

# ***P*roceedings and *O*fficers' Reports**

**Forty-Ninth Convention  
San Diego, Aug. 20-23, 1951**

**CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION  
OF LABOR**

***C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer***

**810 David Hewes Building  
995 Market Street, San Francisco**



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**GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY • 1901-1951**

# ROSTER OF STATE FEDERATION OFFICIALS

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Los Angeles 17

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## VICE PRESIDENTS

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(San Diego and Imperial counties)

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(Long Beach and Orange county)

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District No. 3  
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District No. 5  
(Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties)

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The Executive Council of the Federation is composed of the President, the Vice Presidents and the Secretary-Treasurer.

Very Rev. Msgr. MARTIN C. KEATING, Chaplain,  
737 North Olive Avenue, Burbank

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# IN MEMORIAM

*John F. Dalton*

WHEREAS, Brother John F. Dalton, President of the California State Federation of Labor from 1926 to 1928, and all his life active in the cause of labor, passed away on May 12, 1951; and

WHEREAS, The scope of the services Jack Dalton performed for labor extended beyond the labor movement itself, and always to the credit of labor, since he was not only President of the Federation, and an officer of his own union for nearly two decades, but also served for many years as State Labor Commissioner and Chief of the State Division of Labor Law Enforcement, as president of the Los Angeles City Board of Education, and was always active in other civic and community affairs; and

WHEREAS, The loss of so true and fine a trade unionist, citizen and friend has saddened the hearts of all who knew his generous spirit and unwavering devotion to the labor movement; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Forty-Ninth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, by a moment of silence, express our sorrow at his loss and our gratitude for the rich years of tireless activity on behalf of organized labor he gave us, and in so doing, pay our heartfelt tribute to him and to all others of our brothers and sisters who have passed away during the last year.

# REPORTS OF OFFICERS

## REPORT OF PRESIDENT THOMAS L. PITTS

Los Angeles, June 15

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

During the year employment has reached the highest level in the history of California. Latest reports from the California Department of Employment indicate that less than four per cent of the working force is unemployed. Increases in employment are due largely to expansion of industrial activity as a result of the Korean war and national mobilization.

At this writing, however, arrangements have been completed for a truce in Korea and it is highly possible that if peace is enacted, it will have a tremendous bearing on our national economy. Peace talk has twice depressed the stock market and, with inventories at an all-time high, further talk and rumors could materially depress the economy.

Because of continued anti-labor drives by some sections of management, California AFL unions have been encountering more and more difficulty in negotiations and organizing. Supreme Court decisions during the past year have been in the great part decided against the best interests of bona fide union activity. New phases of law interpretation have more and more mitigated against union activities of all kinds.

In spite of these and other obstacles, where AFL unions have worked closely, success has been the rule. The Grayson Stores strike in Los Angeles is a good case in point. The union was forced to place pickets at virtually all stores in order to obtain recognition and an NLRB election. The strike was extended throughout California and across the nation, and union activity, coupled with close cooperation from all AFL unions, resulted in an election and a contract covering employees from New York to California.

In an effort to alleviate the miserable conditions of farm workers in southern California, the National Farm Labor Union called a strike in the Imperial Valley against several Associated Farmer growers. To break the strike, farm groups hiring Mexican Nationals claimed there was not sufficient labor. They also hired illegal Mexican "wetbacks" when Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin de-

clared that Mexican Nationals could not and would not be used as strikebreakers. In spite of strong support from other AFL unions and the State Federation of Labor, the National Farm Labor Union was forced to withdraw its pickets.

### Organizing Work

In spite of legal difficulties, the Metal Trades Council has opened an extensive organizing drive, which is meeting with considerable success in some areas. Teamsters, Culinary Workers, Building Service, Garment Workers, and Clerks Unions are also driving throughout the state to organize the unorganized and to remove the ever-present threat which the unorganized represent.

It is promising to note that these drives have been opened and are being intensified in spite of depressing legal decisions. The labor movement must not and will not be stopped from the attainment of legitimate, trade union goals by court decisions that too often reflect political rather than legal thinking.

### Legal Battles

The past year has been marked by a continuation of legal attacks against the labor movement by employers and their representatives. Most of these battles were deliberately started by employer groups for the purpose of forcing labor organizations to defend themselves through long and costly litigation, and as a tactic to weaken them and to prevent the organization of non-union employees. A great many of these cases were, of course, brought before the National Labor Relations Board by means of the anti-union Taft-Hartley Act. In addition, an increasing number of cases have been brought under California's infamous Jurisdictional Strike Act. Many employers whose businesses were being picketed have sought anti-picketing injunctions upon various grounds, and there have also been a few libel suits and other civil actions for damages brought against AFL labor organizations.

The labor movement has not, however, always been on the defensive. In several instances unions have been forced to go into court or before the National Labor Relations Board to assert their rights against employers. Of outstanding importance are recent decisions by the Los Angeles Superior Court ordering employers to proceed to arbitration under the

terms of collective bargaining agreements.

Employers have discovered that the Jurisdictional Strike Act provides an effective means for stopping legitimate picketing of their businesses by labor organizations. By the use of the all-too-familiar device of forming a completely employer-dominated "company union", various employers have succeeded in obtaining injunctions from the courts against economic or organizational picketing by bona fide labor organizations under the wholly false contention that a "jurisdictional strike" was in progress.

### **Legislation**

Legislatively, the California State Federation of Labor has been outstandingly successful. Although there were more anti-labor bills than usual on the legislative docket at the beginning of the year, the Federation, with the excellent cooperation from AFL unions and councils throughout the state, was able to stem the anti-labor tide and successfully lobby some excellent improvements in the Workmen's Compensation Act, Disability Insurance Law, and a civil rights bill prohibiting discrimination in employment.

### **National Conference**

I had the honor of attending the National Conference on Labor Legislation, called by Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin in Washington last November, where Paul Scharrenburg and your president introduced a resolution calling for a national wage indemnification disability insurance based on our excellent California law.

In the resolution we pointed out that the present time of high employment was ideally suited to the building up of insurance reserves which would help workers in times of low employment and high withdrawals.

This action met with national approval and was highly instrumental in bringing to the fore the need for insurance for non-compensating accidents or injuries to American workers.

### **Workers' Education**

More than 120 unionists from all parts of California attended the Summer Labor Institute at Santa Cruz sponsored jointly by the California Federation of Labor and the University of California. Delegates and visitors were especially impressed by the general high caliber of the institute and the unusually fine addresses. The machinations of communism were

pointedly brought home by European speakers, who were especially emphatic in warning AFL leaders that the Reds first undermined and gained control of European labor unions and then used them to foster political ends.

### **Apprenticeship**

One of the brighter spots of California industrial relations is the outstanding success of its apprenticeship program. Originally initiated under the Shelley-Maloney Act of 1939, the labor-management system of bringing forward and training apprentices in the various crafts has been perfected to a very high degree, insuring competent craftsmen wherever employed. Beneficial to public and management, the apprenticeship contract system will serve as a model throughout the nation.

### **Political Activity**

In spite of a generally anti-labor trend throughout the nation, California has been fairly successful in stemming the tide of reactionary legislators on a state and national level.

At the request of Labor's League for Political Education, consumer's organizations have been established in many localities throughout the state. While at this writing, the outcome of a strengthened Defense Production Act is unknown, failure to press for its passage cannot be laid at the door of California unions. They have worked hard and well to bring home the dangers of inflation, ridiculous high profits, the unfairness of wage controls without price controls and the real need of price rollbacks. The danger of inflation is real and great. No amount of collective bargaining can make up for the wages stolen from workers' pockets by high prices. Selfish interests, with unlimited funds for lobbyists in Washington, are having a field day.

The State Federation has brought home these facts through its officers, the Weekly News Letter and bulletins to local union secretaries.

A real recognition of the need for political activity through Labor's League for Political Education has been instilled in California workers. Much more, however, can and must be done.

### **Conclusion**

In this report I have attempted to deal with general activities and have refrained from going into specific problems of the Federation because, in my opinion, these specific problems belong in the report of the secretary and I am quite sure they will therein be covered.

Without question, labor has, during the past year, demonstrated its ability to cope with the problems resulting from defense mobilization, and has kept in mind at all times the high level and interest of the nation at large. It can no longer be said that labor does not possess the ability and wisdom required to face and solve the complex problems that have arisen in this international crisis. Thus, we must continue to strive and further press our efforts toward participation at all levels in such programs making up a great

part of our lives today, particularly, those stemming from government.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to all my colleagues for their full and wholehearted cooperation throughout the year—a cooperation which has always seemed no further away than a telephone call; also, to the Secretary of the Federation and the entire staff and to the local unions, and councils who responded readily as needed.

Fraternally submitted,  
THOMAS L. PITTS.

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

San Diego, June 13.

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

Once again labor finds itself in the vast undertaking of helping to place our country in as strong a defensive position as is humanly possible to achieve in order to stave off the sinister and dangerous threat of Russian imperialist communism. This has forced the imposition of wage and price controls which once again are complicating the pattern of collective bargaining. Again labor is submitting to restrictions, not because of choice but in acknowledgment of the obligations created by the present world-wide emergency. Labor must not lose sight of the paramount need of maintaining its collective bargaining integrity and must not compromise one bit on this vital issue.

### Wage and Price Control

Because of the pressure that has been brought to bear by oligopoly interests, it is difficult to have an effective price control policy. Thanks to labor, it has been possible to counteract this pressure to some extent and help to bring about a half-reasonable wage-price control program.

There is no question but that the wage freeze is working and will continue to work serious hardship on the labor movement, and will freeze inequities as well. Legitimate and merited increases resulting from increased productivity will not be permitted enough to be encouraging.

At the time of the writing of this report, the Wage Stabilization Board seems determined not to revise the 10 percent wage freeze formula. The reason that seems to influence this board was the two-months standstill in the cost-of-living. This cannot be taken too seriously and

will not be representative of what can be anticipated to happen later in the year. The reason for the very small rise in the March and April BLS Index was the standing-still of food, which is the fastest moving and the most heavily weighted component of the Consumers' Price Index. It can be expected that in May the cost-of-living index, when compiled, will be up a bit. This is indicated by the fact that food prices, which normally move down around summertime, have turned upward recently. OPS in "thawing" the price freeze points to higher prices. Wholesalers are being allowed to add cost increases on products covered by the general price order from January 26 to May 28. Retailers will apply the customary percentage mark-ups.

The intensive campaign of the producers of live stock together with the big packing interests still constitutes a serious threat to the price control program. It remains to be seen how strongly the government will resist this pressure.

### Manpower Situation

Prior to the outbreak of the Korean hostilities there was a noticeable beginning of a recessive economic trend. Unemployment began to crop up throughout the state, and in this district, especially in San Diego, it was becoming a top-of-the-agenda problem. A short time after the military outbreak the picture changed radically. In an unbelievably short space of time, instead of facing an unemployment problem, we were encountering a problem of scarcity of labor. This was due to the huge expansion of the aeronautical industry in San Diego and the tremendous increase in the Naval operations. As a result, San Diego is experiencing an unprecedented growth and will in all likelihood even exceed that which

happened during World War II. This has presented a problem to the labor unions, not only to keep pace with the developments, but to provide much needed manpower.

The whole problem of manpower and its control has perhaps greater importance than many of us in labor attach to it. In the early stages of the defense preparedness program, big business definitely tried and succeeded partially in arrogating to itself enough authority to introduce a labor draft if necessary. It was the vigilance of the organized labor movement and its determined effort to prevent such a possible contingency which is now responsible for making this danger more remote. It would be a great mistake, however, to lull ourselves into a false sense of security. A labor draft would be of tremendous advantage to big business since, under the pretense of preparedness and the like, the union movement could be seriously limited in its functioning.

Undoubtedly this and many other problems face the labor movement of California as well as the nation and the forthcoming convention will have many decisions of great importance to make.

#### **Labor's Maturity Develops**

One remarkable activity of the local labor movement has been its greater participation in the community life. Hardly any important civic body and no citywide campaign involving community activities is undertaken without labor's participation. In a number of instances labor has taken the initiative in such matters. All in all, it is a high sign of the growing maturity of labor, and its position in community life is being more generally recognized and accepted.

#### **Imperial Valley Strike**

Labor has made great inroads in Imperial Valley in organizing the unorganized. This is now being dramatized by the present strike of the National Farm Labor Union in and around El Centro. This union seeks a contract to provide for preferential employment of farm workers who are American citizens, a wage increase above the lower-than-subsistence level of 60 cents per hour, and an agreement to stop the employment of illegal aliens from Mexico. The Imperial Valley Farmers' Association has refused to recognize the union, and one of the largest operators, a member of the association, resorted to the provocation of firing 20 workers who had been employed by him from five to twenty years. The

problem is further complicated by the employment of 4800 Mexican nationals under contract to the employers' association through the agreement between the United States government and Mexico. At the time of the preparation of this report every pressure is being brought to bear to get the Mexican government to remove its nationals because of the present labor dispute.

As vice president of this district, I have taken an active part in helping to get support for this strike and the Federation is doing what it can to assist this worthy effort. Illegal entry must be prevented to safeguard our national security from subversive elements. A most thorough screening and check should be established for all nationals entering our country.

#### **Organization Activities**

The following enumeration of the activities of the various locals in this district will convey a clear picture of their gains:

**Bakers Local No. 315:** The Bakers were able to secure \$2.00 per week increase and a guaranteed 40-hour week for some 200 bakers in the area. The smaller pie and donut shops also received the \$2.00 increase.

**Carpenters:** Carpenters in the area benefited in their negotiations with a \$9.00 per week increase. Local contractors resisted by injunction and litigation, but to no avail. The long series of court procedures ended in total victory for the unions.

**Cannery Workers Local No. 21251:** Received a blanket 10-cent per hour increase for its 4,000 members. The members re-emphasized their confidence in their organization by a large majority in an NLRB election.

**Cooks & Waitresses Local No. 402:** Resigned agreements locally with a 75-cent increase per day, guaranteed seniority protection, and vacations with pay.

The Bartenders and Culinary organizations in this area in achieving this above increase have had a most thorough and well devised plan of strategy. This was a matter in which all other directly involved locals gave their fullest cooperation. The victory resulted in a genuine achievement for the culinary organizations, and establishes one of the highest wage scales for that particular work.

**Bartenders Local No. 500:** In negotiations, a \$3.75 increase per week was put into effect plus bringing additional security to all of its members.

**Bus Drivers Local No. 1309:** Signed with the Transit Company a contract that increased wages 5 cents per hour, guaranteed a 40-hour week, and paid vacations. Also, a successful campaign resulted in the company's agreeing to purchase a health and welfare plan for the drivers and their dependents. This was achieved after a record twenty-nine and one-half hour straight negotiation session. This establishes a new precedent in health and welfare plans with transit companies.

**Teamsters:** Progress has been made by all locals, and any appreciable increase which could be had for the members of the Teamsters organizations under the current existing wage formulae have been successfully prosecuted. An outstanding example is Sales Drivers Local No. 683, which successfully completed a wage increase for their bakery drivers in the amount of \$4.00 per week plus ten percent commission on all sales over \$620.00 per week.

**Butcher Workmen, Local No. 229:** The efforts of the Butcher Workmen, Local No. 229, were similar. The local successfully completed negotiations with the meat industry in San Diego county which brought about a \$5.00 per week increase in all segments of the industry plus the establishment of complete health and welfare coverage. The latter included family coverage in addition to the members in such fields as the poultry industry, jobbing industry, packing industry and in retail distribution of meat. A 9-cents per hour increase was secured for packers after long negotiations.

**Shipyard Workers:** After a long hard fight, the Shipyard Workers were successful in receiving a \$6.00 raise per week for all employees, plus improved working and vacation conditions. The latter covered well over 1,000 employees.

**County and Municipal Employees Local No. 127:** Received a 10 percent increase across the board for all employees. This was won after a hard fought legal battle waged by the city against granting the increase. It may be well to point out that the municipal employees, under their militant leadership, have been waging this up-hill fight against considerable odds, and are receiving for themselves and their members through these weighty efforts a recognition for their union which should lead to complete organization of all county and city municipal employees in the San Diego county trade area.

**Painters Local No. 333:** Negotiations brought about a \$5.00 increase per week.

Additional security was also secured for all members. Sign Painters also were granted a 15 cents per hour increase plus additional security benefits for all members.

What has been true of the Painters is also true of the Plumbers' and Plasterers' local unions, who, in addition to securing worthwhile considerations for their members, are likewise receiving full enjoyment of their new headquarters which are efficient and roomy.

**Grocery Clerks:** The activities of the Grocery Clerks in San Diego county during the past year have been most encouraging indeed, since in the food field they are nearing the saturation point. Complete organization has been accomplished in the space of a very few years, and reflects a genuine credit on the officers of the organization, as well as on the labor movement as a whole.

Strong and aggressive activities have been conducted throughout the entire area by all locals. It is evident that the district has become very union-conscious, and great strides have been made to insure good relations with the general public.

#### Miscellaneous Activities

**Salesdrivers, Local No. 683:** This local organized and trained members in first aid for emergency work, a step in civilian defense that is recognized as being very vital to the community.

**Linoleum Layers, Local No. 1711:** Granted charter in June with an active membership.

**Typographical Union, Local No. 221:** Under the sponsorship of this local union, a drive was launched to show to the merchants of the community the amount of "union" paychecks spent in San Diego. Illustrated and inscribed cards were distributed to all AFL members in town, showing their names and affiliation. These cards were passed out at the time a purchase was made.

**Painters, Local No. 333:** This local celebrated its 50th anniversary of the awarding of their charter with a party that brought out all the charter members in the area. Life memberships were awarded to those retired members.

**Butcher Workmen, Local 229:** For eighty weeks the Butchers' Union has had a radio program which they have carried on not only in their interest, but in the interest of the whole labor movement.

**Retail Clerks, Local No. 1222:** Under the auspices of its International Union, this local held an Educational Conference

conducted to acquaint further the locals with the problems of organization, negotiation procedures, as well as the Taft-Hartley effects on the labor movement.

**Blood Donors Program:** This program sponsored by the Central Labor Council as well as local unions is now an active and working project of labor. This is another phase of community activity in San Diego.

**Walter Wencke:** Attorney Wencke has been engaged to handle disability and accident claims for members of affiliates of the Central and Building Trades Councils.

**Christmas Party:** Collaborating with the Salvation Army, all local unions arranged the largest Christmas Party in the area for orphans and underprivileged children. Two thousand "kids" flocked to Santa's bells, as again labor did not forget. This Christmas party, which is now a permanent project, is under the splendid leadership of the Secretary of our Council, Mr. John Quimby, and constitutes one of the finest community contributions of our labor movement on the local level.

Of equal importance is the contribution of the El Centro Council in their annual fair, which is held in the Imperial Valley. The activities of our local unions in the Imperial Valley prove genuine and basic understanding of the constructive aims of our labor movement.

#### **Political Activities**

The local LLPE functioned very effectively in the last campaign in this district. The political consciousness of our membership is showing a steady growth and we can expect more encouraging results in the future. Our suc-

cesses and failures will undoubtedly be conditioned by and are subject to the political picture nationally and on a state-wide basis. Within this framework, however, the political activities of the labor movement in this district will compare favorably with such activities in other parts of the state. There is much work that remains to be done, and I am sure that the leadership of the labor movement of this district is fully aware of its responsibilities, and will give a good account of itself in the future.

It is, indeed, a genuine pleasure to have had the privilege of again serving as your vice president for the past year, and I consider it a signal honor. This report would not be complete unless I acknowledged the exemplary cooperation and good fellowship that has always existed between the various unions and throughout the labor movement in this district.

I cannot express too strongly my appreciation for the many services and kindnesses extended to me by my colleagues. I wish to acknowledge the splendid cooperation I have received at all times from Thomas L. Pitts, President, and C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer, as well as fellow members on the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor.

I know this convention will set another record in attendance, revealing the continuous growth of our State Federation of Labor. It is a happy occasion indeed that we of the San Diego labor movement will be acting as your hosts. We hope that you will have enjoyed your stay in our city.

Fraternally submitted,

MAX J. OSSLO.

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## **REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT JACK T. ARNOLD FOR DISTRICT No. 2 (Long Beach and Orange County)**

Long Beach, June 1

#### **Women's Auxiliary**

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

While the past year has brought many changes, new regulations and a feeling of uncertainty in many instances, it is very gratifying to find that the progress of the labor movement has been most favorable and that substantial gains have been made in the district by most of the crafts.

A very important step, which should have a far-reaching effect, was the formation, early in the spring, of a Women's Auxiliary in the Long Beach area. The primary purpose of the Auxiliary is, of course, to further the effectiveness of the Union card, button and label and to launch an intensive educational program in connection with the Union card, button and label. Fraternal delegates from the Auxiliary have been welcomed to the Central Labor Council, and while the organization is in its infancy, there is no doubt that as time elapses its existence



will be a potent factor in futhering the interests of the entire labor movement.

### **Central Labor Council**

Under the capable leadership of President "Ted" Merrill and Secretary E. L. Brown, the Central Labor Council has functioned very smoothly, and has been able, in most instances, to settle amicably the majority of the problems of the affiliated unions, with the result that the necessity for picket lines has been practically nil and, with the exception of two, of short duration.

One of these is the picket line being maintained by the Allied Printing Trades Council on the Bellflower Herald Enterprise in Bellflower. The four unions involved, the Stereotypers, Mailers, Pressmen and Typographical Unions, were negotiating as a unit when the publishers abruptly broke off the negotiations, leaving the Allied Printing Trades Council with no other alternative than to establish a picket line and proceed with other methods at their disposal to adjudicate the difficulty. The picket line was established on a voluntary basis on February 7, and at this writing is still being maintained on a six-day basis. Although production has been seriously hampered, the plant is still in operation.

A very effective campaign of advising the advertisers and the residents of the district, by letter, of the circumstances of the strike has decreased the revenue of the plant; in fact, with the cooperation of the Retail Clerks and the Butchers, the revenue of the Compton Journal was decreased to the point that the struck plant had to sell their controlling interest in that paper. It is inevitable that this controversy will be successfully culminated, but it will take the support of each and every union member in the area to bring this about.

### **Building Trades Council**

The Building Trades Council under the leadership of Executive Secretary George Hammond, ably assisted by Brian Devers, has enjoyed a year of almost unprecedented growth and employment for its members, with the result that substantial wage increases and fringe benefits have followed for the unions, and in one case a shorter work day was secured. As a great many people know, the year past has been outstanding from the standpoint of construction in the Long Beach area, building permits issued in the area having totalled over one hundred million dollars.

This construction program has, of course, attracted an influx of workers, with the result that most of the unions have shown an increase in membership, and there has been a very decided decrease in the number of non-union contractors. With the wartime economy curtailing many types of construction, it cannot be expected that peak conditions can continue for too long a period of time, but with the extended military program, it is felt that the slack will be taken up and that 1951 will continue to be a busy year.

### **Service Trades**

The vast construction program in the area has naturally been reflected in the progress made by the service crafts in the past year. Most of the unions classified as the service trades have moved along, securing substantial wage increases and organizing the new establishments coming into the area. As always, the Teamster locals have cooperated to the fullest extent in every instance that they were called upon, and are themselves continuing in their steady, unwavering march of organization and progress.

The Retail Clerks are still maintaining a picket line on Dobyns Footwear on Pine Avenue, and while the management has, to date, maintained a very adamant attitude, the picket line has very, very effectively curtailed business and time will bring this controversy to a successful conclusion.

The Culinary Alliance, feeling the need for ever broadening the knowledge of the labor movement on matters of public interest, has, through its Public Relations Department, sponsored the Pick 'n' Shovel Club. Monthly luncheon meetings of the club are held, at which guest speakers address the meeting, followed by a question and answer period.

### **Orange County**

#### **Central Labor Council**

The Orange County Central Labor Council, under the tireless leadership of President Ralph Conzelman and Executive Secretary C. E. Devine, has had a full and progressive year. This council, one of the most active in the state, has participated in all civic and community affairs, and has assisted many of the local unions in their negotiations, with the result that most of the unions have enjoyed wage increases and a greater degree of organization, and the time is rapidly approaching when Orange county will be considered the "white spot" for organized labor.

The council has spearheaded a local drive on "wet-backs" and works very closely with the U. S. Immigration Service to stem the flow of illegal aliens, who, although procured by nefarious means for agricultural labor, are to be found entering the building field.

A long-time dream of the council has been realized and a building has been purchased by the labor movement in Orange county. The prestige of the council has been greatly increased by the fact that it is now housed in its own building.

The Credit Union which the council pioneered has made steady gains and has proved of invaluable service to hundreds of members of affiliated local unions since its inception.

#### **Orange County Construction**

With many new industries being attracted to Orange county, we find that construction on an overall basis has reached an alltime high, and the Building and Construction Trades Council, under the very able direction of Executive Secretary James Bardwell, has shown an unprecedented year of progress, with approximately 97 per cent of the workers in the various crafts organized and doing practically all of the construction work in the county.

A drive on cesspool operators has made very favorable progress. At this writing there are from twenty to thirty tracts going with all building trades employed

under the Associated General Contractors agreement. With the commercial work coming up and with the reactivation of several military installations planned, everything indicates continued progress for the building trades group.

#### **Orange County Service Trades**

The progress of the Building Trades Council has naturally been of inestimable value to the service trades, who, with the ever-ready assistance of the Building Trades and Teamsters, have been able to forge steadily ahead. The Retail Clerks, Butchers, Culinary Workers, Bartenders and other service trades have been busily engaged in organizing the various establishments needed to care for the many new residents and industries being attracted to the district.

I want to commend particularly Brother C. J. Hyans, southern representative of the Federation, for his work in the area. He is ready at all times to help in very way possible.

In closing this report, I wish to acknowledge my appreciation of having had the opportunity of serving as your vice president for another term, and to say that it has been indeed a privilege and pleasure to work with President Pitts, Secretary Haggerty and the other members of the Executive Council.

Fraternally submitted,  
Jack T. Arnold.

### **REPORTS OF VICE PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT No. 3**

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

**Report of Vice Presidents C. T. Lehmann, Harvey Lundschen, Pat Somerset, William C. Carroll, and John T. Gardner**

Los Angeles, June 15

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

AFL unions in the Third District have made continuing progress during the past year. Meeting the many problems presented by the national emergency and the restrictions of the Wage Stabilization Board, the unions have conducted successful organizing drives and negotiated new agreements for their members providing improvements in wage scales and working conditions.

To a large degree this has been made possible by the excellent coordinating assistance of the central labor councils in

the district and the assistance of the State Federation of Labor.

During the past year employment has reached the highest level in the history of Los Angeles county. This has been due largely to expansion of industrial activity as a result of the Korean War and national mobilization.

#### **War Emergency Committee**

A few weeks after the Communists of North Korea launched the attack against the Republic of Korea, representatives of AFofL unions and councils in Los Angeles county met and adopted a strong and vigorous statement of policy to protect the welfare of members in an impending war economy.

The statement of policy recognized the necessity of controls during the defense mobilization: (1) to prevent inflation, (2) to provide an adequate standard of living for the civilian population, and (3) to insure a proper allocation of goods to the armed forces. The statement forewarned that adequate control programs were essential; otherwise, widespread profiteering and runaway inflation would take place. Controls which were urged in this statement of August 1950 were not properly enacted by Congress.

At the same time that the AFofL unions and councils in Los Angeles county adopted the statement of policy, a War Emergency Committee was established, composed of representatives of every central labor council, department council, and industry council in Los Angeles county.

The committee has participated and cooperated with the government agencies which have been established in this area under the National Production Act. Representatives of various government agencies have appeared before the committee to present complete information regarding so-called price control, the wage freeze, etc.

### **United Labor Policy Committee**

Following a national conference called by the United Labor Policy Committee, the Los Angeles county AFofL unions and councils joined with the CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods and formed the United Labor Policy Committee of Los Angeles County to carry out the program of the National United Labor Policy Committee in educating the public to the needed amendments to the National Production Act.

The United Labor Policy Committee of Los Angeles County confines all activities to the fight against inflation. It is clearly understood that the committee shall at no time become involved in other trade union activities. The committee has presented a dramatic show over television which points out the need for amendments to the National Production Act. It has joined hands with a group of housewives who have organized the Consumers League against High Prices. This group is distributing circulars and petitions to the public and is receiving tremendous support from housewives throughout Los Angeles county. The purpose of the petition is to place a public demand before Congress to enact new legislation which will stop inflation.

The United Labor Policy Committee is developing posters and literature to be

mailed to all members. Since the organization of the committee, civic, church, veteran and many consumer groups have agreed to assist in the campaign. Many of these organizations have called upon the United Labor Policy Committee to supply statistics and full information regarding history of frozen wages, allocations of materials and manpower, and all other problems involved in national mobilization.

The United Labor Policy Committee, small businessmen, and all of these other organizations are presently making arrangements for a county-wide conference to study all of the problems, and join together in making specific recommendations to Congressmen from their areas.

In addition to the defense mobilization activities, the United Labor Policy Committee has met with officials of Los Angeles city and county to volunteer the services of organized labor in developing a civilian defense program to protect the public in case of a major disaster or in the event of another world war.

### **United AFL Voters League**

The past year found the United AFL Voters League operating in a political atmosphere antagonistic to liberal candidates.

The liberal forces lost three Assembly seats in Los Angeles county. One of these was a vacancy in the 64th District, created when Samuel Yorty ran successfully for Congress. The second vacancy was the seat in the 46th District, formerly occupied by Glenn Anderson. Particularly unfortunate for labor was the defeat of Carl Fletcher in the Long Beach 71st Assembly District.

Los Angeles county was fortunate in reelecting its four liberal Congressmen. This success does credit to the United AFL Voters League when contrasted with the defeat of labor-endorsed candidates in many parts of the country. The credit is merited all the more, because in the 1950 campaign the League was the only effective organized political body in this county.

Throughout the primary campaign, Democratic candidates avoided each other and ran independent campaigns. Each had become the victim of fear that association with fellow Democratic candidates would damage his campaign. On the other hand, all opposition candidates worked closely together and through closely coordinated efforts were able to defeat all of the liberals who were conducting independent campaigns.

Field representatives of the United AFL Voters League assigned to the various campaigns succeeded after the primaries in overcoming much of the refusal of candidates to cooperate. The League established its own joint headquarters for all endorsed candidates in every district where the Democrats were unwilling to work together. Field coordinators did excellent work in organizing community resistance to Red-smearing of candidates. However, the candidates, themselves, were persuaded too late that the smear was dangerous. The damage was already done.

### **Congressional District Clubs**

Experience indicates that the congressional district club form of organization developed by the United AFL Voters League, which includes union members and their families, can become a most potent instrument. The part played by these grass-root organizations in the selection and endorsement of candidates gave the club membership a personal interest in the campaign. Although the re-districting of Los Angeles county has gerrymandered congressional districts beyond recognition, the club form of organization can easily be adjusted to the changed boundary lines.

Another excellent result in the creation of congressional district clubs is that unions in the parts of the county remote from downtown Los Angeles are provided a satisfactory means to coordinate political activity on a county basis and to express the will of union membership in the particular neighborhoods within the districts. It was found that clubs took a much more active interest in justice of the peace and sixth-class city elections than had formerly been the case.

In the recent election the congressional district clubs proved their effectiveness in marshalling the wage earner vote for labor-endorsed candidates. A survey conducted by one of the candidates for major office indicates that a much higher percentage of registered voters, who are AFL members, went to the polls than was the case of non-union voters. The survey also showed that there is a high degree of support by AFL members for officially endorsed labor candidates.

The immediate plan of the League is to reorganize clubs on the lines of the new districts. The program will emphasize the place of AFL membership in the social and political life of a community organized for defense.

### **Building Trades Council**

The Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council, with 92 affiliated unions, has made considerable progress during the year. Membership has increased in all of the affiliated unions and there has been a substantial increase in the number of contracts with employers.

In anticipation of the wage freeze, the rates negotiated for the six basic trades were completed early. The basic trades negotiated directly with the Associated General Contractors and the Building Contractors Association. Under the agreement, laborers, teamsters, engineers, cement finishers, and iron workers received an increase of 18 cents an hour and carpenters received 23 cents per hour.

The collective bargaining agreement was continued until May 1, 1954; however, upon failure to reach an agreement on wages in 1952, the contract may be cancelled by either party.

In all cases where sub-trade union contracts were opened this year the same policy of an early settlement was followed. The sub-trade unions that did negotiate received an increase equal to or better than the average received by the basic trades. Sub-trade unions whose agreements are opened for negotiations this year have received previous increases which exceed the 10 percent formula; therefore, they will not be entitled to additional wages.

The council is continuously assisting in the renegotiation of contracts with plants and shops. In practically all cases, these contracts have provided for the maximum 10 percent increase allowed under the wage formula.

### **Construction Activity**

Construction has been the highest in the twelve Southern California counties covered by the master labor agreement in the history of the Council. However, there is a slight slow-down at the present time due to restrictions of credit, restrictions on material and high interest rates. Most of this work has been private work with very little of it being work which had to do with the Korean war. Most of the work pertaining to war and defense is being decentralized and pushed back into the area of northern Nevada, New Mexico, etc., and a great deal of it has not been started.

The affiliated unions are concerned with the possibilities of considerable unemployment in the immediate future unless something is done to relieve the factors which are holding up construction.

### Apprenticeship Programs

All of the affiliated unions have established registered apprenticeship programs with the State Apprenticeship Committee and have been operating at a maximum number of apprentices allowed under the agreement, with a waiting list of apprentices waiting to get into the respective industries. But with the slow-down of building at the present time, apprentices on the waiting lists will be unable to get into their respective industries at the present time.

Several large industrial plants have been built in the past year with AFL construction workers building the plants and in many instances winning elections for the maintenance and operation. The Council recently won an election from the Metropolitan Insurance Company and is negotiating an agreement for the maintenance and operation of their housing project—Parklabrea.

The Housing Authority of Los Angeles has a one hundred million dollar program of ten thousand units of housing which has been slowed down, but not stopped, by anti-housing forces such as the apartment house owners and realtors, both on the local and national level. However, most of the opposition is cleared out of the way at the present time, and unless the war and defense effort interferes with men and material, construction will continue on this much needed slum clearance program for the low-income group.

### Garment Trades

Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have been especially hard hit by the failure of the government to institute effective price controls and its consequent economic dislocations. Inability of consumers to purchase soft goods in amounts adequate to meet their needs has caused a virtual shut down of the garment industry across the country with a resultant lack of work over extended periods for the workers.

Despite the framework of an almost impossible economic situation in the industry, the union has effected many important administrative changes, begun an organization drive, signed a new contract with the coat and suit industry, introducing many improvements, and negotiated cost-of-living wage increases ranging from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a week for the entire membership.

Installation of new administrative officers was followed by the arrival of Vice President Louis Stulberg of New York, who laid the ground work for a coordi-

nated functioning of all sections of the union. Hyman D. Langer, formerly Regional Director for Ohio and Kentucky, succeeded former Vice President Louis Levy as Pacific Coast Director, John Ulene was appointed Manager of the Sportswear Joint Council, Isidor Stonzor was designated Manager of the Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board, and Fannie Borax as Manager of Los Angeles Dress Joint Board. This top leadership is rounded off with William Ross, who is directing the ILGWU southern California organization campaign.

### Union Shop Elections

The full bitter import of the Taft-Hartley Law hit the Sportswear workers when Mrs. Selvin and her front, the Women of the Pacific, launched a drive to invalidate their contract under Taft-Hartley provisions. A settlement agreement was worked out among the employers, the National Labor Relations Board, and the union, providing for two NLRB elections: (1) to reaffirm the union's right to represent the workers as their collective bargaining agency, and (2) to establish the union shop. Both elections were held simultaneously. Thirty-two hundred workers cast ballots in more than a hundred factories. More than 3000 workers voted for the union shop, with only a few more than a hundred workers voting "No."

A union shop election was held in the coat and suit industry on February 28. Here, the vote was even more decisive. Three thousand five hundred fifty-four cloakmakers voted for the union shop, 44 voted against it. Though the industry had shut down, union members responded to vote.

### Coat and Suit Industry

Although the current agreement with the coat and suit industry had some months to run, the leadership of the union, in the interest of promoting stability in the market, initiated negotiations for a new contract. The industry agreed, and early in January a new contract was signed, providing a \$4.25 a week increase for miscellaneous and shipping room employees. Other major gains in the contract were the establishment of a retirement fund, and extension of Health Center benefits to the miscellaneous workers. The employers' contribution to the Vacation, Health, and Welfare Funds was increased for this purpose.

The new contract in the coat and suit industry was followed by negotiations for cost of living increases in the dress and sportswear industries. An agreement was

quickly reached providing a \$3.50 weekly pay raise to all workers in the sports-wear and dress factories.

### **Food and Drug Council**

The Food and Drug Council consists of 33 unions which represent and take part in the food industry, referred to as service trades. The affiliated unions consist of Teamsters, Culinary Alliances, Retail Clerks, Butcher Workmen, Grain and Mill Workers, and the Bakers. Each union is chartered by one of the 6 Internationals, and have contracts covering all phases of the food industry, warehousing, deliveries, beverages, produce, and process foods, as well as the retail sale and trade.

In spite of the many handicaps and problems confronting organized labor, the unions affiliated with the Food and Drug Council have accomplished outstanding success and remarkable progress this year. The Council and its affiliated unions are continuing to go forward in negotiating improved wages and working conditions and by organizing new plants and expanding membership continuously.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 37 was successful in concluding negotiations which provided a 12 cents per hour increase. Portions of the industry have established a five-day week, while in other sections where this is not practical, the hours were reduced to 44 hours per week.

Retail Clerks No. 770 has carried on an extensive organizing campaign and recently signed a new agreement which established the Permanente Hospital Plan to cover the members and immediate families. Cost of the plan will be paid by the employers.

The Teamsters' locals affiliated with the Council have organized many new industries during the year and have negotiated wage increases throughout the industry. Union shop elections were won in every election and a health and welfare plan covering the membership and immediate families has been incorporated in practically all contracts.

In the meat division, packing house, jobbing house and retail meat unions were successful in winning representation and union shop elections covering all membership as well as negotiating substantial wage increases with improved conditions and a health and welfare plan covering all members and immediate families.

### **Metal Trades Council**

The Metal Trades Council of Southern California had a revamping of the organ-

izing campaign following a meeting held at the Metal Trades Convention in Houston, Texas. At the meeting of the general presidents a plan was formed to expand the organizing drive. The American Federation of Labor, the Metal Trades Council, the California State Federation of Labor and the Los Angeles Central Labor Council are backing this organizing drive with both money and manpower. The Southern California area has become the second largest industrial area in the United States.

The combined efforts of all those joined together in this organizing drive, directly or indirectly, have resulted in many members being added to the American Federation of Labor rolls.

The Metal Trades Council has renegotiated all of its present contracts and were successful in obtaining wage increases and many fringe issue benefits. There has been no work stoppage due to negotiations for four consecutive years. The establishment of the Wage Stabilization Act has had a tremendous impact upon negotiations of contracts, and in view of this the Council has been faced with considerable difficulty in bringing about successful negotiations.

The Pacific Coast Master Shipbuilding agreement is being renegotiated in Salt Lake City at the present time. These negotiations are especially important and significant, considering the present national war emergency and the fact that shipbuilding is very likely to be reactivated in the harbor area within the very near future.

The Metal Trades Council and its affiliated local unions have been represented in various apprenticeship training programs and have participated to the fullest extent in the California Apprenticeship standings.

There have been various new affiliations brought into the Metal Trades Council this past year.

### **Joint Council of Teamsters**

1950 was an unusually successful year for the Teamsters' members affiliated with Joint Council No. 42.

The Teamsters' Security Plan was established and contracts negotiated which give members hospital, surgical and life insurance. Membership gains in wages, hours, and working conditions were also earned in negotiations.

The organizing drive opened two years ago as a Council project and was highly successful, with new contracts bringing improved wages, hours and conditions in

many new organizations. The drive has shown results in membership growth of local unions.

Cleaning, Rug and Dye House Drivers, No. 840, only two years old, again has shown a phenomenal membership increase with outstanding contracts containing fine benefits for the members.

The second annual national check was very successful and gave local unions an excellent opportunity to see where organization was lax as well as protecting the best interests of the membership.

### **Public Relations Division**

The Public Relations Division under the able leadership of Director Raymond F. Leheney, carried on its many activities on behalf of the membership, including the free blood bank program, Saturday shows for kiddies, free chest X-rays, and maintaining working contact with civic, public and state officials.

Considerable work was done by this Department in protecting members' chauffeurs' licenses and challenging local laws which restrict trucking routes.

Legislatively, the Council has been outstandingly active and highly successful. In a concerted drive to save newsboys' lives, an ordinance was pushed in the City Council forbidding them to stand in street lanes. In Sacramento, Council representatives worked closely with trucking industry representatives for legislation that was vitally needed by the industry.

A Teamsters' Traffic and Chauffeurs' License Department was established by the Public Relations Division, which was responsible for helping driver members over the many hurdles created by new responsibility laws.

### **Traffic Safety**

Under the direction of the Public Relations Division, local unions in outlying areas, including Imperial Valley and San Bernardino, participated in fairs and shows. Hundreds of thousands of traffic safety pamphlets, printed by the Teamsters Joint Council, were distributed to the driving public urging caution and explaining traffic rights.

The Disabled Veterans, Boy Scouts and other civic and fraternal organizations were the objects of Teamster philanthropy.

The Teamster Women's Civic League helped teamster wives, mothers and sisters understand and participate in national, state and civic government.

Legally, the Joint Council successfully challenged anti-picketing laws and carried the 7-Up case to the Supreme Court, where it was decided in favor of the union.

### **Motion Picture Industry**

Although employment of craftsmen in the motion picture industry is only about 75 per cent of what it was at its peak during the war years, nearly 100 per cent of the present members of the crafts are now employed. The unemployment which has plagued the unions for the last few years has abated, at least temporarily.

Union leaders in Hollywood feel no assurance that the future employment picture will be as rosy as the present. The industry is still in a transitional period. Theater attendance has been drastically cut by the inroads of television; theater grosses have fallen; and many houses have shuttered. Competition with television is growing sharper. Trends in employment practices are changing, and the studios are continually seeking ways and means of operating with smaller crews. Technological developments in picture-making threaten to curtail future employment. For instance, a new process in color photography developed by Paramount portends reduction in employment of lamp operators by as much as two-thirds.

More pictures are being made than previously, but the cause is not a particularly healthy one. Because of the drop in theater attendance pictures have shorter runs; consequently more must be made for quick turn-over. Manufacture of films for television has employed considerable numbers of craftsmen, but this involves a jurisdictional war, which will be discussed later. Increased foreign exhibition has in part offset the drop in domestic gross, but this is an uncertain source of revenue depending upon factors outside of domestic control. Insecurity still haunts the workers in the industry, although they are presently employed.

### **Contract Negotiations**

Wage talks have proceeded against this background of business uncertainty. Although contracts of the crafts are not reopenable until July of this year and run until November, last year the Hollywood unions, acting jointly through the Film Council, approached the producers with a demand that they give a voluntary cost-of-living increase, as had been done in many other industries throughout the country. During October and November the Film Council delegates met with the

producers, who took the request under advisement, finally answering with a flat and unequivocal "No."

The Hollywood unions are now girding themselves to bargain at the regular time, when the contracts are normally opened this fall. The Film Council has set up a committee to draw up common basic proposals. The unions are agreed that they will press for at least the maximum increase allowable under WSB regulations. Meanwhile, the Film Council has retained attorneys to present a case to the Board for exempting the industry from wage stabilization restrictions. Since prices in the industry are not controlled, there is a legal possibility that wages can also be exempted.

### Television

A new and critical organizational problem is confronting all AFL unions in Hollywood in the television field. The entertainment industry has historically been organized by American Federation of Labor, and the engineering and production unions in radio and television legitimately fall under the jurisdiction of the IATSE and IBEW. Recently, however, an independent organization previously associated with radio, NABET, has affiliated with the CIO and declared open war on the AFL in the television field. Indeed, NABET's local representative, a renegade from the IBEW, has gone so far as to state his ultimate intention of carrying the battle into the motion picture studios. So the fight is on. Under the aegis of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council an AFL Organizing Committee for Television has been formed, and a complete and vigorous campaign has been mapped out in what threatens to be a bitter war.

The first and only NLRB election wherein the IATSE and NABET were contenders was recently held at Station KFI-TV. The results were auspicious. The AFL union won by exactly 100 per cent.

During the past year the AFL unions in Hollywood have played a conspicuous role in the general expose' of the purposes of the communists in the motion picture industry. It is safe to say that long-range commie plans to control motion picture production through the craft and talent unions have been both revealed and thwarted. Today the AFL unions in the motion picture industry are free from commie taint.

### Blood Bank and Medical Plan

The Film Council has been diligently developing the Blood Bank, which it first

started two years ago. Thousands of pints of blood have been donated in drives on the lots, and these in turn have been used to supply both armed services and the families of union members.

The Film Council has also sponsored a prepaid medical plan offered by the Branch Clinic to all members of AFL motion picture locals and their families. Providing complete prepaid medical care and hospitalization, the plan has already enrolled some 2,000 members.

About a year ago the Film Council adopted a plan to have quarterly joint meetings of the shop stewards and executive boards of all AFL locals in the industry. Four such meetings have been held, and many problems common to the unions have been discussed. Through these meetings mutually helpful information has been exchanged in a basic educational program.

### Political Activity

The Council has also been active on the political front. In the fall it scheduled a mass meeting for AFL-endorsed political candidates. It has sponsored letter and telegram writing campaigns to legislators on vital issues affecting labor. Its efforts and its successes in Sacramento have been acknowledged by Brother C. J. Hagerty.

This brief summary can only suggest the activity that is going on among the AFL locals and guilds in the motion picture industry on the bargaining, organizing, welfare, and political fronts.

