steelworkers Institute held in June at the Samarkand Hotel in Santa Barbara.

H. SPECIAL REPORT

Subject: Correctional Industries Activities
By: Louis B. Knecht, Assistant Director, Dist. 9,
CWA-CIO, and CIO Member of Correctional
Industries Commission

Since the last State Convention, at which time my first report was made, there have been three meetings of the Commission held December 12th at San Quentin, March 30th at Sacramento and June 30th at San Francisco. There will be another meeting of the Commission held on November 2nd at the State Institution for Women in Corona.

Perhaps the major accomplishment of the Commission since my last report has been in obtaining legislative authority for the establishment of a cotton textile enterprise at San Quentin to replace the jute mill which had been destroyed by fire sometime ago. In connection with this particular project, it required an amendment to Sec. 5093 of the Penal Code to accomplish our objective. This Section of the Code was amended by the last session of the Legislature.

Another bill was passed in the last session of the Legislature involving an amendment to Sec. 5091 of the

Penal Code to provide authority for the Commission to adjust annually the maximum gross annual production value of \$225,000.00 permitted for each enterprise on the basis of a formula using 2 factors:

1. The population of State institutions, and
2. Changes in the wholesale price index of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This change in the law does not permit the Commission to establish any new enterprises without the necessity of public hearings, but it is simply designed to remove a technicality in the law as an obstacle to efficiency in operation of the enterprise.

The meeting scheduled for November 2nd will include, among other things, public hearings on the questions of:

1. Expansion of the mattress factory, and
2. Expansion of the tubular steel products project at the Deuel Vocational Institution.

The overall operations for all the institutions subject to Commission scrutiny show a fair profit. Cannery operations at Folsom and Chino are being expanded to use more items used by various State institutions. Chino is expanding its operations to include such items as diced beets, carrots, pumpkin and other items which can be raised on the institution's grounds. Folsom is expanding its pack to include plums, figs and apple sauce. The Deuel Vocational Institution will soon be moved to Tracy, California. This should provide an opportunity for expansion of operations at this institution.

The assigning of idle men at State institutions is still somewhat of a problem. At San Quentin, where the largest problem exists, there are 739 men available for assignment. The new cotton textile mill will take care of approximately 500 men which will reduce this idleness figure, but the problem will not be entirely taken care of then.

The problem to date has been that the institutions' population has grown faster than we have been able to develop enterprises and obtain buildings in which to put these men to work. The California Institution for Men at Chino has 220 men available for assignment; the California State Prison at Folsom has 240; Deuel Voca-

tional Institution at Lancaster has 75, and the California State Prison at Soledad has 94. Additional enterprises must be developed to take care of these men. The canneries at Folsom and Chino will absorb about one-half of their idle men temporarily during the canning season. The expansion of the industries program at the Deuel Vocational Institution when it is moved to Tracy should take care of the 75 idle men at this location.

I think we are making great strides in building the kind of understanding among the public which it is necessary to have in order to carry out our function as specified in the law. It is never easy to have to make a decision regarding the expansion of facilities at State institutions available for industrial enterprises because inevitably there is a hue and cry that "prison labor" is encroaching upon the activities of free enterprise and free labor. Provisions of the law specifying to what use products of these enterprises can be put, together with CIO representation on the Commission, serve as ample protection; but we need an ever-expanding educational program among our members and the public to bring the kind of understanding that will allow complete accomplishment of the State Correctional Industries Program.

A Word of Thanks!

The officers wish to take this means of thanking the the Chairmen of the State Council Committees for their efforts during the past year: Ruth Miller (ACWA), Education Committee; E. J. Franklin (UAW), Civil Rights; and Ray Bilski (URW), Industrial Safety Committee.

Thanks and appreciation are also extended to the officers of local unions, County Councils, Regional and International Directors and our Council Vice Presidents and Board members for their support, cooperation and able assistance without which the Council could not function.

Respectfully submitted by --

Manuel Dias, President

John A. Despol, Secretary-Treasurer

APPENDIX

LETTERS SENT TO GOVERNOR ON BILLS PASSED BY CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE



PHILIP MURRAY
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

MANUEL DIAS
PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CAREY
NATIONAL SEC. Y. TREAS.

JOHN A. DESPOL
SECRETARY-TREASURER

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
ROBERT CLARK
RALPH D. MORN
CHARLES ARNIN
JAMES MCKENNA
JEROME FORNER
DEWITT STONE
FRANK WHITE

California Industrial Union Council
117 WEST NINTH STREET LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF. • TELEPHONE: TUCKER 3187

June 29, 1953

Honorable Earl Warren
Governor, State of California
State Capitol
Sacramento, California

Dear Sir:

I am writing to urge that you veto Assembly Bill 1825.
Assembly Bill 1825 would disqualify from unemployment insurance benefits "an employee who leaves his or her employment to be married or to accompany his or her spouse to or join her or him at a place from which it is impractical to commute to such employment".