### Printing Trades

The past year has been a significant one for the printing industry and Allied Printing Trades Unions. It has become apparent that under the iniquitous provisions of Taft-Hartley, the only prerogatives left printing trades unions are those in which they can act concertedly and co-operatively to achieve their objectives. This has been especially true in organizational efforts and in promotional efforts that have led to a wider and more extensive use of the Allied Printing Trades Council Union Label.

The Allied Printing Trades Council is set up to protect and further the use of the Allied Printing Trades Council Union Label. The No. 1 axiomatic rule is that the Allied Label may only be used in instances where all component parts of the printing are performed in label offices by members of the five International printing trades unions. The label contract entered into by this Council with the printing employers is a voluntary con-



tract which grants permission to use the Allied Label. Ownership of the Label is vested only in the Allied Council. In no instance have printing trades councils been held in violation of any legal provisions because of the enforcement of these rules, Taft-Hartley included.

Under restrictions of laws now contained within the federal or state statutes, relationships with the fair employers who desire to run establishments entitled to use the "Allied Label" can best be continued under a contract with the Allied Printing Trades Council.

### **Employer-Employee Committees**

The Council recently inaugurated several programs relative to printing on a joint basis with employer organizations. In many instances local concerns are sending their printing out of state. In some instances, political subdivisions are doing likewise. The setting up of a joint employer-employee committee has, in one instance alone, resulted in the keeping of \$250,000 of printing in our local union shops. The Council contemplates additional cooperation with employers in the survey of local business to determine the extent of private printing plants in industry.

In the fall of 1950, the printing trades unions incurred a great loss in the sudden death of Clarence C. Liles. Brother Liles had for many years held the positions of President, Secretary and Representative of the Allied Printing Trades Council. His loss within the printing trades circles is severely felt.

In May, 1951, the death of John F. Dalton, Labor Commissioner for the State of California, occurred. The late John Dalton once was President of the Los Angeles Board of Education and headed the Los Angeles Typographical Union for 18 years. He was also a past officer in the Allied Printing Trades Council and past President of the California State Federation of Labor.

All of the crafts received wage increases during the year. Most of the unions received \$5.00 per week. However, Newspaper Pressmen No. 18 and Paper Handlers No. 2 received 10 percent through arbitration.

### **Building Service**

Considerable progress has been made in organizing the unorganized during the past year. Notable has been Service and Maintenance Employees No. 399 and Elevator Operators and Starters No. 217 organizing drives in the office building,

apartment house and laundry industries. Several establishments in these industries have been brought under agreement during the past six months. Also, Window Cleaners No. 349 has been doing an excellent job organizing the remaining non-union independent window cleaners; Building Service Employees No. 278 has had considerable success in the radio broadcasting and television fields; Los Angeles County Employees No. 347 and Los Angeles Board of Education Employees No. 99 have organized scores of new members during the past year and have moved ahead rapidly.

### **Wage Gains**

All locals have made remarkable gains in wages, hours and working conditions during the past year in nearly all industries where Building Service agreements exist.

Among the greatest gains were those made by Locals 217 and 399 in the hotel and apartment house industries where wages were increased by 80 cents per day and working conditions improved. Local 349's new window cleaners agreement brought wages up from \$1.88 to \$1.98 per hour.

Local 399's new theatre agreement marks the establishment of the first real health and welfare program for a large segment of the local's membership. A \$6.00 per month health and welfare plan, fully paid for by the employers was won, in addition to an 8 cents per hour wage increase and an improved vacation clause. A 10 percent increase was won recently in the bowling alley industry.

Now pending are difficult negotiations involving Locals 217, 399, and the food employers, YMCA's, race tracks, several individual office buildings and the laundry owners.

### **Wage Freeze**

The 10 percent government formula has seriously handicapped negotiations. During the past three months, several agreements have been negotiated calling for more than 10 percent and our members cannot receive this excess until the rates are approved by the Wage Stabilization Board. To date the Board has failed to act on any of the applications. In other cases, the employers refused to agree to more than 10 percent, whereas normally the unions would have insisted on more. Ten percent for low-paid members amounts to a negligible increase. When new plants are organized with existing wages from 30 to 50 percent below union scales, the union cannot legally have the

rates raised to prevailing scales without WBS approval and the WSB is doing nothing on this type of case as yet.

The Building Service unions are continuing to picket the Roosevelt and Consolidated Buildings. The controversy with these buildings started over two years ago and continuous picketing has been conducted since that time. Undoubtedly, this picket line has been in continuous operation longer than any other labor-management controversy existing in the city. Building Service unions are determined to carry on continuous picketing until an agreement is reached with the management of these two buildings.

### **Educational Program**

The Building Service Employees International Union Joint Council of Southern California inaugurated a monthly educational program for new members seven months ago. It has proven to be a great success. Monthly sessions were started last month for all business representatives of the various building service locals as well. This is in addition to the monthly newspaper and periodic radio programs.

### **Joint Board of Bakery Workers**

During the year the Joint Board inaugurated an extensive Union Label campaign. Several of the large bakeries that sell merchandise through grocery stores are now using the Bakers Union Label wrapper. In carrying out the label promotion campaign, the Joint Board had a display at the Los Angeles County Fair in Pomona, where members actually decorated cakes and cookies to demonstrate the skills of the trade. Each day, prizes in bakery goods were presented through a free drawing. A public relations motion picture depicting the Bakery Workers' Union Label was made during the Pomona Fair while the Bakers' booth was in operation.

The Joint Board also entered a float in the famous Pasadena New Years' Tournament of Roses Parade. This float depicted the "Four Freedoms of American Democracy," and was awarded third prize in its classification. Through entry of this float, the Bakers Union Label and the Joint Board received national publicity.

In developing the Union Label program, the Joint Board is devising ways and means of contacting all American Federation of Labor members in the program to build a demand for union label bakery goods.

### **Wage Gains**

In contract negotiations, Local No. 37 has received a 12 cents per hour increase in wages with a reopening clause providing for further negotiations in the event the Wage Stabilization Board increases the present 10 percent formula. Pie shop employers have agreed to a 15 percent increase amounting to 8 cents per hour with a reopening clause in the event Wage Stabilization increases the 10 percent formula. Retail shops were increased 11 cents per hour. In some of the hand shops an eight-hour per week reduction was accomplished through negotiations.

Last year's report outlines the controversy with Golden Crust Bakery which was carried to the courts under the Jurisdictional Strike laws of California. In this case, after the union called a strike, the company formed a so-called "union" composed of strike-breakers and petitioned the Superior Court for an injunction prohibiting Local 37 from picketing. Judge Fox ruled that the strike was a jurisdictional dispute and enjoined the union from picketing or boycotting. The union, with the assistance of the California State Federation of Labor, carried the dispute to the Supreme Court and recently obtained a reversal of the Superior Court injunction.

### **Unemployment Insurance Case**

In June, 1950 the members employed in the Orowheat Baking Company took strike action. As a result of this strike, the machine shop bakeries took the position that a strike against one employer in the bakery industry was a strike against all employers, and locked out all employees and closed their doors. The bakery employers protested to the California Department of Employment against unemployment compensation claims filed by any of the workers who were locked out. Immediate benefits were denied to approximately 800 members of Locals 31 and 37 who were locked out. However, when the cases were heard by the State Department of Employment referee, the union was supported and the members were determined to be eligible for benefits. The bakery employers then appealed the referee's decision to the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board, where the case will be heard in the near future on the basis of evidence. The unions are confident that the Appeals Board will uphold the referee's decision.

### **Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers**

Los Angeles Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers has made many im-

portant gains during the past year. One of the major achievements was the establishment of a five-day work week throughout the industry. For many years, operators have strenuously opposed the installation of a five-day week, alleging it was impossible to run a restaurant successfully that was in operation seven days a week with employees who worked only five days. However, the five-day week was installed last September, and to date no restaurants have been closed as a result of the reduced work week.

Substantial wage increases were granted in all classifications. However, these additional wages are being dissipated by the increasing cost of living. It is essential to obtain additional wage increases in excess of those presently permitted by the Wage Stabilization Board in order to maintain the living standards of the members affiliated with the Joint Board.

### **Organizational Work**

The Joint Board recognizes that a union either retrogresses or advances. There is no such thing as standing still. In recognition of this fact, the unions affiliated with the Joint Board have carried on intensive organizing campaigns and as a result have increased membership in excess of 2,000, making a total membership of unions affiliated with the Joint Board of over 20,000. The Joint Board and affiliated unions now have approximately 700 separate contracts with individual employers, in addition to the contracts with the Restaurant-Hotel Employers Council.

Hotel Service Employees now enjoy a five-day week and have received substantial wage increases in all classifications. Outstanding improvements were made in the working conditions for the membership, especially maids. Previously, maids were required to report for

work without a guarantee of employment. If there was no work, management would send them home without pay for time or inconveniences in reporting. Discharged employees were not notified at the end of a shift, but on reporting for work the following day would be sent home. The contract now provides that any employee reporting for work on the next regular work-day shall receive a full day's pay, regardless of whether they are employed or not. When an employer orders an employee to report for work, the employee receives a full day's pay if their services are not used. This contract has corrected the worst evils and abuses practiced in hotel employment.

During the past year the Hotel Service Workers Union has successfully organized and secured contracts covering service workers in the Hollywood Knickerbocker, Ambassador and San Carlos Hotels. This local union now represents 90 percent of the service employees in the major hotels in Los Angeles.

Locals No. 694, Burbank, No. 324, Glendale, and No. 531, Pasadena, successfully renegotiated new contracts covering their members before the wage freeze. Continuing organizing activities of these unions have resulted in substantially 100 percent organization of their jurisdictions.

The past year has presented many problems. The officers and members of unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor in the Third District are to be commended for the progress that has been accomplished.

Fraternally submitted,

C. T. LEHMANN,  
HARVEY LUNDSCHEN,  
PAT SOMERSET,  
WILLIAM C. CARROLL,  
JOHN T. GARDNER.

## **Report of Vice President Elmer J. Doran**

San Bernardino, June 8.

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

The unions composing the labor movement in the San Bernardino and Riverside areas are continuing their efforts to organize the unorganized workers throughout this district, and while in this process are beginning to feel the weight of the Taft-Hartley law which has created some concern in the building trades activities.

### **Political Work**

This district was quite successful in its first all-out venture in political activities, scoring about a 75 percent victory on endorsed candidates. We are following this through by holding meetings with the state senator, assemblymen and congressman when they return to the district. Labor expresses its views concerning legislation, and in turn these gentlemen express their views. We are finding this method of operation quite profitable.

### Construction Activity

The past year has shown considerable gain in construction activities. At the present time the area has large government contracts in the expansion of facilities of March Air Force Base, near Riverside, Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino; George Air Force Base, Victorville, and Naval Ordnance Test Station Projects, Inyokern, which will offer added employment for all trades.

Kaiser Steel Mill, Fontana, has a very large expansion program which will continue for approximately another year.

The activities in Riverside county are showing tremendous increases in the rehabilitation of existing government projects.

Housing in both San Bernardino and Riverside counties is going up at a very lively pace and is expected to continue for some time, to be supplemented by additional United States public housing throughout the entire area.

Building trades crafts, consisting of Brickmasons, Carpenters, Laborers, Painters, Plumbers, Cement Finishers, Operating Engineers, Electricians, Plasterers, Lathers, Sheet Metal Workers, Ironworkers, and Boilermakers, have had very good employment and are looking forward to additional employment and opportunities to increase their membership in the two counties. A new local union, Tile Setters Helpers, Local 168, has been added to this group.

### Union Growth

The Painters District Council No. 48 has enjoyed a very successful year, as well as the District Council of Carpenters. The printing trades organizations are making good progress and the future for them in the area looks quite encouraging. Culinary Workers, Bakers and Meat Cutters are continuing to expand their organizations due to the increase in the number of large retail grocery stores in this area, in which the Retail Clerks also have bargaining rights. The Retail Clerks are showing remarkable success. One of the outstanding achievements was the winning of the NLRB election in the Woolworth Store in San Bernardino, in spite of all types of company opposition.

The Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers, who hold bargaining rights in the various cement plants throughout this area, are showing continued progress and have successfully completed their negotiations for improvement of conditions.

### New Union Halls

Special tribute should be paid to the Teamsters. The General Truck Drivers and Sales Drivers in this area are now the proud owners of the most beautiful home for labor in southern California. Laborers Local 783 of San Bernardino should also be complimented for the fine home they now own in the city.

The State, County and Municipal Employes organizations are showing considerable success in their undertaking, especially in Riverside county. Continued effort on the part of their membership is beginning to show considerable results.

The Amalgamated Street, Electrical Railway and Motor Coach Employes are quite active and enjoy a splendid relationship with their employers.

The Barbers Union has had quite a struggle in the past year, but are grimly fighting to keep the conditions they hold in this area.

Motion Picture Projectionists have increased their contractual relationships and are enjoying very splendid conditions.

The Potters organizations in San Bernardino county are continuing their militant strides forward and will soon have the Crane-Alliance Wares plant in Colton organized.

The Garment Workers are enjoying, and have enjoyed, fine relationships throughout this district in the past year.

### Chemical Workers

In the Trona district, which is a remote section of San Bernardino county, the Chemical Workers were very successful in an NLRB election and were certified as the bargaining agent for the West End Chemical plant which is adjacent to the Pacific Coast Borax Company of Trona, a very large chemical operations plant. Due to the satisfactory negotiations that were concluded with the West End people, it appears to be only a matter of time before the Pacific Coast Borax Company will also be won over by the Chemical Workers and become an American Federation of Labor plant. The Chemical Workers deserve great praise for their progress in this area, as a terrific pink element was manifested throughout the campaign with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union.

Mining activities are showing considerable increase throughout both San Bernardino and Riverside counties, with the operation of the Kaiser Eagle Mountain Iron Mine in Riverside county under 100 percent AF of L conditions and other exploratory work in the counties under

AF of L conditions. We anticipate considerable expansion of organization in this field.

### Central Labor Councils

The Central Labor Council of Riverside County has put on a full-time secretary and has shown tremendous progress in both city and county activities. The Secretary of this Council is to be congratulated on the fine piece of public relations that he has developed with the Board of Supervisors of this county. It is an extreme pleasure to be with him and sit down to discuss problems with these gentlemen.

The Central Labor Council of San Bernardino County continues its radio program each Saturday over local station KFXM, which carries releases from Washington and from the Labor League for Political Education; also, local union messages which are of interest to the general public. This program is being very well received.

### Unfair Market

It is again my sad duty to call to the attention of the delegates that Betty and Bert's Market is still on the "unfair list" and is still being picketed. This marks forty-eight months that the picket line has been maintained. At this time it is a little difficult to ascertain exactly what is contemplated by these owners, as they have closed for a period of three weeks, so they say, for the purpose of remodeling the

store; however, should they reopen again they will see the familiar pickets in action.

### Orange Show

The National Orange Show, the largest combination of industrial and agricultural exhibits in California, held each year in San Bernardino, again honored the American Federation of Labor movement by designating a day of the show as Labor's Day. President Thomas Pitts of the California State Federation of Labor participated in this event and was the principal speaker of the evening, being graciously received. At this time negotiations are under way with the National Orange Show for the purpose of having the entire activity 100 percent AF of L organized.

I wish to emphasize that considerable gains were made in this portion of District No. 3 in spite of the Taft-Hartley Act. It is my sincere belief that the labor movement here will continue to prosper as it is continually expanding itself through all areas and all sections of the two counties.

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

Fraternally submitted,

ELMER J. DORAN.

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

Wilmington, June 15

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

The major part of my efforts has been expended in two fields during the past year: organization and political action.

### Metal Trades Organization

Some eighteen months ago the Metal Trades Council of Southern California created an organizing program for the express purpose of organizing production and manufacturing shops. I have worked closely with this group. Its success has not been sensational; however, its progress has been steady and positive.

Already it has brought over 2000 new people into the American Federation of Labor, and at this writing NLRB elections

are scheduled for plants employing a total of 2500 workers.

This is a program that must be continued and expanded, since it is the only active AFofL organizing program in southern California. The CIO is constantly carrying on organizing programs, with some success. The only way to combat their advance is the above described activity. It should be said here that the potential in the unorganized manufacturing shops is larger than the present membership in the construction industry. The future and continued growth of the AFofL is in this field.

### Political Activity

This has been a very political year in California, with the general election last fall and the legislature in session this spring.

In the general election, District No. 4 did quite well. It reelected Congressman Cecil King, who has always given labor a good vote. It reelected Vince Thomas to the Assembly. Thomas has been a labor stalwart in Sacramento for many years. In addition it reelected Clayton Dills to the Assembly. Dills is another labor champion. Further, it carried the labor slate in the vicinities of Wilmington, San Pedro, Torrance, Redondo and Hermosa Beach. This was due to coordinated effort on the part of all the labor organizations in the area.

#### State Legislature

Later, I helped organize groups to protest anti-labor legislation introduced at

Sacramento. These groups sent in thousands of letters and cards to various legislators in Sacramento, and I believe contributed in a small way to the grand job Secretary Haggerty has been and is doing with the legislature.

Last, but far from least, I want to express my appreciation to the unions in my area for their splendid cooperation, and to the members of the Executive Council for their assistance and helpful suggestions, and particularly to Secretary Haggerty and President Pitts for their personal efforts to me and the district.

Fraternally submitted,

O. T. SATRE.

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

Santa Barbara, June 8.

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

The last year has been one of disappointments in some ways, mostly political, but it has also been a year of considerable note as labor has continued to make gains in wages and conditions.

#### Political Activity

In the political field we met with a disappointment in not electing Marion Walker to Congress. We were not so far behind in votes, however, to feel too badly—less than 5000 votes out of 100,000.

The Tri-Counties Labor League for Political Education is still active, and the locals throughout the Tri-Counties continue to stay affiliated and attend meetings. The meetings have been cut to every three months during the summer, but will go back to every month in the winter.

The Central Labor Councils have been very active, and have been on their toes in contacting their assemblymen and senators on the large number of bills before the legislature, as well as the congressmen and senators in Washington on various matters coming before them.

#### Wage Gains

Many of the locals affiliated with the Central Labor Councils have obtained wage adjustments as well as fringe issues, vacations and welfare plans.

The Building trades have in many cases had pay increases, and for the past year

have had almost continuous employment. The work in this area is mostly housing projects and camp work. The government is rehabilitating all of the camps that were closed, and this has given our people a large amount of work. At the present time there are no men available in any classification or craft.

The Cachuma Dam and Tecalote Tunnel are going along very well, and we hope the government does not shut down on the appropriation. The pipe line to carry the water from the tunnel down the coast is also well underway. The contracts have also been let and some work started on smaller dams along the coast to act as reservoirs.

#### Increased Membership Interest

I would like to point out the need for more of our members to take a more active part in the functions of their local unions. The negligence of our members in these matters becomes most apparent when they are all employed. They seem to feel that as long as they are working, there is no need to attend union meetings, and that everything must be all right. This is stretching the imagination a long way, as a good many things can and do happen that should be of interest to them.

Many members working on jobs do not make sure the person working with them has a paid-up union card, and when union people work with non-union people it breaks down the conditions for all. It is the responsibility of our members at least to notify their officers of these conditions.

I wish to thank the officers and members of all the local unions and councils for their cooperation in the Tri-Counties Labor League, and hope they will continue their cooperation in the future.

I also wish to thank the officers of the Federation for their assistance, and to ex-

press my appreciation for the privilege of serving as a vice president of the California State Federation of Labor this past year.

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM A. DEAN.

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

Fresno, June 14.

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

During the past year District Number 6 has continued to move forward steadily despite opposition from several quarters to block progress.

Cooperation between Building and Construction Trades Councils and Central Labor Councils has kept opposition steadily engaged, resulting in material gains for most crafts.

Agreements that have been renegotiated or modified show a larger percentage covering welfare plans, paid holidays, and vacations with pay than ever before.

### Organizing Activities

In the Fresno area organizing activities have been steady and positive. Nearly all local unions have reported gradual increases in membership. A major step forward during the year was the organizing of city employees. A majority of the employees of the Fresno City Water Department are now members of organized labor, having been organized by Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 246. These employees, along with all city employees, will receive for the first time the prevailing rate of wages. In most instances their wage rate will be predicated on scales and conditions existing in union agreements covering their classification.

This was made possible by the untiring efforts of union representatives, and this is particularly true in the case of the Federated Trades and Labor Council. As Legislative Commissioner for the city of Fresno, Secretary Chet Cary has been a guiding light in accomplishing both organizing and salary adjustment activities.

Some of the city employees will receive as much as \$150.00 a month increase in monthly basic wage. In nearly every instance, there will be substantial increases.

After many years of trying to establish prevailing rates with no results, this

should be positive proof that when organized labor is successful in having representation in the seat of government, their opportunity for receiving fair play and just consideration is far more favorable.

### Employment Conditions

During the first quarter of 1951, miscellaneous employees suffered from unemployment over the district. Agricultural and Dried Fruit Workers were hit hard. This condition has gradually improved and will disappear completely in a very short time. More workers will be needed and by fall a shortage of this type of labor will exist throughout the district.

Building trades crafts started the year with nearly full employment. The credit curbs have prevented continuation of home construction, and while the effect has not been too severe, work has slowed down in this field.

There still remain several large federal and state jobs to be completed. Pine Flat Dam, a \$24,000,000.00 dam job, is about 30 percent complete. The epileptic hospital at Porterville has received additional state funds which will permit the construction of that state project to continue. The Central Valley project is nearing completion as far as the Delta-Mendota Canal and Friant-Kern Canals are concerned.

### Political Activities

In the last general election, Congressional District 9 lost Cecil White as Congressman, which was a surprise loss. In the Tenth Congressional District, the efforts of labor to defeat Thomas Werdel with Ardis Walker were unsuccessful. Joe Lewis was lost in the 39th Assembly District. These losses were disastrous as all were friends of labor. Wallace D. Henderson, International Representative of the Winery and Distillery Workers Union, was elected assemblyman for the 34th Assembly District.

Wally is a labor man and I am sure he will prove to be a good legislator for all the citizens of his district as well as for labor.

**Labor League Political Education**

Certainly the losses mentioned above should add to the many other reasons to prove the necessity for all local unions to band together under the Labor League for Political Education. Sincere labor people are being defeated as candidates for political offices because labor is failing to back them with sufficient funds to assure their election.

Too few are carrying the load and the result is that all labor is suffering. Surely 3 cents per member per month is not too much to ensure electing officials who are friendly to our cause.

**Central Valley Project**

The San Joaquin Valley dry regions will soon be dampened with Sacramento River water brought through the Delta-Mendota Canal on the west side of the valley, and the lower valley will be supplied with San Joaquin River water through the Friant-Kern Canal. Labor has played an important part in assuring the success of the Central Valley Project by its continued support.

Millions of dollars annually will be added to the value of farm products due to water supplied through these great canals, and labor should be justly proud of the assistance it has given to ensure the completion of the project.

**State Projects**

Continuation of highway construction through the last year has added many miles of four-lane highways through the district. Additional appropriations have permitted constant construction of the new state college in Fresno. At Porterville, the state epileptic hospital is gradually coming closer to completion. Several million dollars have been spent on construction to date, and this addition to state hospital system will prove to be a valuable asset to the state in the future.

Many other public buildings, hospitals and schools are being constructed in the district, and the outlook at present for the construction industry is good for the summer. By fall, unless credit is released so homes may be purchased, there may be a slump in building and some building trades crafts may have to seek employment outside the district.

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to the officers and members of the local unions in the district for their loyalty and support during the years past.

It has been a pleasure working with you in attempting to solve our mutual problems. The State Federation official family is worthy of your continued support. They have always assisted promptly and efficiently when a request has been made for their guidance and support.

Fraternally submitted,

PAUL L. REEVES.

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**REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT C. AL. GREEN FOR DISTRICT No. 7  
(San Joaquin and adjacent counties)**

Modesto, June 15.

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

Progress can be reported for District No. 7. With possibly one or two exceptions, all local unions have increased their membership. At the present time all bona fide mechanics are working and the future looks very good, as far as continued employment is concerned.

**Collective Bargaining**

Negotiation of contracts has not come any easier than it did the previous year. In practically every instance, we are still confronted with the employer association representatives, and usually have to resort to the use of the picket line to get any place. At the present time, Stanislaus county has a Barbers', Machinists', Retail Clerks' and Teamsters' picket line.

Forward gains have been made in both working conditions and wages in this area which are in keeping with like gains made in adjoining areas. The majority of the organizations have become conscious of the benefits derived from including the health and welfare plans in their new contracts.

**Political Activity**

Our political committees continue to be active and were successful in electing fair-minded labor representatives to various local offices. Fine cooperation was received whenever solicited from the Building Trades Councils and the Central Labor Councils, as well as the miscellaneous and building trades organizations, in Stanislaus, San Joaquin and Merced counties. The San Joaquin Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council were particularly active on the political scene during the past year.



### Construction

The war emergency is creating new work in all the counties covered by District No. 7. San Joaquin county is already receiving its share of war work.

The low-cost housing program continued during the past year and is still in progress at the present time, with the major building programs located in Merced, Ceres and Stockton. Hospitals, schools, store buildings, telephone buildings, canals, improvement and enlarging of highways and airports have kept the building trades very active the greater part of this past year since our last convention. The population of this district's four counties has increased threefold, as it has in most counties of our wonderful state.

The Mendota Canal will be opened at the time of the convening of our convention which will increase the supply of water for irrigation. It will carry the water from the Sacramento River through the Tracy pumping plant over one hundred miles to the Mendota Pool, which will in turn be used for irrigation in the area of Fresno and Merced counties, which should add a lot of new industries to the San Joaquin Valley.

### Apprenticeship

Apprenticeship programs in this area are continuing. Each year the graduates are accorded a public program of entertainment, and a dinner is held with presentations of their diplomas certifying the state has recognized them as journeymen through their attendance at apprentice schools. It is to be noted the business representatives and contractors usually give their time in helping out with the teaching of the future journeymen.

### Union Label

A Women's Auxiliary to the Carpenters Union at Modesto was formed this year for the first time with good success. In furthering the cause of the Union Label in purchasing goods, the Union Label Trade's Department's annual catalog of labels was distributed to the delegates of the Stanislaus County Central Labor Council to take back to their respective organizations in order to acquaint their memberships with what can be had, or purchased, with the Union Label.

A moving picture film was also shown at the Labor Council meeting for the delegates to view the different displays shown at the annual Union Label Show. It was suggested that all locals affiliated with the Stanislaus Central Labor Council urge their members to set up a wom-

en's auxiliary to their union to further the cause of the Union Label, Shop Card and Button.

### Organizational Activity

Machinists Unions reaffiliated with all the Central Labor Councils in their areas and are very active in organizing the unorganized in District No. 7. We are happy to have the Machinists back in the American Federation of Labor.

I am happy to report also that several organizations in District No. 7 have affiliated themselves with our State Federation this past year; some for the first time, others for a second time.

The employers' associations are putting on a drive to line up firms and corporations to fight the unions. Whenever there is a contract that they have anything to do with as far as negotiations are concerned, it is stall, stall, stall. There is a rumor that wherever there is a picket line the firm receives monetary aid from the employers' association in the area, which makes it very difficult for the negotiators.

### Rent Decontrol

Labor had its share in protesting the decontrolling of rent in District No. 7, with committees appointed to work on surveying the rentals situation. Much publicity was given in the local weekly and daily papers of the pro and con efforts made by labor's committee.

District No. 7 lost two good friends of labor with the deaths of Charles Crook, labor commissioner, and Frank Cress, State Contractor's Board representative. Their sudden passing, through very short illnesses, was a great shock to the entire community. Both were members of the unions of their respective crafts before entering the employ of the state.

I have tried to generalize and give the overall picture without going into detail in this report. Before closing, I want to thank each and every loyal member, officer and representative of labor organizations who have accorded me cooperation and cheerful help whenever called upon to do so, for without that cooperation and assistance, progress and forward movement could not be achieved.

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to our President and Secretary of the State Federation of Labor for the fine job they are doing, and for the support, advice and cooperation extended to me whenever necessary.

May I also take this opportunity to say I am grateful for the honor bestowed

upon me to serve as vice president of District No. 7, and that I wish all success to this year's convention, which I hope will be the greatest gathering we have ever had, and that bonds of friendship, cooperation, and new ideas will be resolved and pledged for the future betterment and advance of labor's cause. Let us not forget the obligations and pledges

we made and vowed to keep as members of organized labor and delegates of our affiliations during the past several years. Sometimes the road gets pretty long and weary, but remember it is always darkest before dawn. Good luck, good health, and success to all.

Yours in UNION.

C. AL. GREEN.

## REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT THOMAS A. SMALL FOR DISTRICT No. 8 (San Mateo and adjacent counties)

San Mateo, June 10:  
To the Forty-Ninth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—  
Greetings:

Every report to the Federation this year will remark on difficulties in regard to the negotiation of new contracts, but District No. 8 of the Federation can report great progress despite difficulties—progress in signing of agreements, in organizational effort, in employer-worker correlations, in public relations generally, and in actual growth of unions.

We've had—and won—our National Labor Relations Board elections as required under the Taft-Hartley Act. We've gone all-out in support of the national defense effort, in blood procurement campaigns, in community enterprises. We've had our days in court, and have emerged with great success. And we've built new homes for labor unions, while contributing donated labor for worthy public works.

Yes, it's been a good year, a year which has set up some high marks for the coming year to hit. I'm proud to have been instrumental in some of the truly great gains we have achieved, for I have been called upon to assist several unions in their negotiations. Also, it should be recorded that I have visited various parts of the district to become speaker at public functions, to install union officers, and to represent the Federation on occasion.

### Collective Bargaining

Contract negotiations have been a difficult thing. Employers are adamant as a general thing, and should we get a good agreement, it must be held up until the government boards finish their scrutiny. As a result, we have had our share of strikes, and in some cases our cause has been aired in court. Butchers Union No. 506 in winning its court actions five times in defense against an attack brought by a Monterey market is a good example.

Speaking of court cases, the action of Attorney I. B. Padway in preventing ex-

tradition of a San Jose cannery worker, in a non-support case, only to have the district attorney send the man to Oklahoma before a Supreme Court ruling was received, has made national headlines. The cannery worker is back, the district attorney has had his wrist slapped, and labor again has won a court representation.

Public relations continue to top the field of activity for far-seeing labor leaders. Through good public relations, San Jose unions have gained world-wide recognition with the Chamber of Commerce advertising that area as tops in unionism.

### Apprenticeship

Apprenticeship training continues to be another top activity. Throughout District No. 8, I'm proud to report, our apprentice program ranks high in the state ratings. One reason may be the practice of giving each graduating apprentice and his wife tickets to gala banquets sponsored by the union. The graduation rites have been well attended and the request of youths for the opportunity to enter the program is unusually heavy.

### Community Activity

Union members have found the need to become active in public life. I. G. Ficarrota, business agent for San Jose Cannery Union No. 679, won a city "distinguished citizen" award for his public work. Union members hold places on rent boards, housing authorities, draft boards, wage and price boards, defense commissions, community organizations, and other such civic bodies throughout the district. Two unions are sponsoring Boy Scout troops. One union has a baseball team in local competition; another has a basketball team in a city league. It all adds up to a realization of the need for recognition of unions as civic groups, as well as labor representation organizations.

This is a large district, one which now will have three congressmen as result of reapportionment. It is so large, and the

activity so great, that the best report can be made by breaking down the progress by counties. So let's review, county by county:

### **San Mateo County**

Topping the activity of San Mateo unions is the support for the county blood bank. Carpenters No. 162 gave \$1500, and the Building Trades Council \$500, the Central Labor Council \$100, and other unions substantial amounts for a fund to erect a new building for the blood bank, originally founded by labor in 1940.

### **Construction**

Construction has continued to boom. Two new hospitals, huge apartment buildings, plus an abnormal number of single-family dwellings were in construction. Redwood City Carpenters No. 1408 completed its hall and had a big public dance as a "grand opening."

Politically, San Mateo County was active and partially successful. James B. Tormey, labor-supported, won the county school superintendent post and promptly issued a statement that it was the union members who put him in office. Although defeated at the polls, labor placed an appointive member on the county Democratic Committee when Ruth M. Bradley was named to fill a vacancy. A strong legislative program was carried out in behalf of pro-labor legislation.

### **Civic Affairs**

From the civic standpoint, labor continued to have representatives on the Community Chest, Red Cross, Housing Authority, Fiesta Board, etc. Carpenters No. 162 sponsors a Boy Scout troop, which conducted a paper drive for camp expenses. Dan Flanagan, Western AFL representative, addressed the San Mateo Rotary Club. Union painters donated to repaint the home of Mrs. James J. Joy, wife of the late president of the Building Trades Council. Lee R. Smith, Economic Recovery Administration chief in the Netherlands, spoke at a labor-sponsored public gathering. In behalf of merchants, the Labor Council blocked a phoney labor paper advertising campaign. Because of no representation on the county defense committee, labor initiated its own defense program.

### **Organization**

In the organizing field all unions showed progress. Retail Clerks No. 775 spurred a drug store unionizing program. The Labor Council continued its policy of

assisting any union, on proper request, in its organizing effort.

Socially, the unions did a good job for their memberships. Painters Union officials formed a social club. Many unions held annual banquets, parties, barbecues or similar events. Movies were presented at opening meetings of the Labor Council from time to time. The San Mateo float in the San Francisco Labor Day parade won a first prize. A television set was presented by labor to the county hospital.

There are a number of prominent labor leaders in San Mateo county who gained recognition during the year. Carl Cohennour was reelected a director of the State Council of Retail Clerks. Ruth Bradley was named trustee of the State Council of Laundry Workers. Kenny Hower was elected vice president of the State Conference of Painters. Mike O'Connor, Frank Olson and many others were active in the Reber Plan drive for recognition.

### **Santa Clara County**

Many unions in the San Jose area became 50 years old in 1951. Laundry Workers No. 33 had its international president, Sam Byers, out for a big dinner party. Musicians No. 153 laid plans for a radio program to commemorate its golden birthday. Retail Clerks No. 428 had a "charter night" celebration, although not in the 50-year old class. Many other unions had various parties for various reasons, some just to get together on a mutual basis over a bottle of beer!

### **Radio Programs**

The Santa Clara county AFL radio programs are a big feature. News broadcasts before each San Jose baseball game (daily) are offered, but the big effort is a 15-minute labor news and interview program presented by Bill Pedigo, news editor of the labor papers in this area. Bill gives a summary of labor news events and then interviews some prominent person of the area.

I had the pleasure of installing officers for the San Jose Labor Council, which has given up the idea of a full-time business agent by splitting secretarial duties into three lesser jobs, and also for the County Labor League for Political Education. The LLPE has a wonderful program. For example, it arranged a public forum on the subject of atomic energy; it takes an active part in all city and county legislative matters.

### **Public Relations**

Public relations are stressed highly in Santa Clara county. The labor movement

was instrumental in assisting the school board in the removal of an anti-labor school superintendent, then greeted the new man at the Council meeting and at a banquet in his honor. The Labor Council has speakers from public life at nearly every meeting, is active in a grade crossing safety program; supported successfully a school tax increase to boost teachers' salaries, and is well thought of by all public leaders. It should be mentioned that the Building Trades Council takes just as active a part in all these matters, and goes further in the field of matters affecting the construction trade, such as its battle for rephrasing of the specifications for a C-27 state contractor, to prevent a C-27 (landscape contractor) from encroaching on the jurisdiction of other crafts.

Efforts of Herbert Gilmore, agent of Laborers Union No. 270, resulted in removal of aliens from a public works project, the union winning a court battle. Similarly, labor was active in the removal of X-raying machines from shoe-fitting departments on grounds that such equipment is dangerous to health. Legal counsel for unions and councils find steady work, and all worthwhile.

### Conventions

San Jose is quite a convention city. Labor is represented on the convention bureau and brought to San Jose the state conventions of Teachers, Laundry Workers, Printing Trades, Plasterers, and other crafts. The annual Teamsters' Rodeo in San Jose drew a lot of public attention, the event co-sponsored by General Teamsters No. 287. An Electrical Workers' wiring forum attracted attention of inspectors and others.

The county's blood procurement program was highlighted by a two-day donor session at the Labor Temple, with 350 pints of blood secured for Korea servicemen. Union members sponsored a public dance to raise funds for Boys' City, a youth project, and then building tradesmen donated labor on Saturdays to make the Boys' City clubhouse a reality. Palo Alto Carpenters No. 668 opened its new hall with a public event, this hall now serving all unions with headquarters in the Palo Alto area. There were the usual parties and picnics sponsored by unions.

There are too many prominent labor people in Santa Clara County to name them all. There are Lola Chantler, international trustee of the Laundry Workers; Anthony Agrillo, secretary of the State Association of Barbers; Dan MacDonald, secretary of the State Pipe

Trades Council, and many others. Sickness struck a blow at ranks of union leaders from time to time. Milton Love, (Painters) had to go to Arizona to recover from a pneumonia attack, Harold Thorton, office secretary for the Building Trades Council, was out nearly a month with pneumonia and returned just in time to allow Council Secretary Otto Sargent time off to battle influenza. Dan MacDonald (Plumbers) broke both arms in a fall.

### Santa Cruz County

Probably the one place where labor needs more leadership in this district is Santa Cruz county. I attended a meeting of union officials just before Christmas in hope of starting a substantial organizing committee drive, sponsored in part by the State Federation, but the drive never got underway. Lack of building projects and of major industry in this county shows up in the union movement, which makes advances but only after bitter struggle.

### Organizing Gains

Culinary Alliance and Bartenders No. 345 tried a prolonged picket program in an effort to gain a contract, and when this failed, the union brought in a widely known organizer for three months. Results were not spectacular, although there were some good results recorded. Picketing of the Santa Cruz Municipal Wharf was stopped and the wharf removed from the Federation's "We Don't Patronize" list after successful negotiations between Pile Drivers No. 34 and the City of Santa Cruz. We hope wharf repairs will be on a union basis henceforth.

Kaspar Bauer, who has attended many Federation conventions in the past, retired from all his union posts during the year. Butchers No. 266, of which he was secretary, was taken under International trusteeship and a new contract was negotiated, giving butchers in the Santa Cruz area the 40-hour week and 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. hours enjoyed elsewhere in the county. James T. Mann, building trades' mainstay in Watsonville, retired as vice president of the State Building Trades Council after 34 years.

### Union Activities

Labor council and building trades council activities were high throughout the year. Santa Cruz Council sponsored a Labor Day barbecue for the public with about 1600 present. The Council's annual banquet honored new officers, with Paul Burnett quitting the Labor Council presidency because of his duties as Building

Council chairman. Watsonville Musicians Union went out of existence during the year, membership being merged with Salinas Local 616. Watsonville Labor Council sponsored a successful 10-week labor relations course at the Adult School for union officials and the public. Watsonville's council also boosted the Fourth of July celebration in that city. All councils were active in support of community enterprises, such as the March of Dimes, etc.

### Monterey County

Formation of a Monterey Bay Area District Council of Carpenters, with member unions from Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Monterey, Salinas, and King City, and with Harvey Baldwin, of Salinas, as president, was a major achievement. With the Building Trades Council operating without a full-time business agent, due to finances and lack of support of all unions, the new carpenter council looms as a prominent step for these unions.

### Construction

The big Pacific Gas & Electric Company project at Moss Landing continued, despite numerous disputes and tieups, and another year of good work is expected. In Monterey, work has been started on a 550-unit housing project. Highway work, housing, new hospitals, a state prison, and commercial building is keeping craftsmen busy. Contrasting with this was the poor sardine canning season at Monterey.

Always active in community life, the Salinas Labor Council became a member of the Chamber of Commerce in Salinas, accepted representation on the Industrial Committee, the Price Control Committee, and on other civic groups. Last year, to raise funds for the annual Christmas Party for kiddies, which attracted about 2300 youngsters, the Labor Council sponsored a public Labor Day Dance in Salinas. When labor was ignored in civilian defense, the Labor Council at Salinas drew up its own program, put it in operation, and then graciously allowed other groups which were dissatisfied with the city-county effort to join with labor program.

### Apprenticeship

Earl Moorhead, San Jose labor leader, was speaker at a Salinas apprentice graduation which was well attended. Teamsters No. 890 offered a \$250 scholarship to some high school senior, in addition to sponsoring a Boy Scout troop and a junior baseball team. Plans are still underway for a new Salinas Labor Temple,

with Carpenters No. 925 joining Laborers No. 272 in planning.

It was my pleasure to install new officers of the Monterey Labor Council and to pay my respects to Wayne Edwards, who retired as secretary after about 15 years of service. Dale E. Ward, prominent building trades leader in Monterey, retired from all labor offices. George L. Rice, former Monterey Culinary-Bartender Union secretary and widely known throughout the state, retired from his posts and moved to southern California, being succeeded by Royal E. Hallmark, who is doing a good job. Carl Lara, former Salinas union official who became an AFL organizer and traveled to Puerto Rico, returned to Monterey county to assist in the organizing of farm workers.

### San Benito County

This county is an enigma. Unions from Salinas and San Jose have jurisdiction in San Benito as a rule and do a good job of organizing and policing contracts, but distances are great and progress is slow. This county has two unions of its own, Carpenters and Butchers, and a Painters Union which laps its jurisdiction into the Gilroy area. Should the unionizing of the area continue at its present pace, maybe San Benito county can have its own labor council and its own jurisdiction in a short time. The county is small, has only two towns of any size, but generally recognizes unions and attempts to cooperate.

### Summary

As I said early in this report, it's been a great year for the unions in the District No. 8. I'm proud to have been associated with the unions as an officer of the Federation and trust that my efforts have been in some small way responsible for the progress of the district as a whole.

Let me again point out that such a report as this necessarily is limited and only high spots can be touched. This district has six labor councils, four building trades councils, at least a dozen district councils of various sorts, and more than 200 local unions. To try to mention each would be a fallacy, but I do wish to offer apologies to anyone who thinks his or her organization should have had some mention which is not included herein.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to those who have kept me in the office of the Federation vice president for District No. 8, and to those in the district who have cooperated so generously and without regard to time and expense to aid the Fed-

eration program. With best wishes for a successful 49th convention, and with best regards to the union men and women, not only of District No. 8, but of all the state,

I hereby submit my annual report.

Fraternally submitted,

THOMAS A. SMALL.

## REPORTS OF VICE PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT No. 9

(San Francisco)

### Report of Vice President Arthur F. Dougherty

San Francisco, June 15.

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

My report deals particularly with the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, Bartenders, and Hotel Service Workers of San Francisco representing Waiters No. 30, Bartenders No. 41, Cooks No. 44, Waitresses No. 48, Miscellaneous Workers No. 110, and Hotel Service Workers No. 283.

#### New Contracts

The years 1950-1951 represented a big step forward for the above-mentioned unions. During the fall of 1950 all contracts in effect terminated and it was necessary for the unions in San Francisco to negotiate new contracts with the association representing the employers. As reported at the last convention, the Golden Gate Restaurant Association signed a new contract for a period of five years with wage increases of 8 cents per hour plus an employer-paid medical, surgical and hospital plan.

On November 1, 1950, after several months of direct negotiations with the Hotel Employers Association of San Francisco, representing all the major hotels, an agreement was reached granting some 5,000 employees wage increases of 8 cents per hour plus an employer-paid medical, surgical and hospital plan, the agreement to take effect retroactive to July 1, 1950 and to run to June 30, 1956; annual reopenings for wages, biennial reopening for craft rules and fringe wage compensations.

On December 27, 1950 an agreement was reached with the San Francisco Hotel Owners Association, representing some 150 hotels of the B, C, D, and E class, covering some 2,000 employees. Wage increases were granted of .033 cents per hour, in addition to the 8 cents per hour granted on August 25, 1950 by an arbitration award, plus an employer-paid medical, surgical and hospital plan. This agreement is to run to December 31, 1956.

In San Francisco there presently exists two sandwich companies that wrap and assemble sandwiches, plus some catering. On December 20, 1950 a new agreement was reached with those companies, covering some 100 employees, and granting 8 cents per hour increase in their wage rate plus a medical, surgical and hospital plan.

#### Medical Plans

On January 1, 1951 all medical plans took effect in San Francisco for the first time. The plan is supported by a \$5.60 per month per employee contribution made by the employers.

The plan itself is one of the most comprehensive medical plans of its kind: \$14 per day for board and room in hospitals for 70 days; \$1400 for miscellaneous expenses in hospitals, such as dressings, drugs, x-rays, laboratory tests, etc., free ambulance service included in the \$1400; maternity benefits in hospital up to \$200, and maternity also covered under obstetrics in the surgical schedule; surgical fees up to \$350, the schedule being known as the San Francisco Medical Society Schedule; home visits by physicians up to \$7 per visit, office and hospital visits up to \$5, with the first visit excluded on illness; diagnostic x-ray and laboratory fees up to \$50.

At the time of this writing, some 17,000 members of the unions are covered in all groups under the same benefits. On February 12, 1951 an agreement was reached with the membership and residential clubs granting an increase of 8 cents per hour plus medical, surgical and hospital benefits. This cost contract for a period of three years completes all the major contracts renegotiated by the unions. In addition, it brings all members of the union under the medical plan, regardless of where they work in San Francisco.

#### Recognition of Service Workers

One of the most important gains made by Hotel Service Workers Union is the recognition granted to them by the membership clubs, covering the Olympic, Concordia-Argonaut and the Union League

Club. The Olympic Club refused to grant recognition to the front office employees on the grounds that the union had no jurisdiction. The question was settled by arbitration, and Hubert Wykcoff, arbitrator, granted jurisdiction to Hotel Service Workers No. 283 for front office help defined as clerks. During the course of organizing the Olympic Club, one of the employees had been discharged for union activities. He was reinstated on the job by the arbitrator, with full pay for all time lost.

#### **Civil Service Commission**

Year after year, the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers has appealed to the Civil Service Commission, repeatedly pointing to culinary employees who were receiving only straight time pay for working on the sixth day, when they should have received time and one half; to junior chefs who should have been classified as chefs; to workers who were receiving lower pay than the people they were relieving. The Civil Service Commission just as often rejected the protests from the unions. Finally, the Joint Board instructed its attorney, Roland Davis, to file suit.

In April 1951, Superior Judge Molkenbuhr handed down his decision on the Joint Board's complaint, ruling in the Board's favor on the three points. The estimated back pay will total nearly \$50,000, representing from \$600 to \$1000 for each of the 75 employees involved.

#### **Wage Stabilization**

General Regulation No. 6 of the Wage Stabilization Board imposes great hardship on the culinary crafts. Under the 10 percent freeze, low wage workers suffer the most. It is the position of the union to employ traditional methods in securing wage agreements. We are presently in a tight labor market and it will grow tighter, to the disadvantage of both

our industry and our organization if we do not provide sufficient economic incentive for workers in our industry to remain in our industry.

We intend to continue to protect the rights of our members to higher living standards by all the traditional means at our command. At the time of our convention the unions in San Francisco will be negotiating reopening for wages only on all master contracts.

#### **1951 Legislature**

As chairman of the Federation's Legislative Committee, consisting of vice presidents Harry Finks, Max Osslo, Robert Ash, Paul Reeves, and Pat Somerset, I can report that the brothers were very cooperative during the 1951 session of the legislature. For the information of the members of the California State Federation of Labor, you can not actually give the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation the credit due him for the work he has done in Sacramento, with the cooperation of our attorney, Charles Scully, vice president Harry Finks of Sacramento and president Thomas L. Pitts. The hours of work ran regularly from early morning till after midnight. They successfully turned back the reactionary legislation that was so strongly pushed this year, and in addition, secured passage of progressive legislation, the most prominent of which were the bills to improve the Disability Insurance law and the Workmen's Compensation law.

I wish again to thank the membership of the Federation for the privilege of serving another term as vice president, and to acknowledge with appreciation the cooperation I have received at all times from my fellow members of the Executive Council, and from President Pitts and Secretary Haggerty.

Fraternally submitted,

ARTHUR F. DOUGHERTY.

### **Report of Vice President George Kelly**

San Francisco, June 15.

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

The past year has witnessed some interesting and significant developments in the San Francisco labor movement. Certain of the more outstanding of these will be the subject of this report.

#### **Tolerance in San Francisco**

In the year 1950, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors rejected various proposals for fair employment practices legislation and decreed instead, a voluntary program on the part of the several elements in the community which were intimately connected with the possibility of improving intergroup relations.

Although the San Francisco Labor Council protested this evasive technique

by the Board, it decided to conduct its own survey during the year to the end of spreading light and knowledge on this grave problem.

As a result of this effort, the Council produced "Men on the Job," a filmstrip on racial and religious tolerance in employment. The film has already won wide recognition for emphasizing racial peace rather than racial hatred and warfare.

In the making of the film the University of California cooperated by providing technical assistance. The film was prepared in documentary style, featuring photographs of AFL men and women working at their various trades and crafts. Mr. Keenan Wynn, the distinguished motion picture star and a member of the Screen Actors Guild, AFL, contributed his services as narrator of the film.

Not only has the film been shown to hundreds of audiences around the San Francisco Bay area, but it is being used by the ECA in Europe. The film was shown at the headquarters of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels and is being used as a part of the United States Army Character Guidance Program.

In addition to the film itself, the Labor Council published a brochure which serves to describe the film and express its message of tolerance.

### **Labor Council Paper**

The San Francisco Labor Council will soon issue the first edition of the new AFL paper for one of the most thoroughly organized cities in the United States.

Following long months of discussion of proper methods of financing the publication, the Council voted to proceed with a paper that will not only provide the essential labor news of the city, but will also mark a novel effort in the field of labor journalism.

After the death of the Labor Clarion, which for many years served as the official council paper, the Central Labor Council was without any journalistic voice.

In order to finance the new paper, unions affiliated with the Council were asked to join a non-profit corporation, the San Francisco Labor Council Newspaper Association. A goal of 25,000 paid subscribers was set as necessary for the economic success of the publication.

The paper is of the tabloid type and gives principal attention to labor news on the national, state, and local level. Also covered are homemaker and consumer

news and features, with cartoons and pictures displayed throughout the twelve pages. The paper is issued twice monthly.

### **Political Action**

The AFL Union Labor Party, San Francisco unit of Labor's League for Political Education, is currently in the midst of the campaign to elect favorable candidates in the municipal elections of November, 1951.

To date the Party has endorsed Mayor Elmer E. Robinson for reelection, and has also endorsed the following for Supervisor: incumbents Dewey Meade, John J. Sullivan, Edward Mancuso, Leo Halley, and newcomer Eugene Graff.

The 1950 general elections found the Union Labor Party electing seven out of San Francisco's eight assemblymen. AFL-backed Senator Gerald J. O'Gara was elected on both party tickets in the primaries. While James Roosevelt failed to carry the city in his AFL-supported bid for the governorship, Edmund G. "Pat" Brown swept San Francisco by an overwhelming majority in his successful race for Attorney General.

### **AFL Convention**

San Francisco, the Queen Convention City of western America, has been honored again by its selection as site of the 1951 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The convention of the parent organization will open Monday morning, September 17, in the Civic Auditorium. A local convention committee has been busy for the past several months preparing to make this convention a sure success. The 1947 convention of the AFL, which was also held in San Francisco, is still remembered for the hospitality shown the visiting delegates.

### **Education**

The San Francisco labor movement has continued its sponsorship of educational programs in conjunction with the Industrial Relations Institute of the University of California. Many members of the movement have also attended the labor management school conducted by the University of San Francisco each spring and fall semester.

Delegates from the San Francisco Labor Council attended the first annual Labor Press Institute sponsored last November in Santa Barbara by the California State Federation of Labor, and at this two-day institute much was learned relative to the techniques of operating a successful labor paper such as the Council is



now going to offer to the people of San Francisco.

Various San Francisco unions also sent representatives to the fourth annual Summer Labor Institute sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor at Santa Cruz, June 10-16.

In closing, I wish to express my appreciation for the opportunity to serve the

California labor movement for another year as a vice president of District No. 9, and to thank the officers of the Federation for their friendly cooperation in all matters beneficial to our unions.

Fraternally submitted,

GEORGE KELLY.

### Report of Vice President Harry Lundeborg

San Francisco, June 15.

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

The maritime workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor on the Pacific Coast, such as the seamen, the fish cannery workers, the fishermen, the guards and watchmen, etc., have, together with the rest of the movement, gone through the usual fights during the past year.

#### Wages

We have been successful in all our organizations in California and the other coastwise ports in Oregon and Washington in negotiating a raise in wages the past year without actually striking, except for San Diego where a lengthy strike was conducted by the fishermen and the fish cannery workers and successfully concluded in their favor.

In the seamen's field we negotiated a raise in wages last fall with the operators on the Pacific Coast. We found ourselves in a unique position, with the shipowners telling the seamen that they had already made up the pattern of what we should have—what raises should be given to the seamen. They based their contention on what they had already given the commie-controlled longshoremen and the commie-dominated Marine Cooks & Stewards. These raises the unions officially bragged about in their publications, and consequently the shipowners, who are leaning very strongly to the left on the Pacific Coast, felt that they were going to palm these scabbie commie formulas off on the seamen.

We notified the shipowners immediately that we had no intention of accepting any formulas negotiated between themselves and the Joe Stalin stooges on the Pacific Coast. We further told them that if they believed they were strong enough to use this type of treatment, we would slam down the Coast on them and then we would talk business. It didn't

take us long to change the formula. We raised our wages percentage-wise higher than what the commies had negotiated. Afterwards, naturally, they came in crying, "Me, too," and the shipowners obligingly gave it to them.

That has been very much the pattern here on the Pacific Coast during the last two or three years. This shipowner group, who now call themselves the "new look" shipowners, is favoring and dealing underhandedly with the commies and are attempting in every way, shape and form to hard-time the AF of L in the maritime industry. So far, however, they have not been successful in getting by with anything. As a matter of fact, we have kicked them into line on every fight we've had with them and we intend to do so in the future.

#### Military Sea Transport Service

When the Korean war broke out the Military Sea Transport Service, which is an arm of the Navy, immediately wanted to be the major shipping operators in the business and many ships were allocated to them from the laid-up fleet. They immediately set themselves up and started to hire seamen on a competitive basis with the shipping companies and also with the unions. They refused to take any union men from the union hall, although we had notified them officially that we would be willing, able and glad to man their ships from the union hall under union conditions. They ignored this request and went out in the open market to herd finks for the ships, inasmuch as the AF of L Seamen's Union of the Pacific Coast had made a hard and fast ruling that no members of our organization could sail in the Military Sea Transport Service unless they were shipped directly from the union hall at union wages and under union conditions.

Consequently, the Military Sea Transport Service, which had acquired quite a fleet, found themselves in the position of being short of manpower—skilled seamen. They therefore imported so-called

seamen from various ports to man their vessels, but were unable to get a large enough complement of skilled seamen to man their ships. Then they resorted to the unemployment bureaus in California to get their manpower.

At that particular time shipping was very slow for union seamen because many ships had been tied up. So the Military Sea Transport Service cooked up a deal with the California employment bureaus where they set these offices up as hiring halls for the Military Sea Transport Service vessels. When our men went down to apply for unemployment insurance they were referred to the Military Sea Transport Service ships. Our men refused because the wages, the conditions and everything such as food and sleeping conditions were inferior to the conditions enjoyed by our seamen under our contracts.

The Unemployment Service then disqualified our men for unemployment benefits. This we appealed to Mr. Bryant, head of the Department of Employment in California, who upheld the ruling of the local offices that the men were disqualified because they refused to take jobs through a fink hall for fink conditions. We then appealed the case and the case was referred to a referee, Mr. Donald Gilson. Mr. Scully, attorney for the State Federation of Labor, ably handled our case. Lengthy hearings ensued, where the Military Sea Transport Service appeared as witnesses against the unions, and where the Department of Employment had two of their sharp-shooting attorneys against us. They were no match for Mr. Scully, however, who did a terrific job.

As a result of the presentation, Mr. Gilson handed down the decision that the seamen did not have to take the jobs with the Military Sea Transport Service vessels because the conditions were below the prevailing wages and conditions that were established in the industry by the AF of L seamen. He also went further and stated that the Military Sea Transport Service was not living up to the law of the land, inasmuch as their rule requires them to provide the same wages and conditions that prevail in the industry.

This was a major victory. Again we must state that Mr. Scully should have great credit for the work done on behalf of not only the seamen, but the rest of the trade union movement here in California in this particular case.

### **Employment Situation**

In the seamen's field it is either a feast or a famine. It appears that the only time the seamen really enjoy plenty of employment is during war or near-war. The same thing is happening now as happened previously in other wars. Many ships were broken out by the Maritime Commission and allocated to private operators to carry military supplies to the war fronts in Korea, and also carry cargo to other ports in the world, such as French Indo-China, the East Indies, grain to India, military cargoes to Europe, etc. As a result, approximately three or four hundred more ships are employed as carriers today than there were about a year ago. This has naturally increased our employment tremendously.

Before the Korean war we had a very severe unemployment period and jobs were few and far between, but that is now changed. It is indeed too bad that seamen can be fully employed only when there is a war on the horizon. But such is the case in the seamen's field. Jobs are plentiful, and we have taken in many men from the outside who had been going to sea before and who used to belong to our organization in years gone by. Also, the AF of L unions have referred to us many men who desire to go to sea, and we have taken them.

### **Training Program**

With the increase of shipping again, we naturally have had to start to train young seamen. Twenty-five percent of the men who go to sea are apprentices. Our organization has conducted a training school program for the past ten years in conjunction with the San Francisco Vocational Training Program School District. This has now been increased, and we have lifeboat training and seamen's school training, and we also train cooks through that set-up, which has been a very good help in manning ships.

We must commend the California Unified School District in San Francisco for the able manner in which they have cooperated with us in this training program. Lots of credit should go to Joe Clisham, one of the coordinators who works closely with our organization.

### **Commie Fights**

As usual, the Sailors Union of the Pacific is in the forefront fighting the commies. Not a year has gone by in the past fifteen years when we haven't had a continuous battle back and forth with the commies on the waterfront. In this particular instance, which occurred last October, the commie-controlled longshore-

men again attempted to move in and do a little raiding of the Sailors' Union work. They laid down an ultimatum that sailors had no right to work cargo on steam schooners and coastwise vessels that operate up and down the Pacific Coast, mostly carrying lumber.

The history of this is a long one; as a matter of fact, in 1907 Samuel Gompers, who was sitting as an arbitrator between the seamen and the then AF of L longshoremen, handed down a decision that the seamen had the first right to work the cargo on the Pacific Coast in the schooners from tackle to tackle, and that the longshoremen could only supplement if needed.

After the American Federation of Labor handed down this decision there was peace between the seamen and longshoremen for many years while both organizations were a part of the American Federation of Labor. However, with the influx of the commies during the past fifteen years on the Pacific waterfronts, particularly amongst the longshoremen leadership after they had been organized by the Wagner Act (most of them came out of the company unions), the battle started all over again.

Bridges and his commie cohorts, Goldblatt and company, started a campaign to raid the SUP. This they have been unsuccessful in doing. As stated, last year the fight started again. In the port of San Pedro the longshoremen massed a 2,000-man picket line and threatened to remove the seamen from the ships bodily.

In spite of the fact that there were only a few sailors on every ship, this mass picket line of intimidation by the commie longshoremen didn't get to first base. The ship was worked by the sailors. When the vessel came up to the Pacific Northwest we found ourselves in the same position. The longshoremen refused to work and attempted to block the ship from loading. We again furnished a man on the dock, and we also sent our men to the sawmills and drove the lumber carriers, carried the load from the mills down to the dock, and it was loaded in the ship by the sailors in spite of the longshoremen's phoney picket lines.

Upon the vessel's return to San Pedro, our agent was notified by the longshoremen that they were going to move that vessel out of the harbor completely and they were going to take all the sailors off the ship. Our San Pedro agent immediately got in touch with the rest of the AF of L movement, in view of the fact that there were very few sailors on the beach. As a matter of fact, with the

sailors on the beach and the sailors on the ship, the most we could muster was about three to four hundred men. Consequently, in the fight with these rats we called upon the AF of L movement to stand by us, which they did in a body. The AF of L mustered 1500 men in the Wilmington Bowl together with the sailors. But lo and behold, what do you think the commies did? When they found that the American Federation of Labor was willing to back up one of their affiliates with manpower and meet them on an even scale, they folded like an accordion and there was no sign of them around. Consequently the ship carried on her normal operations without any interference from the longshoremen.

The members of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific are certainly grateful to the American Federation of Labor movement in southern California for their support. However, there was one bad deal in the picture. The secretary of the Los Angeles Labor Council, Brother W. Bassett, was quoted in the Los Angeles News as stating that, "While we are naturally sympathetic with our brothers in the AF of L, we do not believe mass demonstration or a fight between unions is in the interest of either our members or the public." He also added that all the AF of L officials were pledged to cooperate with the police in inviting a showdown threat.

This came as a complete surprise to all of us in the Sailors' Union and to many people in the AF of L, because this matter had not been taken up before the Central Labor Council and we felt that Bassett was speaking only as an individual and not for the labor movement. This statement was of great aid and comfort to the commie longshoremen officials, who immediately reprinted it in a paid advertisement in the Long Beach papers stating that the Sailors' Union of the Pacific had no support whatsoever from the AF of L. Bassett later denied the statement and promised a retraction. To date, however, we have failed to see any part of the retraction, and the membership of the Sailors' Union have certain feelings about this type of activity during a legitimate beef.

### Organizational Work

Our organization of the seamen and the fish cannery workers went into the Bering Sea area in Alaska and organized approximately 1500 or 2000 fishermen and fish cannery workers into the American Federation of Labor. These people had formerly been part of an organization which was kicked out by the CIO for be-

ing commie-controlled. After that, they became thoroughly disgusted with being part of a communist organization, and applied to us, asking whether we would be interested in organizing them into the American Federation of Labor. This we did, and so started the Bering Sea Fishermen and Fish Cannery Workers Union.

Again the employers who love the dollar more than their country immediately joined hands with the left-overs of the commie-controlled union, which had now affiliated with the Longshoremen, and attempted to fight the new organization. In every way possible, they tried to block an election, using their high pressure lobby in Washington with the NLRB. Our people in Alaska had attempted for months to negotiate an agreement for the fishing season and the employers had ignored them completely.

Naturally, when the season was about to start, a lot of supplies had to be carried up to Alaska by ships which are manned by AF of L seamen. When these vessels came into the Bering Sea area for the purpose of discharging the cargo for the fish canneries making ready for the fish season, our affiliates in Alaska picketed these vessels in small boats, since all these ships are in for anchor. The AF of L sailors aboard the ships refused, of course, to work the cargo and the fat was in the fire.

The hundred million dollar a year Alaska salmon industry controlled by big capital immediately began to yell, wrapping the flag around themselves and calling us all kinds of names.

It didn't do any good. The ships were tied up, the crews refused to discharge the cargo, and one ship had to turn back to Seattle. Meanwhile they scouted around to get some finks and who do you think they picked for the finks? The commies from the longshore outfit.

These commie fishermen did the finking, and we are sorry to say that the Machinists from Lodge 79, Seattle, went on record in its meetings in Seattle (we understand this local is commie-controlled) to cross the AF of L fishermen's picket line, naming the Sailors' Union members and the AF of L Fishermen's Union as rats, etc. Of course, we had more or less expected that, and that is why this report is being written. These birds are still finking behind our picket lines, making the canneries ready for the multimillionaire trust which operates the fish canning industry in Alaska.

It must be said for the information of the trade union movement that these poor

fishermen and fish cannery workers in the Bering Sea area are residents up there and that they depend on the fishing season, which is very short, to make their living for the rest of the year. In other words, what they make during the season, they live on during the rest of the year. It is indeed a dirty blot on the labor movement when poor innocent people are victimized by the multi-millionaire trust of the Alaska salmon industry, which is giving aid and comfort to the Communist Party and their rotten stooges.

The fight is not over, however, and we expect to win in spite of the aid to the rats. It must be stated that Roy Brown, the International Representative of the Machinists Union, did everything possible to help us in this fight. He pledged his support and tried in every way he could to help us. However, the commies up there refused to heed the advice of the International.

#### **Marine Cooks and Stewards**

Further organizational activities were taken on by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific when we were approached by hundreds and hundreds of members of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union. This union, expelled from the CIO for communistic activities, is naturally top-controlled by the commissars.

These members pleaded with the Sailors Union of the Pacific to move into the field, and we are organizing them at the present time. We are competing with the CIO, which is also in the field trying to organize these men. So there is a three-way battle: the commies, the CIO, and the AF of L. This beef is getting a little rugged at times, but this is nothing unusual in this type of fight. We hope and expect to be able to deliver the bona fide American seamen within that organization into the hands of a clean American trade union, namely, our own, free from Joe Stalin's feeble-minded stooges.

#### **International Scene**

Our organization, together with the AF of L seamen of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, have worked together with the seamen's section of the International Transport Workers Federation and have established in various Mediterranean ports, such as Marseilles and Genoa, anti-commie fighting squads. Some of these ports the commies had ruled with an iron hand, and had dumped and kicked around and killed bona fide seamen who opposed them, particularly among the French and Italian seamen.

After a careful study of these problems we came to the conclusion the only way to fight these birds was to give them a dose of their own medicine. Consequently, we moved in with squads and a terrific job was done, particularly in the port of Marseilles. In other words, the commies controlled the port completely until we moved in. We control it now.

This is an international fight of anti-commie seamen under the banner of the International Transport Workers Federation of which we are proud to be a part. We are happy to report that success is being made. It cost us a little money, but what is that? That's what money is for—to spend on such worthy causes. We feel it is our duty to clean out the commie rats not only here but everywhere we can do a job on them.

Meanwhile our seamen who visit those ports—AF of L seamen—carry on a steady campaign among the seamen and the dock workers in these European ports explaining the American Federation of American labor movement, and the freedom and the wages enjoyed by the American seamen. We are doing every-

thing we can in this fight, which is, of course, only a small part of the worldwide fight against the commies, but nevertheless a very effective one.

#### **Fishermen and Fish Cannery Workers**

Our affiliates in California and other northwest ports in Oregon and Washington have steadily progressed and enjoy the best wages and working conditions, barring none, in the industry. They have progressed in membership and various beneficial measures have been established for the members.

We have received complete support of all our issues from the American Federation of Labor. We want to take this opportunity to thank Brother Haggerty and Mr. Scully for the wonderful work that they have done on behalf of our fish cannery workers in the legislative field in Sacramento. They have indeed given us major support, and if it had not been for them, we know many issues we would not have been able to win.

Fraternally submitted,

HARRY LUNDEBERG.

### **Report of Vice President Victor S. Swanson**

San Francisco, June 15.

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

During the past year the American Federation of Labor in the San Francisco Bay area has cooperated fully with the efforts of our national government in prosecuting the Korean conflict to a satisfactory conclusion. We are proud of our role of Americanism and proud also that we have reserved the American right to demand of Congress that it enact a mobilization program which will recognize the principle of equality of sacrifice and thereby best serve the nation in their crisis.

#### **Construction Industry**

With America entering a high production era since the invasion of Korea and the communist threat to world peace, building construction has boomed nationally with resulting benefits to millions of wage earners.

National statistics show, for example, that during the first five months of 1951 new construction with a total value of \$11,149,000 was put in place, compared with \$9,400,000 in the corresponding period of 1950—a 19 percent increase.

Total private outlays of \$8,085,000 were 15 percent above the corresponding period a year ago; public expenditures of \$3,064,000 were up 30 percent.

At the time of the writing of this report, the construction upswing was still evident. For example, in the three Pacific Coast states of California, Washington, and Oregon, the construction industry added 10,000 workers between March and April, 1951. This increase was primarily in heavy construction work on public projects. The normal springtime expansion in residential building appeared to have been checked by mobilization credit curbs.

#### **Homebuilding**

Homebuilding, however, did rocket to new heights in the early months of 1951. In the San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan area (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo and Solano counties) homebuilders set a new all-time January record by starting 1,980 new permanent non-farm units during the month. Much of this increase was due to the fact that many builders had large backlogs of commitments for housing that could be sold under pre-mobilization credit terms.

In its request for a new and tougher National Production Act, the American Federation of Labor has asked for a more realistic credit control program for homes in the so-called lower price brackets, the only homes available to the wage earning public. Tighter controls here have tended to restrict homebuilding and keep millions of workers dependent upon the mercy of landlords in a period of soaring rents.

Further, the AFL has reminded that the federal government make certain that defense housing is available at reasonable rents for workers moving to new defense centers.

Generally, however, the California construction picture continues bright, and its healthy condition is responsible in no small way for the fact that unemployment in the state fell from 325,000 in May of 1950 to 174,000 in May of 1951, and that in San Francisco unemployment dropped from 36,500 in May of 1950 to 15,300 in May of 1951.

### **Public Housing**

Operating Engineers, No. 3, provided San Francisco headquarters for the people's fight against Proposition No. 10 in the general election of November, 1950. Proposition No. 10, passed by a bare majority, requires that every proposed public housing project must be approved by the voters at a special or general election.

This means that time-consuming and expensive campaigns must now be undertaken for approval of public housing projects. In the Los Angeles territory, for example, a single special election within the city limits would cost an approximate \$400,000.

Under the old law, projects had to be approved locally by the city council or county board of supervisors. This was the fair, intelligent approach, since the over-all housing program had already been approved by the elected representatives in the U. S. Congress and in the state legislature.

The effects of this scheme, successfully foisted upon the public by certain avaricious real estate powers, will be fully felt when the era of mobilization production has passed and the nation must depend upon the sinews of a peacetime economy.

### **Engineers Contract**

After a long, tense, and bitter struggle between the negotiating committees of Operating Engineers No. 3 and the As-

sociated General Contractors, the union won an agreement effective May 1, 1951, which realized the maximum 10 percent wage increase for all classifications.

New scales for the various classifications run from \$2.02 to \$2.96 per hour. The agreement binds all AGC contractors who belong to the northern and central California chapters, and covers some 15,000 members of the union in northern California, Nevada, and Utah.

While the 10 percent wage boost did not require approval of the Wage Stabilization Board since it was not over the federal ceiling, the contract may be reopened for renegotiation of raises in the event the Wage Stabilization Board revises its standards.

### **Political Activity**

The Union Labor Party, San Francisco unit of Labor's League for Political Education, is looking forward to the municipal elections of November, 1951, when it hopes to reelect Mayor Elmer E. Robinson and a favorable slate of supervisors. The Union Labor Party ticket has already received wide public support and the AFL movement is confident it can carry virtually the entire slate to victory.

While James Roosevelt failed to win in San Francisco in his gubernatorial bid last November, the Union Labor Party did back seven of the eight winners in the vital Assembly races, and AFL-supported Gerald O'Gara won both party nominations for state senator in the spring primaries.

It is urgent that labor prepare for the national elections of 1952 when the reactionaries will be financed as never before to crush liberal candidates and impose their own Tory rule on the American working people. The best answer to this challenge is a constant campaign to register the members of unions and instill a sense of responsibility toward voting on election day. Of course, everlasting political education efforts must be pushed through local unions and the labor press if we would enjoy an alert, labor-minded membership.

### **1951 Legislature**

The victory won by the California State Federation of Labor in securing liberal additions to the Workmen's Compensation Act is of tremendous benefit to construction workers particularly, for we have always fought the battle for industrial safety and adequate compensation for injuries suffered during working hours.

Secretary C. J. Haggerty and his associates at Sacramento deserve special praise for their labors in turning back the tide of reactionary legislation which threatened the very trade union structure of our California unions. Not only did the Federation emerge without any major catastrophies registered against labor, but it won historic victories in the field of workmen's compensation and disability insurance.

It has been a pleasure to serve the California State Federation of Labor for another year, and I wish at this time to express my deep personal thanks to Brother Haggerty for the cooperation and service extended to the entire AFL movement during the past year through his position as executive officer of the Federation.

Fraternally submitted,  
VICTOR S. SWANSON.

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

### Report of Vice President Robert S. Ash

Oakland, June 15.

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

Reviewing the activities of the Tenth District since the last convention, and particularly as it applies to a couple of previous reports from your vice president, things have been fairly quiet in Alameda county, even though a great deal has been accomplished by the labor movement.

Labor unions in this district have been able generally to keep pace with the trend in negotiations for wages and betterment of conditions. Nearly every union has negotiated increases in pay, and in many instances secured employer-paid welfare plans for their members. Increases in pay negotiated have ranged from 5 cents to 17 cents an hour, and the majority of the negotiated welfare plans have been written at a cost to the employer of \$8.66 per month.

#### Organizing Activities

A number of organizing campaigns have been in progress, principally among the service trades. Culinary Workers Alliance No. 31 for the past year has been attempting to clean up its jurisdiction with notable success. Office Employees No. 29 has been conducting very successful campaigns in this large field of unorganized with the result that in the past year the membership has increased by a substantial number. The Teachers International Union recently installed a new charter in Berkeley and its campaign of organization along with the Oakland Federation of Teachers is progressing.

Since the last convention, a new union has been formed among employees of the University of California, whereby a large group of police on the University Campus at Berkeley have been organized into a

union under the State, County, and Municipal Employees. This new union was able to correct some very bad working conditions almost immediately upon their organization.

Teamsters No. 70 has made a concentrated drive in southern Alameda county and have added several hundred to its membership. For the first time in the history of that union all of the people coming under its jurisdiction in the southern end of the county, have been organized, and as a result, a branch office has been established in Hayward.

Candy Makers No. 119-C, who for years have been attempting to organize three large candy companies in Alameda county, recently put on an organizer. To date, one of these firms has been organized, and the union is well on its way to securing majority organization in the other two large candy manufacturers.

#### Milk Dispute

District No. 10 has had its share of labor disputes, one of which the Associated Farmers and other reactionary employer organizations in the state seized upon to use as a basis for attempting to get a "hot cargo" law passed at the 1951 session of the state legislature.

The union involved, Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, have had under their jurisdiction since 1934, men employed as milkers working for milk producers in northern California who ship milk into the Oakland-San Francisco marketing area, having had, prior to the war and the influx of large increases in population, contracts with all of the producers shipping into this area. With the increase in population, the milk distributors have had to go further into the farm areas to secure sufficient bulk milk, with the natural result

that the Milkers Union, in order to protect its contracts, found it necessary to start an organizing campaign to bring these new producers under union organization.

The union met with a considerable amount of success in accomplishing this end, until they started organizing members of the Sonoma-Marín Dairymen's Association. The union, and the Alameda county labor movement, has reason to believe that this association is part and parcel of the Associated Farmers of California. The members of this Association immediately started the usual intimidation tactics, not only among the employees, but with the union representatives, with the result that the union found it necessary to petition the Central Labor Council of Alameda County to place a number of these dairies on the official, "We Don't Patronize" list of the Council.

Hearings were held in each instance, but when it proved impossible to arrive at a peaceful solution to the problems of the union, a number of milk producers were placed on the unfair list of the Council and the union started an active picketing and boycott campaign. Threatened violence, and in several instances, actual violence was encountered on the picket lines in the San Joaquin Valley on the part of the farmers. Following this, the union decided to withdraw its pickets and concentrate completely on the boycott.

The farmers attempted to deliver milk to the Alameda County Milk Distributors, but the members of Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 refused to accept, or dump milk coming from these dairies on the "We Don't Patronize" list, with the result that the struck milk producers were not, and are not able to sell their milk in the Oakland market area.

The strike has been in progress for some months, and at the time of this report there has been no progress in the settlement of this dispute. Notwithstanding the fact that the individual members of Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 have refused to handle the boycotted milk, the farmers and the Associations have attempted to prove through the NLRB and in the courts that there have been violations of the Labor Relations Act, but to date have been unable to prove their claim.

#### **Chemical Workers Strike**

One of the most progressive unions, Chemical Workers No. 62 in Newark, has for ten or twelve years worked under a contract that resulted in a number of

unions calling that union a company-dominated union. The contract this union worked under until November 21 of last year was slanted so much in the company's favor that the union was prohibited under the contract from arbitrating discrimination against employees. Nor could the union, under the contract, arbitrate discharges of any kind, having granted to the company in the contract every right that the majority of unions have had for years.

In its negotiations, the union asked that it have the right to arbitrate all matters of dispute under the contract, that substantial increases in pay be given, and that a general clean-up of the contract be made. The company refused to agree to any of the demands of the union, claiming that it was management's prerogative to have full and complete right to discharge employees and operate their business in any way they saw fit; although the company did, at the last minute, offer the union a modified union shop and an 8 cents an hour increase in pay. The offer was rejected unanimously and the union went on strike the morning of November 21.

Your representative had been attending the negotiating meetings with this union for some time, and during the time the union was on strike, from November 21 to January 26, 1951, attended all of the meetings of the union and all of the negotiating meetings. On January 26, 1951, the company settled its differences with the union, granting substantial increases in pay, the union shop, the right to arbitrate all issues, the right to refuse to handle struck merchandise, and a general strengthening of the agreement.

#### **Candy Dispute**

Just before Christmas of 1950, the Sacramento Labor Council and Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 85 of Sacramento requested the Central Labor Council of Alameda county to place the Awful Fresh MacFarland's Candy Company on the official "We Don't Patronize" list of the Council, informing our Council that they had been attempting for several years to get the MacFarland's Candy Company to sign an agreement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers in Sacramento. In an attempt to settle the dispute, a meeting was held by the Executive Committee of the Central Labor Council with representatives of the candy company and representatives of the Sacramento local union and the Sacramento Labor Council, but met with a refusal on the part of the company to deal with the Sacramento Bakery and Confectionery



Workers. Permission was then given the Sacramento local union and the Sacramento Council to establish a picket line on the main plant of the MacFarland Candy Company in Oakland. After less than 30 minutes of picketing, the candy company decided it would be better to sign an agreement with the Sacramento union, and did so.

Your vice president has assisted a number of other unions in the negotiations of their disputes with employers.

#### **Political Activity.**

In regard to political activities, District No. 10 cannot point to much success, having lost two rounds to the opposition. One of the defeats probably will have very serious complications in regard to the activities of the labor movement in District No. 10. The labor movement lost an important city election in Oakland, with the result that it can count on only three out of nine votes in the city council. This probably will mean that upon the seating of the new council, rent control will be removed from the city of Oakland, unless the federal government strengthens the Rent Control Law, because all of the newly elected councilmen are opposed to rent control.

One of the primary reasons for losing the election is the fact that Oakland is now a one-newspaper town, the only newspaper being the Oakland Tribune, which now has complete newspaper control and all that goes with it in the entire county of Alameda. This newspaper is the notoriously reactionary Oakland Tribune owned by Joseph R. Knowland and his son, Senator William Knowland. The labor movement in Alameda county has been working with other people in an attempt to correct this situation of a

one-newspaper town, but to date, has met with very little success.

I would like to report at this time, that a former delegate to several conventions of the State Federation of Labor from Alameda county, and a former officer of the Central Labor Council of Alameda county, Joseph W. Chaudet, a member of Typographical Workers No. 36, several months ago received the distinct honor of being appointed by Congressman George P. Miller as Acting Postmaster of the City of Oakland. This is a distinction that very seldom comes to an active, militant member of the labor movement.

#### **Workers Education**

The labor movement in District No. 10, through the cooperation of the Oakland city schools and the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California, conducted several series of classes for business representatives and paid officers of unions on economics, political science, and labor history. The University of California was very gracious in its cooperation with the labor movement in that they furnished as instructors for these classes, their top economists, statisticians, and instructors in political science.

It has been an extreme pleasure to have served as vice president of the California State Federation of Labor this past year, and I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Federation, its officers, and affiliated unions for the splendid support and cooperation afforded the labor movement of Alameda county since the last convention of the Federation.

Fraternally submitted,

ROBERT S. ASH.

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### **Report of Vice President Harry C. Grady**

Oakland, June 15

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

As in most other areas, District No. 10 has felt the impact of the war in Korea and the national defense program in numerous ways. It can be anticipated, moreover, that the coming year will produce even greater changes as the program develops. Labor in Alameda county will be on the alert to assist in the various undertakings to the best of its ability as well as to safeguard the interests of the workers at all times.

#### **Employment**

The general high employment resulting from the national defense effort has been felt in Alameda county with an encouraging decrease in the number of unemployed workers.

Latest available reports show 11,800 unemployed during June, 1951, a decrease of 47 percent from the unemployment total of 22,200 of June, 1950.

Employment in the construction field has been particularly high through most of the past year, and the awarding of new shipbuilding contracts to Alameda county yards would undoubtedly guarantee regular employment for thousands of

AFL workers through the next twelve months.

### **Carpenters**

Protected by a special reopening clause, which permits opening of the agreement as early as August 21 for a review of the wage structure, the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters this June entered into a pact with the Associated General Contractors and the various homebuilder associations.

The new agreement provides for a 7½ cents hourly increase, the maximum permitted under regulations of the Wage Stabilization Board, and went into effect June 15, date of the expiration of the old agreement.

The journeyman scale for the unions covered in the contract is now \$2.45.

In the four counties represented by the Council (Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo and Marin), there are 27 affiliated unions altogether. Of the 27, 19 are construction locals.

In addition to the various carpenter unions there are two shingler locals, one floorlayer local, and one millwright local. The contract provides that members of these crafts shall receive \$1.00 above the journeyman carpenter scale.

### **Rent Controls**

In one of the most inconsistent pieces of political pressure possible, the landlord and real estate powers of the general East Bay territory opened a heavy campaign in the middle of 1951 to have rents decontrolled in various communities of Alameda county.

With the average wage earner already waging a losing battle against the high cost of living, it seems almost inhuman that certain economic interests would exploit the plight of tenants who often are fighting to feed their children and pay for the very necessities of life.

Nevertheless, a public hearing will be held in the Oakland City Auditorium on August 23 to consider decontrol of rents for the city of Oakland. A similar hearing is scheduled for July 24 in the city of Berkeley, and a decontrol hearing will probably also be held in the city of Albany.

Decontrol of rents will only aggravate a bad situation. A survey was released by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics on April 25, 1951. It showed that in nine areas where rent controls were dropped, rents have increased on 28 to 70 percent of available dwelling units. Average increase among the dwellings on which rents were raised ranged from 17 percent

in the Norfolk, Virginia, area to 38 percent in the Houston, Texas, area.

After only two months of decontrol in Los Angeles, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that rents were raised in 47 percent of all rental units, with an average increase of 23 percent.

Actually, the rent control law in effect at the present time (June, 1951) already provides generously for increases in rent for landlords where a good case for such increases can be shown. It practically assures the landlord a fair return on his property. Statistics show that the vast majority of landlord requests for increases are granted. For example, in the San Francisco-Marín-Sonoma area during 1950, 6,704 petitions for rent increases were approved; this figure represents 89.3 percent of the applications received.

However, if labor is to defeat the forces that are leading this decontrol fight, it must have an efficient political organization to make certain that those who are hostile to the working people do not write the laws which mean so much in the daily lives of the common people of America.

### **Apprenticeship Training**

The annual mass graduation of apprentices was held on the evening of June 7, 1951, in the Oakland Civic Auditorium.

Four hundred new journeymen were given apprentice graduation certifications in the ceremony, which was presided over by L. H. Oliver, member of the Associated General Contractors. Assisting Oliver in the distribution of certificates was Hugh Rutledge, secretary and business agent of Oakland Painters.

Labor speaker for the evening program was C. R. Bartolini, president of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters. Employer spokesman was J. Paul St. Sure, general counsel of the United Employers, Inc.

Archie Mooney, Chief of the State Division of Apprenticeship, also addressed the graduates, while the principal speech of the evening was delivered by the Honorable C. J. Goodell, Judge of the District Court of Appeals, San Francisco.

### **Sanitation**

As the result of a convention resolution introduced by Carpenters No. 1622, Hayward, the state law of California now requires basic sanitation for workers employed on construction sites.

**Resolution No. 67**, adopted at the 1950 convention of the State Federation, was presented to the legislature in bill form by Assemblyman Howard Q. Parker (D.,

Stockton). The legislation was drafted by the State Federation and Assemblyman Parker accepted sponsorship. The measure passed both houses of the legislature and has been signed into law by Governor Earl Warren.

Specifically, the new law requires that there shall not be less than one water closet for each 20 employees or fractional part thereof working at a construction site; provided, that with the approval of the health enforcement agencies other types of toilet facilities may be allowed. Standards for adequate water closets for

such construction sites are also written into the law.

Failure to provide such facilities is punishable by a fine of \$200 or 60 days imprisonment, or both.

In closing, I want to thank all the officers of the Federation for their cooperation and assistance to me at all times, and to add my word of praise for the splendid job done by Secretary Haggerty during the 1951 session of the legislature.

Fraternally submitted,  
HARRY C. GRADY.

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

Martinez, June 12.

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

The past year has been a very busy and interesting one for the entire labor movement in Contra Costa county. Some of the events have been of great importance in furthering the cause of the American Federation of Labor. Unions in District No. 11 have generally been able to negotiate for substantial increases in pay and better working conditions without resorting to strikes or boycotts. The year 1950-51 shows a steady gain in construction of industrial plants, and Contra Costa county is fast becoming the east bay's largest commercial and industrial center. It is anticipated that building trades mechanics will have even greater employment than in the past.

### Central Labor Council

Contra Costa County Central Labor Council has completed another year with progress. The Council organized Richmond city employees and school district employees. Each group has bettered its working conditions and has received wage increases with the help of the Council. County employees also have received wage increases with the help of the labor movement.

Several new locals have affiliated with the Council, besides the newly organized locals. The Council has been of great assistance to affiliated unions, especially the smaller ones, helping them in their negotiations for new contracts.

### Organizational Progress

Contra Costa county can now boast of having almost one hundred per cent organization. With culinary workers, re-

tail clerks, office workers, teachers, printing trades, newspaper writers and reporters and circulators, school district employees, cleaners and dyers, laundry workers, motion picture projectionists and theatrical janitors and stage hands, gardeners, nurserymen, cemetery employees, letter carriers and postoffice clerks, firefighters, paper makers, potters, enamelware workers, sugar refinery employees, chemical workers, lumber and planing mill workers, fish cannery workers, watch makers, music and vending machine operators, musicians, auto mechanics and machinists, paint makers, motor coach employees, building service employees, bakery and confectionery workers, bakers, and all major city employees as well as many others; and, of course, all of the building trades crafts who are one hundred percent. This has come about by close cooperation between the Central Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council and the affiliated unions and their representatives. Through this cooperation we were able to elect people to political office who had the endorsement through our A F of L Political League made up of members of both councils.

### Bartenders and Culinary Workers' Alliance

With the signing of a final group of thirty employers to the contract, Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 595 has now obtained a wage increase of 10 percent over January 1950 all through southwestern Contra Costa county.

The original agreement was signed with 427 employers on May 1, 1951, with 30 employers engaging the services of an employer agency to negotiate an agreement for them.

According to the union's secretary, Bernice Sullivan, maximum wage scales for waitresses, dishwashers, bartenders, cooks and fountain girls are now \$7.15, \$8.80, \$15.40, \$17.60 and \$8.80 per day, respectively.

#### **International Association of Machinists**

Machinists Lodge No. 1173 of Martinez was organized in 1936, and is a mixed local. It is comprised of auto mechanics of all types, and also machinists such as those working in industrial plants and oil refineries and small machine and production shops.

In the last year or two, due to the increase in population, a dozen more motor car dealers came into this area, which increased the demand for mechanics.

During the past year, death benefits and hospitalization plans were added, and the organization has made other gains in keeping with the increase in the rising cost of living.

#### **Electrical Workers**

During the past year, Electrical Workers No. 302 has successfully negotiated its two weeks' paid vacation plan, together with additional hourly increase in pay. This negotiation of the vacation plan is the culmination of almost three years' intensive efforts and we are happy to say that now it is a part of their regular agreement.

During the early part of the year work conditions were quite slack, but starting with the onset of spring, the union has been able to place all members at work and have absorbed a number of traveling brothers from other locals. The future for Local No. 302, in all respects, should provide plenty of gainful employment for electrical workers.

The local experienced several shut-downs of major enterprises in the past months due to picket procedures by other crafts, resulting in the unemployment of quite a number of its men. This entailed quite a bit of work for its office to place these men thrown out of work on other jobs, so as to supplement their income while waiting for the settlement of the labor difficulties.

Negotiations have been completed with several companies relative to maintenance electricians, and the local feels that satisfactory gains have resulted thereby.

The local graduated nineteen apprentices to the full status of journeymen inside wiremen this year. These young lads now are all out on their own doing a good job for their employers.

The ensuing year, reports the local's secretary, barring unforeseen disputes by other crafts, looks very bright for a continuity of employment, and all members should be gainfully occupied in the many and varied activities coming under the jurisdiction of Electrical Workers No. 302.

#### **Asbestos Workers**

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers No. 16 has just negotiated a wage increase with the Insulation Contractors of Northern California, Inc. representing the employers of the heat, frost and cold insulation group. This change in wages is 10 percent over the wages in effect in January 1950, and is filed in compliance with the law governing such filings. Journeymen mechanics receive \$2.50 per hour; first year apprentices, \$1.65 per hour; second year apprentices, \$1.75 per hour, third year apprentices, \$1.90 per hour, and fourth year apprentices, \$2.20 per hour.

#### **Construction and General Laborers**

Work for Laborers No. 324 for the summer and fall of the past year was only average, with a slight increase late in the fall, and then a slack period during the wet weather of the winter months. As the weather cleared up in the spring, however, the demand for laborers was quite high, and as the summer enters, the demand has increased to the saturation point, and there have been times when some jobs were not fully manned on schedule.

The local had its election in June of 1950 for the officers and business representatives for a five-year term. All incumbents who ran for reelection were returned to office and the minor offices were filled with competent men. The cooperation of all officers has been gratifying to the membership.

On November 20, 1950, a 10 percent an hour increase in all classifications of construction laborers was secured, although the local was on a signed contract expiring April 30, 1951.

The outcome of negotiations for a new contract and wage scale between the Northern California District Council and the Northern and Central Chapters of the Associated General Contractors resulted in the local receiving less in working conditions and increase in wage scales than the majority of local unions within the area of this agreement. However, in sacrificing some of their conditions, it made it possible for the membership of other locals to get and enjoy higher wage

scales and conditions than they could have received otherwise.

Laborers No. 324 has enjoyed the results of progress both in man-hours of work and in membership this past year.

### **Carpenters' Union**

According to the secretary of Carpenters No. 2046 of Martinez, the local graduated 15 apprentice carpenters this year, with all of them working and well-qualified through their training.

The local has gained two wage increases during 1950-51, and are now enjoying the best working conditions found anywhere in the country. The membership has increased by some three hundred members during the past year, with all members being kept busy. The long rainy spell during the winter months was bad for building trades mechanics, but steady employment for the spring, summer and fall months will more than offset the lack of income during those months.

Carpenter's Hall, which was built during the year of 1949, is fully equipped to house the organization, and can seat over 750 in the auditorium. There is also a dispatching hall, as well as an office each for the financial secretary and the business representative.

### **Millmens Union**

Millmen No. 550 reports it has just negotiated its 1951-52 planing mill and cabinet work agreement covering six bay counties, in which the journeyman's wage is now \$2.02½ per hour, and stock, sash and door men receive \$1.92½ per hour; eight hours constitute a day's work, and the rate of overtime pay is time and one-half for the first four hours, and thereafter, double time. One week's vacation pay will be granted after 1400 hours of continuous employment by the employer, and two weeks' vacation after three years of continuous employment.

### **Plasterers and Cement Masons**

Plasterers No. 825 reports progress has been made in its organization, both in membership and increase in wages. During 1950, although there was no wage increase for the cement masons, the plasterers gained an increase of \$1.00 per day. Cement masons have just recently ended negotiations wherein they obtained an increase in wages. Their craft, being

highly specialized and greatly in demand, has kept all their members busy and up until now have been able to man all jobs.

### **Sheet Metal Workers**

As of June 1, 1951, membership of Sheet Metal Workers No. 216 of Alameda and Contra Costa counties has not decreased nor increased to any appreciable amount over the past year.