What this proposed law states is that quitting a job in order to join one's spouse in another locale is worse than quitting a job for no reason at all. The law now provides that a person quitting a job for no reason at all is disqualified from benefit rights for a period of five weeks. A.B. 1825 would disqualify much more severely a worker quitting for marriage reasons.

There are two basic inequities in A.B. 1825; (1) that quitting a job to maintain a family relation, or to establish a family relation is an unjustifiable quitting and (2) that such a job quit is worse than quitting for no reason at all.

If A.B. 1825 becomes law a worker who may be transferred in his employment at the direction of his employer and whose spouse works, would be penalized if the spouse quit to join husband or wife. If such a quit disqualifies a worker there is then no justification for paying benefits to any worker who may quit a job to go back home to work and be near an aged parent left alone by the death of the other parent or for any other pressing family reason.

Maintaining a marriage or acquiring a marital status is not a frivolous matter. No one should be penalized for that. The acid test as to whether a person is to receive or not receive unemployment insurance compensation should be availability for work. A.B. 1825 poses the crucial question of whether or not any quit other than for reasons connected directly with the job itself is into a justifiable reason. I repeat, if quitting to maintain a marriage or get a particular state is held unjustifiable then no family reason for quitting a worker in a marriage case beyond the period of disqualification for a worker quitting a job cavalierly is utterly indefensible.

I sincerely hope you will veto this Bill.

Respectfully yours,

John A. Despol
John A. Despol
Secretary-Treasurer

JAD:hbe



PHILIP MURRAY
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

MANUEL DIAS
PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CAREY
NATIONAL SEC. Y. TREAS.

JOHN A. DESPOL
SECRETARY-TREASURER

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
ROBERT CLARK
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JAMES MCKENNA
JEROME FORNER
DEWITT STONE
FRANK WHITE

California Industrial Union Council

117 WEST NINTH STREET

LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF. • TELEPHONE: TUCKER 3187

June 9, 1953

Honorable Earl Warren
Governor
State of California
Sacramento, California

Dear Governor Warren:

It is with grave concern that I write to you regarding legislation which can only be classified as discriminatory. Reference is made to Senate Bill 1873 which provides that unemployment insurance benefits shall not be granted to employees receiving severance pay and in lieu of notice pay until said amount has been depleted.

This measure is discriminatory on the following grounds:

1. A person receiving an incentive bonus or stock bonus, for example, is not disqualified from receiving unemployment insurance. Therefore, why discriminate against a man receiving severance pay on termination of his employment?
2. A person with a savings account -- be it large or small -- is not precluded from obtaining unemployment insurance compensation. Therefore, why discriminate against a worker who has a few extra dollars as a result of a severance payment?
3. Severance pay agreements are a result of a voluntary arrangement between the employer and employee. It is a free enterprise attempt on the part of the worker to improve his lot in event of dismissal from a job for he well realizes that unemployment benefits cannot meet present day living needs -- the maximum amount affords a very minimum existence. Therefore, why discriminate against the worker who has succeeded in bettering his lot?

It should be noted here that severance pay has been used in contracts negotiated by the American Newspaper Guild since 1937. Since 1949 the United Automobile

3. It is not unreasonable to continue this 60 year old law when one considers that bank employees and employees of political sub-divisions of the State do not have to report for work on election day.

During legislative hearings the proponents of AB 3018 made no case showing abuse of the present law. The only abuse cited does not warrant the repeal of the two hours time off to vote measure. The abuse cited involved a group under 21 years of age who took off two hours on election day but they were not paid. This bill will not cure such a situation. Disciplinary action by the employer or the employer and union jointly would prevent such future occurrences.

Abuses by workers of voting age could be remedied by a law requiring that a voter, in order to be paid for the two hours off, must show a voting receipt to the employer or employer representative. AB 3018 does not meet this need, but rather would discourage voting by indirection.

Most of the evidence presented by the proponents simply demonstrated that more people were utilizing the two hours off with pay for the purpose of voting. Because the law is being used for the purpose for which it was established certainly does not justify changing it, because any law which promotes increased voter participation is for the benefit of the nation and state and is a means of perfecting the democratic process.

In our considered opinion, the cost to any corporation or business firm in paying employees for the two hours off cannot be compared with losses in Korea where our young men are defending the right to vote freely as we know it in America.

If this letter leaves any questions unresolved in your mind, I would appreciate discussing this bill with you at your convenience.

Respectfully yours,

John A. Despol
John A. Despol
Secretary-Treasurer



PHILIP MURRAY
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

MANUEL DIAS
PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CAREY
NATIONAL SEC. Y. TREAS.

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California Industrial Union Council

117 WEST NINTH STREET • LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF. • TELEPHONE: TUCKER 3187

June 9, 1953

Honorable Earl Warren
Governor
State of California
Sacramento, California

Dear Governor Warren:

I am writing on behalf of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council respectfully to ask that you veto Assembly Bill 3018.