During the past year, the wage scale increased from \$18.00 per day in June of 1950 to \$18.50 per day as of July 1, 1950. In October of 1950 a welfare plan became effective which costs the employers \$.0625 per hour for all journeymen and apprentices. This welfare plan now includes the locals of Oakland, San Francisco, San Mateo, San Jose, Modesto, Stockton, Fresno, a portion of the Copper-smith's local and a portion of the Production Workers' local.

A voluntary wage increase became effective April 2, 1951, based on the permissible wages of the Wage Stabilization Board, 10 percent of the January 1950 scale. This has created a scale of \$19.80 per day at the present time. A vacation clause is also included in the agreement, which terminates June 30, 1951.

Working conditions are satisfactory at this time with very few men not working. Future employment is unknown, due to the fact that residences may be curtailed under government regulations. In the event this occurs, it will create unemployment in this local unless defense work becomes available, which is not evident at this time.

The apprentice system in the local has the highest requirements possible. Apprentices are required to serve a five-year apprenticeship and attend night school for related training during the entire apprentice period. Apprentices coming into the trade are required to first attend pre-apprentice training class in order to qualify for on-the-job training.

It has been a pleasure to again serve as vice president of District No. 11 during 1950-51, and I am grateful for the many courtesies extended my office by affiliated organizations. I also wish to express my appreciation to the members of the Executive Council with whom it has been enjoyable to work.

Fraternally submitted,

HOWARD REED.

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

Vallejo, June 15.

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

The American Federation of Labor movement in District 12 has made steady progress in securing gains for members and keeping abreast of the organizing duties necessary in this district of increased populations.

### Marin County

In my report of last year I noted a long period of struggle and strife wherein the entire labor movement had united to help the Clerks' strike, and they came out of the battle with flying colors which brought a new united spirit to the unions and councils in the country. In my opinion, the fight of last year has made it easier this year to secure gains in practically every craft. Teamsters in every craft, Retail Clerks, Bartenders and Culinary Workers have all improved their contracts. The Clerks, Bartenders and Culinary Workers, and Barbers have negotiated excellent health and welfare plans this year.

### Construction

Construction work has kept up with large private housing projects and expansion at Hamilton Field Airbase. Heavy construction with Engineers, Teamsters, Laborers and Cement Workers employed has provided excellent payrolls and will continue for some time. The Building Trades Council was on the alert to prevent new construction work being performed by prisoners at San Quentin Prison. Construction unions are very watchful on attempts such as this.

### Civic Affairs

The councils and unions in Marin county have entered into several community services, such as Community Chest, Red Cross, March of Dimes and have become very active in securing blood for the armed forces in Korea. Rent control was a losing battle in several municipalities.

### Sonoma County—Santa Rosa Area

The outstanding result of continued growth in the AF of L in the area has been the determination to work together. Joint meetings are held at regular intervals between the Building Trades and Central Labor Councils. A joint Executive Committee is also in operation to

deal with disputes and other administrative difficulties. This kind of cooperative effort pays off in dividends in aggressiveness and understanding from within, and brings material benefits to the membership.

### Union Gains

Many unions in this part of Sonoma county have jurisdiction in Mendocino county which has assisted in the growing AF of L movement to the north. Gain for union members has been consistent. Butchers, Teamsters, Bartenders and Culinary Workers, and Retail Clerks all have improved contracts. The Bartenders and Culinary Workers for the first time dealt with a new association within their industry, and their officials express satisfaction in securing for the first time union recognition, placing of house cards on an association basis rather than by individual firm, and a substantial increase in wages.

Construction workers have been in great demand and all have bettered the take-home benefits through negotiations. In some cases strike action was necessary, but the unified councils stood firm in their objectives in assisting member unions.

### Golden Anniversary

Carpenters and Painters celebrated fifty years of union activity and received the congratulations they deserve.

The Machinists are aggressively working with other AF of L unions and their contracts and organizational work has benefited.

Again rent control took it on the chin, the Santa Rosa City Council disapproving continuance in spite of labor's protests.

This Labor Day will be a notable one in Santa Rosa. A mammoth parade and picnic is planned, with invitational participation of other AF of L councils.

### Sonoma County—Petaluma Area

The Central Labor Council in Petaluma makes up in aggressiveness what it lacks in size. Many unions affiliated and not affiliated have headquarters in other cities. The Petaluma Council is now working on the problem of gathering in affiliations from all unions who operate in its jurisdiction, and is meeting with success.

This part of Sonoma county has large feed elevators and warehouses, an exten-

sive poultry and egg industry, and apple orchards by the mile. All these industries offer continued challenge to better the conditions of the worker.

Teamsters and Warehousemen, Poultry and Egg Workers, Machinists, Retail Clerks and Butchers, Bartenders and Culinary Workers all have secured better contracts and are working in harmony with the construction crafts for the Good of the Order.

### **Napa County**

The picture in this county in the main is similar to last year, with new officers of both Councils tackling the job with renewed vim. The reluctance of some religious orders to accept union membership and sign employer contracts is a problem that is always with the Napa labor unions.

Construction work has been plentiful, with projects of private housing and expansion of building at Imola State Hospital and the Yountville Veterans Home. Service unions, such as the Clerks, Laundry Workers, Cleaners and Dyers, Bartenders and Culinary Workers all have more than average resistance to organization in this area, but gains and contracts have improved over one year ago.

### **Solano County**

The second fastest growing county in California has enjoyed a great year in union activity. Membership of all unions is on the increase. The defense installations, Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Benicia Arsenal and Travis Airbase, are expanding employment, and construction of housing and facilities at Travis Airbase has brought workers of every craft into this county.

### **Construction Activity**

FHA home construction is in full swing and a school building expansion program is developing for every school district in this county. Carpenters, Plumbers, Electricians, Laborers, Operating Engineers have all completed satisfactory agreements with increases and in some cases vacation and health plans. Building trades men are in short supply as this is written and will remain so for the balance of the year.

The Retail Clerks have had an exceptional year in the gains made in every

division. Hospital and welfare plans have been included in contracts. Bartenders and Culinary Workers and Teamsters have progressed in the various divisions. Solano county is maintaining the highly organized standards for the workers in all craft jurisdictions.

### **March of Dimes**

Public relations are exceptional between labor and other segments of the population. This is illustrated by the results of the labor-sponsored and managed March of Dimes Campaign this year. Many thousands of dollars over the county quota were collected.

### **L.L.P.E.**

Much work and education needs to be carried on to put Labor's League for Political Education on a sound militant footing. Good efforts were made in the First and Third Congressional Districts, but success was not attained in the attempt to oust unfriendly incumbents. In many cases local political races hurt the campaign of our endorsed candidates.

In the First and Third Congressional Districts, LLPE did function with the active assistance of vice presidents Albin Gruhn and Harry Finks, and with experience gained the results should be improved the next time out. Solano county did an outstanding job headed by the local LLPE.

I have made many visits to the jurisdictions of the various councils in District No. 12, and we have signed a number of affiliations. I have called upon the Western Office of the American Federation of Labor numerous times for advice and counsel and personal appearances of its organizers. I have always received the best possible cooperation. I express my sincere thanks for the service rendered to District No. 12 by the organizers and staff of the American Federation of Labor, Western Office. And to my colleagues on the Executive Council, my appreciation for your fellowship and assistance, and to the President and Secretary and office staff, I am proud to have worked with you this year in service to the California State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,

LOWELL NELSON.

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

Sacramento, June 5.

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

The regular session of the state legislature, which convened early in January, has dominated the activity of your vice president for District No. 13. This has been a long, hard session, several notches above its predecessors for its record of hostility from the anti-labor lobbies and their savage determination to push through some of the most reactionary legislation proposed in many years, as well as for the strong and skillful battle put up by labor to oppose these hostile forces and to obtain the enactment of labor-sponsored bills.

Throughout the session I worked full time as a legislative representative under the direction of Secretary Haggerty, legislative representative for the California State Federation of Labor. I also assisted the State Building Trades Council in its special legislative program.

### Legislative Victories

The separately issued report on the 1951 session of the legislature sets forth in detail the Federation's accomplishments at this most difficult session. Outstanding, however, were the improvements in the Workmen's Compensation Act and the disability insurance law, and the passage of a measure prohibiting racial discrimination in the hiring of apprentices on public works projects, though numerous other new laws will attest almost as well to the Federation's achievements in the face of bitter odds.

Also to be named victories was the successful repelling of the constant reactionary assaults on the fundamental rights of labor. Despite desperate maneuvers, the Associated Farmers failed utterly to impose secondary boycott and anti-strike legislation on California workers. Neither the Senate nor the Assembly passed the 1951 versions of the "hot cargo" law.

I want to take this opportunity to say that it was a pleasure and a great source of pride to have had the opportunity to work with Secretary Haggerty, who has done another superlative job in Sacramento, with the Federation's attorney, Charles P. Scully, whose contribution was tremendous, with President Thomas Pitts,

and with Vern Cannon, who represented the Teamsters.

### Organization

In my last report, I stated that preliminary work had been done toward coordinating the AFL unions in Placer county in a central body. I am happy to report that this work came to a successful conclusion with the formation of the Central Labor Council with headquarters in Roseville. Other councils which requested and received my assistance in various matters during the year were the Central Labor Council in Marysville and the Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council in Butte.

In addition, I was able to assist in defeating the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and bringing approximately four hundred employees into the Teamsters Union and Operating Engineers No. 3.

### Political Activity

Having set a precedent during the primary election campaigns of coordinating the political activity of the various groups in this and adjacent areas, the Labor League for Political Education was able to follow along these same lines during the fall campaigns. The goal to be sought is to link the great valleys, from Bakersfield to Oregon, in this coordination of political action on behalf of candidates and ballot measures endorsed by the LLPE. Much remains to be done to perfect our work along these lines, but it is evident, from the results of the November election, that this is the one way to be successful in our campaigns in this large area.

Throughout the campaign I carried out the election program adopted by the LLPE convention in Santa Barbara, and worked under the direction of Secretary Haggerty.

### Sacramento Unions

Assistance in various ways was given to the following unions:

Bakers and Confectionery Workers No. 85 in its dispute with the "Awful Fresh" McFarland Candy Company; Culinary Workers in several matters; County Employees No. 146 and School Custodians No. 258 in regard to raises in pay; Laborers No. 185, Taxi Drivers and Automotive Employees No. 165, Building Service Employees No. 22, Theater Employees



No. B-66, and the Culinary Workers in reaching a signed agreement with the Sacramento Ball Park.

### Civic Activities

Labor played an active role in numerous community activities, including the Community Chest and Red Cross campaigns. The Boy Scouts received our support as always.

My thanks are due the Sacramento-Yolo Building Trades Council and the Sacramento Labor Council for their very valu-

able cooperation throughout the year, and the progress for labor this made possible.

In closing, I want to express my appreciation for the opportunity to have served you as vice president of District No. 13, and to thank the officers of the Federation, President Pitts, Secretary Haggerty, and the members of the Executive Council, for the assistance and advice so generously given.

Faternally yours,

HARRY FINKS.

## REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT ALBIN J. GRUHN FOR DISTRICT No. 14

(Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity, Tehama, Mendocino and Lake Counties)

Eureka, June 15.

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

For the second time within a decade, the American Federation of Labor movement in District No. 14, as well as elsewhere, finds itself confronted with many vexing problems as a result of the necessary government controls that go along with our country's present national emergency. Gripes are the order of the day, but all of us know that we will have to live with this thing called "regulation" until the forces of communist tyranny are brought under control. Organized labor in the Fourteenth District joins with the rest of the labor movement in this state and nation in support of our government's defense effort and its participation in defense of the principles and program of the United Nations.

The AF of L unions and councils of this district also stand squarely behind the United Labor Policy Committee in its fight to see that labor's rights are fully protected in this national emergency period. Native fascists would like nothing better than to destroy labor's hard-won rights under the guise of the present emergency. This must not happen.

With respect to the existing wage stabilization program, many of the unions in this district have expressed the demand that a more realistic and equitable wage control formula be established.

### Humboldt Central Labor Council

The Central Labor Council of Humboldt County has started a campaign to bring all non-affiliated AF of L unions into affiliation with the Council. Letters have been sent to the various non-affili-

ated unions with the request that the Council's Organizing Committee be afforded the opportunity to meet with the local or its executive committee to discuss the matter. Loggers' No. 2988 of Weitchpec is the first new affiliate as a result of this campaign. Machinists No. 540 was also welcomed as a new affiliate recently.

The effective work that a central labor body can do for its affiliates was demonstrated last month when the City of Eureka granted salary increases ranging from 15 percent and up to its employees. The Labor Council's committee met with the mayor and city council on several occasions and urged favorable action on the requests of Firefighters No. 652 and Municipal Employees No. 54. The Council is now making plans for the annual Labor Day celebration which is held in Eureka. Organized in 1903, the Council is one of the oldest labor organizations in this area.

### Mendocino Central Labor Council

The Mendocino Central Labor Council is continuing to be the bulwark behind which the AF of L unions of the county can unite their forces for the mutual benefit and protection of their respective memberships. This was conclusively demonstrated at a recent meeting of the Council when the delegates voted unanimously to give their support to the Culinary and Bartenders' Union in its dispute with the Palace Hotel in Ukiah. A more unified program of support is also being considered in the dispute between Butchers' No. 364 and two Ukiah meat markets, the 3R and Brownie's.

The comparatively new Mendocino labor movement is also having its share of the problems that arise from jurisdic-

tional differences and CIO organizational activity. The main source of these problems is centered in the recently constructed Masonite Corporation plant in Ukiah. Organizational activity has been underway for several months in this plant. The matter of selecting a bargaining agent was brought to a head by Presswood Workers No. 3169, affiliated with the AF of L Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, when they petitioned the NLRB for a certification election. After several hearings, the NLRB ordered the certification election to be held on June 26-27.

The problems previously mentioned can be readily seen when one looks at the ballot which lines up as follows: IWA-CIO, No Union, Presswood Workers No. 3169, AFL, Pulp Sulphite and Paper Workers, Mendocino Industrial Council. The Pulp Sulphite and Paper Workers is an AF of L affiliate, and the Mendocino Industrial Council is composed of AF of L affiliates. I sincerely hope that the AF of L votes are predominant and that all AF of L locals involved will rally around the top AF of L vote-getter to assure an AF of L bargaining agent in the event it is necessary for a run-off election, which is quite possible.

The Council's secretary, George Peters, was seriously injured in an accident early this year. His necessary retirement from active service in the Council was regretted by his many friends in and outside of the labor movement. Brother D. E. Kelley, representative of the Culinary Workers and Bartenders, was elected to fill Brother Peters position as secretary.

#### **Redwood District Council**

The Redwood District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers has taken a very definite forward step in getting its story and problems out to the public. In cooperation with its local unions, the District Council is sponsoring a "Journal of the Air" over Radio Station KJEM each Sunday at 8:35 p.m. William "Bill" Abbey is the editor of the Journal. Abbey's technique and down-to-earth approach in presenting these broadcasts is highly commendable.

Organizational efforts of the District Council have met with varied results in the area. The Council's affiliates have won a number of union shop elections. Intense activity has been limited, however, due to the small staff of organizers available. Some jurisdictional problems and an apparent full scale invasion of this area by the IWA-CIO have caused long delays in bringing about a speedy

conclusion to the organizational campaigns in several plants. Despite its concentration on this area, the IWA has not made any substantial progress thus far.

With respect to wage increases, virtually all District Council affiliates have obtained increases up to the allowable 10 percent under the wage stabilization policy.

There is no question but that the north coastal region of California is well on its way to becoming the largest lumber and plywood producing area in the country. New sawmills and plywood plants are mushrooming up everywhere. The District Council will need the support of all local AF of L unions if it is to be expected to organize these plants and keep them under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

#### **Humboldt Building Trades Council**

The Humboldt Building Trades Council has experienced a comparatively active year as far as the volume of work is concerned. Employment is again reaching a peak after a slight letdown earlier this year.

Dale Mosher of Carpenters No. 1040 is the newly-elected secretary of the Council. He filled the vacancy created when Otto Never resigned to take the post of President of the State Building Trades Council.

The Council is developing a more coordinated program of action by its affiliated unions. Results of this program should pay big dividends to the locals and their respective memberships.

Most of the Building Trades Council's affiliates have joined the ranks of the 10 percenters as far as wage increases are concerned. Recently completed negotiations with the Northern and Central Chapters of the Associated General Contractors have set the pattern for this area.

George Burden of Painters No. 1034 and A. R. McCaffrey of Operating Engineers No. 3 are the new representatives of their respective locals in this area.

Prospects for the local building trades industry look very bright for the next few years. One of the large state highway projects to get under way in the near future is the Burns freeway between Eureka and north Arcata. This freeway is named after our late brother and legislator, M. J. "Mike" Burns.

The local Building Trades Council has jurisdiction over Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity and Siskiyou counties.

### AFL Political Action

After reviewing the results of recent elections, the Northern California AF of L Political League is far from being discouraged. In fact, the League is proud of the contribution that it has made to this area's political scene since its organization seven years ago.

The League, which is composed of delegates from affiliated local AF of L unions, is the organized voice for workers on the local political scene. Without such an organized voice, the workers would have little chance to combat the pressure politics of other organized groups within the community. The days of political bosses and their smoke-filled rooms have been dealt a severe blow in this area as a result of the League's activities. The wail of the anti-labor interests is loud and shrill. They would have the Political League dissolved so that, in their opinion, the worker would be free from the domination of so-called labor bosses. The truth of the matter is that these anti-labor interests don't give a hoot about the worker. They would, in fact, rather attempt to make deals with so-called labor bosses than face the problem of dealing with the actions of a Political League which represents a cross-section of the labor movement. Let us remember that labor political leagues were formed to represent the interests of the workers, not the personal interest of any one individual or political party.

Another thing that the local AF of L Political League constantly bears in mind is the fact that political action and elections are similar to innings in a ball game, only more so. There is always another inning at which to come to bat. It is therefore important that all local unions give year round support to the League so that it may be in a position to give a good accounting of itself when election time rolls around.

### Local Union Activities

Barbers No. 431 has recently adopted a 5-day work week with Monday closing. The new schedule appears to be working out satisfactorily with the barbers enjoying two consecutive days off. All union shops from Garberville to Crescent City are affected.

Bakers No. 195 has re-opened its retail and wholesale agreements. The retail bakers are asking for increases up to the allowable 10 percent and a 30-day reopening clause in the event of a change in the Wage Stabilization Board formula. Machine shop bakers negotiated an increase ranging up to 12½ cents, effective Janu-

ary 1, 1951. This was done prior to the freeze. They are now asking for a 5-day week and a Wage Stabilization Board reopening clause similar to the retail bakers.

Bartenders No. 318 has continued to increase the number of establishments which display the "Union Bar" card. At the present time the local is engaged in negotiations with the Tavern Owners' Association. It is asking for the allowable 10 percent increase.

Butchers No. 445 was successful in obtaining substantial wage increases for its membership in the wholesale and retail meat divisions. The retail negotiations ended with a strike which lasted about 5 days. A settlement was then reached which gave the union a \$93.00 per week rate for journeyman, plus a health and welfare plan effective March 1, 1951. The health and welfare plan is subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval. The Egg Workers' Division has received increases up to the allowable 10 percent. The same increase was also obtained by the Fish Workers' Division. The Crescent City branch of Local No. 445 has been successful in winning a certification and union shop election at the Crescent City Crab Company.

Cooks and Waiters No. 220 is now engaged in negotiations for increases which will place them in the 10 percenters' class. It is also asking for automatic reopening provisions in the event there is a change in the Wage Stabilization formula. The "Union House" card is a familiar sight in this area. The local has Eureka organized 100 percent and has a sizeable percentage of the eating establishments in the outlying areas also lined up. Action is now being taken to assist the International Union in establishing a new charter for the Del Norte county area.

Hospital Workers No. 327 was successful in obtaining a \$10.00 per month increase plus other improvements in its agreement with the General Hospital. Gunnar Ladefoged is the local's new business representative.

Laundry Workers No. 156 finally completed its negotiations in October of last year. It obtained a 7½-cent hourly increase, two additional paid holidays and a third week's vacation with pay, all provisions retroactive to June 1, 1950. The matter of a welfare plan was laid over until June of this year and it is my understanding that the local intends to open negotiations for such a plan.

The Eureka city employees, represented by Firefighters No. 652 and Municipal

Employees No. 54, have received one of the largest salary increases in the history of the city. Firefighters obtained new classifications and increases amounting to \$60.00 per month. Employees in other departments received a 15 percent increase plus adjustments in classifications. Employees, with the exception of those in the Police and Fire Departments, voted recently to ask for coverage under the Federal Social Security Act. The city has already set aside funds for retirement payments.

The printing trades unions as represented by Printing Pressmen No. 279 and Typographical No. 207 have obtained substantial wage increases during the past year.

Retail Clerks No. 541 concluded its 1950 food negotiations by accepting a \$5.00 per week across-the-board increase. The scale for a 1-year experienced clerk is \$75.00 per week. The food clerks are now considering the matter of opening negotiations for the allowable 10 percent. Retail Bakery Sales Clerks received a \$2.50 per week increase, plus a third week's vacation with pay in their 1950 negotiations. They are now asking for an additional increase up to the allowable 10 percent. The Mercantile Division negotiated a \$3.00 per week increase in the Federal Store agreement plus other improved conditions.

Teamsters No. 684 has continued to improve the wages and working conditions of its numerous divisions. In practically every instance the membership in these divisions are enjoying the maximum amount of increase allowable under Wage Stabilization Board policy. The job of policing and conducting negotiations for so many divisions in a large area is a constant headache for the local and its small staff. In addition to its regular activities in the labor movement, the local sponsors an Annual Truck Rodeo. This year's rodeo was very successful. Winners in the local event will participate in the state semi-finals.

Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2808 of Arcata has constructed a new office near the California Barrel Company in Arcata. The new office provides the much-needed facilities for the officers, committees and membership. Local No. 2808 and its officers are to be complimented for bringing about this much-needed improvement.

Textile Workers No. 126 was dealt a severe blow during the past month when it was announced that the Humboldt Bay Woolen Company was going out of business. It has been reported that the

machinery in the mill will be dismantled and shipped to Canada. The announcement that the California Woolen Company will begin operations in the near future offers some encouragement. This new mill is small and will employ only a part of the employees who will be laid off at the Humboldt Bay Woolen Company on June 30.

Motion Picture Operators No. 430 has negotiated a new agreement providing for wage increases and several other improvements in working conditions. Virtually all theatres of any size in this area are under agreement with Local 430.

Motor Coach Employees No. 1237 disbanded in the fall of last year. The Employees of the Eureka Transit Lines are now members of Teamsters Local No. 684, which has an agreement with the transit company.

### **Apprenticeship Program**

The Northern Humboldt Apprenticeship Council has been reorganized and is now known as the Northern Humboldt Vocational and Apprenticeship Training Council. Voting membership in the Council has been increased to ten, with that number being equally divided between management and labor. The purpose of the new Council is to coordinate and promote vocational and apprenticeship training programs in this area. In studying various reports, the Council has found that the number of apprentices has decreased since the start of the Korean War. A similar condition existed during World War II, due to the indefinite status of those in the apprenticeable age group.

### **General Hospital Building Fund**

The campaign for funds to construct a new general hospital is dormant at the present time. The campaign committee has lowered its sights and has submitted plans for the construction of a modern fire-proof wing which could be added to on a progressive basis until a complete new hospital is a reality.

### **Labor Day Celebration**

Humboldt county's 1950 Labor Day celebration was another outstanding success. John Sweeney, AF of L organizer, gave the Labor Day address at the Sequoia Park. He made an excellent talk. The barbecue and program at the park was attended by thousands of trade unionists and their families from all parts of the country. The annual parade through Eureka's business district was a colorful event with its marching units and floats. The first place trophy was won for the second consecutive year by

Textile Workers No. 126, Butchers Local No. 445 and Hospital Workers No. 327 won second and third places respectively.

### Women's Auxiliaries

The women's auxiliaries of Machinists No. 540, Carpenters No. 1040, Teamsters No. 684 and Loggers No. 3006 are quietly doing their bit to create a better understanding of the principles and policies of the American trade union movement. They are always ready to lend a helping hand whenever it is needed. They deserve more active support from the trade union movement. They can do a terrific lot of good if we give them the opportunity.

### Health and Medical Plans

Organized labor in this area has spearheaded a movement which has resulted in the formation of a joint committee consisting of representatives of the Humboldt County Medical Association, insurance and health plans, and organized labor. The purpose of this committee is to study and investigate all matters pertaining to health and medical plans existing

in this area. The committee hopes to eliminate many of the existing abuses and other misunderstandings that were endangering the present status of the health and medical plans. Representing organized labor on this committee is Stanley Jordan, James Harkleroad, T. F. Arfstein and Warren Bell.

All in all, this year has been a busy and a fruitful one for the labor movement in this district.

In concluding my report, I wish to once again thank our affiliated unions and councils in the Fourteenth District who have cooperated with me during the past year. It is also a pleasure to have the opportunity to work with our untiring and faithful secretary, C. J. "Neil" Haggerty, and his splendid staff. These same thoughts are also extended to the president and my fellow vice presidents of this Federation. It has been an honor and a privilege to again serve as vice president of District No. 14.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBIN J. GRUHN.

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

June 8, 1951.

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

Organized labor in this district is enjoying one of its best years since the war. There has been an abundance of jobs, and people working in the various industries are seeing the necessity of belonging to the ranks of organized labor.

### Lumber Industry

The lumber industry in this area is operating at a very high peak, but there is a definite shortage of skilled people in the industry. The Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union has just completed signing a new wage agreement calling for 15½ cents per hour increase for all lumber and sawmill workers, subject to approval of the Wage Stabilization Board. The Lumber and Sawmill Workers locals have at the present time a petition before the National Wage Stabilization Board to hear and issue decisions in the eight western lumber states. It is the feeling that because so many problems exist in the lumber industry, this is necessary to get fair and equitable settlements for people working in the lumber industry.

In the organizational field we have been successful in organizing many new

operations; because of the shortage of lumber and the extremely high lumber market, many new operations are springing up. The most rapid growth in this area has been in Shasta and Trinity counties, where many new operations have been completed and several more are under construction.

The most interesting of these is the Novaply division of the U. S. Plywood Corporation, which is manufacturing a new type of press board exclusively from waste wood. This is the first plant of this type in the United States, and is expected to be used for many purposes. This product has been made possible through extensive research to utilize a greater percentage of our forest products.

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

### Teamsters

The Teamsters have completed negotiations of wage contracts calling for substantial increases in all brackets. It has also been conducting road checks, to see that all truck drivers on the highway

carry union books. This has proven very effective.

### **Building Trades**

The building trades are badly affected by the lack of skilled labor to carry on the extensive building program which is underway at the present time. The extensive school building program, plus the large housing project and numerous other construction programs, have absorbed all of the skilled building tradesmen. The building trades have also suffered some lost time due to shortage of essential materials.

### **Culinary Crafts**

Definite progress has been made by the culinary crafts, and at present they are conducting an organizational campaign which has been very effective. The Bartenders and Culinary Workers in Redding have been successful in gaining new contracts calling for a substantial wage increase, and an excellent job has been done in this area.

### **Retail Clerks**

The Retail Clerks has just recently completed wage and contract negotiations, and at present is conducting an organizational program. Many retail food stores in Lassen, Plumas, Tehama and Modoc counties, however, are still unorganized, although an excellent job has been done in Shasta county. The Retail Clerks in Shasta county were forced to strike to gain a wage increase and health and welfare benefits; the strike was 100 percent effective. At the present time the Retail Clerks in the Redding area have picket lines on drug stores in an effort to bring about better working conditions and better wages to the people in the drug industry.

### **Barbers**

The Barbers has kept its field very well organized, and has gained a 5-day

work week which has been the goal of the Barbers and Beauticians for many years. Practically all of the shops in the northern counties display the union card.

### **Butchers**

The Butchers and Meat Cutters is probably the best organized craft within the district in relation to number of shops displaying the union card. Like the other crafts, it has been able to keep well organized, and has gained substantial wage increases within the 10 percent formula and maintained and bettered the working conditions.

### **Central Labor Council**

The Tri-County Central Labor Council, covering Lassen, Plumas and Sierra counties, has been practically inactive for the past year. Efforts are being made, however, to revive and stimulate this organization to the point where it will become effective. The Redding Central Labor Council is a very effective organization, and has done a good job in coordinating the efforts of the various crafts in Shasta county. I sincerely urge all local unions to affiliate with central labor bodies, send delegates to their meetings, and to cooperate with these bodies. This is very essential to make a central labor council function properly. We have started a big job, now we must finish it regardless of the obstacles we face.

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

Fraternally submitted,  
ROY WALKER.

## **REPORT OF DELEGATE**

### **To the Sixty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor**

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

The sixty-ninth convention of the American Federation of Labor met in Houston, Texas, from September 18 to 24, 1950, attended by 575 delegates representing a membership of 7,142,603. This marked the twenty-fifth year since William Green was chosen president to succeed Samuel Gompers after the latter's

death in 1924. Upon his reelection, President Green spoke with deep seriousness of his hope for unity of the labor movement.

Completion of negotiations for the return of the Machinists to the Federation was announced, and after a subsequent referendum among the Machinists' membership, the reaffiliation took place.

Among newcomers to the official family of the AFL was a Californian well

known to our own Federation, Ray Leheney of the Teamsters Joint Council of Los Angeles, who is now secretary of the Union Label Trades Department, succeeding I. M. Ornburn, who passed away during the year.

### Foreign Affairs

The outstanding characteristic of the convention was its strong emphasis on international affairs, clearly indicating that the determination of the AFL during the past several years to seek and obtain larger participation in such matters had made great progress. Naturally, the conflict in Korea, then in its opening phase, brought into prominence the close relation between foreign affairs and problems which most immediately concern the American workers.

The extent to which the AFL has succeeded in its aim was effectively demonstrated by the numerous speakers on various phases of foreign affairs who have been described as "labor ambassadors." The following list is one of which every member of the AFL may be proud:

George Philip Delaney, international representative and AFL man on the Governing Board of the ILO; Irving Brown, AFL representative for Europe; Henry Rutz, for Germany; J. C. Turner, Labor Counselor for the ILO; Serafino Romualdi, Latin American representative; Richard Deverall, representing the Free Trade Union Committee in India; Gordon Chapman, secretary-treasurer of the State, County and Municipal Employees, who represented the AFL on the Far East mission of the ICFTU; Boris Shishkin, director of the European Labor Division of ECA.

Despite limitations of space, the 12-point program of international action adopted by the convention is so fundamental, so broad in scope, and its wisdom has already received so much proof in the events of the intervening months, that it will be reprinted here, in as brief a summary as possible:

1. Bring together the free countries of Asia with the democracies of the West into a defensive agreement to provide all participating peoples, regardless of color or creed, security similar to that assured to free Europe by the Atlantic Pact.

2. In order to remove the suspicions of the peoples of Asia, America, traditionally the champion of all peoples striving for full national freedom, should take the lead in having the UN initiate a program for the systematic elimination of every vestige of colonialism and imperialist practice.

3. Reaffirm support of the Point 4 program, with representatives of the indigenous populations to have their own voice and effective participation in the planning and application of the program.

4. Reaffirm support of the Marshall Plan. We approved the genuine efforts to assure effective labor participation and the valuable contributions of organized labor to the progress of reconstruction in free Europe. We urged the utilization of ECA resources for rehabilitation and resettling uprooted humanity still held in the displaced persons camps of Europe and Asia.

5. Our government should invigorate and expand its campaign to enlighten the world about American ideals, institutions and interests, and should distinguish clearly between the dictatorial regime and the oppressed peoples of Soviet Russia and its orbit.

6. General Assembly of the UN in special session should pledge to the entire Korean nation that, after defeat of the aggressors, the arbitrarily-set 38th parallel dividing the country and disrupting its economy will be abolished, and adequate help promptly provided to unite the country into an independent republic with a government democratically elected under UN supervision.

7. American delegation in the UN should adopt a declaration of rights and duties of states, in line with the AFL memorandum to Secretary-General Trygve Lie and the proposal of the Yugoslav delegation to outlaw the fomenting, encouraging or assisting civil wars and disturbances by any state within the territory of another state, and should establish a permanent UN commission charged with investigating complaints.

8. Deny diplomatic recognition or economic aid to any regime established and imposed through foreign intrigue and intervention; American delegation in the UN should veto the admission into the UN of the quisling regime of Communist usurpers in China, and urge full scale UN investigation of Russia's role in fomenting and organizing civil war in China.

9. Speed the adoption of peace treaties with the West German Federal Republic and Japan; revise completely utterly unfair peace treaty imposed on Italy in days of allied appeasement of imperialist Russia.

10. UN Special Commission on Charter Revision shall prepare and propose amendments aimed at establishing a permanent UN Security Force and change

the rules of the veto; insure more effective functioning by its sundry specialized agencies.

11. America and all its democratic associates should assure themselves collective security by full mobilization of their manpower, material, and productive resources to build powerful joint defense machinery capable of discouraging and defeating all aggressors and thus assuring peace; Western Germany is an integral part of the economic and political community of free Europe.

12. Systematic expansion of the exchange of manufactured goods for raw materials, especially among the peoples of free Europe, and those of Asia, Africa, and Latin America; the pooling of coal and steel resources (Schuman Plan); and steps toward the economic integration and political solidarity of a united democratic Europe.

#### **Price and Wage Control**

Of equal importance with the statement on foreign policy was the statement on price and wage control. Its adoption laid the base for a whole series of subsequent actions, including the formation of the United Labor Policy Committee, the withdrawal of labor from the Wage Stabilization Board and other defense agencies, and the eventual return to these agencies after labor's fundamental criticisms had been met. All these matters are set forth in the Secretary's report to this convention.

Because so many events have occurred since the adoption, in September, 1950, of the statement of policy on price and wage control, only its outstanding points will be mentioned here:

The battle against inflation was as important as the battle for Korea. While prices had risen sharply, wages had remained relatively stable. Although some form of wage stabilization might be inevitable, it would be contrary to sound economic policies, and extremely unjust, to freeze wages at this time. Before any stabilization measures were undertaken, collective bargaining should be allowed to bring wages up to a pre-invasion parity with prices. Form of wage stabilization is particularly important. Rigid formulas were opposed which would tie wage changes to cost-of-living changes. There should always be room for wage changes to correct inter-plant and inter-industry inequities and for wage increases based on increased productivity. The convention also strongly criticized the federal tax law for its failure to provide for any excess profits tax and to recognize the un-

due burden it places on low income families.

#### **Workers Education Bureau**

The Workers Education Bureau, for twenty-nine years a separate organization supported by the AFL and the international unions affiliated with it, was dissolved as of September 30, 1950, to become a functional department inside the AFL. Plans were made to move its offices from New York to Washington. Greatly increased activity may be expected of this department in the future.

#### **ICFTU**

It was with satisfaction that the AFL announced that it was once again part of a world labor body. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was set up in November, 1949, composed of most of the national trade union centers previously affiliated with the WFTU. For the first time both the CIO and the AFL are members of the same international labor federation—a significant fact in connection with the negotiations slowly progressing toward achieving organic unity between the two organizations.

#### **CSFL Resolutions**

Because the AFL convention took place nearly a month before our own, no resolutions from our convention were available for presentation. Our Executive Council, however, authorized your Delegate to present two resolutions on behalf of the California State Federation of Labor. The titles of these resolutions, and the action taken on these by the AFL convention are as follows:

**"Central Arizona Project."** This resolution opposed adoption of legislation for a Central Arizona Irrigation Project. This resolution was adopted.

**"Request Mexican Government Withdraw Prohibition Against North American Actors."** This asked the United States to request the Mexican government to withdraw its prohibition against North American actors, and in the event of refusal, asks that Mexican actors be barred from working in the United States. This resolution was approved.

It was, as always, with pride that I attended this convention—pride in representing the California State Federation of Labor, and pride in our affiliation with the great parent body, the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,  
C. J. Haggerty.



**REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER C. J. HAGGERTY**

San Francisco, July 15

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

The annual conventions of the California State Federation of Labor have always given us the opportunity to look back over the preceding year, count our victories and losses and sum up our achievements, and then to look ahead to the coming year, set new goals, and plan the campaigns for achieving them. Thus, year by year, we have added to our proud record of accomplishment, and at the same time have built our Federation into a powerful organization devoted to the well-being and progress of the workers from one end of the state to the other.

**Golden Anniversary**

This year's convention, however, offers us a larger opportunity and a longer view, for this is the Golden Anniversary of the founding of our Federation.

It was fifty years ago, on January 7-8-9, 1901, that 163 trade unionists met together in Pioneer Hall in San Francisco and founded the California State Federation of Labor. The delegates came from 61 local unions and 5 central labor bodies located in San Francisco, Oakland, San Rafael, Vallejo, San Mateo, Sacramento, San Jose and Los Angeles, and represented approximately 9,000 workingmen and women.

Today, we add each year's achievements to the mighty structure built slowly but surely over the past half-century. But the handful of delegates to the founding convention started with next to nothing, and they faced such tremendous tasks and such formidable opposition that we can only marvel at their courage and the strength of their determination.

The numerical weakness of organized labor everywhere in the United States at this period is well-known, and California was no exception. The 1900 census listed a total of 644,267 "breadwinners" in California "at least ten years of age." The total membership of labor unions could not have been more than 65,000.

**Organizational Difficulties**

The concept of a federation of labor unions did not even have the full support of the California labor movement at the time. There were close to 500 local unions in the state and some 40 central labor and craft councils, but, as has been seen, only 61 locals and 5 central labor councils were represented at the founding con-

vention. It was not until ten years later, after unflagging organizational activity, that the Federation could announce that "we have now approximately seventy-five percent of all the unions eligible for affiliation within the fold of the Federation."

Nevertheless, the founders confidently went ahead and adopted the following declaration of purposes: "Recognizing the fact that the labor organizations of this state, located as they are in widely separated localities, and lacking any systematic means of communication, and recognizing the consequent necessity of the establishment of a central body which shall form a bond of connection between the labor organizations of every section of the state, we have formed this California State Federation of Labor."

Against this small group of unionists was arrayed a solid front of overwhelmingly anti-union employers, state legislators, and courts of law, determined to use any and all means to retain the status quo in employer-employee relationships.

**Wages At Turn of Century**

It is not difficult, with the aid of a few statistics and a little sympathetic imagination, to obtain a general idea of the condition of labor in California at the turn of the century.

Wages were low, hours of labor were long. The average annual income of a workingman with a family was less than \$900. Carpenters worked 52½ hours to make a weekly wage of \$20; bricklayers made \$30 in a 48-hour week; and these occupations were seasonal. The 59-hour week obtained in foundries and machine shops, where wages ranged from \$20 a week for pattern makers down to \$10.75 for laborers. In the printing trades, compositors earned \$29 in a 45-hour week, while pressmen, working 48 hours, earned barely \$20.

The bargaining power of the unions in the above industries had undoubtedly raised these wages considerably above those in occupations where no organization existed. Wages of such workers, and of the nearly 100,000 women and children classified as "breadwinners" by the Census Bureau must have been pitifully low.

Union pressure to decrease the hours of labor was also beginning to show results. Many still worked ten hours a day, but many others had succeeded in obtaining a nine-hour day, and some had actually won the eight-hour day, long the goal of the American Federation of La-

bor. Observers commented with surprise that workers seemed to be even more eager to obtain shorter hours than higher pay. They were right, the workers were; and the leisure thus won for rest and recreation played an important role in bringing about what is known today as the high standard of living of the American workers.

### Living Costs

If wages were low, living costs were also low. It was a time when tenderloin steaks were 12½ cents a pound; bread, 2½ cents a loaf; potatoes, 100 pounds for a dollar. The average workingman's family spent a little over \$300 a year for food, half that for rent, \$125 for clothing, about \$40 for fuel and lighting. It was even possible to save upwards of \$150 a year. Perhaps the ten-hour day and the six-day week gave little opportunity for using money for anything except the necessities of life.

The strikes of the period, although the record is incomplete, give an illuminating picture of the aspirations of the California workers. By far the largest number of strikes were either for higher wages and shorter hours, or against wage cuts. Many were in opposition to Sunday work. A surprisingly large number were sympathetic strikes, and several were walk-outs protesting the employment of non-union men.

And here, perhaps, lies the key to the strong and steady growth of the Federation in the face of tremendous odds—the militant spirit of the membership, their loyalty to their fellow-unionists and the principles of trade unionism, their clear knowledge of the improvements they desired and how to go about getting them.

From the beginning they used two means to gain their ends: collective bargaining with their employers for improved wages, hours and conditions, and legislative work for the enactment of laws beneficial to labor. The first required greater and greater organization to be truly effective, the organization of more workers, the setting up of new locals and councils throughout the state. In this the Federation always assisted to the limit of its ability.

### Legislative Needs

But it is the legislative work that has been the Federation's prime function and the field of its finest achievements. When it began its work, immediately upon adjournment of the founding convention, the labor laws then on the statute books were few in number and predominantly anti-labor. "Government by injunction"

flourished, halting picketing and boycott activity so effectively that it is amazing that any strikes were ever won. Child labor was widespread, nearly 10,000 "breadwinners" between ten and fifteen years of age being counted in California in the 1900 census, and sanitary conditions in workshops were unspeakable, despite an 1889 law attempting to improve them but not enforced.

Back in 1883 the legislature had grandiosely set up a Bureau of Labor Statistics and instructed it to gather together for biennial printing an enormous amount of information on every phase of business and labor—a combination of the present-day functions of a dozen state and federal departments, and including investigatory and enforcement powers. Unfortunately, the legislature had never been willing to appropriate sufficient money for the Bureau to perform even a fraction of its duties. The total appropriation for one year was approximately \$9,000, which had to cover salaries, travelling expenses, office rent and maintenance, and printing. By way of contrast, the proposed budget for its successor, the Department of Industrial Relations, for 1951-52, was \$4,391,922.

### 1901 Legislature

The Federation was scarcely founded when the convention appointed a legislative committee and instructed it to attend the 1901 session of the legislature and do what it could to obtain the passage of some urgently needed labor bills. We do not know what this committee failed to accomplish, but we do know that six beneficial labor acts actually went into the 1901 statutes, and, considering the prevailing attitude of the legislature in those years, it is safe to assume that our committee succeeded somehow in carrying out a significant part of its assignment.

Outstanding among these new laws was California's first child labor law, which was due to undergo many tests for constitutionality in the next several years. This was a great victory for labor, but the provisions of the act are a startling revelation of what these pioneers of our Federation were up against. Section 2 of this act begins: "No child under twelve years of age shall be employed in any factory, workshop, or mercantile establishment . . ." All minors under eighteen were prohibited from working more than nine hours in one day, "except when it is necessary to make repairs . . . or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day

of the week." Hours of labor were limited to fifty-four in a week. Not until 1905 were children under sixteen prohibited from working between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Other 1901 acts attempted to protect children under fourteen from "unlawful employment"; required sawmills to give their employees a one-hour lunch period; strengthened somewhat the 1889 act providing for the proper sanitary conditions of factories.

### Perspectives

It was little, but it was a start. Far in the future lay workmen's compensation, unemployment and disability insurance, the public policy of the state toward labor organizations, and the host of other laws we enjoy today. But it is in my mind to believe that the founders of our Federation envisioned them all. They were far ahead of the times in their grasp of what Californians, not the workingmen and women alone, needed. At that very first convention, the Executive Council was instructed to draw up a bill providing for the initiative, the referendum and the recall—ten years before these measures were finally added to the state constitution. And the years between then and now are filled with many other similar instances of the Federation's ever more powerful support of measures and causes beneficial to our state and to our nation.

In our convention proceedings of forty years ago appears a little paragraph that sums up all our past and points the way to the future:

"There is no limit to the field of our usefulness and scope of action. Thoroughly federated and united, the organized toilers of California can accomplish anything within reason, but we must at all times deliberate and act together in order to obtain results."

This we must always remember, for it has been by following the principles of federation and union, and by acting together through the years that we have succeeded in building a Federation worthy of the aspirations, determination and courage of its founders.

### Growth and Accomplishments

A few figures will suffice to show our physical growth in the past fifty years:

In 1901, 61 local unions and 5 councils were affiliated, representing a total membership of about 9,000 workers.

In 1951, 1374 local unions and 144 coun-

cils were affiliated, representing a total paid-up membership of 602,302 workers.

But even more significant proof of the integrity with which the Federation has fought through the years to realize ever more fully its earliest legislative aims is its proud record of legislative accomplishment. These can be briefly summed up, as follows:

**Workmen's Compensation:** The Federation's fight for this legislation began in 1908. From 1911, when the first law was enacted, through the passage of the 1913 and 1917 laws, the Federation's efforts to improve it have never ceased. As a result, the waiting period has been decreased from 14 days to 7 days, and since October 1, 1949, eliminated where temporary disability exceeds 49 days; maximum weekly benefits have increased from a pittance to \$35; the maximum death benefit has risen to \$7,000, and in the case of a widow with dependent children, to \$8,750; allowance for burial expenses has been raised from \$100 to \$400. Not only has coverage been broadened, but noteworthy features, such as the full payment of benefits for both temporary and permanent disability from one injury, provisions for subsequent injuries, and many other improvements have been added.

**Unemployment Insurance:** Since enactment of the law in 1935, after a hard-fought 7-year campaign by the Federation, the waiting period has been lowered from 4 weeks to 1 week; minimum weekly benefits have risen from \$7 to \$10, and maximum benefits from \$15 to \$25; maximum duration of benefits has been lengthened from 20 to 26 weeks; the law now applies to employers of 1 or more workers, instead of 8 or more as in 1935; coverage has been broadened. Meantime, attempts to weaken the law have been successfully resisted.