This bill repeals Section 5699 of the Election Code that has been law for some 60 years. A new section would be added to the Code which reads in part:

"If an employee has four consecutive hours in which to vote, either between the opening of the polls and the beginning of his regular working shift, or between the end of his regular working shift and the closing of the polls, he shall be deemed to have sufficient time outside of his working hours within which to vote."

The new section provides that if a worker has less than four consecutive hours, then he may take off "so much time as will enable him to vote" but in no case shall he take off -- with pay -- more than two hours.

The CIO opposes this repeal of the present law which provides that a worker may take two hours off with pay in order to vote on the following grounds:

1. Chronic illness in a family may necessitate the voting member or members of the family to remain home during personal time off from work. Taking two hours off from work may therefore be the only time such voters could be encouraged to exercise their rightful franchise.
2. The provisions of AB 3018 fail to recognize that women employees, many of whom have family responsibilities, must assume their domestic duties both before and after work. If AB 3018 becomes law, many women workers will involuntarily fail to vote because of the lack of personal time to do so.

Workers, United Steelworkers and Communications Workers have similar contractual agreements. At no time has there been an understanding or recognition severance pay.

In conclusion, may I respectfully bring to your attention that SB 1873 pre-judges a question presently before the State Appellate Court. In 1952, the San Francisco County Superior Court, in an opinion by Judge William T. Sweigert, ruled against the Employment Stabilization Commission and vacated a disqualification of an employee from unemployment compensation because he had received severance pay under a collective bargaining agreement. In his decision Judge Sweigert said in part:

"The fact that an employee's pockets may be bulging with funds accumulated as a result of employment does not render him ineligible for unemployment benefits if he, nevertheless, becomes unemployed. Such is not the theory of the Unemployment Insurance Act. It is based upon the fact of employment, regardless of actual need."

This decision in the case of Robert Shand v. California Employment Stabilization Commission (No. 410281) was appealed and is now pending in the State Appellate Court. Therefore, the legislature took action to pre-determine a matter presently in litigation.

If there is any doubt in your mind about the justice of vetoing this discriminatory legislation, I shall appreciate the opportunity of discussing it further with you.

Respectfully yours,

John A. Despol
John A. Despol
Secretary-Treasurer

CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL PROGRAM AND
ACTIVITIES ARE WELL PUBLICIZED THROUGHOUT
THE STATE

APPENDIX II

Here are samples of news items that appear regularly in
the daily press

CIO Demands End Of School Bias

LOS ANGELES—A "Fair Educational Practices Act" prohibiting discrimination against minority groups by schools and colleges in California was demanded by the CIO.

John A. Despol, secretary-treasurer of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, said the 200,000-member organization requested the State Legislature to enact a measure barring discrimination by educational institutions because of race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin.

HOWEVER, UNDER the proposal, strictly religious or denominational educational institutions would have the right to exercise preference on the basis of religious affiliation only.

The measure calls for the establishment of an Office of Fair Educational Practices within the State Department of Education, headed by an associate superintendent appointed by the Governor.

The CIO proposal makes it an unfair educational practice to:

1. Use a quota system based on race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin in the admission of qualified students;
2. Exclude "or otherwise discriminate against" any person seeking admission because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin;
3. Make any written or oral inquiry concerning race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin of any person seeking admission;
4. Discriminate against any

student or group of students in the use of facilities, advantages, accommodations or privileges.

— BIGGEST and the BEST

CIO Council Asks Support Of AB 1452

The CIO State Council today called upon the state assembly's governmental efficiency and economy committee to support Assembly Bill 1452 introduced by Assemblyman Shaw (D-Ontario) when it comes before the committee today.

John A. Despol, the council's legislative representative, explained that this CIO-sponsored bill would establish a non-partisan Civil Rights Commission in California. The purpose of the commission would be to study the need for any legislation to protect civil rights and provide for strengthening of the security of the state.

Despol said the commission would be considered.

C. I. O. LEGISLATION

Discrimination against racial and social groups, and a new minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour are being sought from the California legislature by the C.I.O., according to memorandums received by The Citizen from John Despol, secretary-treasurer of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council.

It is worth while to know and understand these aims of this huge segment of organized labor.

Last week, Despol said, his organization asked for and was granted the introduction of legislation calling for an amendment of the Labor Code adding a provision setting \$1.25 as a minimum wage. Present provisions call for a 75 cents minimum for women; none is set for men.

On practices he said that a state commission against minority racial

is a measure of discrimination.

Cal. CIO Seeks Passage of Rights Laws

At the time

CIO to Fight For Higher Minimum Wage

The Executive Board of the California CIO Council met in Sacramento on Monday, March 2, it was announced by John A. Despol, secretary-treasurer.