**Unemployment Disability Insurance:** Enacted in 1946, provisions for unemployment disability insurance have kept pace with improvements in the Unemployment Insurance Act, of which they are a part, until this year, when the Federation was able to secure some excellent gains: maximum weekly benefits were raised to \$30; workers on strike may now collect benefits if the disability is from causes other than strike activities; workers may collect benefits if their employers are not paying more than 70 percent of their regular wage during the disability period. The 1949 session of the legislature adopted a Federation amendment to the disability law providing for hospital benefits,

the first measure of its kind to be enacted in the United States.

**Accident Prevention:** Establishment of Industrial Accident Commission; industrial sanitation and safety, accident prevention laws.

**Women and Young Workers:** Establishment of Industrial Welfare Commission; minimum wage, eight-hour day, industrial homework, child labor laws. The 1949 session of the legislature enacted a measure guaranteeing the principle of equal pay for women workers.

**Wages and Hours:** Prevailing rates of pay on all public works; semi-monthly payday; one day's rest in seven; collection of unpaid wages without cost. Succeeding federal legislation was patterned on the California prevailing scale law.

**Employment Agencies:** Free public employment agencies; regulation of private employment agencies; collection of fees for procuring employment on public works prohibited.

**Apprenticeship:** The Shelley-Maloney Apprentice Labor Standards Act of 1939 has brought into being one of the finest systems of apprentice-training in the United States.

**Civil Rights:** This year has seen the enactment of a Federation-sponsored law prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, creed or color in the hiring of apprentices on public works projects.

**Education:** Free public schools; free textbooks; part-time public schools for workers; vocational education; University of California extension service; workers' education.

**Labor Unions:** Recognition of the right of association and collective bargaining; legal protection for the union label; outlawing of "yellow dog" contracts; law compelling truthful advertising during strikes and lockouts; defeat of all proposals to establish compulsory arbitration or a state constabulary; defeat at the polls of Proposition No. 1, 1938, preventing picketing and other strike activities, and Proposition No. 12, 1944, outlawing the closed shop; the "Hot Cargo" and Secondary Boycott law, opposed and contested in the courts by the Federation, was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court in 1947.

**Miscellaneous:** Initiative, referendum and recall, absentee voting law; abolition of poll tax and ancient property qualifications for jurors; old age pension law.

Too numerous to mention are other beneficial laws, and the countless attacks on labor laws which failed because of the

Federation's constant vigilance in protecting and furthering the interests of the workers.

California is today recognized as one of the most progressive states in the Union, providing protective and beneficial laws for workers, as a result of the Federation's continuing efforts on the legislative front.

### In Memoriam

It is fitting, remembering now the many leaders who shared in building the Federation during the past fifty years, to mention here the names of several of our outstanding members who have passed away since our last convention, a heavy loss which we feel keenly.

Alexander "Sandy" Watchman died on November 12, after a three months' illness. Brother Watchman was widely known for his work on the State Industrial Accident Commission on which he had served for the past ten years. He was a member and former president and representative of Carpenters No. 2164, of San Francisco.

Another pioneer of the labor movement, George A. Garrett, died in San Diego in November. He had been a member of the International Typographical Union for seventy years, and was a charter member of the American Federation of Labor.

Joseph N. Weber, founder of the American Federation of Musicians, passed away at his home in Beverly Hills in December. He was a vice president of the American Federation of Labor at the time of his death.

On May 12, death came to John F. Dalton, former president of the California State Federation of Labor. Jack Dalton was outstanding for his work in and for the labor movement: he served as Federation president from 1926 to 1928; he was president of the Los Angeles local of the International Typographical Union for eighteen years, and was state labor commissioner and chief of the state division of labor law enforcement for many years. His civic and community activity also redounded to the credit of labor; he was twice president of the Los Angeles City Board of Education, and was a leader of the Los Angeles Community Chest welfare board and identified with Boy Scout activities.

Among others whom the labor movement has lost during the past year were Dan Braimes of Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco, president of the Union Label

Section in that city at the time of his death; Frank Brown of Molders No. 164, San Francisco; and Floyd Billingsley, business manager of Motion Picture Operators No. 162, San Francisco, and an international vice president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.

We shall miss these brothers, and we shall always be grateful for their devotion and loyalty to the labor movement and the time and effort they gave to building and strengthening it.

## I

### ADMINISTRATION

#### 1950 Convention Resolutions

Resolutions adopted by the Federation's 1950 Convention which required further action fall into three groups: Resolutions to be sent to the American Federation of Labor, to the Federation's affiliates, and to various government departments and officers; resolutions referred to the Federation's Executive Council; and resolutions requiring legislation. The latter group will appear in Part III of this report.

As will be noted, an unusually large number of resolutions required action, and there was an unusually good response from the recipients. For the most part, the resolutions will be reported in chronological order.

#### Resolutions Mailed

**No. 5**—"Combining All Fund Campaigns."

Publicity was given this resolution, as requested, and in line with the Federation's traditional position in this matter.

**No. 6**—"Support CARE Campaign."

An article on the CARE campaign appeared in the November 15, 1950, issue of the Weekly News Letter, and enclosed with each copy of this issue was a folder furnished by the AFL representative to CARE and containing order forms and detailed information.

**No. 10**—"Prompt Determination of Workmen's Compensation Cases"; **No. 46**—"Enlarge Personnel to Expedite Industrial Accident Cases."

Copies were sent to Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations, and to members of the Industrial Accident Commission. Acknowledgment was made by Dan Murphy, Jr., Chairman of the Commission, and by Mr. Scharrenberg. Subsequently, Mr. Scharrenberg informed the Secretary that three additional referees—two for the San Francisco office and one

for the Los Angeles office—had been included in the budget.

**No. 21**—"Reduce Retirement Age to 55."

Copies were sent to President William Green, all national and international unions affiliated with the A F of L, and to all state federations of labor. Replies indicated strong support for this resolution.

**No. 22**—"Strengthen Union Label Campaign."

The Weekly News Letter has published news items, as they became available, on why our membership should demand the Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button.

**No. 40**—"Establish Lumber Section in Industrial Safety Division."

Copies were sent to the Division of Industrial Safety and the Department of Industrial Relations.

**No. 42**—"Favoring an Adequate Merchant Marine"; **No. 43**—"Opposing Policies of MSTs."

Copies of **No. 42** were sent to the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, the Maritime Commission and to all California Congressmen and Senators. Copies of **No. 43** were sent to the same officials, as well as to President Truman, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Maritime Administrator.

Acknowledgements were received from President Truman by his Secretary, William D. Hassett; Colonel K. R. Kreps, Acting Executive Secretary of Defense; Telfair Knight, Acting Chief, Office of Maritime Operations, U. S. Department of Commerce; and Rear Admiral W. M. Callaghan of the Navy's Military Sea Transportation Service, who replied at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, and enclosed a copy of a letter addressed to Congressman John F. Shelley by Assistant Secretary of the Navy John T. Koehler on October 3, 1950, and answering in some detail the criticisms directed at MSTs.

Subsequently, the Secretary of Defense requested W. M. Callaghan of MSTs to present the position of the MSTs in reply to these resolutions. Space does not permit the reprinting of this lengthy letter, which took up in great detail all the issues presented in **Resolution No. 43**, and made a genuine effort to clear up "misunderstandings." In regard to **Resolution No. 42**, it was stated that the position of the MSTs toward American merchant shipping remains unaltered; "an adequate, strong, privately-owned Ameri-

can merchant marine is a vital necessity in times of peace as well as war."

Replying for Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, Ralph Hetzel, Jr., Assistant to the Secretary, assured us that these resolutions would be brought to the attention of the appropriate officials of the Department of Commerce.

Senators Richard Nixon and William F. Knowland also acknowledged receipt of the resolutions, as well as Representatives John J. Allen, Jr., Clyde Doyle, Clair Engle, Franck R. Havenner, Leroy Johnson, George P. Miller, Norris Poulson, Herbert B. Scudder, Harry R. Sheppard, and Cecil F. White.

**No. 49—"Condemning Lobbying Activities of Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies."**

Copies were sent to Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, and to officials administering the California unemployment insurance program, including the Employment Stabilization Committee, the Appeals Board, the Advisory Council, and the Farm Placement Service Board.

Replies were received from Ysabel Forker, chairman of the Advisory Council, and Philo K. Holland, representing employers on the Advisory Council.

Secretary of Labor Tobin replied at some length in a letter of sufficient importance to justify its inclusion in part in this report, as follows:

"... Your letter, and the attached resolution, requests 'the Department of Labor to eliminate from its annual budget request any items making possible expenditures by the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies or its representatives to conduct lobbying activities before the national Congress.'

"I want to assure you that the Department has never granted funds to the states or to the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies for lobbying purposes. Moreover, our audit of expenditures of funds granted to states for employment security administration takes exception to any expenditures such as lobbying activities which are contrary to federal law. Specifically, Departmental auditors are required to assure that provisions of the Third Deficiency Act of 1919 are adhered to as well as provisions of the Social Security Act limiting granted funds to necessary cost of proper and efficient administration.

"Even in the absence of the 1919 statute or other similar legislation, state or federal, the Department would consider as improper and not necessary for proper and efficient administration, expenditures

of granted funds for the purpose of stimulating or organizing sentiment, one way or another, calculated to influence individual Congressmen as to how they will vote on legislation, either pending or prospective.

"In the hearings before Congress on the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Bill, 1950, both the House and the Senate were concerned with the problem of expenditure of granted funds by state administrators in their activities in the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies. In reporting this bill favorably to Congress, the Managers of the House and of the Senate stated in the Conference Report, June 23, 1949, that they did not intend 'to disturb the co-operative working relationship existing among the state agencies and between the Conference and the federal agencies concerned as regards problems of administration of this federal-state program . . . The Committees are, however, interested in assuring that the efforts of the Conference are in the zone of dealing with common problems arising in administration of the program in the states, and therefore in the states' interest, and will wish to review periodically the practical application of the arrangement.' This expression of the Managers carries weight as a guide. To us it means that funds are not to be used for lobbying activities.

"On the other hand, the Department does not consider that expenditures of granted funds incurred by state employment security officials are prohibited for purposes of furnishing information or views directly to their own Congressmen or to an appropriate committee of Congress, if there is an indication that such information or views are desired. Therefore, the Department does not question expenditures for the purpose of providing such information or appearing before appropriate committees of Congress, even in the absence of formal advance request as long as there is evidence that the information is desired or the committee requests that the officials be present.

"I want to emphasize my continuing interest in assuring that funds granted to state employment security agencies for administration are properly expended."

**No. 61—"Principles to Be Included in a Wage Control Program."**

Copies were sent to President Truman; AFL President William Green; CIO President Philip Murray; J. Stuart Symington, Chairman of the National Security Resources Board; to members of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

and of the House Committee on Education and Labor; and to all newly elected California Congressmen and Senators.

Acknowledgements were received from President Truman; President William Green; President Philip Murray by Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the CIO's Department of Education and Research; J. Stuart Symington by Oscar L. Endler, Acting Director of the Economic Management Office; Senators H. Alexander Smith, Herbert H. Humphrey, and James E. Murray by Ray Murdock, counsel of the Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations; Representative Leonard Irving of the House Committee on Education and Labor; California Senators Richard Nixon and William F. Knowland; California Congressmen Jack Z. Anderson, Clyde Doyle, Clair Engle, Franck R. Havenner, Patrick J. Hillings, Allan Oakley Hunter, Leroy Johnson, George P. Miller, Norris Poulson, Harry R. Sheppard, Thomas H. Werdel, Samuel Yorty.

**No. 93**—"Increase Ratings for Loss of Eye."

Copies were sent to Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations, and to the Industrial Accident Commission, and were acknowledged by Paul Scharrenberg and by Chairman Dan Murphy, Jr., of the Industrial Accident Commission.

**No. 95**—"Improved Working Conditions for Postal Employees."

Copies were sent to President William Green and to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Post Office and Civil Service.

Acknowledgements were received from President Green, Senator Olin D. Johnston, and Representative Tom Murray.

**No. 96**—"Grievance Procedure and Court of Appeals for Postal Employees."

Copies were sent to President William Green and the Postmaster General.

Acknowledgements were received from President Green and Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson by Joseph J. Lawler, Assistant Postmaster General.

**No. 97**—"Salary Increase for Postal Employees"; **No. 98**—"Sick Leave and Vacation Increase for Postal Employees."

Copies were sent to President William Green and acknowledged by him.

**No. 99**—"Against Curtailment of Postal Service"; **No. 100**—"Postal Deficit."

After the proposed legislation referred to in these resolutions was checked, copies were sent to President William Green and to both California Senators;

copies of **Resolution No. 100** were also sent to the California Congressmen.

Acknowledgements were received from President Green; Senators Richard Nixon and William F. Knowland; and Representatives John J. Allen, Jr., Clyde Doyle, Clair Engle, Franck R. Havenner, Leroy Johnson, George P. Miller, Norris Poulson, Herbert B. Scudder, Harry R. Sheppard, and Cecil F. White.

**No. 101**—"Post Office Substitute Employees—Longevity"; **No. 102**—"Post Office Salary Increase—Amendment to P. L. 428."

Copies were sent to President William Green and acknowledged by him.

**No. 103**—"Salary Overpayment."

Copies were sent to President William Green and the Postmaster General.

Acknowledgements were received from President Green and Assistant Postmaster General Lawler.

**No. 104**—"Bonding of Postal Employees"; **No. 105**—"Reimburse Employees Suspended and Reinstated for Time Lost as Consequence of Loyalty Board Proceedings"; **No. 107**—"Time and One-Half for All Postal Employees"; **No. 108**—"Labor-Management Committees in Post Offices."

Copies were sent to President William Green and acknowledged by him.

**No. 109**—"Rest Periods for Postal Employees."

Copies were sent to President William Green and the Postmaster General.

Acknowledgements were received from President Green and Assistant Postmaster General Lawler.

**No. 111**—"Union Recognition for Postal Employees."

After the proposed legislation referred to in this resolution was checked, copies were sent to President William Green, all California Congressmen, and to members of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Acknowledgements were received from President Green; Representatives George M. Rhodes, George P. Miller, and Harold C. Hagen of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service; Senator Richard Nixon; and Representatives John J. Allen, Jr., Clyde Doyle, Clair Engle, Franck R. Havenner, Leroy Johnson, Norris Poulson, Herbert B. Scudder, Harry R. Sheppard, and Cecil F. White.

**No. 112**—"Merit Promotion for Postal Employees."

After proposed legislation referred to in this resolution was checked, copies were

sent to President William Green and to all California Congressmen and Senators.

Acknowledgements were received from President Green; Senators Richard Nixon and William F. Knowland; and Representatives John J. Allen, Jr., Clyde Doyle, Clair Engle, Franck R. Havenner, Leroy Johnson, George P. Miller, Norris Poulson, Herbert B. Scudder, Harry R. Shepard, and Cecil F. White.

**No. 113**—"Seniority by Law for Postal Employees."

Copies were sent to President William Green and to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Post Office and Civil Service.

Acknowledgements were received from President Green, Senator Olin D. Johnston, and Representative Tom Murray.

In acknowledging receipt of all of the above resolutions concerning postal employees, President Green wrote as follows:

"We are now and have been for some time concentrating our efforts toward bringing about the enactment of legislation which would provide for improved working conditions for postal employees, grievance procedure and court of appeals, salary increases for them, sick leave and vacation increases, and in opposition to the curtailment of postal service and the question of post office substitute employees and other matters in which they are deeply interested.

"You may rest assured that we will continue our efforts to bring about acceptance of the recommendations referred to and which were acted upon at your convention by the Congress of the United States."

**No. 138**—"Strengthen Labor Code Provision for Accident Prevention."

Copies were sent to Governor Warren, the Division of Industrial Safety, the Division of Labor Law Enforcement, and to members of the Assembly Interim Committees on Finance and Insurance and on Industrial Safety, and of the Senate Interim Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

Acknowledgements were received from Governor Warren by M. F. Small, Department Secretary, who requested additional copies of this resolution and of **Resolutions Nos. 185 and 195** in order that they might be taken up with the state departments involved; Paul Scharrenberg, Chairman of the Industrial Safety Board; Assemblymen Harold K. Levering and Ernest R. Geddes; Senator Harold T.

Johnson; and from the Assistant Labor Commissioner, Mrs. Roxanne Oliver.

In her reply, Mrs. Oliver stated that the Division of Labor Law Enforcement would like to confer with the Secretary on certain flaws in the existing section of the Labor Code which make enforcement difficult, so that necessary revisions could be incorporated in the Federation-sponsored bill to be introduced at the 1951 session of the state legislature. Mrs. Oliver's proposed revisions were submitted to the Secretary in writing, and were taken into consideration when the Federation's bill was drafted.

**No. 141**—"Urging Adoption of Amendments to Railway Labor Act."

Copies were sent to President Truman and to all California Congressmen and Senators.

Acknowledgements were received from President Truman; Senators Richard Nixon and William F. Knowland; and Representatives John J. Allen, Jr., Clyde Doyle, Clair Engle, Franck R. Havenner, Leroy Johnson, George P. Miller, Norris Poulson, Herbert B. Scudder, Harry R. Shepard, and Cecil F. White.

**No. 151**—"Federal FEPC."

A copy was sent to President Truman and acknowledged by his secretary.

**No. 159**—"Demanding Dismissal of James Bryant, Chief of California Department of Employment."

A copy was sent to Governor Warren and acknowledged by M. F. Small, Departmental Secretary.

**No. 165**—"Quarterly Bulletin to Publish Union Label Lists."

Letters were sent to all Councils requesting lists of stores carrying union label goods, as well as the brands and trade names of all merchandise bearing the union label, and announcing that such information would be published in the Federation's Quarterly Bulletin.

Very few responses were received, and in those instances where such information was provided, the work involved in final publishing required more time than was possible for the Federation staff. Members of the Executive Council subsequently verified that, because of a lack of time and the extensive research job required, they had not answered the request.

At its May meeting, therefore, the Executive Council voted unanimously that, in view of the impracticability and difficulty of obtaining a list pursuant to **Resolution No. 165**, your Secretary be instructed not to attempt the impossible



and therefore file the resolution, since the publishing of a partial list would work a hardship on eligible merchants and manufacturers whose stores or products were not included.

**No. 166**—"Defeat Richard Nixon for U. S. Senator"; **No. 209**—"Condemn Representative Richard A. Nixon."

Copies of these resolutions were mailed to all local unions and councils, affiliated and unaffiliated, and to all local LLPE's four days after the convention adjourned.

**No. 169**—"Support Union in Dispute with Union Oil Company."

In addition to copies sent to all our affiliates, a copy was sent to Mr. Reese Taylor, President of the Union Oil Company.

**No. 171**—"Resolution re Increased Telephone Rates."

Copies were sent to members of the Public Utilities Commission of California.

Acknowledgements were received from R. E. Mittelstaedt, President of the Commission, and Commissioners Kenneth Potter and Harold P. Huls.

**No. 180**—"Establish Birthday of F.D.R. as National Holiday"; **No. 182**—"Strengthen United Nations."

Copies were sent to President Truman and all California Congressmen and Senators.

Acknowledgements were received from President Truman; Senators Richard Nixon and William F. Knowland; and Representatives John J. Allen, Jr., Clyde Doyle, Clair Engle, Franck R. Havenner, Leroy Johnson, George P. Miller, Norris Poulson, Herbert B. Scudder, Harry R. Sheppard, and Cecil F. White.

**No. 185**—"Expand Program of Public Recreation Areas on Beaches."

Copies were sent to Governor Warren, members of the State Park Commission, the Recreation Commission, the Assembly Interim Committee on Conservation and Planning, the Senate Interim Committee on Recreation and Wild Life Conservation, and, on the recommendation of Vice-President Albin J. Gruhn, twenty-five copies were sent to Mr. Frederick Austin, executive secretary of the Shoreline Planning Association of California, Inc., Santa Monica.

Acknowledgements and warmly expressed appreciation of the Federation's support of this expansion program were received from Sterling S. Winans, State Director of Recreation; Winifred O. Heard of the Recreation Commission; and Frederick Austin, who stated that "from

our point of view, passage of this resolution by the California State Federation of Labor has a value that would be hard to overestimate."

**No. 186**—"Increase Labor's Participation in U. S. Foreign Relations."

Copies were sent to President Truman; Secretary of State Dean Acheson; William C. Foster, Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration; Bert Jewell, Labor Advisor to the ECA; and to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Relations.

Acknowledgements were received from President Truman; Cleon O. Swayzee, Labor Advisor, Office of Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, Department of State; Richard M. Bissell, Jr., Acting Administrator of the ECA; Bert Jewell; Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; Representative John Kee, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations. The replies from the members of the ECA were especially warm and cooperative.

**No. 192**—"Democracy Within the State Federation of Labor for all Minority Groups."

Appropriate publicity was given to this resolution as the occasion arose.

**No. 195**—"Support State Printing Office."

Copies were sent to Governor Warren, Lieutenant Governor Knight, all members of the state legislature (including members-elect), members of the State Board of Education, and members of the Senate Interim Committee on State Printing.

Acknowledgements were received from Governor Warren; Senators Gerald J. O'Gara, F. Presley Abshire, and Harold T. Johnson; Assemblymen Lester T. Davis, Randal F. Dickey, E. E. Dillinger, Laughlin E. Waters, Jonathan J. Hollibaugh, Frank Luckel, and Charles W. Meyers; Assemblymen-elect F. P. Belotti and H. W. Kelly; Roy E. Simpson, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Director of Education; and Senator Luther E. Gibson, Chairman of the Senate Interim Committee on State Printing.

**No. 198**—"Oppose Return of Spoils System to Post Office."

Copies were sent to President William Green, all California Congressmen and Senators, Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson, and to Postmaster John F. Fixa of San Francisco.

Acknowledgements were received from President Green; Assistant Postmaster General John J. Lawler; Postmaster

Fixa; Senators Richard Nixon and William F. Knowland; and Representatives John J. Allen, Jr., Clyde Doyle, Clair Engle, Franck R. Havenner, Leroy Johnson, George P. Miller, Norris Poulson, Herbert B. Scudder, Harry R. Sheppard, and Cecil F. White.

#### **Resolutions Mailed to All Affiliates**

Copies of the following resolutions were mailed to all the local unions and councils affiliated with the Federation:

**No. 134**—"Condemning Labor Policy of the City of Santa Cruz."

**No. 139**—"Teach Conservation in the Public Schools."

**No. 154**—"Endorse Blood Bank."

**No. 169**—"Support Union on Dispute with Union Oil Company."

**No. 179**—"Campaign for Union Label."

**No. 199**—"Compensate Jurors with Full Daily Wage."

**No. 214**—"Support Credit Unions."

Copies of the following addition resolutions were sent to all central labor councils since they concerned matters which central bodies were best equipped to handle at the local level:

**No. 56**—"Ordinances to Regulate Trailer Parks."

**No. 129**—"Have Schools Named for Samuel Gompers."

**No. 144**—"Broaden Workers' Education Activities."

**No. 150**—"State and Local Fair Employment Practices Act."

The response received from the affiliated organizations was much larger than usual. Many replies indicated that discussion of the resolutions had preceded their adoption.

Some affiliates published the resolutions in their local organs; among these are Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco; Retail Clerks No. 770, Los Angeles; and the Fresno Federated Trades and Labor Council.

A few locals wrote in offering suggestions on **Resolution No. 199**—"Compensate Jurors With Full Daily Wage." Commercial Telegraphers No. 34 (Western Union Division), San Francisco, informed your Secretary that the provisions of this resolution were already a part of its present agreement. An article in the Los Angeles Times, November 27, 1950, described the revival of the move by the unions to have more union members on court juries. A few unions expressed the opinion that the increase in jurymen's

pay asked by this resolution should be paid by the state, rather than by the employer.

Interest in **Resolution No. 214**—"Support Credit Unions" was shown by many unions, who asked for further information on the subject. All of these requests were referred to Clarence E. Murphy, managing director of the California Credit Union League, 1307 Harrison St., Oakland, who supplied the unions with informative literature, and, wherever possible, with the names and addresses of directors of the League in the respective localities whom the unions might consult personally.

Brother C. E. Devine, secretary of the Central Labor Council of Orange County, which has had a credit union in successful operation for the past two years, wrote the Secretary generously offering information and assistance in forming credit unions to all local unions in the immediate vicinity of the Orange County Council. This offer was published in the November 22 issue of the Weekly News Letter in order to give it the widest circulation possible among our people.

In February, your Secretary received a letter from Clarence E. Murphy of the California Credit Union League, stating that, as a result of contacts made at our convention in Santa Barbara, two credit unions had been recently organized, one sponsored by Carpenters No. 2398 in El Cajon, and the other by Carpenters No. 1622 in Hayward.

#### **Resolutions Referred To Executive Council**

The following action was taken by the Executive Council on resolutions referred to it by convention action:

**No. 34**—"Investigation of Plight of Migratory Workers."

The resolution referred to a supposed interim committee established in the state to investigate migratory workers. The wording of the resolution left the impression that this interim committee was inaugurated through pressure of the Associated Farmers and other corporate interests. It recommended that the Federation condemn the misleading and delaying tactics in the appointment of such an interim committee. It was assumed that the committee referred to was the Governor's Committee to Survey Agricultural Labor Resources in the San Joaquin Valley.

The Executive Council referred the matter to your Secretary, who has been working with the Farm Labor Unions for an

extended period of time, as the language of this resolution indicates confusion as to the actual happenings. The entire matter was subsequently clarified with the publication of the Governor's Committee's report, which is summarized elsewhere in this section.

**No. 51**—"Federation to Establish Union Labor and/or Cooperative Insurance Company."

This resolution recommended starting a union labor and/or cooperative insurance company to be owned, operated and controlled by the California State Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions, and that all means be used to have the affiliated members name such a company as their voluntary disability insurance carrier.

The Executive Council voted to hold this matter in abeyance and instructed your Secretary to continue further study on this matter for report from time to time as the facts may warrant.

**No. 78**—"Supporting Investigation of Powers and Policies of U. S. Forest Service."

This resolution recommended that the Federation go on record against the establishment of any production working circle in the lumber industry by the U. S. Forest Service until the Congressional Committee on Public Lands had an opportunity to complete a full investigation of the powers and practices of the U. S. Forest Service.

As this resolution made direct accusations against certain U. S. Forest Service officers, your Secretary wrote the California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers requesting a representative to appear before the Council so that a full discussion could be held regarding the scope of the resolution. As no representative was able to be present, the Executive Council referred the matter to your Secretary with power to act on this resolution.

Accordingly, your Secretary sent copies of the resolution to Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Interior Oscar Chapman, Lyle F. Watts, Chief of the U. S. Forest Service, and Representative Clair Engle, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Public Lands. Receipt of the resolutions was acknowledged; the Forest Service stated that the matter was then under careful advisement and that our views would be given consideration. Representative Engle expressed his appreciation of the Federation's support and interest in steps being taken to handle the problem.

**No. 85**—"Withdraw Support from Private Compensation Plans."

This resolution urged all organizations of labor to withdraw their support from all private workmen's compensation and unemployment disability insurance carriers immediately, and to require that all members, at all times, be afforded full actuarial protection, through state-administered funds free of financial coercive or political influence.

The Executive Council referred this matter to your Secretary.

A portion of this resolution has been taken care of by the Federation's disability insurance boycott, reported on elsewhere in this section; no reason or occasion has as yet appeared for taking action on the remainder.

**Resolution No. 86**—"Require All Employers to Insure in State Compensation Insurance Fund."

This resolution called for an initiative measure, to be submitted to the people of this state by the California State Federation of Labor at the next state election, requiring employers who come under the California Workmen's Compensation Act to insure in the State Compensation Insurance Fund, and that no private insurance company be permitted to carry industrial accident insurance under the Act.

Since it was felt that for the time being an initiative measure would not be a wise action, the Executive Council did not concur in the resolution.

**No. 147**—"Declare Kraft Foods Company Unfair If Circumstances Warrant."

This resolution recommended that the Kraft Foods Company and its products be placed on the official "We Don't Patronize List" of the Federation, if it should become necessary for various local unions affiliated with the Brotherhood of Teamsters to take economic action against the Kraft Foods Company to adjust the differences existing between their organizations and this employer. It further recommended that should this company be placed on the Federation's "We Don't Patronize List," publicity with regard to such action be given to all local unions.

The Executive Council voted to concur in this resolution.

In January, Brother Thomas L. Pitts, president of the California State Federation of Labor and secretary of Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848, Los Angeles, notified your Secretary that the Federation's action had made it possible for Local 848 to conclude a successful strike against the Kraft Foods Company.

**No. 153**—"Abolish Voluntary Insurance Plans."

This resolution recommended that the Federation's legislative representatives be instructed to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the state legislature, appropriate legislation providing for the repeal of Part VI of the California Unemployment Insurance Act dealing with voluntary plans and providing for the exclusive administration of the Act and the payment of benefits under it by the appropriate state agency.

The Executive Council referred this resolution to your Secretary for his action in the best interests of the disability insurance program. This subject is reported in some detail later on in this section of the report.

**No. 189**—"Eliminate Private Insurance Companies in the Field of Disability Insurance."

This resolution called for the Federation to favor the necessary state legislation to eliminate private insurance companies from the field of disability insurance.

The Executive Council referred this resolution to your Secretary for his action in the best interests of the disability insurance program.

**No. 164**—"Grayson Stores Unfair."

This resolution recommended that the Federation endorse the boycott throughout the state of California against Grayson Company, and that your Secretary be instructed to notify all central bodies and local unions throughout the state of this action.

Information presented through this resolution and the evidence presented by those appearing before the Executive Council were sufficient to convince the Council that a very unfair attitude toward industrial relations between the Grayson Company and its employees was in effect in certain stores in the state.

The Executive Council was therefore of the opinion that Grayson's is not the type of company to receive the patronage of our unions, and the Council instructed your Secretary to render what aid and assistance he could within the limits of the law. This matter was subsequently brought to a successful conclusion by the unions involved.

**No. 181**—"Compulsory Prepaid Health Insurance Plan in California."

This resolution recommended that the Federation go on record as reaffirming its support and endorsement of a compulsory prepaid health insurance plan in this state, and that an initiative measure be

prepared and sponsored with respect to this subject matter.

The possibility of successfully qualifying and passing an initiative to establish compulsory health insurance appears uncertain at the present time. The Executive Council did not concur in this resolution, but instructed your Secretary to continue all other efforts to obtain the enactment of a prepaid medical care plan.

**No. 200**—"Declare Metropolitan Insurance Company Unfair."

This resolution recommended that the Federation place the Metropolitan Insurance Company on its "We Don't Patronize List" throughout the state.

Inasmuch as the question of the unfair attitude of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was confined to the Los Angeles area, the Executive Council voted to refer the matter to your Secretary for further investigation with the complaining unions involved and instructed him to render whatever assistance was possible within the scope of the Federation's jurisdiction. This was done.

**No. 212**—"Support Salesmen's Union."

This resolution asked the 48th convention of the Federation to go on record to lend aid and assistance to the organizational efforts of Salesmen's Union No. 1597 to the end that the officers of local AFL unions would be fully aware of this union, and that union funds be spent only to purchase supplies and products from union salesmen.

The Executive Council referred this matter to your Secretary to see what could be done to assist Local Union No. 1597 along all proper lines. Your Secretary has assisted and cooperated with this local whenever the occasion arose.

#### **Resolutions Referred to Standing Committee on Education**

The Standing Committee on Education met in the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, at 8 p.m., December 8, 1950. Present were: Vice-President Max J. Osslo, Chairman; Vice-Presidents Albin Gruhn and Paul Reeves; Ed M. Ross of Teachers No. 771, Oakland; President Thomas L. Pitts; Secretary C. J. Haggerty, and Attorney C. P. Scully.

The Committee immediately proceeded to discuss the four resolutions referred to it by the convention and your Secretary. The resolutions and actions follow, with all actions by the Committee referred to the Executive Council for final adoption or rejection.

**Resolution No. 128**—"Adequate School Finance Bill."

This resolution recommended that the Standing Committee on Education determine the educational needs of the public schools of the state, and that this Committee recommend the proper method of financing its proposed educational program in the framework of the taxing program of the Federation. It further recommended that the Federation, upon approval of the Executive Council, should publicize this program as the official educational program of the Federation.

During the discussion the point was made that it was not within the scope of the Federation to determine the educational needs of the public schools of the state; that it was neither our proper function nor within our jurisdiction, and could be misunderstood very easily and resented by the very people we would be trying to help.

The Committee voted unanimously that the California State Federation of Labor, consistent with its long established policy, assist in all ways to obtain the additional finances for school needs when properly shown an existing need at the state level.

The Executive Council concurred in the action of the Committee.

**Resolution No. 130**—"Labor Education in Teacher Training Institutions."

This resolution recommended that the Federation go on record as favoring an intensive publicity drive in state teaching schools and departments of education in universities and colleges throughout the state in order to inform potential teachers about the history, program and aims and objectives of the labor movement; and that the Executive Council be instructed to provide such teacher training institutions with labor material and publications.

The Committee voted unanimously to hold this resolution in abeyance for further information and study. The Executive Council concurred in the Committee's action.

**Resolution No. 131**—"Consolidation of School Districts."

This resolution recommended that the Federation introduce legislation in the next session of the state legislature providing for consolidation of small school districts, with compulsory provisions where such districts refuse consolidation within three years of the enactment of the law.

It was the opinion of the Committee members that, although they were pri-

marily in accord with the resolution, they did not believe that compulsory provisions for consolidation of school districts would be advisable at this time. However, they recommended that the Federation take a position in favor of the unification program from a standpoint of economy in educational expenditures.

The Executive Council concurred in the Committee's recommendation.

**Resolution No. 213** — Investigate PTAs."

This resolution recommended that the Federation set up a committee to investigate the organizational structure, the program and the practices of the California-Parent-Teachers Association and its local bodies with a view to ascertaining whether the Federation will continue its practice of supporting this organization.

While the Committee agreed that PTA's did not always function in our best interests, it was nevertheless felt that for the Federation arbitrarily to set up a committee to investigate the organizational structure, program and practices of the PTA would not accomplish the purposes intended by the resolution.

The Committee voted unanimously to hold the resolution in abeyance pending further information. The Executive Council concurred in the Committee's action.

**Resolution No. 16 (1949 Convention)**

Your Secretary referred to the Committee the problem of implementing **Resolution No. 16**, passed by the 1949 convention, which called for the Federation to award three \$500 scholarships each year.

The Committee voted unanimously to award scholarships in a manner similar to the plan adopted by the Oregon State Federation of Labor. This plan calls for a competitive examination which would be open to senior high school students who expect to attend a college or university. The award would be made on the basis of the candidate's score in the special examination, and his four-year high school academic record. The contest would be open to any student, regardless of sex, creed or color. The examination would cover topics concerned with labor, but there would be no clause stipulating that a candidate has to major in labor fields in college in order to win the award.

The Executive Council concurred in the Committee's action.

(See report on this matter elsewhere in this section.)

**Unemployment Disability Insurance Boycott**

As reported to the last convention,

Federation representatives had already participated in several meetings with spokesmen for various insurance companies handling unemployment disability insurance. These meetings were attended by your Secretary, Wendell Phillips, chairman of the convention's Resolutions Committee, Charles P. Scully, legal advisor of the Federation, Leland Groesinger, Perry Taft and Augustus Hawkins, attorneys for the insurance companies, and Mr. Tookey, actuary of the Occidental Life Insurance Company.

At such meetings the representatives of the insurance companies had indicated their willingness to agree to certain liberalizations of the Unemployment Disability Insurance Act, including increases in the amount of benefits, conditioned upon the removal of the boycott by the Federation against private plans.

By convention action, a committee was appointed to meet further with the insurance companies in an attempt to accomplish this objective. This committee was composed of President Pitts, your Secretary, Brother Phillips, and Charles Scully. Such meetings were held, and the committee reported to the January meeting of the Executive Council that after going into the matter thoroughly and extending every effort to reach an agreement which would be acceptable to the Executive Council, the following agreement had been reached between the committee for the Federation and the committee for the insurance carriers:

**ITEM 1. \$35 per week.** For weekly benefit amounts above \$25, the bracket for each dollar increase should be \$32 to a maximum of \$900. \$3600 taxable wage base. Effective for periods of disability commencing January 1, 1952.

This provided for a substantial increase in the maximum disability benefits from \$25 to \$35 a week, but on a \$32 bracket increase basis for all weekly benefit amounts above \$25; i.e., to receive \$35 an individual would have to have high quarter earnings of \$900 (\$69.23 per week).

Under Item 1, in order to obtain the increase to \$35 a week, we agreed to increase the tax base from the maximum of \$3000 to a new maximum of \$3600. This meant an annual maximum increase of tax to employees earning more than \$3000 annually of \$6 a year.

**ITEM 2. Basic benefits up to regular wages.** Regular wages plus hospital benefits.

This provided for a payment to those individuals who receive regular wages and who are disqualified under the pres-

ent provisions of the Act to receive benefits. The change would bring their total weekly income up to an amount equal to the regular wages earned, if they were provided with only partial wages by their employer, except that if hospitalized they would receive hospitalization benefits in addition to their regular wages.

**ITEM 3. Trade dispute—presumption of ineligibility—not caused by trade dispute nor to circumvent the disqualification.** Subject to examination by independent medical examiner without cost to the claimant.

This provided for the amendment of the present trade dispute section of the Act where all individuals unemployed because of a trade dispute are disqualified from receiving UCD benefits. An individual disqualified because of a trade dispute who becomes ill or is injured not in connection with the trade dispute and whose application is not made to circumvent the disqualification would be otherwise qualified to draw benefits.

**ITEM 4. Tax credit offset. Maximum of \$750,000 tax credit annually to be against extended liability assessment only, on premiums received on and after April 1, 1952, against assessments on contributions payable on and after April 1, 1952.**

This represented a tax credit offset only against extended liability assessment not to exceed an amount of \$750,000 annually on premiums payable on and after April 1, 1952, against assessments and contributions payable on and after April 1, 1952, to the Department of Employment. This would relieve the insurance companies of a tax which they are now forced to pay to the state under the present provisions of the Act in an amount which at present totals over one million dollars annually. This credit, of course, would be assessed against contributions paid by employees to the fund and so would result in a loss of such taxes to the state fund.

**ITEM 5. Blanketing in. 85% automatic coverage for \$3600 base.**

This provided first, that if 85 per cent of the eligible employees consented to coverage under a voluntary plan, the remaining 15 per cent would be covered automatically thereunder unless they expressly request not to be; secondly, that upon the increase of the maximum tax base to \$3600, those presently covered under voluntary plans would automatically continue to be covered without obtaining their consent to the increased tax base.

**ITEM 6. Future increased benefits to be jointly requested from legislature whenever current income warrants.**

This meant that if the income derived from the employee tax in the future exceeds the payouts on benefits in amounts sufficient to justify an increase in weekly benefits, the insurance companies agreed to support the Federation in its request for increased benefits.

**ITEM 7. No further changes at this session.**

This provided that we would not sponsor and press for additional benefits at this season, and, in turn, the insurance companies agreed to refrain from attempting to obtain further restrictions against the worker or benefits for themselves.

This agreement received the unanimous approval of the Executive Council, who also gave its congratulations and commendations to the committee for the results obtained and the agreement reached. The Council instructed your Secretary to take the proper action to notify our unions of the results obtained and the action of the Council and to publicize the attitude of the representatives of the insurance companies involved in the negotiations. This was done.

The bill embodying the items on which agreement was reached, **AB 3376**, was introduced in the Assembly on March 14 by Assemblymen Geddes, Maloney and Dunn. Immediately it met the vigorous opposition of the employer lobbies, and for a long time the enactment of our part of the program seemed uncertain. Amendments whittled away some of the gains we hoped for. Nevertheless, when it finally won passage by both houses and was signed by the Governor on June 6, we had won the following major improvements in the disability insurance law:

(1) Boost in maximum weekly benefits from \$25 to \$30.

(2) Workers on strike may collect benefits if disability is from causes other than strike activities.

(3) Workers may collect regular benefits if such benefits, together with remuneration received from employers, do not exceed 70 percent of the regular weekly wage.

(4) Workers may receive full hospitalization benefits when confined to a hospital, in addition to 100 percent of remuneration received from employers.

Accordingly, and pursuant to the authority granted it by the 1950 convention, the Executive Council lifted the boycott

of private disability insurance carriers which had been in effect since the 1949 convention. Your Secretary notified all affiliated unions and councils of this action, but pointed out that the lifting of the boycott did not indicate an endorsement of private disability plans as such, since this is a question to be determined by local unions, but rather, was a recognition of the enlightened attitude taken by the carriers during the 1951 legislature.

A full report of legislative action on this bill will be found in the separately issued report on the 1951 session of the legislature.

### **Federation Scholarships**

In December your Secretary referred to the Standing Committee on Education the implementation of the 1949 convention resolution which, as reaffirmed by the 1950 convention, directed the Executive Council to establish three \$500 scholarships to senior students graduating from high school and entering a four-year college or university in September, 1951.

The Committee voted unanimously to award the scholarships in a manner similar to the plan adopted by the Oregon State Federation of Labor. This plan called for a competitive examination open to senior high school students expecting to attend a four-year college or university. The award would be made on the basis of the candidate's score in the special examination, and his four-year high school academic record. The contest would be open to any student, regardless of sex, creed or color. The examination would cover topics concerned with labor, but there would be no clause stipulating that a candidate had to major in labor fields in college in order to win the award.

Early in February notices of the scholarships were mailed to all high schools, public, private and parochial, in California. It was announced that scholarship examination forms would have to be returned to the Federation office not later than April 1, 1951, and that a two-hour examination would be held Friday, May 4, 1951, in each high school where applicants had filed. After the winners were announced, a check for \$500 would be deposited in the name of the successful candidate in the college of his choice.

The Scholarship Committee of Judges selected by the Federation comprised three professional educators: Vaughn D. Seidel, Alameda County Superintendent of Schools; Edgar L. Warren, Director of

the Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California at Los Angeles; Frederick A. Breier, Assistant Professor of Economics, University of San Francisco.

Labor functions in the scholarship program were directed by the Federation's Education Committee: Max J. Osslo, San Diego, chairman; Albin J. Gruhn, Eureka; Paul L. Reeves, Fresno; Ed H. Ross, Oakland; Thomas A. Small, San Mateo.

The announcement of these scholarships received a very gratifying response, as the following figures reveal:

A total of 704 California public, private and parochial high schools were advised of the Federation scholarship program. One hundred and eighty-six applications were filed by April 1, representing 67 schools in 50 different cities. An additional 27 applications were received after the deadline, but these students were ineligible to enter the contest.

Completing the examination on May 4, were 126 students, from 54 high schools in 40 different cities.

The winners, two from northern California and one from Los Angeles were announced on June 4: Robert Edwards of Hayward High School, Hayward; Carol Wood of Willow Glen High School, San Jose; and Francis Merrill of Woodrow Wilson High School, Los Angeles.

The procedure used in choosing the successful candidates was as follows:

Sealed examination questions were mailed to school officials by the State Federation and serial numbers were then given the applicants. Thus, the examination books were not identified by name. Top papers were selected by four professional educators who served as readers. Their selections were then passed on to the Committee of Judges.

Serving as readers were the following university professors: Van D. Kennedy and F. Theodore Malm of the University of California; Thomas Lantos of San Francisco State College, and Carl F. Uhr of the University of San Francisco.

### **Workers Education**

Workers' education activities throughout the state have shown a fine increase during the past year, and with growing rank and file interest and support, their scope has been greatly broadened.

#### **Labor Press Institute**

The first annual AFL Labor Press Institute was held in the Carrillo Hotel in Santa Barbara on November 25-26, 1950. This institute was sponsored jointly by

the California State Federation of Labor and the Institute of Industrial Relations and the School of Journalism of the University of California at Los Angeles.

All AFL papers and labor councils were invited to participate, and 75 delegates attended the two-day session.

Workshop sessions were held on special reporting problems: political, collective bargaining, economics, union news, community relations, and news page layout. There were also workshops on the "bread and butter" problems of labor journalism, covering the advertising and circulation problems that face the labor press in California.

The institute faculty included federal Judge Leon R. Yankwich, who led two discussions on current laws of special interest to labor, and traced recent trends in the laws of libel and contempt, as well as the history of libel law in the United States as it affected political personalities; Dr. Joseph Brandt, head of the Department of Journalism at UCLA, who, with Harva Kaaren Sprager of the same department, evaluated the California labor press; Sherman Rifkin, director of layouts and graphics at UCLA; and Quentin Ogren, of the University of Chicago and UCLA.

University participation in the conference was directed by Edgar L. Warren, director of the UCLA Institute of Industrial Relations, and your Secretary served as general conference chairman.

#### **Summer Labor Institute**

The fourth annual Summer Labor Institute, sponsored jointly by the California State Federation of Labor, and by the Institute of Industrial Relations and University Extension of the University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles, was held during the week of June 10-16 at the Casa Del Rey Hotel in Santa Cruz.

A feature of the opening session was an address by Stanislaw Mikolaczky, former prime minister of Poland and leader of the Polish Peasant Party in the long struggle against the Nazi occupation forces during World War II.

The staff of thirty-seven included, in addition to faculty members of the Universities of California, San Francisco, and Stanford, representatives of the State Department of Industrial Relations, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U. S. Department of State, specialists in various fields of interest to labor, outstanding labor attorneys, research directors for labor organizations, and a large number of AFL union leaders.



Reviewing practical problems of their respective organizations were Harry Lundberg, president of the Seafarers International Union of North America; Einar Mohn, international organizer of the Brotherhood of Teamsters; Roy M. Brewer, international representative of the IATSE; Jeffery Cohelan, secretary-treasurer of the Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees' Union, Local No. 302, Oakland; Lloyd Mashburn, secretary of the Los Angeles Building Trades Council; Larry Vail, secretary of the California State Council of Retail Clerks; and your Secretary.

Other AFL figures were Gordon Cole, editor of *THE MACHINIST*, noted publication of the International Association of Machinists which has won many journalistic awards, who conducted a workshop on labor press problems in California; William Gomborg, director of the industrial engineering department of the ILGWU in New York; Boris Shiskin, chief economist of the AFL who recently returned from Europe, where he represented the AFL in the economic reconstruction program being financed by the United States, and who reviewed labor's role in world affairs as well as conducted classes in economics.

The place of cost of living clauses in labor union contracts was thoroughly discussed at the Institute. Leading the workshop on this subject was Max D. Kossoris, regional director of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The international relations sections of the Institute were given a review of European labor activities by Irwin M. Tobin, deputy special assistant to the U. S. Secretary of State, who had recently returned from Paris where he served as labor advisor to the State Department's Bureau of European Affairs.

During the week-long session, intensive labor training was given in such spheres as collective bargaining procedures under present controls, basic economics, use of statistics, health and welfare plans, the labor press, state and federal labor legislation, and labor's international role.

The Institute was well attended, upwards of 100 AFL unionists receiving diplomas at the conclusion of the seven-day session.

#### **Central Labor Council Education Programs**

Many of the central labor bodies undertook joint sponsorship of education programs with the University of California Institute of Industrial Relations.

Typical of these was the series of courses conducted by the Alameda County Central Labor Council, with the Oakland Public School System as an additional sponsor, from October 16, 1950 to May 21, 1951. Subjects listed in the curriculum included such topics as "Managing a Defense Economy," "The Distribution of Income," "How to Raise Real Wages," and "One Hundred and Sixty Years of American Labor." The classes were open to union representatives affiliated with the Central Labor Council.

Ten-week courses in collective bargaining and labor legislation were inaugurated in January by the Contra Costa County and Watsonville Central Labor Councils.

These are only three of many similar programs.

#### **AFL Education Department**

Pursuant to convention action in 1950, the American Federation of Labor last fall took over the Workers Education Bureau, and moved it to Washington as its Department of Education.

The Bureau, founded in 1921, was formally dissolved as an independent educational agency, and title to its library, copyrights, office and film equipment, files, and all other assets were transferred to the AFL. The new department is known as the Workers Education Bureau of the American Federation of Labor.

The Workers Education Bureau was originally set up to serve as a clearinghouse of information and a guidance center in the development of workers' education in this country. Over the years, as the educational needs of labor have grown and emphasis has shifted, so has the program of the Bureau. John D. Connors, director of the Bureau since 1943, announced that he and his staff plan to continue to gear the Bureau's program to labor's needs and look forward to this opportunity to cooperate more closely with the other departments of the Federation and to be of increasingly greater service to the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions.

New address for the Bureau is Suite 801, 724 - 9th Street, N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

#### **Workers Education Conference**

The University of California's second annual Workers Education Conference was held at Santa Monica, March 17-18, under the sponsorship of its Institute of Industrial Relations, and was attended by representatives of AFL, CIO, and inde-

pendent unions. The future of labor education in California, union officer training, trade union educational programs, the relationship between organized labor and the public school system, and the political attitudes of trade union members were the topics discussed.

AFL participants in the program included Mark Starr, director of education, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union; Sigmund Arywitz, ILGWU; Robert S. Ash, Alameda County Central Labor Council; Joseph De Silva, Retail Clerks, Los Angeles; Harry Smulyan, International Upholsterers Union; George Johns, San Francisco Labor Council; George Brooks, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers; John Donovan, Los Angeles Central Labor Council, and John F. Henning, California State Federation of Labor.

### **Vocational Education Meeting**

The Education Committee of the California State Federation of Labor met late in June in San Francisco with federal and state authorities for a final review of a joint study of vocational educational progress in California since passage of the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917.

Stimulus for the study came from the American Federation of Labor's request to the United States Office of Education for information concerning the scope of such training, including basic philosophy, objectives, policies, and procedures.

Representing the national AFL at earlier reviews of the California report were Florence Thorne, research director of the AFL, and John M. Eklund, president of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL.

Your Secretary presided at all sessions of the California review. Also representing the state AFL at the summary conference were Albin J. Gruhn, Max J. Osslo, Ed H. Ross, and Thomas A. Small of the Federation Education Committee, and John F. Henning, research director of the Federation.

### **Miscellaneous**

#### **Pacific Coast Shipbuilding**

Your Secretary received a request in December from Thomas Rotell, president of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council, that the Federation wire the appropriate officials in Washington to consider the allocation of new ship construction to the Pacific Coast. By unanimous vote, the Executive Council pledged the Federation to support and work in harmony with the Pacific Coast Metal Trades

Council and instructed your Secretary to comply with the request. This was done.

### **Korean War Veterans**

Discussions were inaugurated in December between the Federation and the Veterans' Employment Service of the U. S. Employment agency to the end of protecting the employment rights of Korean war veterans. Your Secretary met with Urban F. Stewart, Veterans' Employment representative for California, and Ray Lassater, chairman of the State American Legion Employment Commission.

The problems arose out of the fact that most of the Korean war wounded have been flown back to California for hospitalization, and upon release many have elected to remain here. Legislation to extend the coverage of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act to the Korean veterans, embodied in S 284 (Wherry et al), is still pending in Congress at this writing.

### **"Model T Tommy"**

A report was made to the Executive Council at its February meeting on a book entitled "Model T Tommy," which was thought to be required reading in a junior high school in Richmond. This book is anti-union and is written in an extremely biased and vicious manner. Your Secretary was instructed to check into the matter to find out if it is a book required by the State Department of Education, and also to make every effort to have this book and others like it removed from the schools of this state.

Inquiries proved that the book is neither a textbook nor required reading, nor is it officially recognized by the State Department of Education. Unfortunately, however, it is in school libraries, available to students upon request.

## **II**

### **ORGANIZATION**

The Federation's organizational work during the past year has been, as usual, two-fold: (1) increasing the number of unions and councils affiliated with the Federation, and (2) organizational assistance to affiliated unions.

At the December meeting of the Executive Council, your Secretary provided the vice-presidents with lists of unions which were delinquent in payments of per capita tax to the Federation, and requested that the vice-presidents do everything possible to bring these unions into good standing.

Your Secretary also notified the Council of a letter which had been mailed to un-

affiliated AFL unions in the state requesting their affiliation with this Federation. With the national and state situation as tense and critical as it has been, it is more necessary than ever before that we have unity of action within the labor movement. In order to accomplish such unified action, all AFL unions should be affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor. Your Secretary therefore again urges all officers and members of this Federation to continue to assist in this membership drive.

A survey of union membership in California as of May 1950, by the Industrial Relations Department's Division of Labor Statistics and Research, has revealed some interesting facts.

More than 1,350,000 California workers were members of labor unions in 1950. Of these, 75 per cent, or more than 1,000,000 members were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This figure did not include the approximately 100,000 state members of the International Association of Machinists who at that time had not yet returned to AFL ranks.

The survey also revealed that membership reports were received from more than 3,100 local unions throughout California affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, and from the railroad brotherhoods and other independent unions. As of May 1950, an estimated 3,123,000 wage and salary workers were employed in nonagricultural establishments in California, including administrative, supervisory and technical employees.

These figures outline the scope of the organizational tasks still facing the Federation and its affiliated unions, and should be kept in mind in the event our organizational efforts should ever slacken.

### **Metal Trades Council of Southern California**

At the meeting of the Executive Council held in June 1950, a delegation appeared before the Council to present a plea for help in an organizing drive instituted by the Metal Trades Council of Southern California. At that time your Secretary was authorized to aid in this drive. Assistance was rendered by the Federation and your Secretary has helped in every way possible. Federation Organizer Curt Hyans from southern California was assigned to assist the organizing committee and he has worked very closely with its members.

Several meetings were called between June and September, when the American Federation of Labor held its convention in Houston, Texas, and much progress was made and harmony achieved through these meetings.

At the convention of the Metal Trades Department, held in Houston prior to the AFL convention, the following action was taken with regard to this organizing drive (the committee report):

"Your committee has also had referred to it the matter of the organizing campaign currently under way in southern California, for its consideration and recommendation to the convention.

"A committee of four representatives appeared in behalf of the Southern California Metal Trades Council organizing campaign, and stated that in the early stages of the organizing drive in southern California considerable misunderstanding developed. Recent conferences held in the southern California area have cleared up all of these misunderstandings, and it is the considered judgment of your committee that the organizing drive in southern California will progress more satisfactorily with the cooperation of the affiliated and cooperating International unions, the California State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.

"Your committee recommends that the organizing campaign be under the sponsorship of the Southern California Metal Trades Council.

"It further recommends that the affiliated and cooperating International unions, the California State Federation of Labor, and the American Federation of Labor, cooperate with this drive, by:

"1. Calling upon the respective local lodges and local unions who are not now affiliated to immediately affiliate with the Southern California Metal Trades Council.

"2. Assigning either direct, or through their respective local lodges and local unions, organizers to assist the Southern California Metal Trades Council in the organizing campaign.

"3. Rendering such financial assistance as may from time to time be necessary when found practicable to do so, and the affiliated local unions in the territory to render financial assistance and manpower.

"4. That the delegates of the Metal Trades Department be instructed to submit a resolution to the convention of the American Federation of Labor Conven-

tion now assembled in Houston, Texas, requesting assistance in this drive by furnishing organizers in the organizing of the southern California areas, such organizers to work in cooperation with the Southern California Metal Trades Council."

As suggested in the committee report quoted above, the following resolution was presented to the convention of the American Federation of Labor and was adopted:

**Resolution No. 110**—"Southern California Campaign."

"Whereas, Overall organizational work of certain industries in the southern California area has been carried on for the past year under the auspices of the Metal Trades Council, some International unions, and the Metal Trades Department, with the cooperation of the American Federation of Labor; and

"Whereas, It is necessary that if these industries are to be organized by the American Federation of Labor, the organization program be accentuated and enlarged; and

"Whereas, At the Forty-First Annual Convention of the Metal Trades Department, A F of L, this matter received the attention of the convention and delegates; and

"Whereas, As a result of the information brought to the attention of the Metal Trades Department convention and the Executive Council of the Department it was the consideration of the convention that the united efforts of the Metal Trades Council, the International unions, the Metal Trades Department, the California State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor be combined to the end that this organization campaign be successful; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Sixty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor concur in the action of the convention of the Metal Trades Department and call upon all organizations in the southern California area to cooperate in this organization campaign."

Your Secretary communicated with President Green requesting financial assistance in this campaign and received a very favorable reply, together with the first of a series of checks to assist financially in this organizing drive. The Federation has also rendered financial aid.

Organizer Irvan Cary of the American Federation of Labor was assigned by President Green to work with the Metal Trades Council of southern California.

Financial and organizational assistance was also given by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and the Los Angeles Building Trades Council, as well as various local trade unions affected by this organizing campaign.

In order to get this drive under way with the greatest possible impetus, a meeting of the executive board members and elected officials from the local unions affiliated with the Metal Trades Council of Southern California, the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council, together with representatives from the International unions involved and the AFL organizers in the area, was held on December 6, 1950, in the Los Angeles Labor Temple. Your Secretary attended this meeting.

The drive thus got off to a good start, and has progressed slowly but satisfactorily since. The Los Angeles area is now the second largest industrial area in the country, and the tremendous potential organizing field which exists there will undoubtedly develop with expanded defense production. Every effort is being made to conduct the campaign on a truly local grass roots level, since in this way the local unions who are most concerned can make their full contribution. All organizational work, elections and collective bargaining contracts are being done in the name of the Metal Trades Council of Southern California. Workers covered by council contracts have the opportunity to choose which AFL union they wish to join.

### **Machinists**

Shortly after the reaffiliation of the International Association of Machinists with the American Federation of Labor was announced, your Secretary sent a letter to all Machinists' lodges in California inviting them to resume their membership in the State Federation. This was followed by a personal visit, by invitation, to the California State Conference of Machinists, which met in Fresno March 30-April 1, 1951, at which your Secretary again warmly urged reaffiliation with the Federation.

We are now awaiting a reply from the committee on reaffiliation appointed by the Fresno conference, and are hopeful that in the near future we will be able to welcome back these fine trade unionists into our ranks.

### **Warehousemen No. 12**

The organizing campaign of Teamster Warehousemen No. 12 has been a very

important one and is therefore given in some detail from the reports submitted by the union to your Secretary:

"Early last year, Local No. 12 undertook the difficult task of rebuilding the labor movement in those warehouses in the San Francisco Bay Area held by Local 6, ILWU, formerly affiliated with the CIO. In January, 1950, surfeited with the communist domination of Local 6, many of its leaders left it to join Local 12 and to strengthen it in its attempt to bring AFL unionism to the employees of those houses. When the AFL movement gained great strength and seemed ready to take over the whole operation, Local 6, in desperation, signed a last-minute agreement with the employers for the purpose of freezing out the Teamsters. The employers, who had been so anxious on paper to rid themselves of the communist-dominated organization, suddenly, when the chips were down, succumbed to the opportunity to enter into a cheap contract.

"Since Local 6's bargaining power was obviously shattered, it was in no position to insist upon a decent wage provision, and it sold out the employees for a 3-cent increase. Of course, Local 6 only wanted a contract to bar the possibility of a successful petition of Local 12 to the National Labor Relations Board for an election. With the contract firmly established, it was thought that Local 12 would be immobilized: it could neither move through the Board for an election nor continue organizational effort to persuade employees to join it. In this stratagem of Local 6, the employers cooperated because it meant they could save a few cents of possible deserved wage increases.

"But the last minute sellout did not accomplish all of the purposes of its designers. In the first place, Local 12 did not supinely lie back and accept it. Instead, the Teamster union renewed its organizational drive; it put peaceful pickets around many of the sellout employers; it proclaimed, through those pickets, to the public that the employers had agreed to a nefarious contract to save an illicit penny. And then, of course, the employers again, to save a penny, ran to court.

"The employers filed suit in the superior court for the purpose of enjoining peaceful picketing on the ground that it violated the Jurisdictional Strike Act. This legislation forbids striking or picketing which interferes with the employer in a matter arising out of a so-called jurisdictional dispute. A dispute is defined as any controversy between two labor organizations. The employers thought in

this Act they had found the bonanza to break up Local 12's picket line.

"The case was argued through many weeks before Judge Preston Devine. The employers and their collaborating Local 6 urged the Act applied. Despite the fact that every labor organization in the state, including Local 6, had vociferously condemned the Jurisdictional Strike Act, the attorneys for Local 6 did not hesitate to seize upon it in order to argue that peaceful picketing was unlawful.

"Yet the employers and their allies had overlooked the fact that the employers were engaged in interstate commerce, and that they had filed so-called unfair practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board against the peaceful picketing which they sought to proscribe under the California Act. The Teamsters' attorneys argued that the state and federal jurisdiction could not both at the same time do the same thing. It is an old principle of law that once the federal government assumes jurisdiction of a field of legislation and intends to occupy it exclusively, the state has no power to act in that respect. Here the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, took over the very subject matter which, the employers claimed, fell under the state Act. Concurring with the Teamsters' contention that under those circumstances the state Act could not apply, and, if the state legislature intended to make it applicable, the Act to that extent was unconstitutional, the court dismissed the application for an injunction.

"This decision was an important step in the long and ultimate process of riding California of this dangerous and unconstitutional Jurisdictional Strike Act.

"The victory of Local 12 in the spring did not end its legal difficulties. In the summer it had again to surmount a legal block interposed by Local 6. This occurred at the National Labor Relations Board. Here Local 12 had asked for an election in the warehouses which were not members of the subservient National Distributors Association of Northern California, but were independent. Here Local 12 had made great inroads upon ILWU membership and it therefore had asked for an election. But Local 6, throwing up a battery of legal reasons, took weeks and weeks of the Board's time to try to block the elections. Local 6 failed again.

"Local 6 contended that the elections could not be held in the independent houses, some thirty-one, because such houses should be merged with the Association which had already contracted

with Local 6. Local 6, indeed, claimed that the unit sought by Local 12 was not appropriate, contending that the independent firms had always accepted the deal made by the Association and that, because of this acquiescence, these firms had to be considered as a part of the industry-wide unit. If Local 6 were right, the request for separate elections at each of these warehouses would necessarily be erroneous. The Board, however, on October 4, 1950, ruled that the elections should take place as sought by the Teamsters. On October 26 and 27, the elections were held in thirty-one of these plants. Teamster Warehouse Local 12 won twenty-nine of these by a smashing majority in each house, and tied the vote in one house. Local 12 lost the election in only one plant. This again proved to us that the people definitely wanted to swing away from Local 6 domination.

"Purity Warehouse was the next phase of the battle. Purity resigned from the Distributors' Association; hence Local 12 filed a petition for an election. Quick to defend the rights of its subsidiary labor organization, the Association claimed the resignation was not effective and that therefore Purity was covered by the sell-out contract. Local 12, however, questioned the legality of the contract, itself, since it contained unlawful union shop provisions. The case raised the question whether a law-breaking labor organization, resting on the reed of an unlawful contract, can interpose the agreement as the bulwark to defend it from an election sought by a rival union.

"The Purity Decision was against Local 12, but, in our opinion, it was a decision incidental to the main argument presented by Local 12. In a later decision, moreover, on the China Dry Goods and Coast Dakota cases, the Board found that the hiring hall provisions of the Local 6 and Distributors Association contract were illegal, sustaining our position that we had argued in the Purity case.

"This decision allowed Local 12 to concentrate on various independent houses under the Local 6 contract and elections are now pending in these houses.

"In addition, Local 12 is still maintaining a constant barrage of publicity and other contacts in the Local 6 houses under the master contract—a campaign that has solidified our position among the membership of Local 6 who are actually slave workers under the communist-dominated regime of the ILWU and the Distributors Association. Because of this type of campaign, the ILWU is losing

ground rapidly both financially and in their membership ranks.

"In the meantime, Local 12 is concentrating much of its energy in organizing unorganized workers, awaiting the time when we will be in a position to attack at the expiration of the master contract.

"During recent weeks one of the important elections in which Local 12 defeated Local 6 by a 15 to 1 margin, was the General Foods Plant in San Leandro. This plant, manufacturers of Maxwell House Coffee and Jello, involved over 180 workers.

"In addition to the drive in San Francisco and the East Bay area, Local 12 has opened an office in the Stockton and Sacramento area. Members of Local 6 in this area have indicated a desire to get out of Local 6 and we intend to make definite inroads in this area in the near future.

"An example of the attitude of the workers in this area was the election held at the Pacific Grape Products Cannery in Modesto, California. The workers in this plant belonged to Local 6, but a large majority voted to join Cannery Warehouseman Union Local 748. In this campaign during the last days, Teamsters Local 439 and Local 12 rendered all-out aid to the Cannery officials.

"One of the most important steps in the building of Local 12 is the contemplated merger between Local 12 and Local 655 on the San Mateo Peninsula. This merger will add to the stability and strength of Local 12 while erasing jurisdictional lines in the fight to unionize plants that are moving from San Francisco to the Peninsula—plants that were under the jurisdiction of Local 6 and unorganized plants who are moving to gain working space. This seems to be the general trend and the Local 12 and Local 655 merger will keep abreast of such moves of industry.

"We of Local 12 during the last eighteen months have been engaged in a battle to remove from the ranks of labor an enemy of all free American trade unions. The communist is clever and unscrupulous, an enemy who completely dominates the ILWU and Local 6. We intend to remove this enemy and bring the workers under their domination into the American Federation of Labor where they rightfully belong.

"In this fight we have appreciated the aid and assistance rendered by all AFofL unions, and we wish to extend our sincere gratitude for the financial and moral assistance rendered by the officers and members of the California State Federa-

tion of Labor. Without this help we could never hope to succeed."

### **Waterfront Organization**

At the February meeting of the Executive Council, on motion by Vice President Lundeborg, the Council went on record to do everything in its power to bring within the American Federation of Labor all those labor organizations on the waterfront that were not members of the AF of L, and to recommend to the American Federation of Labor that it take drastic action to include waterfront employees as members of the AF of L.

### **Dairy Employees**

An organizing campaign among milkers and other dairy employees, conducted by Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304, San Jose, received assistance from the Federation during the past year.

### **National Farm Labor Union**

The National Farm Labor Union has continued its organizing activities and, despite strong opposition from the organized farm employers in every area, has made strong and fundamental progress.

Although the number of NFLU members affiliated on a year-round basis is only about 3000, during periods of high seasonal employment the membership is greatly increased. During these periods new locals are formed, and while they may later become inactive until the busy season returns, the nucleus of year-round members grows slightly with the formation of each new local.

Within all the locals there are small groups of sustaining members who make up the executive boards. The training of these groups is a basic job of the union. There are no less than 300 men and women of all races who can already be regarded as the top bracket of potential rank and file leadership. This nucleus is expected to hold and expand.

Successful strike action was taken last year in tomato picking, cotton hoeing and picking. During the latter strike fourteen leaders and union organizers were arrested for peacefully picketing on public highways. The strikers were jailed for leading caravans of automobiles on the public roads and calling out to pickers who had left the fields that a strike was on and that the union was demanding an increase in wages.

This tactic has led to a number of legal actions, culminating in the \$1,000,000 suit brought by the Federation against Kings County and its officials, attacking the

county's ordinances against caravans and the use of loudspeakers in picketing. A detailed account of these matters will be found in Part V of this report.

In Fresno county the union has worked out, on a small scale, a labor supply program for a group of small grape growers. Within limitations, the experiment can be considered successful.

Your Secretary has been of help to the NFLU in many instances with respect to differences arising with the Department of Employment, the ordinances particularly aimed at thwarting the organizing efforts of this organization, the "wetback" situation, and other matters which will be taken up further in this report.

### **Imperial Valley Organization**

Soon after the first of the year an organizing campaign got under way in the Imperial Valley, where the issue between the farm workers and the corporate farmers is joined with the greatest sharpness. The Valley is the gateway of illegal and contract labor to California, and shows in extreme form the effects of displacement, blacklisting, wage-cutting and other effects of the wholesale importation of Mexican labor. In Imperial, a local resident labor force of some 8,000 to 10,000 men and women is squarely up against the tide of imported illegal and contract workers.

The organizational work has been directed to the establishment of a permanent farm labor trade union movement in Imperial Valley. Permanent headquarters were opened in the El Centro Labor Temple, and organizing committees set up for all secondary points—Heber, Holtville, Calipatria, Westmoreland, Imperial, Niland and Seeley.

The organizational base of the union is the Mexican resident farm labor force of approximately 10,000 men and women. They make up the overwhelming bulk of the available manpower. They are keenly aware of the threat to their homes, their wages and their place in the community by reason of the priority given the alien illegal or national.

The National Farm Labor Union had been regularly publishing Spanish bulletins throughout the valley and had plans to use the radio. Meetings were held in every key community.

The "wetback" situation in this area was already acute and daily becoming more dangerous. As reported by Ernest Brashear of the Los Angeles Daily News, alien communist agents were (and probably still are) filtering across the Mexi-

can border into the United States in the guise of farm workers recruited from Mexico to aid in harvesting crops. They are intermingled with the legally employed Mexican agricultural workers and are scattered among the thousands of "wetbacks" who slip across the international boundary.

Reporting on this matter to the February meeting of the Executive Council, Vice President Max Osslo stated that he had documentary evidence of communists entering this country as "wetbacks," mingling with Spanish-speaking farm workers and openly propagandizing.

On motion by Brother Osslo, the Executive Council unanimously adopted a resolution that the California State Federation of Labor should make a complete study with respect to the screening of aliens to check the infiltration of illegal aliens into this country; and that the U. S. Government should appropriate adequate financing to the proper agencies to enforce the law and stop such illegal entry.

The National Farm Labor Union is working diligently to help eradicate this evil. The State Federation of Labor, the Councils located in the Imperial Valley, and Vice President Osslo have been and are giving every assistance.

At its February meeting, the Federation unanimously went on record to give full support to the National Farm Labor Union in its organizing activities, and instructed the secretary-treasurer of the Federation to make whatever cash contribution he might deem advisable to the current campaign and then to discontinue any further contributions to the NFLU on a monthly basis.

### **Imperial Valley Strike**

On May 24, the NFLU workers went on strike, seeking recognition as bargaining agent for the valley's farm workers, along with increased pay and a greater use of domestic labor instead of imported Mexican contract workers and illegal "wetback" immigrants.

About 6000 workers ceased work when the strike went into effect, making the walkout 90 percent effective.

Pickets were posted along the Mexican border at Calexico, carrying signs both in English and Spanish, to warn "wetbacks" that a strike was in progress.

The union also asked Labor Secretary Maurice J. Tobin to put into effect immediately provisions of the U. S.-Mexico labor agreement providing for termination of labor contracts when a strike is in ef-

fect, and the removal of all nationals in a labor dispute zone.

On June 8 Secretary Tobin ordered the removal of Mexican contract workers from Imperial Valley farms wherever they were being used to break the strike. Meantime, however, the union accused the growers of using "wetbacks" as scab labor. During the first two weeks of the strike, U. S. Immigration officials returned some 20,000 illegals to Mexico, but many more remained, despite all efforts to have them removed made by the NFLU and the cooperating labor movement in the valley.

The delay in issuing the order to remove the contract workers, and further delay in carrying it out forced the union to end its strike on June 25. In announcing that strike action had been postponed until the next work season, President H. L. Mitchell of the NFLU scored the Labor Department for its slowness in carrying out the provisions of the U. S.-Mexico labor agreement to remove the contract workers from the struck farms, and charged that the Department had allowed itself "to be used as an employment agency for strikebreakers."

### **Imported Mexican Workers**

The entire problem of the legally imported Mexican workers, as well as the illegal "wetbacks," is one of the most serious confronting organized labor in California and other states along the Mexican border.

Hysterical propaganda calling for the importation of foreign farm labor has been incessant from certain quarters, despite facts gathered and made public this spring by the U. S. Department of Labor that American farmers believe that supplies of labor are ample and that the continued introduction of machinery is responsible for an ever-decreasing number of farm jobs. The conclusion seems inescapable that corporate farming powers which have long sought to flood the farm labor market with imported workers from Mexico, Hawaii, and Porto Rico hope to induce a cut-throat competition for jobs from the lowest bidders on the wage market.

Facts observed in California bear out the conclusion. In December, for instance, about 150 Mexican nationals arrived in the Santa Clara Valley; they had been hired at 75 cents an hour. Contrary to the arrangements that had been made, the Employment Service failed to check with the National Farm Labor Union office in the area as to the availability of labor before



arranging for the importation of Mexican nationals.

Prior to the arrival of these Mexicans the current wage for domestic workers, most of whom are of Mexican origin, had been 80 cents cutting broccoli. Farmers hired the nationals at 75 cents and then announced that all wages would be "stabilized" at the same figure, or 5 cents less than domestic workers were currently receiving.

Similar developments also occurred at Soledad in connection with carrot-tying. Small growers, who usually get the leavings of the labor market, were paying 32 cents a crate, which is considered good pay, in order to attract workers. The local growers' association, composed of the big operators, called the small growers up on the carpet and said wages should again be "stabilized" at 27 cents a crate. Simultaneously, a batch of Mexican nationals arrived who had been hired to do carrot-tying at 27 cents a crate.

It appears that the big farm operators have tried to cut wages as low as possible, so that no domestic labor will appear and so that they will then be free to hire nationals.

The international agreement between the United States and Mexico states that nationals are to be paid the prevailing wage. Obviously, the contrary is becoming true. Domestic workers are to be paid the wage prevailing for nationals. And nationals have no union and are subject to deportation if they strike.

#### **Legal Mexican Labor and "Wetbacks"**

Brother Ernesto Galarza was appointed by President Green of the AFL to represent the American Federation of Labor in Mexico City at a meeting held there soon after the first of the year between the American and Mexican governments to negotiate the contracting of Mexican labor. Brother Frank L. Noakes was also present as a representative of the Railway Brotherhoods.

Brothers Galarza and Noakes were given no consideration by the American delegates, were excluded from direct observation of, much less participation in the negotiations, and were given no documents to read. Furthermore, the delegation refused to commit itself not to make secret arrangements and also refused to promise to give these labor representatives a preview of the final draft of the agreement. When Brother Galarza requested recognition of the labor representatives, Assistant Secretary of Labor

Creasy suggested that he, because of his official position, could represent the American Federation of Labor. This suggestion was flatly rejected.

In spite of the "freeze" accorded to Brother Galarza, he was able to get the AF of L's position before the public through the Mexican press and sentiment appeared to be with the AF of L.

Although the labor officials were not allowed to assist in the drafting of the agreement, and, in fact, were kept "beyond the pale" at all times, the incident at least was conclusive proof that we have been right to fear the type of negotiations which have been going on with respect to the importation of farm labor. Through the efforts made by Brother Galarza to have the situation brought before the public, we hope that our government will in the future give more consideration to the wishes and aims of the American Federation of Labor as they refer to the contracting of alien farm labor.

As for the agreement, it is similar to its predecessor in most respects, but there is one highly important change; an agency of the U. S. government, instead of the growers themselves, is to do the actual employing of the Mexican farm workers under contract.

Both governments agreed to redouble their efforts to halt the "wetback" invasion, but since no cooperative method has been provided, it is feared that this provision may prove meaningless. Similarly, as in the past, employers who hire "wetbacks" are to be denied the services of legal contract workers, but since no procedure has been set up for carrying this out, the provision will probably remain practically inoperative.

The U. S. Immigration Service has increased its border guards, but to prove really effective in halting the illegal entrance of Mexican labor, thousands of guards would have to patrol the long U. S.-Mexican border twenty-four hours a day. Meantime, the fact remains that as long as the "wetbacks" are given jobs, they will keep coming.

The seriousness of the situation to American labor in all the border states may be observed in Imperial County. The Imperial Valley is being flooded with thousands of illegal Mexican entrants who not only do farm work, but are entering every organized craft and occupation. These "wetbacks," who daily are throwing Americans out of work, are being used to tear down wages and working conditions that have taken organized labor many years to build.

The campaign against this danger is being fought on many fronts. In the forefront is the National Farm Labor Union, strongly backed by the American Federation of Labor, our own State Federation and many Internationals, while central labor bodies and local unions in the areas affected are vigorously doing their part.

At its February meeting, the Federation's Executive Council adopted a resolution to continue obtaining the assistance of our unions throughout the state to combat the illegal entry of aliens into California through screening of union membership rolls, so that no alien who enters the country illegally will be accepted into membership.

The problem has received nation-wide publicity in newspapers and magazines, and interest has been roused in Washington for legislation that will penalize an employer who lures "wetbacks." The most optimistic view of the entire situation, however, envisions a long, hard, bitter struggle to solve this peculiarly difficult problem.

#### **Governor's Committee On Migrant Labor**

Poverty of farm workers in the rich San Joaquin Valley has been the subject of federal and state investigations, as commissions have toured the area seeking to prevent further occurrence of death by malnutrition in the farm labor camps. The starvation deaths of farm workers' children during the winter of 1949-1950 caused both President Truman and Governor Warren to appoint investigating bodies.

The Governor's Committee to Survey the Agricultural Labor Resources of the San Joaquin Valley, appointed on March 3, 1950, issued its preliminary report and recommendations last December, and its final report in March of this year.

In these reports, the committee urged the Governor to establish a permanent agricultural labor resources board to deal with problems of farm workers.

In addition, it recommended legislative action to effect the following reforms:

- (1) Control of the notorious labor contractor system.
- (2) Increased supervision of labor camps.
- (3) Encouragement of public labor camps.
- (4) Private loans to farm workers.
- (5) A special state education program for migrant children.
- (6) Child care centers.
- (7) Adult education.

(8) Extension of child welfare services.

(9) Requests for federal unemployment insurance, and state insurance, "if feasible."

(10) Enforcement of child labor laws.

(11) Coverage of farm workers under Old Age and Survivors Insurance.

(12) Expansion of the school lunch program.

(13) A planned and organized system of medical care on a state-wide basis.

Labor members of the 15-man committee were Chet Cary, secretary of the Fresno Labor Council, who served as vice chairman of the committee, and your Secretary.

#### **President's Commission On Migratory Labor**

The report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor was issued on April 8, 1951, after more than one year of studying and conducting investigations on conditions of farm workers. The National Farm Labor Union first asked for the establishment of such a commission on September 28, 1949. President Truman replied to the union that the Department of Labor had the matter under advisement, and shortly thereafter the Commission was set up.

The Commission's recommendations cover the entire subject of migratory labor in the United States. Outstanding among the recommendations are the following:

(1) Legislation to outlaw the hiring of "wetbacks" by imposing penalties on the employer.

(2) The inclusion of farm workers under labor relations and social security laws.

(3) Providing decent housing and camps for migratory farm workers.

(4) Control of the number of Mexican nationals to be imported by recommending that no greater number be imported this year than last; insisting on a more effective use of domestic labor sources.

(5) The abolition of the present policy of "drying up" the "wetbacks" by legalizing them through work contracts, a process that has served until now to increase the number of illegal entries.

(6) Establishment of a Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor, appointed by and responsible to the President.

The National Farm Labor Union has announced its satisfaction with these recommendations, characterizing them as the most important piece of progress the farm

workers have made since the union came into existence. Plenty of work lies ahead, however, in seeing to it that Congress enacts these recommendations into law.

The most important of the various farm labor bills now pending in Congress is therefore the one introduced by Senator Chavez of New Mexico, which embodies the recommendations of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor.

Your Secretary has vigorously supported the bills which are in line with labor's position on farm labor, and opposed those which are not, by means of letters and telegrams to senators and representatives, and to heads of committees considering the proposed legislation.

### 1951 Importation Law

On June 30, 1951, Congress passed the Ellender-Poage bill, S 984, providing for the importation of Mexican labor and opposed to every principle laid down on this subject by the American Federation of Labor. Your Secretary immediately wired President Truman, and also asked all the AFL councils in the state to wire him recommending his veto of this bill. Similar action was taken by the labor movement in all the states along the Mexican border.

Nevertheless, some two weeks later, President Truman signed the bill, which will permit the corporate farmers of the United States to continue to bring thousands of poverty-stricken Mexican farm workers into this country for exploitation in the Big Business agriculture of California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, will legalize the presence of thousands of "wetbacks," and will directly challenge the progress won by U. S. labor in securing the social security rights of agricultural workers.

The American Federation of Labor, the National Farm Labor Union and the labor movement in the states affected are already gathering their forces to combat the inevitably dangerous results of this new law, and in the near future will bring out a program to protect American workers and safeguard their rights insofar as it is possible under this vicious law.

## III

### LEGISLATION

#### Federal Legislation

##### National Defense Policy

Of primary importance to labor has been federal legislation setting up the national defense program. Since labor has been especially active in this matter from

its inception, it will be set forth here at some length.

The Defense Production Act of 1950 provided the basis for emergency regulations during 1950-51. Nationally, labor opposed some features of the act, as well as the overwhelming majority of business appointments to the various defense agencies.

In January 1951 wages were frozen, while price controls were nominal and price increases real and excessive.

Faced with these facts, the Federation's Executive Council at its February 15 meeting issued the following statement of policy:

#### STATEMENT OF POLICY

The Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor insists that the present wage-price control structure imposes a cruel and staggering burden on the American wage earners who are now facing the highest price levels in our national history.

The Council declares that an effective price control program must necessarily include food and rent as well as other goods and articles. It is farcical to permit increases in food prices, which constitute approximately 40 per cent of the living expenses of the average American family income, and it is equally ridiculous to allow increases in rent which constitutes about 13 per cent of living costs.

Contemplated revisions in the present control structure must therefore be sufficiently flexible to permit establishment of parity between wages and prices.

The Council is unalterably opposed to any division of California in regard to planning for regional wage-price-manpower or control administration. Efficiency dictates that the state must remain a unit in all such control planning.

The Council also condemns the exclusion of labor from participation in the top level defense machinery. The full and free cooperation of American labor requires a recognition of labor in defense planning. Big Business holds no monopoly of brains or patriotism. The Council therefore calls upon President Truman to reverse the present administration policy of ignoring labor, and urges that it be accepted as a necessary and equal partner in the business of keeping America free.

The Council also reminds the President that since free labor has given America the world's highest standard of living, any blow at the organized workers of the nation is a blow at the American way of life and the liberty we have sworn to defend.

The Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor further demands that President Truman remove manpower control policy functions from C. E. Wilson, Defense Mobilization Administration director, and place such authority with Maurice Tobin, Secretary of Labor. The Council further recommends that a top level labor representative be appointed by the President to give counsel to Secretary Tobin in all such manpower administration.

#### **United Labor Policy Committee**

The United Labor Policy Committee, a 14-man committee composed of 4 representatives from the AFL, 4 from the CIO and 2 each from the Railway Labor Executives Association and the International Association of Machinists, was organized early in December 1950 to deal with mobilization and stabilization problems, independent of any government agency. On the same day that the Federation's statement of policy was released the United Labor Policy Committee announced a decision to withdraw from the Wage Stabilization Board and to support a similar program.

The immediate occasion for the withdrawal was the failure of the Wage Stabilization Board to permit wage increases of more than ten percent above the level of January 15, 1950. Labor criticism was aimed, however, at more than the immediate wage issue, important as that issue was, and is. On February 28, the United Labor Policy Committee withdrew from the remaining defense agencies. Following its withdrawal from the national defense administration, the Policy Committee called a national conference.

#### **National Labor Conference**

Your Secretary attended this national labor conference, which was held in Washington on March 20 and 21 at the call of the national AFL and the United Labor Policy Committee.

At the conference, the reasons for labor's withdrawal from the national defense administration were fully explained and the work of the United Labor Policy Committee was reviewed thoroughly. Nearly 1,000 representatives from AFL, CIO and Railway organizations attended.

The conference adopted the following six-point program as the goals of organized labor during the coming months.

1. To enlist cooperation in support of this anti-inflation program from all community organizations which support our democratic institutions and are devoted

to the anti-totalitarian objectives of America's defense program.

2. To promote public meetings, radio and television programs, speeches before community groups and other appropriate means of alerting every citizen to the need for improved defense mobilization and anti-inflation policies.

3. To forward letters, telegrams, petitions and memorials to President Truman and members of Congress in support of the principle of equal sacrifice and fair play in the mobilization program. Our first objective is the improvement of the Defense Production Act.

4. To help establish local consumer committees through which the people may be fully advised of the developments in Washington, violations of price regulations may be publicized, and to cooperate with public-spirited merchants for local anti-inflation programs.

5. To encourage authorized delegations from labor and other groups to seek appointments with senators and congressmen during the forthcoming Easter recess to set forth the problems of the consumer.

6. To secure the widest publicity through the labor press and, if necessary, through the purchase of local radio time and newspaper space, for the voting record of Senators and Congressmen on major bills affecting the fight against inflation and for a better defense mobilization program.

On April 6, labor took the first step in rejoining the national defense administration: it secured four places on a 16-member National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy. Agriculture, management and public are also represented. The Board reports directly to President Truman; its chairman is Charles Wilson, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization. The NABMP subsequently adopted a labor plan for an enlarged Wage Stabilization Board with powers to settle non-wage disputes; on April 21, the President issued the necessary executive order to carry out this policy, and named the new members on May 3. On April 30, the United Labor Policy Committee voted for the immediate return of labor representatives to all remaining defense agencies.

On May 1, better labor representation in manpower policy and administration was obtained when Secretary of Labor Tobin and Defense Mobilization Director C. E. Wilson issued appropriate orders.

#### **Extension of DPA**

In June, your Secretary addressed a

communication to all California congressmen, urging that the Defense Production Act of 1950, due to expire June 30, 1951, be extended and improved so as to protect the wage earning public in the mobilization crisis.

- Continuation of the Defense Production Act was advocated with the following suggestions: (1) effective rent controls; (2) power to roll back prices should be retained; (3) price controls should be rigorously applied, particularly to foods; (4) restrictions on housing credit should be revised to make credit available for lower income families.

### Public Housing

At its May meeting the Executive Council voted unanimously to make strong and vigorous protests against congressional reduction of the number of housing units provided for in the Truman Housing Act of 1949. To this end, California congressmen were to be urged to restore the number of housing units planned for the present year to 135,000 in accordance with the rate provided for in the original act.

In carrying this out, your Secretary was following up a lengthy campaign of letters and telegrams on this subject addressed to the California congressmen. Throughout, the Federation has maintained close contact in this effort with Brother Harry C. Bates, chairman of the Housing Committee of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C., and further, has kept in close contact with the office of American Federation of Labor president, William Green.

### Manpower

Early in December, 1950, Governor Warren called a labor management conference at Sacramento to consider the manpower situation in California. It was the unanimous decision of the committee to reactivate the area manpower plan which existed in World War II through the appointment of voluntary area committees comprised of representatives of labor, management, and the local state employment offices. It was the committee's opinion that voluntary efforts could best meet the needs of the prevailing war economy.

The AFL delegation to the session was comprised of your Secretary; George W. Johns, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council; Frank A. Lawrence, then president of the State Building and Construction Trades Council; Lloyd Mashburn, secretary of the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council; Max J. Osslo, vice president of the California

State Federation of Labor; John Quimby, secretary of the San Diego Central Labor Council; and Al Wynn, secretary of the California Metal Trades Council.

### Other Federal Legislation

Letters were sent to all California congressmen on the following bills:

March 3: urging support of **S 192** and **H R 241** to increase the salaries of federal employees.

April 10: Urging support of **S 445**, **H R 274**, and **H R 913** to grant financial assistance to public health units throughout the nation through a grant-in-aid system.

May 9: urging opposition to **S 984** and **H R 3283** to permit the importation of Mexican labor, including federal funds to pay transportation costs. Subsequent action on this legislation is reported in Part II of this report under National Farm Labor Union.

Individual letters and telegrams were sent to various congressional committees and individuals on the following matters:

December 1: requesting the Senate Labor Subcommittee to continue its investigation of anti-union activities of the oil tanker industry.

February 8: requesting protection for the fishing industry in connection with the continuation of the Reciprocal Trade Act, as provided in **H R 1612**. Letters were also sent to the Senate Committee on Finance and Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

March 3: requesting Senator Knowland to support **S 337** providing financial aid to medical education institutions.

March 20: to Senators Knowland and Nixon, urging the continuation of the low cost housing program.

March 22: to the House Committee on Agriculture, protesting the importation of foreign contract labor.

### Nat'l Conference

#### On Labor Legislation

President Pitts attended the National Conference on Labor Legislation held in Washington, D. C., November 29-December 1, 1950. In his report on this conference to the Executive Council, President Pitts stated that its main theme was the mobilization of manpower.

A resolution calling for national wage indemnification disability insurance, based on the law now in effect in California was proposed by President Pitts and adopted unanimously by the conference.

### State Legislation

Reports on two sessions of the legislature are being made to this convention: the third special session of 1950, held September 20-26, and the 1951 regular session.

#### Third Special Session, 1950

The Governor's call for the third special session, 1950, included the following subjects of interest or importance to labor:

1. Social welfare.
2. Civilian defense.
3. School building funds.

**Social Welfare:** The most important social welfare legislation was the proposed program of aid to the totally and permanently disabled—a federal-state grants-in-aid program made possible by the passage of the federal Social Security Act of 1950, **HR 6000**. The Federation pressed hard for this measure, which had the support of the Governor and the Social Welfare Department. The California State Chamber of Commerce was opposed to any program of this sort, while the County Supervisors Association was anxious that no more social welfare burdens be placed upon the counties. The legislature assigned the whole matter to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee for study and report by the 1951 regular session.

The legislature did pass a social welfare measure which will permit state, county and city employees to take advantage of the coverage now possible under the federal Social Security Act. Voluntary coverage is provided for the employing agency and applies only to employees not now covered by a retirement system. Compulsory coverage is provided, under certain limiting conditions, for employees of public transit systems which have been purchased from a private party.

**Civilian Defense:** A loyalty oath and reenactment of the Sabotage Prevention Act in effect during World War II were recommended by the Governor.

The Levering bill, **AB 61**, provided that all public and civil defense employees must take a loyalty oath. It met with little opposition, passing the Assembly by a vote of 69 to 5, and with no dissenting votes in the Senate. The Federation's representatives succeeded in having an amendment adopted which placed a safeguard around the employees in their present status. This bill was signed by the Governor.

As originally presented to the legislature, **AB 25** provided for anti-sabotage measures, but did not contain the safe-

guards which existed in the World War II measure regarding union activities. The Federation was successful in obtaining amendments to the bill to protect these rights.

The legislature referred to the Senate Un-American Activities Committee proposals concerning the registration of subversives including an investigation of the recently passed federal law.

By **AB 60** the legislature made possible the suspension of the 8-hour work limit for women during the emergency under certain conditions. Similar action was taken during World War II and had no harmful results. The measure passed by the September, 1950 legislature is expected to operate with equal care for the health of women.

In addition, legislation was enacted to make possible an effective civilian defense organization, and provided for the use of the \$75,000,000 in the "rainy day fund" for disaster relief, if necessary.

**School Building Funds:** Legislative action on school building funds was necessary. The school bond measure of \$250,000,000, approved at the 1949 elections, prohibited spending more than \$5,000,000 per month, while applications totalling more than \$120,000,000 had been processed by the Allocation Board prior to the session. The situation was corrected by enactment of **SB 36**.

#### Regular Session, 1951

A complete and detailed account of the 1951 session of the state legislature will be found in the separately issued "Sacramento Story, 1951."

#### Legislative Committee

At the December meeting of the Executive Council, President Pitts appointed the following vice-presidents as members of the Legislative Committee: Arthur F. Daugherty, Chairman; Max J. Osslo, Harry Finks, Pat Somerset, Robert S. Ash, Paul Reeves. Your Secretary takes this opportunity to thank these brothers for their assistance in the legislative work during the 1951 session.

#### Convention Resolutions

In general, bills sponsored by the Federation in the fields of unemployment and disability insurance and workmen's compensation were based on policy statements and resolutions adopted by the 1949 and 1950 conventions. A few resolutions covering specific points of these subjects appear in the list below.

At its December meeting, the Executive Council considered four subject matters contained in resolutions which were more statements of policy than mandates for the introduction of legislation. The subjects involved were:

1. **Extending rent control.** The Executive Council instructed your Secretary to prepare such a bill. This was subsequently drawn up and introduced as **AB 1150**.