Purpose of the Executive Board meeting was to consider methods by which passage of legislation to gain a \$1.25 minimum wage law, \$40 a week sick leave pay and increased workmen's compensation benefit increase to \$40 a week. "The cost of the insurance is the

CIO Asks Anti-Subversive Board

LOS ANGELES—An anti-subversive commission, reduction of current session of the state Legislature, and a measure, a union official said today.

The anti-subversive commission will provide an "effective means of identifying subversives," while the measure adequately safeguards the state, John A. Despol said.

Unemployment Pay Hike Urged by CIO

CIO forces in California today moved to support proposals before the state legislature to hike maximum unemployment and disability insurance weekly benefits to \$40.

John A. Despol, secretary-treasurer of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, said the 200,000-member labor organization would give "full and forceful support" to measures raising the insurance benefits.

Despol said backing would go to measures already in the hopper in the legislature calling for an increase in unemployment and disability insurance weekly benefits from the present \$35 to \$40.

the California legislature need to make changes in the law.

CIO Says Assembly Group Not Interested In Employer Chiseling On Insurance Fund

Charges that the Assembly Subcommittee on Fraudulent Claims in Unemployment Insurance is not interested in employer chiseling against the Insurance Fund that amounts to millions of dollars were made today by a CIO spokesman.

Anthony Ramuglia, education and research director of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, said the subcommittee refused to permit him to testify on this phase of chiseling against the Insurance Fund by the technical excuse that the Levering resolution confined the subcommittee to investigating just the claimant frauds.

Ramuglia said he requested twice in writing to be permitted to present figures on this phase of chiseling, but the committee chairman did not think this kind of testimony was pertinent to the investigation.

"Figures obtained from the Department of Employment Tax Collection Division show that employer accounts were delinquent at the end of 1952 in the amount of \$4,932,424.27," Ramuglia said. "They also reveal a total of 6,297 delinquent tax cases at the end of 1952."

During 1952, Ramuglia said, "the Department of Employment Tax Collection Division has been making liens against employers for delinquent payments."

EDITORIALS CITIZEN-NEWS HOLLYWOOD

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1953

Fifty Cents Per Voter

California's Legislature has been asked to approve a CIO-sponsored plan to limit the campaign expenditures by political parties.

The proposal seeks a federal law to provide the following:

1. Require contributions from the Federal Government to each political party on the ballot on the basis of 50-cents for each person registered by each party;

2. Split such contributions half-and-half between the National Committee and State Central Committee of each party;

3. Limit campaign expenditures of such committees "to the campaign costs of the nominees of the party who are registered voters of the given party";

4. Require a CPA audit of expenditures to be furnished the Secretary of State within 60 days after the election.

The proposal aims at an evil that has bothered students of government for a long time. It doesn't measure up to the proposals the Citizen-News has made, ad nauseam. It does not propose to limit the expenditures a candidate may make in his own behalf or that friends might make for him. It gives no recognition to the problems of electing a decent city council in a large city or that of electing a state legislature that is free from control by special interests.

In the February Reader's Digest, Lester Velie charges that in many states the government has been taken from the people by a lobbyist who is actually the state's "secret boss."

Though this unofficial czar holds no public office and his very name is unknown to most of the voters, he is sometimes more powerful than the governor himself. He can elect legislators or doom them to retirement; his word can pass or defeat bills vitally affecting the purse and even the health of the state's people. He is responsible only to those who hire him.

Lobbyist Ed Clark constitutes the invisible government of Texas. He reveals. Clark lobbies for a multimillionaire contractor.

Clark is not alone. He is one of many "secret bosses all—lobby for the major interests" and the liquor interests. Notable liquor lobbyist Arthur H. Samish lobbies for Governor Warren, Samish's

he says, "to nominate the legislature; Missouri's government; one gang; a weapon is government."

Women Should Get Same Wages As Men Says CIO

Women doing the same work as men should be paid the same amount of wages, the CIO told the California Legislature today. John A. Despol, secretary-treasurer of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, said the labor organization asked for an amendment of the State Labor Code prohibiting discrimination in wages on the basis of sex. Under the CIO program, the labor organization will be

State Labor Relations Board Sought by CIO

The CIO will seek legislation establishing a California labor relations board in the coming session of the legislature. John A. Despol, secretary-treasurer of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, said this week. The labor organization will push such a measure through the legislature.

CIO Leaders Take Stand Against Soviet Tyranny

That is the CIO-California Industrial Union Council talking. In a resolution passed by its council last month, the union imports the "steps" of the

200 CIO Delegates Start Home

J. A. Despol, secretary-treasurer of the CIO California, Indiana and Illinois District Labor Union Council, which called the conference, said it was held to reassert CIO leadership with several resolutions important to Labor. The conference was being considered by the State Labor Relations Board. The delegates represented more than 200,000 CIO workers in the state. The conference opened April 28, 1954, with a panel discussion on "The CIO and the Future of the Labor Movement."