2. **Extending child care centers.** The Executive Council instructed your Secretary, as the Federation's legislative representative, to support any measure that was presented to the legislature to extend child care centers, and that the subject matter be left in the hands of your Secretary.

3. **Prepaid medical care program.** The Executive Council instructed your Secretary to prepare and introduce a bill calling for a state prepaid medical care program. This was done in **AB 2029**.

4. **Increase in income tax at the state level and on incomes in excess of \$5000, and elimination of certain exemptions.** The Executive Council voted to withhold introduction of any bill covering this subject matter. The Council also voted to leave this matter in the hands of your Secretary and the Legislative Committee so that they might work with the proponents of any measures on this subject which might follow the points covered by the Federation's policy statement.

The Executive Council also voted unanimously to instruct and authorize your Secretary to give full assistance at the legislative session to any measure introduced to abolish cross-filing.

Resolutions calling for legislation which were adopted by the 1949 and 1950 conventions are listed herewith by subject, with the number of the bill covering each matter:

#### **Apprenticeship**

**Resolution No. 55** (1950) — "Redefine 'Apprentice' in Labor Code." **AB 542**.

**Resolution No. 170** (1950) — "Apprentice Training for Members of Minority Groups." **AB 546**.

#### **Buses and Street Cars**

**Resolution No. 28** (1950) — "Heaters and Defrosters for Buses and Coaches." **AB 406**.

**Resolution No. 33** (1950) — "Require Installation of 'Safety Line' in Public Vehicles." **AB 693**.

**Resolution No. 48** (1950) — "Enforce Compliance with Charter Provisions in Damage Suits." **AB 841** and **SB 693**.

#### **Employment Agencies**

**Resolution No. 70** (1949) — "Job Openings to be Reported First to Department of Employment." **AB 412**.

**Resolution No. 94** (1949) — "Regulate Fees of Private Employment Agencies." **AB 409**.

**Resolution No. 211** (1950) — "Prohibit Employment Agencies from Charging Fees to Applicants." **AB 411**.

#### **Fair Employment Practices**

**Resolution No. 150** (1950) — "State and Local Fair Employment Practices Act," and **Resolution No. 187** (1950) — "Fair Employment Practices Legislation." **AB 1902**.

#### **Fire Fighters**

**Resolution No. 67** (1949) — "Provide Vacations for Firemen"; **Resolution No. 68** (1949) — "Firemen to be Compensated for Holidays"; **Resolution No. 74** (1950) — "Holidays for Firemen." **AB 804**.

**Resolution No. 72** (1949) — "Provide Funds to Establish Firemen's Retirement Fund." **ACA 11**.

#### **Industrial Safety**

**Resolution No. 58** (1950) — "Ban Use of Inflammable Gas in Tests." **AB 543**.

**Resolution No. 138** (1950) — "Strengthen Labor Code Provision for Accident Prevention." **AB 545**.

#### **Municipal Employees**

**Resolution No. 44** (1949) — "Collective Bargaining for Municipal Employees," and **Resolution No. 32** (1950) — "Collective Bargaining for Municipally Owned Utilities." **AB 1117**.

#### **Teachers**

**Resolution No. 132** (1950) — "Dismiss Teachers for Cause Only." **AB 1577**.

**Resolution No. 133** (1950) — "Extend Teachers' Tenure Act." **AB 656**.

**Resolution No. 203** (1950) — "Duty-Free Lunch Period for Teachers." **AB 1151**.

#### **Unemployment Insurance**

**Resolution No. 1** (1950) — "Delete Base-

Period Wage Provision in U. I. Act." **AB 1946** and **SB 892**.

**Resolution No. 73** (1950)—"Appreciation of Federation's Activity on Behalf of Employees of Non-Profit Organizations." **AB 376**.

**Resolution No. 149** (1950)—"Increase Unemployment Insurance Benefits and Increase Employers' Tax." **AB 395**.

**Resolution No. 157** (1950) — "Abolish Trade Dispute Restrictions of Unemployment Insurance Act." **AB 398**.

**Resolution No. 158** (1950)—"Liberalize Qualifications for Unemployment Insurance." **AB 391**, **AB 399**, **AB 400**, **AB 690**, and **AB 691**.

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

**Resolution No. 15** (1950) — "Proposed Revision of Workmen's Compensation Laws." **AB 404**.

**Resolution No. 125** (1950)—"Compensation to Include Replacement of Broken Glasses and Dentures." **AB 373**.

**Resolution No. 184** (1950)—"100% Penalty for Serious and Wilful Misconduct." **AB 402**.  
**Other**

**Resolution No. 54** (1950)—"Vehicles to Display Plumbing Contractor's License Number." **AB 845**.

**Resolution No. 60** (1950)—"State Regulation of Private Trade Schools." **AB 1567**.

**Resolution No. 65** (1950)—"Increase Per Diem of Members of State Board of Cosmetology." **AB 407**.

**Resolution No. 67** (1950)—"Minimum Standards on Temporary Sanitary Facilities." **AB 1053**.

**Resolution No. 70** (1950)—"Employers to Furnish All Facilities in Work Camps." **AB 1116**.

**Resolution No. 201** (1950)—"Repeal Bill Posters Tax." **AB 1206**.

**Resolution No. 205** (1950)—"State Minimum Wage to be \$1.25 per Hour." **AB 486**.

#### **IV**

#### **POLITICAL ACTIVITY**

The high mark of political activity within the year which has ensued since the 1950 convention of the California State Federation of Labor was reached in the general state elections of November, 1950.

#### **Candidates Elected**

AFL candidates for the 1950 political campaigns were chosen at the pre-primary convention held in San Francisco in April, and in the general election convention held in Santa Barbara in October.

A summary of 1950 primary and final pollings reveals the following:

(1) AFL-endorsed candidates were elected to five state-wide offices: Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Controller, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Edmund G. "Pat" Brown, present Attorney General, was the lone winner of three AFL-endorsed candidates for major state-wide offices in the elections of November 7.

While Brown won by a convincing margin over Edward Shattuck, both James Roosevelt and Helen Gahagan Douglas were buried in the avalanche that returned Governor Earl Warren to office and sent Richard Nixon to the United States Senate.

(2) All four state Board of Equalization candidates endorsed by the AFL won in the primaries.

(3) Nine AFL candidates for the U. S. House of Representatives were elected. There were 23 House seats in the state in 1950.

(4) Thirty-seven AFL candidates for the State Assembly were elected. There are 80 seats in the Assembly.

(5) Five AFL candidates for the State Senate were elected. Only 20 Senate seats were open in the 1950 elections. The State Senate has a full complement of 40 seats, with 20 open for election every two years.

#### **Propositions**

Final returns on eleven proposed amendments to the State Constitution found the voters approving Proposition No. 10 by a narrow majority. No. 10, the anti-public housing proposition, squeezed by despite labor opposition throughout the state. The amendment requires elections to authorize local public housing projects despite basic and prior approval by Congress.

#### **LLPE Comes of Age**

The most significant and hopeful sign to come from the 1950 election experience was the functioning of the California Labor League for Political Education as the democratic voice of the AFL movement within the state.

Both the pre-primary and general election conventions showed the permanent



and established character of the state political effort.

Almost one and a half million copies of the official endorsement pamphlet were shipped from state LLPE headquarters to our unions throughout California. The fact that the pamphlets were shipped only on request is indicative of the interest aroused through the LLPE campaign.

### **Future Perspectives**

The job of political action is a constant one, for only through an alert, politically conscious membership operating during twelve months of every year can a successful program be achieved.

In Washington, in Sacramento, and in local theaters of government, labor is largely respected to the degree that it is organized for efficient political activity. The economic structure of the most powerful labor union can be crushed overnight through punitive legislation. Thus, a strong LLPE is a matter of necessity if labor would survive the deadly assaults of reaction, and further, only through a strong LLPE can the working people of California gain those full economic and social benefits to which they are entitled.

### **LLPE Pamphlet**

Each delegate to the 1951 convention of the California State Federation of Labor will receive a pamphlet telling of the functions and purposes of the state LLPE. We trust that every AFL union in California will join with us in our political campaign to build progressive and fair government here in the nation's second largest state.

## **V**

### **LEGAL SERVICES**

#### **REPORT OF ATTORNEY CHARLES P. SCULLY**

##### **Court Appearances**

##### **Henson v. Local 386 Culinary Workers, et al.**

On November 9, 1950, I received from the Secretary a copy of the complaint in the above matter, in which a member of the local was suing the local for damages, alleging that the local had discriminated against her by the imposition of a 90-day suspension on the ground she had worked behind a picket line when the contract signed by the union and the employer specifically provided that no discrimination should occur.

On November 27, 1950, I had an office conference with International Representative McDonough and thereafter telephone and written communications with both Mr. McDonough and the local union official, Mr. O'Reilly, recommending possible settlement of the matter, were had.

I am glad to advise that as a result of our negotiations, the above case has been settled and has been dismissed with prejudice.

##### **Allen v. Long Beach, etc.**

After request by the Secretary, I filed on behalf of the State Federation of Labor an amicus curiae brief in support of the petition for hearing filed in the Supreme Court. This case involved the application of the retirement provisions of the Long Beach Charter with respect to firemen.

The Supreme Court, however, denied the petition for hearing and the decision of the District Court is now final, in which it holds in effect that by amendment the city can restrict previously existing rights to retirement. The amendment, however, insured that the individual upon retirement would receive at least 50 per cent of his base pay.

##### **Bryant v. Industrial Accident Commission**

At the request of the Secretary, I filed with the Supreme Court a brief amicus curiae on the merits of this matter.

The question involved is whether or not a lien for disability insurance payments under the Unemployment Insurance Disability Act may be asserted against payments for permanent disability under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Commission originally found that no such lien could be asserted, but the District Court reversed the Commission.

It is our position asserted in this brief that since permanent disability payments are not for wage loss, whereas unemployment compensation disability benefits are, that any lien can be asserted at most only against temporary disability payments.

By a six to one decision, the Supreme Court sustained the position of the District Court and such decision has become final.

### **Unemployment Insurance**

#### **Appeals Board**

Since my last report, I have made several personal appearances before the Board but there were no specific cases worthy of mention resolved on those occasions.

### Commission

**August 28 and 29, 1950:** I attended a meeting in Sacramento with the Secretary, called by the Commission to discuss legislation proposed by it.

**February 13, 1951:** I attended a meeting in San Francisco to discuss proposed regulations which was followed by a public hearing in Sacramento on February 28, 1951.

**February 16, 1951:** I attended a meeting of the Advisory Committee and debated with counsel for the Commission the merits of the so-called Knowland Amendment. He supported and I attacked the amendment.

### Miscellaneous

**Boycott: October 5, 1950:** at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles, the Secretary, Wendell Phillips and myself, met with representatives of the insurance companies to discuss a possible compromise, including liberalization of the Disability Insurance Act. A full report on this was made to the Resolutions Committee at the 1950 convention, as well as to the convention itself, and will not be repeated here.

**December 15, 1950:** I attended an all-day meeting at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, at which were present, in addition to myself, Secretary Haggerty, President Pitts and Wendell Phillips, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and the following representatives of the insurance companies: Leland Groezinger, Mr. Tookey and Mr. Hawkins.

**January 2, 1951:** I attended an evening meeting at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, in regard to the same subject, at which all of the above individuals were present, together with Mr. Taft.

**January 31, 1951:** I attended an afternoon meeting at the offices of the Federation, at which again all of the above parties were present.

**February 19, 1951:** I met in San Francisco with Leland Groezinger and Mr. Hawkins, at which time we drafted an agreed bill to cover the points of agreement reached between the parties.

**March 3, 1951:** I attended a meeting at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, at which were present, in addition to myself, Mr. Leland Groezinger, Mr. Tookey, Secretary Haggerty and Assemblyman Geddes. At that time, Assemblyman Geddes agreed to introduce the agreed bill.

Although the bill in its original form was amended before final passage, the bill as passed was substantially the same and resulted in major improvements in

the law. Since the Secretary is presenting this in his report on legislation in detail, I will not repeat it here.

**Printing Specialties No. 362:** In this case the members were disqualified from benefits. The union in Oakland struck one plant, whereupon all of the plants in San Francisco locked out their employees. After appeals were filed, I appeared on September 20, 1950, before a referee in an all-day hearing, and as a result of the hearing we were successful in having the determinations reversed and benefits payable to the claimants. The employers have now appealed the case and it is pending before the Appeals Board.

**Sailors Union of the Pacific:** The individuals in this case were denied benefits on the ground they refused a referral to employment with the MSTs. After appeals were filed, I appeared in hearings before a referee on September 26, 27 and 28, 1950, and a decision has been rendered by the referee reversing the determinations and holding the individuals eligible for benefits. To my knowledge, no appeal has been filed and the matter is now final.

**Monterey Fish Canneries Union:** In this case, the Department held claimants eligible for payments on the ground that when the trade dispute occurred, they were not employed. Because of the importance of the principle involved, I appeared at the hearing in Monterey before the referee on appeals by employers on October 22 to 25, 1950. The referee issued a decision in which he affirmed the determination and held the individuals eligible, but an appeal has been filed by the employers which is still pending before the Appeals Board.

### Interim Committees

#### Senate Interim Committee on Workmen's Compensation

I attended the meeting of the Committee in Los Angeles from October 31 to November 3, 1950, at which time I presented our full position to the Committee on all matters discussed. I have made a full report on this meeting to the Secretary. I again appeared before the Committee in San Francisco on November 13 and 14, 1950, and likewise presented our views.

#### Assembly Finance and Insurance Committee

On November 16 and 17, 1950, I appeared before the Committee in Sacramento and presented the views of the

Federation in full, not only as to the bills before the Committee sponsored by the Federation but as to all other matters discussed.

#### **Assembly Social Welfare Committee**

On September 7, 1950, I appeared before the Committee in San Francisco and presented the Federation's entire program, including suggestion for the creation of a permanent disability needy benefit pursuant to the amendment to the federal law.

#### **Senate Interim Committee on Proposition 6**

On October 4, 1950, I appeared before the Interim Committee in Los Angeles to express the Federation's opposition to Proposition 6.

#### **Convention**

I attended the convention at Santa Barbara from October 5 to October 14, 1950 and assisted the various committees in all of their matters.

#### **Legislation**

I attended the special session of the legislature from September 21 to 26, 1950, concerning which the Secretary has made a full report and I accordingly will not repeat it here.

I prepared for introduction and there were introduced at the 1951 session of the legislature, approximately 120 bills covering the entire subject matter of changes in workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, disability insurance, etc.

On January 3, 1951, the Secretary and myself conferred with the Governor in Sacramento and explained to him our full legislative program.

I assisted in the review of some 6,000 bills, as a result of which a pamphlet containing analyses of some 2,700 bills was prepared by the Federation and submitted to all of its affiliated locals.

On February 6, 1951, I conferred with Mr. Terry in regard to bills dealing with Fire Fighters.

On February 9, 1951, I conferred with Mr. Hawk of the International Seafarers Union in regard to bills involving the fishermen.

On the following dates I attended the first portion of the session in Sacramento: January 8 through January 11; January 15 through January 19; January 22 through January 24.

I attended the entire second portion of the session; appeared before committees

on an average of three committees each day; prepared agreements and statements concerning legislation, and assisted the staff of the Federation generally. Since a full report is being presented on legislation by the Secretary, I will not duplicate such report here.

On July 9, 1951, together with the Secretary, I attended a conference with the Governor and his staff requesting veto of **AB 2502** and **AB 1715**. To date, no action has been taken by the Governor on either bill, both of which impose more severe disqualifications on claimants for unemployment insurance benefits.

#### **Miscellaneous Appearances**

I have appeared at the following places:

**September 14, 1950:** I appeared at the San Francisco Labor Council all afternoon as Chairman of a panel discussing social security.

**September 15, 1950:** Appeared on radio station KNBC on the World Affairs program with General Counsel Goldberg of the International CIO to discuss labor's position in the present emergency.

**October 5, 1950:** Appeared on a State Bar panel at the State Bar Convention in Los Angeles to discuss labor law.

**November 9, 1950:** I presented a lecture at the University of San Francisco on California labor laws.

**November 29, 1950:** Attended a luncheon of the San Francisco Business Agents at Di Maggio's for a panel discussion of the position of labor in politics.

**December 7, 1950:** I attended a meeting of the Office Managers of the Department of Employment at the Department of Public Works Building in San Francisco to express the views of labor in regard to the program.

**December 12, 1950:** I attended a meeting at the San Francisco Labor Council to discuss with representatives of the Council and Office Employees No. 3 a trust agreement to implement their health and welfare program.

#### **Conferences**

I have rendered numerous opinions, both in writing and by telephone, and have had conferences with many individuals and groups. A few of these conferences will be mentioned here.

**August 14, 1950:** Met with AFL representative Flanagan in regard to the Sugar Workers contract.

**August 14, 1950:** Met with Messrs. Molares and Baker regarding the Santa Cruz Barbers Union.

**August 23, 1950:** Met with Messrs. Niergard and Anselmo regarding the Culinary negotiations in San Francisco as well as a picket line that was in existence at the Town House.

**October 11, 1950:** Attended a luncheon called by the State Building Trades at the Whitcomb Hotel to discuss matters dealing with certified welders.

**February 6, 1951:** I conferred with Mr. Bronner in San Francisco in regard to his case pending before the Personnel Board and have advised him I do not believe additional petitions or appeals would be warranted. Both the Secretary and he agreed with my conclusion in this respect.

**February 28 and March 1, 1951:** I met with representatives of the Long Beach Culinary Union in Laguna Beach and succeeded in resolving a dispute at The Victor Hugo Inn.

### REPORT OF

**ATTORNEY CLARENCE E. TODD**

### Jurisdictional Strike Cases

Three appeals are now being prosecuted in the District Court of Appeal involving the constitutionality of the Jurisdictional Strike Act. These cases are: **Seven-Up Bottling Co. v. Grocery Drivers Local 848**; **Voeltz v. Bakery and Confectionery Workers**, which were argued in the District Court of Appeal in Los Angeles about a month ago; and the case of **Sommer v. Metal Trades**, argued on June 27, 1951 before another division of the District Court of Appeal in Los Angeles.

Each of these cases involves its own facts and its own controversy, but in general the pattern is the same. In each of these there was a controversy between a particular employer and a particular AF of L union. After the dispute had gone on for some time, a company union suddenly appeared on the scene and a suit was filed by the employer, claiming that a jurisdictional dispute existed between the AF of L union and the company union in violation of the Jurisdictional Strike Act.

In each of the cases we were able to make the point that the Jurisdictional Strike Act does not by its terms cover a situation such as this, since it is confined to picketing or other economic activity arising out of a dispute between two unions. Then we showed that the act is unconstitutional on the same grounds on which the Supreme Court, by a vote of six to one, invalidated the "Hot Cargo" Act, namely, that it is so broad in its

scope that it prohibits the exercise of the right of free speech, not only to union members involved in the dispute itself, but by the general public.

(I have just been informed that the decision in the Seven-up case has gone against us. A petition for a rehearing is now being prepared.)

### Prevailing Wage Cases

**Los Angeles v.**

**Los Angeles Building Trades**

The old "water and power" case was filed some years ago in the superior court in Los Angeles county to prohibit strikes and other economic activity by employees of the city of Los Angeles on the construction of the water and power system. After the injunction was granted I was called into the case. We took an appeal to the District Court of Appeal, which we fought with every ounce of our power, but the District Court of Appeal held that no city employee had a right to strike or picket or conduct other economic activity, although the court admitted that there was no controlling decision to that effect in California.

We then tried the case on the merits before the superior court and brought out a number of new matters which were not involved in the appeal from the injunction. One of these matters was the right to bargain collectively with the city, and, incidentally, the evidence showed that the representatives of the city acted in shockingly bad faith in their negotiations. We brought out the fact that the issue involved in the case is the right of the employees to the prevailing wage under Section 425 of the charter of the city of Los Angeles. The superior court decided against us, and we have taken an appeal from that decision. The opening brief is now being written.

**Parker v. Bowron (Los Angeles)**

This is a new case, brought by Lester A. Parker, Secretary-Treasurer of the Council of Federated Municipal Crafts of Los Angeles, representing three crafts, the plumbers, carpenters and laborers, whose members are in the employ of the city. In this case, the petition for writ of mandate alleges the exact amount which is being paid to the members of these crafts by the city, and then alleges the exact amount of the prevailing wage in private employment for the corresponding crafts, showing that the city is paying substantially less than private employers for the same work.

I was called into the case after the preliminary motions had been made and

just as the case was ready to be called for trial. The city attorney made a very impassioned and elaborate argument to the superior judge to the effect that the fixing of the wages of city employees is entirely within the discretion of the city council, and that no court has any right to require that a city shall pay the prevailing wage even in obedience to a charter provision. Of course, this is not the law, but the superior judge accepted the argument as if it were law and refused to allow us to offer any testimony. We have taken an appeal and have filed our opening brief. The brief for the city has just been served, and we are now preparing our reply brief.

If it is the law that city employees not only have no right to protect their interests by economic action, but actually have no right to the wage fixed by the city charter, then it is high time that we find out that this is the law and take means to have it changed.

We hope to win the Parker-Bowron case.

### County Ordinance Cases

We have three cases pending in three counties of the state—San Joaquin, Fresno, and Kings—arising out of attempts by the Farm Workers Union to picket large ranches where sub-standard conditions exist. Since the only feasible means of picketing a large ranch is by means of a parade of automobiles on the highway and the use of a loud speaker to carry the message, this means of picketing was adopted. It just happens, however, that during the past fifteen years the Associated Farmers have secured the passage in various counties in the San Joaquin Valley of ordinances which prohibit this exact type of picketing.

#### Hasiwar v. County of San Joaquin

The Hasiwar case was the first of these cases to be brought before the court, and since no picketing had actually taken place, we presented the case to the court by the same method which has been used heretofore by the American Federation of Labor, namely, by asking for a declaratory judgment. We briefed the case thoroughly, and the court has made a tentative ruling to the effect that he believes the San Joaquin county ordinance is not unconstitutional, but his opinion contains many qualifications and many exceptions, so that after a study of it we may find that he has ruled generally in our favor.

We expect to have a conference with the judge and the district attorney in the near future, to determine whether under

the ruling the district attorney will allow peaceful picketing without further legal controversy. If he denies the right to picket, we know how to take further proceedings to protect our right.

#### Haggerty v. Fresno County, et al

In the case of the Fresno county ordinance, we originally brought the suit in the city and county of San Francisco, joining the Associated Farmers as a defendant, since they have their principal office in San Francisco. We placed in the record copious extracts from the La Follette Report, showing the acts of the Associated Farmers. After elaborate arguments the superior judge in San Francisco held that we could not maintain this action against the Associated Farmers, since, according to the judge, they had a right to advocate and lobby for these ordinances, so the case was transferred to Fresno county. There we argued the case against the county and the enforcement officials for the better part of a day, and then wrote briefs on the subject.

After considerable delay, the judge handed down a decision in our favor, holding in effect that the ordinance was unconstitutional, and directing that a temporary injunction issue against the county to prevent enforcement. The pressure seems to be tremendously strong in favor of these ordinances, and the court later refused to issue a temporary injunction. However, we were able to force a stipulation from the defendants that they would not seek to enforce the ordinance insofar as it applies to the use of loud speakers, until the trial of the case, which will take place on August 7.

We have an admission of the judge that the law is all on our side, and we will hope for the best at the trial. One thing is fairly certain: if this judge fails to decide the case according to the law as it is plainly written in the books, some other court will.

#### Haggerty v. Kings County, et al.

This case was brought in San Francisco and afterwards transferred to Kings county under the same circumstances as the Fresno county case above referred to. A judge from Madera county was called in to hear the preliminary arguments, which consumed an entire day. The attorney for the Associated Farmers took up half a day in arguing that no court has a right to issue the injunction which we asked for, except for the protection of property, and he also resisted our suit on other technical grounds.

The attorneys then filed a 40-page printed brief, setting out the law as they

see it, which is entirely different from the law laid down by the Supreme Court. We filed a 60-page brief in reply, in which we brought the law down to date and showed that while one hundred fifty years ago an English judge had held that only property rights could be protected in this type of action, the law in the 1950's is entirely different, and personal rights are recognized as superior to property rights.

We have not yet received the reply brief from the defendants, but we are certain that we have the law on our side and we are hoping for the best.

#### **Ring v. City of Fresno**

In this case, we have an ordinance of the city of Fresno, passed many years ago, limiting the hours for the sale of uncured and uncooked meats. In this case the State Federation was called in by the Butchers Union to defend the ordinance, and I had the honor of being appointed special counsel for the city of Fresno, to defend the ordinance.

When the case was called on the order to show cause, the city attorney insisted that I should make the argument, which I did by pointing out a decision of the District Court of Appeal which had approved the legality of this particular ordinance, together with three other cases from the District Court of Appeal in which the ordinances of San Francisco, Santa Clara county and Long Beach, all limiting the hours of sale of uncured and uncooked meats, had been approved.

After the matter was submitted, the court refused to grant a temporary injunction against the city, and sustained my demurrer without leave to amend, which seems to dispose of the case. This case should be cited by the Butchers in support of other ordinances limiting the hours of sale of uncured and uncooked meats.

#### **Organizational Picketing Cases**

**Cases attempting to outlaw organizational picketing under Section 923 of the Labor Code:**

**Stow v. Teamsters Local 78 (Alameda County)**

**and**

**Barnes Bros. v. Truck Drivers Local 315 (Contra Costa County)**

Here, two cases involving service stations in Oakland and Pinole, Contra Costa County, respectively, were brought by a prominent firm of San Francisco lawyers with long experience in anti-labor litigation, seeking to outlaw peaceful picketing for the purpose of organization on the

ground that it was in violation of Section 923 of the Labor Code, which section insures to workers the right of self-organization.

In each of the two cases, strong reliance was had upon a group of decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States on May 8, 1950, headed by **Building Service Employees v. Gazzam**. Argument in brief was that since the workers are permitted under Section 923 to organize into unions without any coercion from the employer, it was therefore in violation of that section for a union to attempt to coerce a non-union employer to unionize his plant because, it was argued, this would be coercing the non-union workers through the employer.

This same contention was made in 1940 in the group of cases headed by the McKay case (the so-called Howard Automobile case), and in that case, after a thorough and exhaustive discussion by the Supreme Court of California, it was held that union workers had the right to compete for jobs of non-union workers and to induce, by peaceful means, the employer to give to the union the jobs, or to require the non-union workers to join the union. Later on, in 1946, the very same contention was raised in the Park & Tilford case, and the Supreme Court referred to the fact that the court had already ruled against the contention that peaceful organizational picketing was in violation of Section 923.

These lawyers took up a decision of the Supreme Court of Washington, which has a statute similar to, but not identical with, Section 923 of our Labor Code, and because the Supreme Court of Washington held that organizational picketing under those circumstances was unlawful, and since the Supreme Court of the United States, when the case came before that court, ruled that the state of Washington had a right to establish its own rule and that the Supreme Court of the United States would not interfere with the rule in the state of Washington, these California lawyers argued that this decision of the state of Washington was controlling in California.

The Superior Court of Alameda County in the Stow case, and the Superior Court of Contra Costa County in the Barnes Bros. case, ruled in favor of the union, and this cut off what apparently was to have been a drive in California to abolish organizational picketing.

#### **Imperial County Justice Court Cases**

These cases show a pattern of intimidation of American citizens in the Imperial

Valley. The first step by the Associated Farmers was to attempt to bring a charge of kidnapping against members of the National Farm Labor Union because they asked "wetbacks" and Mexican Nationals who had over-stayed their permission to go to the union hall for a talk, and then to go to the Immigration Service so that they might be deported. This was part of the program of citizen arrests instituted by the union. This charge was dismissed (**People v. Lopez, People v. Agun-dez, and People v. Leon**).

The next case (**People v. Lara, et al.**) involved fifteen pickets who about 4:00 a.m. were arrested by the police for blocking a roadway which was to be used to carry Mexican Nationals (and we believe "wet-backs") to farms and ranches. This was the first time Penal Code Section 370 was ever used to prevent peaceful picketing. Three of the fifteen were minors, and their cases are still pending before the superior court (sitting as a juvenile court). Twelve others were convicted, eleven were put on probation for a year, and the leader of the group, Carl Lara, was placed on his own recognizance pending appeal of his sentence of 30 days in the county jail.

This is a case where the assistant district attorney made an impassioned plea for conviction on the ground that people would be killed if there was no conviction. He also completely misquoted the law of evidence to the justice of the city court, who is not a lawyer.

The next case involved alleged throwing of clods of dirt against a truck in which were riding Mexican Nationals and "wet-backs" (**People v. Eriz**). Although a deputy sheriff testified that he did not see the defendant throw anything, she was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for 6 months, and to pay a fine of 50.00. (The sentence of imprisonment was suspended.) This case is pending on appeal.

The last case involved two members of the union who were accused of grand theft (theft from the person) (**People v. Virgin and Valdez**). The facts on the preliminary hearing showed that these two were handed a certificate of permission from the government, by a Mexican National. He testified that just as he was about to turn it over to them voluntarily, they took it from him. The defendants were bound over to the superior court for trial. They are now awaiting trial, which we anticipate will be in August.

## Other Cases

### **Benson v. Culinary Workers (San Diego County)**

This was a case against the Culinary Workers in San Diego. When I arrived there on May 31 I found that four suits had been filed by a discharged business agent against the union; four law suits, at least six months' work for a hard-working lawyer. I discovered that the judge before whom all the cases were pending was Dean Sherry, who, after two weeks of arguments, gave us a decision in the "Hot Cargo" case. I talked to the judge about a settlement of the controversy, and talked to our clients, and on discovering that we would not lose any rights by settling the case, while we would secure a dismissal of the four separate law suits which had been filed, the settlement was agreed upon and each of the four cases was dismissed, with prejudice, on June 1, 1951.

### **Thomas v. California Employment Stabilization Commission**

This case has been pending for several years, and grew out of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' strike in the northern counties of the state. Some 95 union members refused to cross the picket line and were discharged by written notice of termination by the Pacific Lumber Company. After the referee had allowed them unemployment benefits from the time of their discharge, this order was reversed by the Appeals Board, and then, for the first time, the case came to me.

We won the case in the superior court and were successful again in the District Court of Appeal. An order was made by the Supreme Court for a hearing, the case has been briefed, and was argued April 30, 1951 in that court. We are now awaiting a decision, which we hope will be favorable.

### **International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, etc., Building and Construction Trades Council of Santa Barbara County, and Richfield Oil Company (NLRB case).**

This case involved a hearing on an unfair labor practice before a trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board. After a bitterly contested proceeding of over a week, Federation counsel, in conjunction with other attorneys, were able to maintain the position of the unions that they had done nothing illegal. The trial examiner's report was in favor of a dismissal of the charge of unfair labor practice. The case is presently pending be-

fore the National Labor Relations Board in Washington. The Federation particularly was able to sustain the position of the Santa Barbara Building Trades Council.

#### **Ross v. Sales Drivers (San Diego County)**

This was one of the early cases filed under the Taft-Hartley Act by a dairy owner against the dairy drivers, for damages resulting from a very effective secondary boycott. I was very much afraid of the case because, under the stringent provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, we were almost certain to have a heavy verdict against us. However, we finally worked out a settlement of the case by which the union paid a comparatively small amount to cover the actual legal expenses to date on the part of the employer, and we secured a complete release and dismissal of the action.

#### **McKay v. Coca-Cola Bottling Co.**

In this case the Teamsters Union in Santa Barbara was forced to go to arbitration with the Coca-Cola Bottling Company. The main point in the arbitration involved whether or not the union was allowing or permitting a more favorable wage scale than the 60.00 per week which was set in the contract to other employers than the Coca-Cola drivers (delivering beer).

This was a perfectly absurd contention, and we were able to obtain an award from an arbitrator. The award was duly confirmed by the superior court. The clerk of the court issued execution, and we levied on the bank account of the employer, collecting almost \$1,000.00 each for two drivers. The case is presently pending on appeal.

## **VI**

### **RESEARCH AND PUBLICITY**

In addition to its regular activities, the Research Department this year performed its biennial tasks in connection with the 1951 session of the state legislature and broadened the scope of its workers' education program as well as its labor press functions.

#### **Legislative Preview**

Under the direction of the Research Department, the largest legislative digest in Federation history was issued in February, 1951, embracing analyses of more than 2700 pertinent bills introduced during the general session of the state legislature.

The digest was mailed to all affiliated unions and presented bills by subject; within each of the 49 topical divisions, the measures were classified into "Good," "Bad," and "Watch" categories. The 49 relevant subjects ranged from "Apprenticeship" to "Workmen's Compensation."

Actually entailed in the preparation of the digest was a study of the more than 5300 bills introduced during January in both the Assembly and Senate.

#### **Legislative Summary**

A total review of the 1951 general session has been prepared by the Research Department for distribution to all delegates attending the annual Federation convention in San Diego.

Entitled the "Sacramento Story," the summary provides roll call records of both houses on issues important to labor and also gives the actual committee and floor history of all bills of significance. The summary thus gives a thorough history of both issues and personalities in the legislative arena.

A supplementary review, supplying committee votes during the general session, has also been compiled and will be distributed to affiliated unions at a later date.

#### **Legislative News Coverage**

Through the means of the Weekly News Letter, a thorough running account of progress in Sacramento was provided during the course of the 1951 general session. Scheduled hearings of pertinent bills, together with a brief analysis, were listed each week. Wherever possible, committee votes on vital bills were supplied for News Letter readers. Since the News Letter serves not only as a means of communication with affiliated unions, but also as a press release to the labor papers of California, such services contributed much to building an informed, politically-conscious membership.

#### **Labor Press Institute**

The first annual labor-press institute, sponsored jointly by the California State Federation of Labor and the University of California, was held November 25-26, 1950, in Santa Barbara. Largely the result of Research Department planning and direction, the institute attracted more than 75 delegates from AFL papers, unions and councils, who attended workshop sessions on such earthy problems as financing, news interest, and format.

Most interesting result on the state level has been the inauguration of the



monthly State Federation series, "Your Economics and Mine," which deals with major economic issues of the day. Introduced as a service for the AFL press of California, it has met with high success.

Another service coming from the Santa Barbara meeting has been the semi-yearly distribution of a complete state AFL press directory by the State Federation. Further, many locals' papers have revised techniques in format and news presentation following professional review of such functions at Santa Barbara.

### 1951 Summer Institute

The California State Federation of Labor's fourth annual summer school was held in 1951 at the Casa Del Rey Hotel in Santa Cruz, June 10-16. The institute was jointly sponsored with the University of California.

Heading a top-flight faculty delegation flown to Santa Cruz from Washington, D.C., was Boris Shishkin, chief economist of the American Federation of Labor, who taught classes in basic economics and led discussions on labor's role in world affairs. Shishkin had recently returned from Europe where he served as labor advisor to the ECA. Other Washingtonians in the party were Gordon Cole, editor of the IAM Machinist, and Irwin Tobin, Special Assistant to Secretary of State Dean Acheson. Cole directed workshops on labor journalism and Tobin reviewed the free labor role in western Europe. Until May, 1951, Tobin served as labor advisor to the State Department in Europe.

Fourth easterner on the faculty was William Gomberg, director of the industrial engineering department of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, who flew from New York to lead workshops in collective bargaining techniques.

Trade unionist lecturers at the institute included Harry Lundeborg, executive head of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, Roy Brewer, international representative of the IATSE, and Einar Mohn, international representative of the Brotherhood of Teamsters.

### Scholarship Program

The California State Federation of Labor's first annual scholarship contest for deserving seniors in the high schools of California proved an encouraging success. One hundred and twenty-six students from 67 high schools participated in the contest. On May 4, 1951, examinations were held in all schools where applicants had filed. Winners of the three \$500

scholarship awards, chosen by a committee of professional educators, were Carolyn Wood, Willow Glen High School, San Jose; Robert Edwards, Hayward High School, Hayward; and Merrill Francis, Woodrow Wilson High School, Los Angeles.

### Economic Information

The Research Department has continued its monthly summaries of wage increases obtained by American Federation of Labor unions in California and has publicized such findings through the Weekly News Letter. All government regulations relating to wage, price, and mobilization controls have been available for reference in the Federation, and unions seeking such data have been given full service. The Department has also continued its normal function of providing facts to unions seeking collective bargaining data, as well as statistics relating to rent decontrol and public housing actions.

### Political Literature

The Research Department prepared the political pamphlets listing and describing state AFL-endorsed candidates and ballot issues for both the primary and general election campaigns of 1950. Union requests for the pamphlets broke all previous records, and the actual demands received for the general election campaign numbered over 1,250,000.

### Public Relations

The Research Department conducted press relations with public newspapers on all State Federation activities requiring such effort, and throughout the year the Research Director participated in such public activities as the Midcentury White Conference on Children and Youth, and addresses to Rotary and Exchange Clubs and other service groups, and to numerous educational and civic bodies.

### LLPE Pamphlet

The Research Department is currently preparing a pamphlet explaining the purposes and functions of the California Labor League for Political Education, the official political vehicle of our state AFL organization. This pamphlet will be distributed to all delegates attending the 1951 convention of the California State Federation of Labor, and will be mailed to all affiliated unions of the state LLPE.

### Library

With the coming of controls under the national defense program, the Research

Department's library immediately set up files of materials issued by the Economic Stabilization Agency, so that this information would be available at all times to the affiliated unions.

The library contains data on a wide range of subjects, has excellent historical background material on the California and national labor movement and the issues it has fought for or against over the years, and maintains a carefully selected choice of the latest books on labor unions, economics, and the like.

A trained research staff is always ready to help the unions obtain facts and figures they require. As in past years, the Department has made its research facilities available to students of the labor movement from the various colleges and universities in the area.

## VII

### "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST

The following is the official "We Don't Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor, as revised by the Executive Council at its quarterly meeting held in May, 1951:

#### Beverages—

Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Sacramento.

#### Cosmetics, etc.—

Andrew Jergens Products.

#### Drug Stores—

Walgreen Drug Store, Sacramento.

#### Hotels—

Hotel Oaks, Chico.

#### Paint—

E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company  
(Duco-Dulux enamels, paints, varnishes, lacquers, and marine finishes.)

Glidden Oil Company, Buena Park Branch.

#### Printers and Publishers—

Curtis Company, Philadelphia (includes Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman, and Holiday).

Donnelley Enterprises, Chicago, (includes Time and Life magazines).

Time, Inc. (publishers of Time and Life magazines).

#### Radio Stations—

KFI  
KECA

## VIII

### STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Local Unions Affiliated	Councils Affiliated	Total Affiliations	Total Membership
October 1, 1909.....	151.....	11.....	162.....	25,000
October 1, 1910.....	244.....	12.....	256.....	45,000
October 1, 1911.....	362.....	12.....	374.....	56,000
October 1, 1912.....	429.....	15.....	444.....	62,000
October 1, 1913.....	502.....	15.....	517.....	67,000
October 1, 1914.....	512.....	18.....	530.....	69,000
October 1, 1915.....	498.....	18.....	516.....	66,500
October 1, 1916.....	481.....	21.....	502.....	68,000
October 1, 1917.....	498.....	21.....	519.....	71,500
October 1, 1918.....	486.....	21.....	507.....	78,000
October 1, 1919.....	515.....	24.....	539.....	94,900
October 1, 1920.....	549.....	27.....	576.....	104,200
October 1, 1921.....	568.....	27.....	595.....	100,100
October 1, 1922.....	664.....	27.....	691.....	91,000
September 1, 1923.....	626.....	25.....	651.....	87,500
September 1, 1924.....	633.....	25.....	658.....	92,000
September 1, 1925.....	607.....	25.....	652.....	95,400
September 1, 1926.....	662.....	27.....	689.....	96,600
September 1, 1927.....	648.....	28.....	676.....	95,200
September 1, 1928.....	647.....	30.....	677.....	96,100
September 1, 1929.....	623.....	32.....	655.....	99,000
September 1, 1930.....	627.....	32.....	659.....	100,200
September 1, 1931.....	648.....	34.....	682.....	99,400

## STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS (Continued)

	Local Unions Affiliated	Councils Affiliated	Total Affiliations	Total Membership
September 1, 1932.....	628.....	32.....	660.....	91,200
September 1, 1933.....	564.....	28.....	592.....	82,100
September 1, 1934.....	580.....	32.....	612.....	91,900
September 1, 1935.....	619.....	29.....	648.....	102,000
September 1, 1936.....	622.....	32.....	654.....	135,179
September 1, 1937.....	740.....	35.....	775.....	235,911
September 1, 1938.....	854.....	39.....	893.....	291,763
September 1, 1939.....	915.....	39.....	954.....	267,401
September 1, 1940.....	987.....	42.....	1029.....	274,901
September 1, 1941.....	917.....	44.....	961.....	332,635
September 1, 1942.....	1050.....	53.....	1103.....	451,970
September 1, 1943.....	1003.....	72.....	1075.....	510,477
August 1, 1944.....	1040.....	78.....	1118.....	521,356
August 1, 1945.....	1131.....	106.....	1237.....	514,239
June 1, 1946.....	1113.....	108.....	1221.....	510,596
July 1, 1947.....	1149.....	116.....	1265.....	520,841
July 1, 1948.....	1201.....	127.....	1328.....	573,466
July 1, 1949.....	1236.....	131.....	1367.....	592,559
July 1, 1950.....	1295.....	137.....	1432.....	586,789
July 1, 1951.....	1374.....	144.....	1518.....	602,302

## REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP 1950-1951

Labor Unions in good standing July 1, 1950.....	1295
Labor Councils in good standing July 1, 1950.....	137
Total.....	1432
Labor Unions affiliated during year.....	112
Labor Councils affiliated during year.....	8
Total.....	120
Balance.....	1552

## WITHDRAWALS DURING YEAR:

Mergers, Local Unions.....	10
Withdrawals, suspended, disbanded, etc.....	23
Councils disbanded .....	1
Total.....	34
Balance.....	1518

## TOTAL AFFILIATIONS:

Labor Unions as of July 1, 1951.....	1374
Labor Councils, as of July 1, 1951.....	144
Total.....	1518

## NEW LOCAL AND COUNCIL AFFILIATIONS

July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951

Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
<b>Alhambra</b>					
	Electrical Utility Workers.....	47	5-25-51	118283	500
	Painters & Decorators.....	835	6-11-51	118751	198
<b>Alvarado</b>					
	Sugar Workers .....	20630	4-27-51	117339	250

## NEW LOCAL AND COUNCIL AFFILIATIONS (Continued)

Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
<b>Anaheim</b>					
	Barbers .....	766	4-14-51	116975	17
<b>Antioch</b>					
	Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers	713	4-21-51	117224	50
<b>Bakersfield</b>					
	Farm Labor Union.....	247	4- 4-51	116460	50
	Sheet Metal Workers.....	199	3-10-51	115790	60
	Street, Elec. Ry. & M. C. Operators....	1291	5- 5-51	117546	40
<b>Berkeley</b>					
	Teachers .....	1078	11 8-50	111776	30
	Univ. of Calif. Police Empl.....	1330	3- 5-51	115493	17
<b>Calexico</b>					
	Farm Labor Union.....	282	5-21-51	118181	37
<b>Chico</b>					
	Typographical .....	667	3-12-51	115878	30
<b>Compton</b>					
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	1437	7-10-51	119652	1618
	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	216	5-22-51	118208	18
<b>Corcoran</b>					
	Farm Labor Union.....	260	3- 8-51	115645	30
<b>Delano</b>					
	Farm Labor Union.....	254	3-21-51	116214	50
<b>El Centro</b>					
	Imperial Valley Trades Council.....	—	11-22-50	112343	—
<b>El Monte</b>					
	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	39	11- 9-50	111790	102
<b>Fort Bragg</b>					
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	1376	3-12-51	115383	30
<b>Fresno</b>					
	City Employees .....	1096	7- 3-51	119440	41
	Farm Labor Union.....	213	1-11-51	113698	40
	Tile Layers .....	23	3-17-51	116116	73
	Tile Marble & Terrazzo Workers.....	163	3-22-51	116253	18
<b>Gilroy</b>					
	Painters & Decorators (reinstate).....	1157	6-29-51	119381	36
<b>Hayward</b>					
	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	53	6- 5-51	118460	153
<b>Hermosa Beach</b>					
	L. A. County Life Guards.....	921	6-26-51	119320	28
<b>Hollywood</b>					
	Broadcast, Television & Rec. Engrs.....	45	5-14-51	117948	400
	M. P. Sound Technicians (reinstate)....	695	6-11-51	118391	300
<b>Honolulu, T. H.</b>					
	Building & Construction Trades Council	—	6-11-51	118758	—
<b>Huntington Park</b>					
	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	145	11-11-50	111893	66
<b>Kings Beach</b>					
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	2035	4-16-51	117087	68
<b>Lodi</b>					
	Typographical Union .....	983	9-19-50	110323	13
<b>Long Beach</b>					
	Street, Elec. Rwy. & M. C. Operators (reinstate) .....	1254	8-18-50	109385	333