Prague Trials Are Hit At CIO Parley

The executive board of the California Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has denounced the instigator of the Prague trials, which were Semitic.

Urge Policies Friendly to Labor

Cal. CIO Reminds Ike Of Campaign Pledges

By FRED WEIGEL
President-elect Dwight Eisenhower was today called upon by the California CIO Council to "remember his campaign pledges" with regard to the filibuster, the war in Korea, world peace, organized labor, fair employment practices and other matters.

John A. Despol, secretary-treasurer of the union, announced that in a New policy statement, the President-elect to the influence of his being about pledges."

Despol the new move, Se-

Cal CIO lists 7 steps for better race relations here

State CIO — Necessary steps to improve the status of minority groups in California, were recommended here Monday by the executive board of the California CIO Council.

John A. Despoi, secretary-treasurer, announced that the organization had renewed efforts to secure passage of important civil rights legislation, namely:

- State FEPC with provisions for adequate financing;
- legislation, now before the California Assembly and Senate, to prohibit segregation and discrimination in State military organizations.

The Cal CIO also called special attention to the discrimination against minority groups in high-

**CIO ASSAILS
RACE CLAUSE
IN INSURANCE**

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 24. —(UP)
—The CIO California Industrial
Union Council today criticized
discrimination against minor-
ity groups by auto liability insur-
ance companies and demanded
that the State Legislature out-
law it.

council.

State CIO Backs Phone Union Fight

The Communications Workers Union today was joined full support by the California Labor Union Council in a strike against the Telephone and Telegraph

Fund aid urged

John Debol, Secretary-treasurer of the California State CIO Council, yesterday announced he has urged all CIO unions in California to support a fund-raising drive of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Vote Early, Urges State CIO Council

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27 (AP) —The California CIO Council today urged all CIO members to vote before going to work on Monday so that a "last-minute" poll wouldn't give electoral and New York's Nixon.

SAMPLES OF "THANK YOU" LETTERS OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL FOR ITS ACTIVITIES SINCE 1950.

APPENDIX III

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
 Washington, D. C.
 December 11, 1950

HAROLD W. LANE
 FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
 FLORENCE M. ODEMAR
 SECRETARY
 8100 WHITTIER BOULEVARD
 LOS ANGELES 22, CALIFORNIA
 PHONE: ANGELES 2480
 WASHINGTON OFFICE:
 BETTY H. FELDMAN

ROY E. SIMPSON
 Superintendent of Public Instruction
 and Director of Education



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
 DIVISION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION
 CHILD CARE CENTERS
 1010 Black Building, 357 South Hill Street
 LOS ANGELES 13

FRANK M. WRIGHT
 Associate Superintendent,
 Chief, Division of
 Public School Administration
 RONALD W. COX
 Assistant Chief, Division of
 Public School Administration
 JOHN R. WEBER
 Supervisor, Child Care Services

SACRAMENTO OFFICE
 Library and Courts Building

July 16, 1951

Mr. John A. Despol, Secretary-Treasurer
 CIO-California Industrial Union Council
 1010 South Broadway
 Los Angeles 15, California

Dear John:

I have delayed answering your letter, mainly I think because of the shock of having received one like it. In the many years that I have been in politics, and the number of campaigns that I have handled or participated in, it is the first time I ever received letters recognizing the work of the managers. Most of the time we are damned because of the type of work which we have to do. It is a thankless job of saying "no" too often, and making pests of ourselves, hounding and harrassing our friends for money.

Needless to say, John, I appreciate your consideration very much and will prize your letter as the unusual.

Sincerely,

Harold W. Lane

H. W. Lane
 Field Representative
 CIO-California Industrial Union Council

Local Union No. 2058
United Steelworkers of America
 C.I.O.

4507 East Stousson Avenue
 Maywood, California

July 24, 1953

Telephone
 LOgan 3

John A. Despol, Secretary-Treasurer
 California Industrial Union Council
 117 West Ninth Street, Room 911,
 Los Angeles 15, California

Dear Sir and Brother:

As Recording Secretary of Local Union No. 2058, I am pleased to inform you that, at our last Regular Executive Board Meeting held on July 13, 1953, the following motion was made.

"Motion by Brother Kennedy, Seconded by Brother Ford, unanimously carried, that this Local Union send a letter to Brother John Despol, Secretary-Treasurer of the California CIO Council, in commendation of his work in Sacramento this summer, with an urgent suggestion that mobilizations such as were held in Sacramento in 1953 be carried out in future years".

We do, indeed, appreciate the tremendous task confronting the representatives of labor under the present administration, and the members of Local 2058, through our Legislative Education Committee, stand ready and willing to help the cause of labor in whatever way may present itself at all times.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

Paul E. Sanders
 Paul E. Sanders, R. 40
 Recording Secretary

FES:lb

Mr. John A. Despol
 California Industrial Union Council
 117 West 9th Street
 Los Angeles 15, California

Dear Mr. Despol:

Now that the Child Care legislation is out of our system, at least for the time being, I want to take this occasion to write and tell you how much this office appreciates the help and backing of the California Industrial Union Council.

I must admit that I was completely unaware of the scope of the Council's newsletter. I am sure that these newsletters have been extremely valuable in interpreting the program to members of the large organization which you represent. Their clarity and cohesiveness I am sure aided in the enacting of favorable legislation for the next two years.

There are some features of the law which undoubtedly will be difficult to administer; however, generally speaking the new act allows for some expansion of the program, plus a liberalization of the means test for one and two member families coming within the means test. The full cost part of the program is undoubtedly severe to those people who in the past have been just slightly over the means test but who fell within one of the exempt groups. Whereas there was a sliding scale of fees last year, now it has become mandatory by law to charge the full cost for any family so much as one dollar over the means test. I am sure that the experience we will receive this year will result in a further study of the problem concerning these who are just over the means test.

Again let me tell you how appreciative I know the parents and others closely engaged in this program are towards your efforts in securing continuation of the Child Care Centers.

Sincerely,

John R. Weber, Supervisor
 Child Care Centers

JRW/b

cc Sacramento



One Hundred Fremont Place
 Los Angeles 5, California
 December 11, 1952

Mr. John A. Despol, Secretary-Treasurer
 CIO-California Industrial Union Council
 117 West 9th Street
 Los Angeles 15, California

My dear Mr. Despol:

Now that the tabulation of the votes on Proposition 3 are complete, we wish to express to you our sincere gratitude for your kind assistance in the accomplishment of a YES VOTE on this proposition.

The cause of justice has triumphed, even though the margin be not too great, and we are most grateful.

With sincere best wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

Francis Anthony
 FRANCIS ANTHONY
 of
 Los Angeles

THE MIRROR

145 SOUTH SPRING STREET • LOS ANGELES 53, CALIFORNIA • MADISON 23

April 18, 1952

Mr. Anthony Ramaglia
State CIO Council
117 West Ninth Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Dear Mr. Ramaglia:

I want to thank you again for participating in the Editor's Round Table discussion last Tuesday night on KMIT. It was a pleasure to work with a panel which discussed a very complex issue in such a lively and enlightening manner. I have heard a number of good comments about the show, and I am sure that the discussion of the issues continued in many living rooms after the program was finished.

Sincerely yours,
Philip H. Ault
Philip H. Ault - Editor

ALLIED

440 SO. BOYLSTON

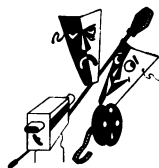
SHOW

LOS ANGELES 17

BUSINESS,

MADISON 7844

INC.



June 25, 1952

Mr. John Despol
117 West 9th Street
Room 911
Los Angeles 15, California

Dear Mr. Despol:

Thank you very much for appearing on "AMERICA VOTES" last Tuesday night.

By 11:00 p.m. the final tabulation of the phone votes reached a total of: 8,353 YES votes, and 7,718 NO votes. The total mail-count will be added to this and announced on next week's show.

Best regards.

Sincerely,
Al C. Ward
Al C. Ward, Producer,
America Votes.

ACW:mn

Congress of Industrial Organizations



718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
THE PRESIDENT

Cable Address "CICLABOR"

Executive 5581

May 8, 1952

Mr. Manuel Dias, President
CIO California Industrial Union Council
117 West Ninth Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Dear Mr. Dias:

Thank you for your favor of May 1st and for the splendid support which all of you are giving our people in their present struggle with the steel industry.

The matter which you bring to my attention with respect to common agreement amongst all of labor to insure the principles of freedom and democratic responsibility in our nation is one that is entitled to serious consideration. At the moment of course we are preoccupied with a great deal of work necessary in connection with pressing the point of view of the Steelworkers in their present situation.

The Steelworkers Convention which meets in Philadelphia, May 13 will undoubtedly give consideration to the various aspects of labor's problems in addition to the one in which this union is involved at the present time.

With every good wish.

Sincerely yours,

Philip H. Ault
President

THE PHILIP MURRAY MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

718 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

EXECUTIVE 3-5581

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
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FRANK ROSENBLUM
JAMES O. THIMMES

Mr. John A. Despol
Secretary-Treasurer
California Industrial Union Council
117 West 9th St.
Los Angeles 15, California

Dear John:

This will acknowledge receipt of your Council's check for \$500.00 for a contribution to the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation.

Please express to the Executive Board the warm thanks of the Trustees for this contribution.

With warm regards.

Sincerely and fraternally,

HR:elas

James B. Carey
James B. Carey
Secretary-Treasurer

lin 1695 cio

San Diego Newspaper Guild



LOCAL 95, AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD
AFFILIATED WITH CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

469 Spreckels Bldg
Jan. 21, 1952

to ad
SECRET

Congress of Industrial Organizations



718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

July 8, 1953

Anthony Ramuglia,
Director of Research and Education
CIO California Industrial Union Council
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Brother Ramuglia:

Thank you very much for the fine address you gave before the members of the San Diego Newspaper Guild (Local 95, ANG-CIO) at our annual breakfast on Sunday, Jan. 13.

The material you gave us was exactly the sort of thing our people need. Our problem here, as it likely is everywhere, is to make trade unionists out of people. I personally thought your material was very well organized and effectively presented. I have heard only favorable comments upon your talk.

We enjoyed your visit. Thanks for coming. We hope we can have you with us again sometime.

All good wishes.

Fraternally

Glenn R. Dodd
President

Mr. John A. Despol, Secretary-Treasurer
CIO California Industrial Union Council
117 West Ninth Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Dear John:

Thank you for your letter of July 6 and the enclosed replies to your wire on S. 1901. We certainly appreciate your prompt assistance and support.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Robert Oliver

Robert Oliver
Assistant to the President

liu 1695 cio

CALIFORNIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Founded 1863

REX H. TURNER
PRESIDENT
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
OAKLAND SCHOOLS
1088 SECOND AVENUE
OAKLAND

ARTHUR F. COREY
STATE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
405 SUTTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 3

MARY A. BALL
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
405 SUTTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 3

FRANK W. PARR
ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH
405 SUTTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 3

TELEPHONE PROSPECT 6-4110
693 SUTTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 2

November 22, 1952

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UTAH
ERWIN A. DANN
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COMPTON
VERA HAWKINS
SAN DIEGO
MARY VIRGINIA MORRIS
LOS ANGELES
JACK REES
HAYWARD
NELSON B. BEWELL
SALT LAKE

Mr. Manuel Dias, President
California Congress of Industrial Organizations
117 West Ninth Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Dias:

This letter is to let you know how much the teachers of California value the help given to the campaign on behalf of Proposition # 2 by the endorsement of California Congress Of Industrial Organizations.

As you know the public reaffirmed its determination to maintain superior schools in California by giving Proposition # 2 a majority in the neighborhood of 1,300,000 votes.

This victory on behalf of public education was made possible in large measure by the support given the proposal by groups such as the one which you represent.

The teachers of California will take new inspiration from this public expression of confidence. In California Teachers Association they will also be grateful for such devoted interest in the education of children as has been evidenced by the action of your group.

Cordially yours,

Arthur F. Corey
Arthur F. Corey
State Executive Secretary

AFC/mh

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

December 11, 1950

IN REPLY REFER TO
SUBJECT OF

18TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
OFFICE:
405-T POST OFFICE BUILDING,
LONG BEACH
PHONE 704-585
CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS
80TH, 70TH, 71ST
RESIDENCE:
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

Mr. John Despol, Secretary Treasurer,
CIO-California Industrial Union Council,
1010 South Broadway,
Los Angeles 15, California.

My very dear friend:

Just a word to you to thank you for
your cooperation in the November 7th election.
Thanks a lot!

Sincerely,

Clyde Doyle, M.C.

HARRY A. MITCHELL
CHAIRMAN
ANGUS M. COHAN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
1182 Market St., Room 201-2
San Francisco 2, California
Telephone: UN derhill 1-8700, Ext. 2378


SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION
1182 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 2
TELEPHONE: UN derhill 1-8700, Ext. 2378
6 April 1953

E. W. BREUNER
VICE CHAIRMAN
JOHN C. BECKE
SECRETARY
ARTHUR J. DOLAI
TREASURER

twelfth annual
Institute
on
Government

JUNE 5 AND 6, 1953
STATE FAIR GROUNDS
SACRAMENTO

FOR ALL PUBLIC EMPLOYEES
• CITY • COUNTY • STATE • FEDERAL

June 8, 1953

Mr. John Despol
The California Industrial
Union Council - CIO
117 W. 9th Street, Room 911
Los Angeles 15, California

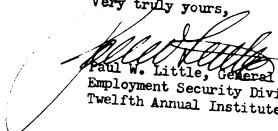
Dear Mr. Despol:

Thank you very much for your participation in the Twelfth Annual Institute on Government. Many favorable reports have come to the Program Committee regarding the discussions on "What Legislation Is Needed To Improve California's Employment Security System". The panel certainly made a major contribution towards accomplishing the basic objective of the Institute - the presentation of problems and plans of government so that state employees will gain a broader appreciation of government administration and operation. Certainly, those who attended your panel discussions have profited significantly and will find a new interest in their work.

The Committee appreciates that you have many commitments and a heavy schedule and are most grateful that you made a special effort to participate in the Institute. It is through this kind of interest that the public service in California can be strengthened and improved.

We hope that you found your association with the Institute pleasant and again wish to thank you very much for working with us towards the goal of better government in California.

Very truly yours,


Paul W. Little, General Chairman
Employment Security Division
Twelfth Annual Institute on Government

MEMBERS
ALAMEDA COUNTY
Edgar L. Butner
A. Hubbard Moffitt, Jr.
Emery Stone
Sherrwood Swan
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EX OFFICIO
Frank B. Durkee
Director of Public Works
State of California

Mr. John A. Despol, Secretary-Treasurer
C.I.O. Industrial Union Council
117 West Ninth Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Dear Sir:

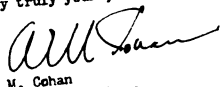
The Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Harry A. Mitchell, has directed that I express to you his sincere appreciation of the action taken by your organization in endorsing the program of the Commission, and in urging enactment of Senate Bill 109, the legislation necessary to implement this program.

As you no doubt know, the Bill received favorable action by unanimous vote of the Senate Committee on Transportation. The interest expressed by yours and other organizations contributed considerably toward the prompt recognition of the merits of the proposed program.

We hope that you will again express your support for Senate Bill 109 when the Bill comes up for hearing before the Senate Finance Committee, and when it is considered by the Senate and the Assembly.

Thank you again for your very effective assistance in support of this important project.

Very truly yours,


A. M. Cohan
Executive Secretary

Congress of Industrial Organizations



718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
JOHN V. RIFPE
Executive Vice
President

Cable Address "CICLABOR"

June 29, 1953

Miss Geraldine Leshin, Administrative Assistant
CIO California Industrial Union Council
117 West Ninth Street
Los Angeles 15, California

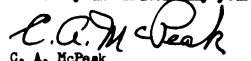
Dear Miss Leshin:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 24, 1953, and attached copies of telegrams sent by the California State Council regarding the Cordon Bill and the Hill Oil-For-Education amendment.

Your Council is to be commended for the prompt manner in which it responded to our request. I have no doubt that the effect of such communications has been felt in Washington.

We would be very happy to receive copies of any such communications your Council sends. Such communications are useful not only for the Council's Department's information, but also for the information of the Legislative Committee to whom we submit them after their contents have been noted and recorded.

Sincerely and fraternally your


C. A. McPeak
Assistant Director of Councils

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

1346 CONNECTICUT AVE., N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

ADAMS 0832

DIRECTOR
Jack Kroll

SECRETARY-TREASURER
David J. McDonald


May 1, 1951

Mr. John Despol
Secretary-Treasurer
California State Industrial Union
Council
117 West 9th Street, Room 911
Los Angeles 15, California

Dear John:

We want to thank you for sending us the Council News Letter containing the special CIO legislative digest. This is one of the finest examples of state legislative work that has come into this office.

Sincerely and fraternally,


Mary Goddard
Research Department

lin 1695 c10

California Committee for Fair Employment Practices

621 "F" STREET • SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA • TELEPHONE: HUDSON 4-0725

CHAIRMAN
G. L. DELLUMS
International Vice President
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TAREA HALL PITTMAN
Field Secretary
N.A.A.S.P.

February 25, 1953

Mr. John Despot
Secretary-Treasurer
California Industrial Union Council
117 West Ninth Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Dear Mr. Despot:

This letter is being written at the request of the Co-ordinating Committee of the California Committee For Fair Employment Practices.

At our last meeting in Los Angeles it was voted that a letter of appreciation be sent you for the generous support you have given the work of the committee.

The entire committee wants you to know that your help was indispensable in getting the work underway. Especially mentioned was the arrangement of meeting places for the committee both in Fresno and Los Angeles.

With assistance such as that given by you and your organization we feel the Mobilization cannot but be a success.

Again thanking you for your co-operation and with warm personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Tarea Hall Pittman
Tarea Hall Pittman

Columbia University
in the City of New York
[NEW YORK 27, N. Y.]
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
April 18th, 1953.

Cio - IUC
117 West 9th St.
Los Angeles 15, Cal.

Gentlemen:

This is just to express my admiration for the fine piece of trade union educational activities of the highest order. I mean the Special Edition, that is the legislative digest of proposed California State legislation in the regular session of your state legislature.

It seems complete and well organized, making the reading and understanding easier. The list of committees and of their session adds to the value of the pamphlet.

I used to visit your office during my stay in Los Angeles in the summer of 1951 and met your Mr. Rasmussen (I am not sure about the name). Am often referring to your newsletter in my courses on labor in this university and am going to demonstrate your special edition during my concluding lectures in May, 1953.

Yours sincerely
Arthur H. Stanfield
Prof. Arthur H. Stanfield

CO-CHAIRMAN

JOHN DESPOL
Secretary-Treasurer
CALIFORNIA STATE S.I.S.

JOHN H. DIAL, JR.
President
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA
N.A.A.S.P.

Long Beach Calif. 9-24-53
Thank you for the copy of your
1953 annual edition of "Labor
Management Forum". It is a
very interesting and constructive
publication and I have enjoyed reading
it.

Very sincerely,
Hubert R. Schuchman,
Assemblyman - 44th District

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