## NEW LOCAL AND COUNCIL AFFILIATIONS (Continued)

Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
<b>Los Angeles</b>					
	Amalgamated Legislative Conference				
	Board of California.....	—	3-17-51	116123	—
	Brick & Clay Workers.....	615	5-18-51	118116	114
	Brick, Tile & Clay Workers.....	991	11- 3-50	111661	139
	Cap Makers .....	22	2- 6-51	114986	50
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	929	3-10-51	115807	1100
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	1497	11-22-50	112349	1953
	Cleaning & Dye House Workers.....	11	5-23-51	118286	100
	Commercial Photographers .....	462	9- 8-50	109854	45
	Electrical Workers .....	1052	2-13-51	114955	50
	Glass Bottle Blowers (reinstate).....	129	4- 5-51	116492	48
	Government Empl. U. S. Engineers....	731	6-19-51	119107	23
	Government Employees, Pub. Housing	1236	8-23-50	109496	27
	Int'l Assn. of Fire Fighters.....	748	6-18-51	118967	300
	Manifold & Sales Book Workers.....	522	10- 6-50	110754	212
	Mortuary Employes, Firemen & Oilers	151	4- 7-51	116635	40
	Pacific S. W. Dist. Council				
	of Government Employees .....	—	4-16-51	117056	—
	Paint Makers .....	1232	4- 1-51	116399	203
	Paper Handlers .....	3	9- 5-50	109705	76
	Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers..	550	3- 5-51	115510	240
	Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers..	680	6- 4-51	118437	148
	So. Calif. Pipe Trades Dist. Council....	—	6-16-51	119025	—
	Western Warehouse & Produce Council	—	6- 2-51	118392	—
<b>Los Gatos</b>					
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	2006	6- 8-51	118668	170
<b>Martell</b>					
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	1522	6- 8-51	118633	56
<b>Marysville</b>					
	Central Labor Council (reinstate).....	—	2-10-51	114867	—
<b>Meadow Valley</b>					
	Lumber & Saw Mill Workers.....	2626	6-13-51	118881	65
<b>Mill Valley</b>					
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	1710	5-25-51	118287	320
<b>Oakland</b>					
	Allied Printing Trades Council.....	—	6-16-51	119033	—
	Gardeners, Florists & Nurserymen.....	1206	4-13-51	116942	80
<b>Oleum</b>					
	Asbestos Workers—Maintenance .....	108	9-12-50	110047	9
<b>Oroville</b>					
	Cannery, Dried Fruit & Nut				
	Workers (reinstate) .....	849	3-14-51	115993	110
<b>Oxnard</b>					
	Barbers .....	959	3-30-51	116383	28
<b>Palm Springs</b>					
	Lathers .....	454	5-26-51	118314	15
<b>Pasadena</b>					
	Operative Potters (chinaware).....	222	3- 9-51	115748	70
<b>Pomona</b>					
	Glass Bottle Blowers .....	232	4- 9-51	116725	40
	Machinists .....	1586	2-22-51	115252	300
	Glass Bottle Blowers .....	111	11- 6-50	111739	153
	Plumbers & Steamfitters .....	398	6- 4-51	118445	250
<b>Redding</b>					
	Plasterers & Cement Masons.....	805	7-10-51	119675	47
<b>Redwood City</b>					
	Cement Mill Workers.....	760	5- 1-51	117424	100

## NEW LOCAL AND COUNCIL AFFILIATIONS (Continued)

Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
<b>Reedley</b>					
	Farm Labor Union.....	264	1-27-51	114447	15
<b>Reno, Nevada</b>					
	Lumber & Saw Mill Workers.....	2903	10-14-50	111153	30
<b>Reseda</b>					
	Carpenters & Joiners .....	844	5- 1-51	117435	989
<b>Richmond</b>					
	City Employees .....	1357	6-25-51	119307	50
	C. C. County School Dist. Employees....	1328	2- 2-51	114522	24
	Fabricated Metal & Enamelware.....	18524	4- 3-51	116444	166
<b>Sacramento</b>					
	Bookbinders Union (reinstate).....	35	8- 7-50	108927	80
	Insurance Agents .....	24606	4-24-51	117293	18
	State Janitors of Calif.....	1318	12- 7-50	112670	53
	Stereotypers & Electrotypers.....	86	6- 3-51	118473	15
<b>San Bernardino</b>					
	Teachers .....	832	1- 9-51	113675	13
<b>San Diego</b>					
	Carpet, Linoleum & Resilient Tile.....	1711	3- 4-51	117518	120
	Commercial Telegraphers .....	150	5-22-51	118218	55
	Laundry & Dry Cleaning Workers.....	259	6-11-51	118788	60
	Mailers .....	75	6-22-51	119253	32
	Roofers .....	45	5-26-51	118318	50
<b>San Francisco</b>					
	Brewers, Maltsters & Yeast Workers....	893	6-20-51	119166	700
	Brewery Shipping, Rec. Clerks & Checkers .....	884	4-10-51	116780	118
	Government Employees, Labor Dept....	1108	7-18-51	120145	16
	Government Employees .....	1251	2-24-51	115322	100
	Inland Boatmens Union of Pacific.....	—	3-23-51	116291	300
	Office Employees (reinstate).....	36	12- 5-50	112609	100
	Scrap Iron, Metal, Salvage & Waste Material Workers .....	965	6-29-51	119392	150
	Teamsters, Joint Executive Council.....	—	6- 9-51	118743	—
	Warehousemens Union .....	12	12- 8-50	112732	500
<b>San Jose</b>					
	Registered Nurses .....	1408	6-22-51	119258	43
<b>San Mateo</b>					
	Shinglers Union .....	3111	3- 1-51	115424	85
<b>San Pedro</b>					
	Auto Machinists .....	1484	3- 2-51	115445	205
<b>San Rafael</b>					
	Teachers .....	1077	3- 5-51	115527	18
<b>Santa Clara</b>					
	Glass Bottle Blowers .....	262	4-19-51	117190	153
<b>Santa Cruz</b>					
	Bricklayers, Masons & Tilesetters.....	16	6-13-51	118894	80
<b>Santa Monica</b>					
	Operative Potters, General Ware.....	202	4-23-51	117277	50
	Printing Pressmen .....	429	4- 3-51	116455	23
<b>Santa Rosa</b>					
	Hod Carriers & Common Laborers.....	139	3- 4-51	117534	500
	Retail Clerks (reinstate) .....	1532	6- 6-51	118529	200
<b>Selma</b>					
	Carpenters & Joiners .....	1004	3- 5-51	115529	80

## NEW LOCAL AND COUNCIL AFFILIATIONS (Continued)

Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
<b>Stockton</b>					
	Bakers & Confectionery Workers.....	120	7- 5-51	119519	225
	Musicians Association .....	189	12-26-50	113370	250
	Operative Potters, General Ware.....	171	3-21-51	116244	75
	Retail Clerks .....	197	6- 8-51	118680	250
	Roofers .....	56	3-28-51	116357	80
	Sheet Metal Workers .....	283	5- 5-51	117604	90
	Typographical .....	56	6-11-51	118809	75
<b>Taft</b>					
	Painters .....	702	6-11-51	118810	26
<b>Torrance</b>					
	Boilermakers .....	718	5- 2-51	118187	51
	Operative Potters, Sanitary.....	218	3-26-51	116333	320
<b>Tulare</b>					
	Chemical Workers .....	141	3-16-51	116110	50
<b>Ukiah</b>					
	Culinary Workers & Bartenders.....	787	1-16-51	114086	149
<b>Vallejo</b>					
	Lathers .....	302	7- 3-51	119465	14
<b>Vernon</b>					
	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	224	8-14-50	109284	100
<b>Visalia</b>					
	Plasterers & Cement Masons.....	895	6-15-51	119009	52
	Sign, Scene & Pictorial Painters.....	1591	3-15-51	116068	15
<b>Westend</b>					
	Chemical Workers .....	398	3-10-51	115822	187
<b>Westwood</b>					
	Barbers & Beauticians .....	311	5- 4-51	118276	26
<b>Whittier</b>					
	Typographical .....	899	7-10-51	119707	30
<b>Wilmington</b>					
	Amusement Guild of Seafarers Union —		1-24-51	114377	50
	New Affil. Locals 112, Councils 8; Re-instate Locals 8, Councils 1.				

## WITHDRAWALS, MERGERS, DISBANDED, REVOKED, ETC.

July 1, 1950 to July 1, 1951

**Agoura**—L. A. Co. Road Dept. Empl. No. 770, 2-26-51. Local disbanded.

**Burbank**—City Employees No. 412, 2-26-51. Local disbanded.

**Chowchilla**—Chemical Workers No. 99. Local disbanded.

**Fort Bragg**—Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 248. Merged with Local 787-Ukiah.

**Hollywood**—Screen Cartoonists No. 852, 3-1-51. Withdrew, now independent.

**Inglewood**—City Employees No. 496. Local disbanded.

**Lodi**—Typographical Union No. 983. Membership withdrawn as of 7-1-51.

**Long Beach**—Chemical Workers No. 255, 12-11-50. Merged with Local 1.

**Los Angeles**—Asbestos Workers No. 5B, 9-19-50. Out of existence. Calif. Con-

ference of Glaziers, 3-26-51. Out of existence. Cloak Makers No. 65, 9-27-50. Subdivided into Locals 55 and 58. Commercial Photographers No. 462. Merged with Local 518, 2-20-51. Dye Workers No. 23018. Transferred affiliation to Local 11. Government Employees, L. A. Housing No. 1236. Local disbanded as of 7-1-51 account Fed. Approp. Physicians, Surgeons & Assoc. No. 1044, 2-26-51. Disbanded. Retail Hdwe. & Appliance Salesmen No. 1215. Merged with Local 777. Stove Mounters No. 125. Contract nullified by Court, 11-13-50. Time Keepers No. 23463, 2-26-51. Disbanded.

**Mojave**—Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 507, 8-1-50. Merged with Local 550.

**Montebello**—Municipal Employees No. 528, 2-26-51. Disbanded.

**WITHDRAWALS, MERGERS, DISBANDED, REVOKED, ETC. (Continued)**

**Pittsburg**—Fish Cannery Workers of Pacific, 4-2-51. Charter cancelled.

**Redwood City**—Painters No. 1146, 1-9-51. Membership withdrawn as of 2-1-51.

**Roseville**—City Employees No. 136, 12-7-50. Membership withdrawn. Railway Carmen No. 231, 3-13-51. Membership withdrawn.

**Sacramento**—Asbestos Workers No. 16-B. Merged with Carpenters Local 586, 10-9-50.

**San Francisco**—Government Employees No. 1152, 5-1-51. Merged with Local 1251. Ship Painters No. 961, 6-1-51. Withdrew membership—finances. Tobacco Workers No. 210, 6-7-51. Mail returned—suspended.

**San Juan**—Teachers No. 936, 7-28-50. Local disbanded.

**San Pedro**—Port Watchmen No. 137. Out of existence, 6-13-51.

**Santa Monica**—State, Co. & Municipal Empl. Local 351, 2-26-51. Disbanded.

**Selma**—Farm Labor Union Local 264. Mail returned—suspended.

**Stockton**—Farm Equipment Maintenance Workers Local 20984, 5-7-51. Merged with Sugar Workers Local 20058, Tracy.

**Taft**—Culinary Alliance Local 771. Merged with Local 550, Bakersfield.

Withdrawals, etc: Locals, 32; Councils, 1. Total, 33.

**IX****REPORT OF THE AUDITORS**

San Francisco, July 10, 1951

California State Federation of Labor

995 Market Street

San Francisco, California

Gentlemen:

We have audited the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the California State Federation of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951. In connection therewith, we examined or tested accounting records and supporting evidence.

Cash receipts, as recorded and evidenced by duplicate receipts on file, were found to have been regularly deposited in the bank. Disbursements were evidenced by cancelled checks on file which we compared with the cash book entries as to payees and amounts, and scrutinized as to signatures and endorsements. Disbursements were either supported by vouchers or approved for payment by Mr. C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer.

The commercial account with Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., Humboldt Branch, was reconciled with the bank statements on file for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951. The balances on deposit in commercial and savings accounts as at June 30, 1951, as shown on Exhibit A, attached, were confirmed by correspondence with the depository.

The office fund in the amount of \$150.00 maintained in the San Francisco office was counted by us during the course of our audit and found to be in order.

Pursuant to the consistent accounting practice of the Federation, the 1951 Cadillac automobile purchased during the fiscal year, has been taken into expense rather than being capitalized.

Securities owned as at June 30, 1951, as shown on Exhibit A, attached, and as detailed below, were inspected by us.

	Maturity Date	Maturity Value	Cost
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F.....	1954	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 14,800.00
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F.....	1955	57,000.00	42,180.00
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F.....	1956	90,000.00	66,600.00
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F.....	1957	45,000.00	33,300.00
		<u>\$212,000.00</u>	<u>\$156,880.00</u>



**REPORT OF THE AUDITORS (Continued)**

The surety bond of Mr. C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer, in the amount of \$10,000.00, was confirmed by correspondence with the insurance broker.

Net changes in the fund balances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, are summarized as follows:

	Cash Resources July 1, 1950	Increase	Decrease	Cash Resources June 30, 1951
<b>Operating Funds:</b>				
General.....	\$ 90,277.60	\$	\$ 9,151.16	\$ 81,126.44
Legal Defense.....	155,593.21		9,749.15	145,844.06
Organizing.....	85,888.68	12,413.05		98,301.73
	<u>\$331,759.49</u>	<u>\$12,413.05</u>	<u>\$18,900.31</u>	<u>\$325,272.23</u>

We attach the following for your information:

Exhibit A—Statement of Cash, Cash Deposits and Bonds Owned, June 30, 1951.

Exhibit B—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951.

Schedule 1—Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees, Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1951.

Schedule 2—Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees by Districts, Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1951.

Schedule 3—Detail of Disbursements, Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1951.

Very truly yours,

SKINNER & HAMMOND

Certified Public Accountants.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1951**  
**Exhibit A—Statement of Cash, Cash Deposits and Bonds Owned**  
**June 30, 1951**

	Total	General Fund	Legal Defense Fund	Organizing Fund
<b>Cash on Hand and on Deposit:</b>				
Office fund .....	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00		
Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., Humboldt Branch—Commercial account.....	131,811.04	22,245.25	\$ 54,004.06	\$ 55,561.73
Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., Humboldt Branch—Savings Account.....	11,541.30)			
Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco—Savings Account.....	7,039.09)	24,581.19	6,000.00	5,000.00
Anglo California National Bank of San Francisco—Savings Account.....	10,378.19)			
Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co.—Savings Account.....	6,622.61)			
	<u>\$167,542.23</u>	<u>\$ 46,976.44</u>	<u>\$ 60,004.06</u>	<u>\$ 60,561.73</u>
<b>Cash Deposits:</b>				
United Air Lines, Inc.....	\$ 425.00	\$ 425.00		
Western Air Lines, Inc.....	425.00	425.00		
	<u>\$ 850.00</u>	<u>\$ 850.00</u>		
<b>Bonds Owned:</b>				
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F—at cost.....	\$156,880.00	\$ 33,300.00	\$ 85,840.00	\$ 37,740.00
<b>Total Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned.....</b>	<u><u>\$325,272.23</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 81,126.44</u></u>	<u><u>\$145,844.06</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 98,301.73</u></u>

**Summary of Change in Financial Position**  
**for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951**

Cash, Cash Deposits and Bonds Owned at July 1, 1950.....	\$331,759.49
Cash Disbursements over Cash Receipts for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1951.....	6,487.26
Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned at June 30, 1951 (as above).....	<u><u>\$325,272.23</u></u>

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Continued)

Exhibit B—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements  
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951

	Total	General Fund	Legal Defense Fund	Organizing Fund
<b>Receipts:</b>				
Per capita receipts and affiliation fees:				
Per capita tax—general.....	\$147,492.15	\$147,492.15	\$	\$
Per capita tax—legal defense.....	41,722.14		41,722.14	
Per capita tax—organizing.....	62,558.74			62,558.74
Affiliation fees.....	126.00	126.00		
<b>Total Per Capital Receipts and Affiliation Fees—Schedule 1.....</b>	<b>\$251,899.03</b>	<b>\$147,618.15</b>	<b>\$ 41,722.14</b>	<b>\$ 62,558.74</b>
<b>Other receipts:</b>				
Organization expense refunds.....	\$ 5,816.40	\$		\$ 5,816.40
Dividend—State Compensation Insurance fund.....	4.01	4.01		
Interest on savings accounts.....	523.37	523.37		
Legislative expense refund.....	500.00	500.00		
Miscellaneous refunds.....	262.99	262.99		
<b>Total Receipts.....</b>	<b>\$ 7,106.77</b>	<b>\$ 1,290.37</b>		<b>\$ 5,816.40</b>
		<b>\$148,908.52</b>	<b>\$ 41,722.14</b>	<b>\$ 68,375.14</b>
<b>Disbursements:</b>				
48th Annual Convention—Santa Barbara.....	\$ 31,022.19	\$ 31,022.19		
American Federation of Labor Convention—Houston, Texas.....	736.04	736.04		
American Federation of Labor Conference—Washington, D. C.....	1,536.00	1,536.00		
American Federation of Labor Defense Mobilization Conference—Washington, D. C.....	1,509.44	1,509.44		

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Continued)

	Total	General Fund	Legal Defense Fund	Organizing Fund
Executive Council meetings.....	7,695.86	7,695.86		
Legal services.....	51,471.29		\$ 51,471.29	
Organizing expenses.....	55,962.09			\$ 55,962.09
Publicity expenses.....	26,110.35	26,110.35		
Statistical expenses.....	16,249.93	16,249.93		
Legislative expenses.....	24,360.48	24,360.48		
Office salaries.....	23,041.65	23,041.65		
Printing, stationery, and office supplies.....	5,041.23	5,041.23		
Office rent—general.....	2,289.60	2,289.60		
Postage and mailing—general.....	2,910.37	2,910.37		
Telephone and telegraph.....	2,119.23	2,119.23		
Taxes.....	1,743.60	1,743.60		
General expense.....	11,693.71	11,693.71		
<b>Total Disbursements—Schedule 3.....</b>	<b>\$265,493.06</b>	<b>\$158,059.68</b>	<b>\$ 51,471.29</b>	<b>\$ 55,962.09</b>
<b>Cash Disbursements over Cash Receipts for the Fiscal Year</b>				
<b>Ended June 30, 1951.....</b>	<b>\$ 6,487.26</b>	<b>\$ 9,151.16</b>	<b>\$ 9,749.15</b>	<b>(\$12,413.05)</b>

**Schedule 1—Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees  
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951**

AGNEW		BAKERSFIELD	
California State Employees No. 247 .....	\$ 6.00	Bakers No. 146.....	\$ 61.72
		Barbers No. 317.....	75.60
ALAMEDA		Building and Construction	
Carpenters No. 194.....	\$ 74.92	Trades Council .....	12.00
		Butchers No. 193.....	145.80
ALVARADO		Carpenters and Joiners No. 743	511.84
Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20630 .....	\$ 19.80	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
		Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 87....	1,140.36
ALHAMBRA		Chemical Workers No. 98.....	16.00
Electrical Utility Workers No. 47 .....	\$ 61.00	Cooks and Waiters No. 550.....	570.64
Painters and Decorators No. 835 .....	8.92	Electrical Workers No. 428.....	130.00
		Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 220 .....	192.00
	\$ 69.92	Farm Labor Union of Kern County No. 218 .....	22.00
ALTURAS		Farm Labor Union No. 247.....	3.00
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2813 .....	\$ 47.32	Lathers No. 300.....	24.00
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 3065 .....	23.80	Millmen No. 1081 .....	24.00
	\$ 71.12	Painters No. 314.....	144.00
ANAHEIM		Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 191.....	95.28
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2203 .....	\$ 208.80	Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 460 .....	237.92
		Retail Clerks No. 137.....	72.88
ANTIOCH		Sheet Metal Workers No. 199....	11.90
Cannery Workers No. 678.....	\$ 232.80	Theatrical Stage Employees No. 215 .....	26.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2038	8.00	Typographical No. 439.....	40.96
Paper Makers No. 330.....	24.00	United Slate, Tile and Roofers No. 66 .....	18.00
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 249.....	48.00	Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Operators No. 1291 .....	5.00
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 713 .....	5.00		\$ 3,592.90
	\$ 317.80		
ARCADIA		BARSTOW	
Horseshoers No. 12.....	\$ 24.00	Theatrical Stage and Motion Picture Operators No. 730....	\$ 24.00
ARCATA		BELL	
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2799 .....	\$ 23.52	American Federation of Grain Millers No. 79.....	\$ 101.76
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2808 .....	460.00		
	\$ 483.52	BERKELEY	
AUBURN		Carpenters and Joiners No. 1158 .....	\$ 147.72
DeWitt State Hospital Employees No. 630 .....	\$ 42.80	Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 526 .....	38.28
Tri-Counties Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00	Painters No. 40.....	66.00
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 235.....	18.00	University of California Police Employees No. 1330.....	7.00
	\$ 72.80	Teachers No. 1078 .....	17.00
AVALON			\$ 276.00
Painters No. 1226.....	\$ 24.00	BISHOP	
AZUSA		Painters and Decorators No. 1688 .....	\$ 24.00
Chemical Workers No. 112.....	\$ 31.00	BLUE LAKE	
		Loggers No. 3010 .....	\$ 27.56
		BORON	
		Chemical Workers No. 85.....	\$ 209.32

BURBANK	
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 694 .....	\$ 192.00
Operative Plasterers No. 739....	189.12
	<hr/>
	\$ 381.12

CALEXICO	
Farm Labor Union No. 282.....	\$ 3.00

CAMARILLO	
State Hospital Employees No. 923 .....	\$ 24.00

CHESTER	
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 3074 .....	\$ 128.00

CHICO	
Barbers No. 354 .....	\$ 30.00
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	8.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2043 .....	117.96
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2838 .....	81.64
Lathers No. 156.....	22.00
Millmen No. 1495.....	212.12
Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons No. 836.....	22.16
Painters No. 1084.....	40.60
Plumbers and Pipefitters No. 607 .....	29.16
Typographical No. 667.....	13.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 576.64

CHULA VISTA	
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 761 .....	\$ 21.32

COLTON	
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 89.....	\$ 159.80

COMPTON	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1437 .....	\$ 65.72
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 216....	3.00

CORCORAN	
National Farm Labor Union No. 260 .....	\$ 9.00

CORONA	
Carpenters No. 2048.....	\$ 34.84
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 254....	24.00
Sales Drivers, Food Processors and Warehousemen No. 952..	109.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 167.84

CORONADO	
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 12 .....	\$ 24.00

CRESCENT CITY	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2455 .....	\$ 24.84

CROCKETT	
Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20037 .....	\$ 645.72

CUPERTINO	
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 100.....	\$ 64.72

DAVENPORT	
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 46.....	\$ 62.40

DELANO	
Farm Labor Union No. 254.....	\$ 9.00

DIAMOND SPRINGS	
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 158.....	\$ 22.00

DORRIS	
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2828 .....	\$ 71.32

DUNSMUIR	
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 295 .....	\$ 11.40

EL CAJON	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2398 .....	\$ 143.88

EL CENTRO	
Barbers No. 733.....	\$ 28.02
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 338 .....	133.52

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1070 .....	107.24
Central Labor Council.....	12.00

Construction and General Laborers No. 1119 .....	139.00
Electrical Workers No. 447.....	42.00

Imperial Valley Trades Council Painters No. 313.....	28.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 572 .....	28.00

Theatrical Stage Employees No. 656 .....	24.00
Truck Drivers and Warehousemen No. 898 .....	144.00

	<hr/>
	\$ 697.78

EL CERRITO	
Operative Potters No. 165.....	\$ 58.12
Teachers No. 866 .....	88.00

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	\$ 146.12

EL MONTE	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1507 .....	\$ 960.56
Chemical Workers No. 78.....	69.32
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 39.....	33.64
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1082 .....	285.40

	<hr/>
	\$ 1,348.92

EMERYVILLE	
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 245 .....	\$ 67.24

EUREKA	
Bakers No. 195 .....	\$ 22.00
Barbers No. 431 .....	33.84
Bartenders No. 318.....	95.86
Butchers No. 445.....	40.40
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1040 .....	156.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 220.....	210.00

# STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

111

Electrical Workers No. 482.....	18.00
Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 327.....	22.00
Laborers No. 181 .....	50.42
Laundry Workers No. 156.....	33.54
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2592 .....	149.16
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2868 .....	26.32
Motion Picture Operators No. 430 .....	24.00
Motor Coach Employees No. 1237 .....	6.00
Municipal Employees No. 54....	28.48
Musicians No. 333 .....	30.96
Painters No. 1034.....	51.08
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 481 .....	27.28
Plumbers No. 471.....	29.28
Redwood District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers .....	12.00
Retail Clerks No. 541.....	83.96
Teamsters, Warehousemen, etc. No. 684 .....	285.36
Typographical No. 207 .....	24.00
United Textile Workers No. 126 .....	26.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,497.94

## FEATHER FALLS

Sawmill and Lumber Handlers No. 2892 .....	\$ 164.32
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## FORT BRAGG

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 248 .....	\$ 10.40
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1376 .....	3.00
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2610 .....	51.72
	<hr/>
	\$ 65.12

## FORTUNA

Carpenters and Joiners No. 960	\$ 37.48
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## FRESNO

Bakers No. 43.....	\$ 192.00
Barbers and Beauticians No. 333 .....	83.60
Bartenders No. 566.....	110.04
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
Building Service Employees No. 110 .....	67.04
Butchers No. 126 .....	240.00
California State Conference of Painters .....	12.00
Carpenters No. 701.....	642.74
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 97.....	20.80
Chemical Workers No. 100.....	54.76
Chemical Workers No. 160.....	36.08
City Employees No. 765.....	4.00
City Employees No. 1096.....	3.00
City School Employees No. 1206 .....	25.36
Cooks No. 230 .....	123.12

Creamery Employees and Drivers No. 517 .....	240.00
Culinary Workers No. 62.....	406.00
Department Store Clerks No. 170 .....	375.08
District Council of Carpenters..	12.00
Dried Fruit, Nut Packers and Dehydrating Warehousemen No. 616 .....	662.06
Electrical Workers No. 100.....	78.00
General Teamsters No. 431.....	1,643.48
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 294 .....	403.20
Iron Workers No. 155.....	186.76
Iron Workers No. 624.....	24.00
Joint Executive Board, Culinary, Bartenders and Hotel Employees .....	12.00
Lathers No. 83 .....	28.00
Laundry Workers No. 86.....	251.24
Millmen No. 1496.....	109.40
Motion Picture Operators No. 599 .....	24.00
Motor Coach Operators No. 1027 .....	37.00
Municipal Employees No. 205....	22.00
National Farm Labor Workers No. 213 .....	13.00
Office Employees No. 69.....	24.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 188 .....	77.24
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 246 .....	260.36
Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	24.00
Retail Food, Drug and Liquor Clerks No. 1288 .....	384.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252..	60.00
Sign Painters No. 966.....	24.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 158 .....	24.00
Tile Layers No. 23.....	12.68
Tile, Marble and Terrazzo Helpers No. 163 .....	3.00
Typographical No. 144.....	52.80
Winery and Distillery Workers No. 45 .....	120.00

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\$ 7,228.84

## FULLERTON

Flat Glass Workers No. 20928..	\$ 33.80
Barbers No. 766.....	13.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 46.80

## GARBERVILLE

Shingle Weavers No. 2835.....	\$ 23.80
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## GILROY

Painters No. 1157.....	\$ 18.28
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## GLENDALE

Barbers No. 606.....	\$ 40.00
Brick and Clay Workers No. 774 .....	720.40
Carpenters and Joiners No. 563 .....	865.27
Cement Finishers No. 893.....	36.12
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 324.....	295.40

Painters No. 713.....	90.64	Motion Picture Studio Projectionists No. 165.....	130.52
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters No. 761 .....	117.04	Office Employees No. 174.....	576.00
Post Office Clerks No. 841.....	46.12	Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 755.....	66.00
Printing Pressmen No. 107.....	24.00	Post Office Clerks No. 1256.....	39.84
Typographical No. 871.....	24.00	Screen Actors Guild.....	2,400.00
	<hr/>	Screen Cartoonists No. 852.....	25.00
	\$ 2,258.99	Screen Extras Guild, Inc.....	1,736.00
GRASS VALLEY		Studio Carpenters No. 946.....	585.16
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 368 .....	\$ 274.56	Studio Electricians No. 40.....	180.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1903 .....	64.72	Studio Grips No. 80.....	144.00
	<hr/>	Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399 .....	528.88
	\$ 339.28	Studio Utility Employees No. 724 .....	192.00
GREENVILLE		Broadcast, Television, and Recording Engineers No. 45.....	33.00
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2647 .....	\$ 94.00		<hr/>
GRIDLEY			\$ 10,159.08
Carpenters No. 2148 .....	\$ 34.66		
HANFORD		HONOLULU	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1043 .....	\$ 73.56	Building and Construction Trades Council .....	\$ 4.00
HAYWARD		Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Cannery Workers No. 768.....	\$ 618.08	Hotel, Restaurant Employees and Bartenders No. 5.....	49.92
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1622 .....	720.72		<hr/>
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 823 .....	440.04		\$ 65.92
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 53.....	7.12		
	<hr/>	HUNTINGTON PARK	
	\$ 1,785.96	Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 212 .....	\$ 52.00
HERMOSA BEACH		Butchers No. 563 .....	336.00
Los Angeles County Life Guards No. 921.....	\$ 3.00	Glass Bottle Blowers No. 100....	42.32
HOLLYWOOD		Glass Bottle Blowers No. 114....	75.40
Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44 .....	\$ 680.00	Glass Bottle Blowers No. 125....	97.48
American Federation of Radio Artists .....	144.00	Glass Bottle Blowers, Flint No. 141 .....	30.00
Building Service Employees No. 278 .....	179.32	Glass Bottle Blowers No. 145....	22.68
Film Technicians No. 683.....	480.00	Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146....	132.00
Hollywood Painters No. 5.....	320.00	Government Employees No. 926 .....	41.92
Make-up Artists No. 706.....	144.00	Painters No. 95.....	111.84
Motion Picture Costumers No. 705 .....	76.00		<hr/>
Motion Picture Film Editors No. 776 .....	385.88		\$ 941.64
Motion Picture Photographers No. 659 .....	144.00	INGLEWOOD	
Motion Picture Sound Technicians No. 695 .....	13.00	Painters and Decorators No. 1346 .....	\$ 296.04
Motion Picture Studio Art Craftsmen No. 790.....	24.00	KINGS BEACH	
Motion Picture Studio First Aid Employees No. 767 .....	29.76	Carpenters and Joiners No. 2035 .....	\$ 6.84
Motion Picture Studio Cinetechnicians No. 789.....	162.72		<hr/>
Motion Picture Studio Laborers No. 727 .....	72.00		KINGSBURG
Motion Picture Studio Mechanics No. 468 .....	188.00	Cannery Workers No. 746.....	\$ 77.72
Motion Picture Studio Electrical Technicians No. 728.....	480.00	Chemical Workers No. 96.....	23.92
			<hr/>
			\$ 101.64
		KORBEL	
		Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2641 .....	\$ 24.00
		LA JOLLA	
		Carpenters and Joiners No. 1358 .....	\$ 94.39



LODI	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1418 .....	\$ 105.32
Typographical No. 983 .....	21.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 126.32

LOMPOC	
Chemical Workers No. 146 .....	\$ 159.28

LONG BEACH	
Asbestos Workers No. 20 .....	\$ 26.00
Automotive Employees and Laundry Drivers No. 88 .....	24.00
Bakers No. 31 .....	153.72
Barbers No. 622 .....	67.96
Bartenders No. 686 .....	240.00
Boilermakers No. L-285 .....	9.00
Bricklayers No. 13 .....	48.00
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 710 .....	929.80
Cement Finishers No. 791 .....	115.84
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Chauffeurs-Sales Drivers No. 572 .....	336.00
Chemical Workers No. 1 .....	184.20
Chemical Workers No. 40 .....	131.52
Chemical Workers No. 255 .....	85.56
Culinary Alliance No. 681 .....	1,580.00
Dry Dock and Ordnance Painters No. 1501 .....	24.00
General Truck Drivers No. 692 .....	120.00
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 507 .....	600.00
Lathers No. 172 .....	62.00
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 521 .....	32.16
Municipal Employees No. 112 .....	176.36
Musicians Association No. 353 .....	44.00
Painters No. 256 .....	484.16
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 343 .....	150.60
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 494 .....	330.12
Post Office Clerks No. 543 .....	61.68
Printing Pressmen No. 285 .....	23.12
Retail Clerks No. 324 .....	216.00
Rig Builders No. 1458 .....	123.36
Roofers No. 72 .....	32.88
Stereotypers No. 161 .....	26.00
Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Operators No. 1254 .....	40.96
Typographical No. 650 .....	48.00
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 59 .....	55.52
United Garment Workers No. 56 .....	92.92
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,690.44

LOS ANGELES	
Advertising and Public Relations Employees No. 518 .....	\$ 28.00
Amalgamated Legislative Conference Board of California .....	8.00

American Flint Glass Workers No. 139 .....	53.32
American Guild of Variety Artists .....	96.00
Asbestos Workers No. 5 .....	96.00
Asbestos Workers (Home Insulators) No. 5-B .....	1.60
Bakers No. 37 .....	976.00
Bakers No. 453 .....	72.00
Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 400 .....	216.00
Bakery Drivers No. 276 .....	705.42
Barbers No. 295 .....	240.00
Bartenders No. 284 .....	1,133.00
Beauticians No. 295-A .....	14.00
Beer Drivers and Helpers No. 203 .....	144.00
Bill Posters and Billers No. 32 .....	26.40
Board of Education Employees No. 99 .....	240.00
Boilermakers No. 92 .....	480.00
Bookbinders No. 63 .....	60.00
Bricklayers No. 2 .....	192.00
Brick and Clay Workers No. 661 .....	55.60
Brick and Clay Workers No. 991 .....	56.24
Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers No. 420 .....	768.00
Building Service Employees No. 193 .....	24.00
Building Service Employees (Public Events) No. 76 .....	89.04
Bus Drivers No. 1222 .....	48.00
Cabinet Makers and Millmen No. 721 .....	976.08
California State Council of Building Service Employees .....	28.00
Cap Makers No. 22 .....	7.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 25 .....	1,049.68
Carpenters and Joiners No. 929 .....	174.60
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1497 .....	630.88
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1976 .....	72.00
Cement Masons No. 627 .....	415.48
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 11 .....	163.00
Cigar Makers No. 225 .....	24.00
Chemical Workers No. 350 .....	36.64
Cleaners and Dye House Workers No. 11 .....	5.00
Cloak Makers No. 55 .....	130.00
Cloak Makers No. 58 .....	130.00
Commercial Photographers No. 462 .....	3.00
Commercial Telegraphers (Western Union) No. 48 .....	120.00
Cooks No. 468 .....	960.00
Coopers No. 152 .....	26.72
Council of Federated Municipal Crafts .....	12.00
Dairy Employees Plant and Clerical No. 93 .....	715.32
Dental Technicians No. 100 .....	28.80

Department, Variety, and Specialty Store Employees No. 777 .....	197.36	Ladies Garment Workers (Accessories) No. 482 .....	108.00
Dining Car Employees No. 582 .....	179.64	Ladies Garment Workers No. 483 .....	24.00
Displaymen and Commercial Decorators No. 1154.....	110.50	Ladies Garment Workers (Undergarment) No. 496.....	108.00
District Council No. 11 Brick and Clay Workers .....	12.00	Ladies Garment Workers No. 497 .....	48.00
District Council of Carpenters .....	10.00	Lathers No. 42 .....	106.00
District Council of Chemical Workers No. 5 .....	12.00	Lathers No. 42-A .....	559.20
District Council of Painters No. 36 .....	12.00	Laundry and Dry Cleaning Workers No. 52 .....	144.00
Electrical Workers No. B-11.....	720.00	Laundry, Linen Supply and Dry Cleaning Drivers No. 928 .....	240.00
Electrical Workers No. B-18.....	288.00	Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council .....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 1052.....	12.20	Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council.....	12.00
Electrotypers No. 137.....	26.20	Los Angeles City Employees No. 119 .....	24.00
Elevator Constructors No. 18....	80.64	Los Angeles City Water and Power Employees No. 233....	47.92
Film Exchange Employees No. 61-B .....	63.36	Los Angeles City Park and Recreation Department Employees No. 517 .....	38.04
Firemen and Oilers No. 152.....	24.00	Los Angeles County Fire Department Employees No. 1420 .....	113.28
Fitters, Welders and Helpers No. 250 .....	440.00	Los Angeles County Probation Officers No. 685 .....	58.04
Food Processors, Packers, Warehousemen, etc. No. 547..	49.00	Los Angeles County Mechanical Supervisory Employees No. 180 .....	24.00
Freight Handlers, Clerks and Helpers No. 357 .....	240.00	Los Angeles County Office Employees No. 187 .....	24.00
Fruit and Produce Drivers No. 630 .....	240.00	Los Angeles County Superior Court Clerks No. 575 .....	31.48
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 129....	6.96	Los Angeles County Guards No. 790 .....	26.00
Glass Workers No. 636.....	422.28	Los Angeles Editorial Association No. 1 .....	80.03
Government Employees No. 1167 .....	24.00	Linoleum, Carpet and Soft Tile Workers No. 1247 .....	273.64
Government Employees No. 731 .....	3.00	Los Angeles Metal Trades Council .....	12.00
Government Employees (Los Angeles Housing) No. 1236....	23.00	Local Freight Drivers No. 208 .....	240.00
Gunite Workers No. 345.....	67.20	Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288 .....	1,795.92
Hardwood Floor Workers No. 2144 .....	541.68	Mailers No. 9 .....	132.00
Hay Haulers, Dairy Employees No. 737 .....	48.00	Manifold and Sales Book Workers No. 522 .....	84.84
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 300 .....	1,800.00	Meat Cutters No. 421 .....	1,000.00
Hotel Service Employees No. 765 .....	216.00	Meat and Provision Drivers No. 626 .....	249.60
House, Building and General Movers No. 923 .....	95.76	Metal Polishers No. 67.....	36.00
Ice Drivers, Cold Storage Warehousemen No. 942.....	73.52	Millwrights No. 1607 .....	132.40
International Fire Fighters No. 748 .....	13.00	Miscellaneous Employees No. 440 .....	1,133.00
Iron Workers (Shopmen) No. 509 .....	30.00	Miscellaneous Foremen and P. W. Superintendents No. 413..	40.16
Joint Council, Laundry Workers No. 2 .....	12.00	Molders and Foundry Workers No. 374 .....	36.00
Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42 .....	12.00	Mortuary Employees No. 151....	7.00
Jewelry Workers No. 23 .....	84.00	Motion Picture Projectionists No. 150 .....	312.16
Ladies Garment Workers No. 84 .....	240.00		
Ladies Garment Workers No. 96 .....	96.00		
Ladies Garment Workers No. 97 .....	240.00		
Ladies Garment Workers (Ladies Tailors) No. 445.....	48.00		
Ladies Garment Workers No. 451 .....	48.00		

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Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403 .....	24.00
Musicians Protective Association No. 47 .....	2,240.00
Musicians Protective Association No. 767 .....	88.00
National Postal Transportation Association .....	24.00
Newspaper Pressmen No. 18....	182.40
Office Employees No. 30.....	120.00
Operating Engineers No. 12.....	2,448.00
Pacific South West District Council of Government Employees .....	2.00
Painters No. 116 .....	688.92
Painters No. 434 .....	140.75
Painters No. 1037 .....	38.28
Painters No. 1348 .....	130.00
Paint Makers No. 1232 .....	17.24
Paper Handlers No. 3.....	34.51
Paper Makers No. 208.....	47.08
Paper Makers No. 356.....	61.60
Pattern Makers Association....	38.40
Photo Engravers No. 32.....	192.00
Plasterers No. 2 .....	336.00
Plumbers No. 78.....	1,088.12
Postal Supervisors No. 39.....	56.00
Post Office Clerks No. 64.....	192.00
Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	264.00
Printing Specialty and Paper Converters No. 388.....	480.00
Provision House Workers No. 274 .....	288.00
Public Service Carpenters No. 2231 .....	37.96
Public Service Painters No. 323 .....	51.48
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 266 .....	60.00
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 307 .....	192.00
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 680 .....	35.52
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 550.....	19.36
Railway Carmen No. 601.....	158.40
Railway News Service No. 357 .....	26.00
Reinforced Iron Workers No. 416 .....	72.00
Retail Clerks No. 770.....	4,274.36
Retail Hardware and Appliance Salesmen No. 1215.....	30.04
Retail Milk Drivers and Salesmen No. 441 .....	1,032.92
Roofers No. 36 .....	258.68
Service and Maintenance Employees No. 399.....	275.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108....	1,174.36
Sheet Metal Workers No. 371....	360.96
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 831 .....	24.00
Southern California Council of Public Employees .....	12.00
Southern California District Council of Lathers.....	12.00
Southern California District Council of Laborers.....	12.00
Southern California Pipes Trades Committee .....	2.00
Southern California Typographical Conference .....	12.00
Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266.....	220.00
Sprinkler Fitters No. 709.....	85.04
Stage Employees No. 33.....	96.00
Stationary Operating Engineers No. 63 .....	288.00
Steel, Paper House, Chemical Workers No. 578.....	96.00
Stereotypers No. 58.....	96.00
Stove Mounters No. 68.....	115.40
Stove Mounters No. 125.....	45.24
Structural Iron Workers No. 433 .....	132.00
Switchmen No. 43 .....	22.00
Teachers No. 1021.....	75.56
Theatrical Wardrobe No. 768...	24.00
Tile Layers No. 18.....	28.80
Transportation (Street Car men) No. 1277.....	520.00
Typographical No. 174.....	672.00
United Garment Workers No. 94 .....	24.00
United Garment Workers No. 125 .....	240.00
Van, Storage and Furniture Drivers No. 389 .....	369.24
Waiters No. 17 .....	1,196.00
Waitresses No. 639.....	1,440.00
Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848 .....	1,063.80
Wholesale Grocery Warehousemen No. 595 .....	112.76
Wholesale Salesmen, Dairy and Frozen Foods Drivers No. 306 .....	240.00
Window Cleaners No. 349.....	60.00
Women's Union Label League No. 36 .....	18.00
Brick and Clay Workers No. 615 .....	13.68
Western Warehousemen and Produce Council .....	2.00
	\$ 50,366.69
LOS GATOS	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2006 .....	\$ 7.80
LOYALTON	
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2695 .....	\$ 123.80
MADERA	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2189 .....	\$ 47.76
Construction and General Laborers No. 920 .....	105.64
	\$ 153.40
MARTELL	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1522 .....	\$ 3.60

<b>MANTECA</b>			
Beet Sugar Operators No. 20733 .....	\$ 64.84	ers No. 542 .....	443.88
<b>MARTINEZ</b>		Dried Fruit, Nut Packers and Dehydrator Warehousemen No. 698 .....	24.00
Allied Hospital Employees No. 251 .....	\$ 73.84	Electrical Workers No. B-684....	110.40
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00	Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1130.....	128.48
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2046 .....	132.00	Office Employees No. 208.....	30.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Painters No. 317.....	59.56
Construction and General Laborers No. 324 .....	480.00	Plasterers No. 429.....	48.00
Painters No. 741.....	84.00	Plumbers No. 437.....	66.00
Plumbers No. 159.....	159.36	Stage Employees No. 564.....	24.00
Teamsters No. 315.....	857.36	Teamsters No. 386 .....	816.00
		Typographical No. 689.....	25.50
			\$ 2,225.34
	\$ 1,810.56	<b>MOJAVE</b>	
<b>MARYSVILLE</b>		Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 507 .....	\$ 15.32
Barbers No. 720.....	\$ 24.00	<b>MONROVIA</b>	
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00	Electrical Workers No. B1008.\$	182.56
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1570 .....	144.96	Painters No. 254 .....	92.78
Central Labor Council.....	13.00		\$ 275.34
General Teamsters No. 137.....	600.00	<b>MONTEREY</b>	
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 121 .....	149.80	Barbers No. 896 .....	\$ 31.28
Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 505 .....	43.48	Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 483 .....	240.00
Painters No. 146 .....	28.80	Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
Stage Employees No. 216.....	22.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1323	206.04
		Central Labor Council.....	12.00
	\$ 1,038.04	Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific .....	456.36
<b>MEADOW VALLEY</b>		Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 690 .....	126.36
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2626 .....	\$ 2.80	Painters and Decorators No. 272	63.00
<b>MAYWOOD</b>		Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 337 .....	24.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 148...\$	88.00	Plumbers No. 62 .....	4.80
<b>MERCED</b>		Roofers No. 50 .....	24.36
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1202 .....	\$ 103.04	Seine and Line Fishermen.....	240.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00		\$ 1,440.20
Construction and General Laborers No. 995.....	136.44	<b>MOUNTAIN VIEW</b>	
Typographical No. 865.....	28.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1280 .....	\$ 401.12
	\$ 279.48	<b>NAPA</b>	
<b>MILL VALLEY</b>		Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 753 .....	\$ 112.28
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1710 .....	\$ 13.80	Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
<b>MIDLAND</b>		Carpenters and Joiners No. 2114	155.88
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 63.....	\$ 8.00	California State Hospital Employees No. 174 .....	58.44
<b>MODESTO</b>		Central Labor Council.....	6.00
Barbers No. 787 .....	\$ 24.00	Dried Fruit Workers No. 668....	34.16
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	13.00	Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 371 .....	126.28
Cannery Workers No. 748.....	192.00	Painters No. 262 .....	35.93
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1235	150.24	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 766 .....	28.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	United Garment Workers No. 137 .....	92.72
Chemical Workers No. 190.....	58.28		
Culinary Workers and Bartend-			

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United Garment Workers No. 197 .....	92.28	Drydock and Marine Waysmen No. 3116 .....	120.00
		Electrical Workers No. B-50.....	24.00
	\$ 753.97	Electrical Workers No. B-595....	600.00
NEWARK		Federated Fire Fighters of California .....	962.84
Chemical Workers No. 62.....\$	61.20	Floor Layers and Carpenters No. 1861 .....	48.00
Stove Mounters No. 61.....	167.16	Garage Employees No. 78.....	144.00
	\$ 228.36	Gardeners and Florists and Nurserymen No. 1206.....	10.60
NORWALK		General Warehousemen No. 853	409.98
California State Employees No. 69 .....	37.36	Glass Bottle Blowers No. 2.....	48.00
OAKLAND		Glass Bottle Blowers No. 137....	45.36
Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council \$	12.00	Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141....	156.00
Alameda County School Em- ployees No. 257 .....	86.88	Glass Bottle Blowers No. 155....	130.00
Allied Printing Trades Council	2.00	Government Employees "Navy" No. 1113 .....	59.20
Auto and Ship Painters No. 1176 .....	109.44	Hod Carriers No. 166.....	120.00
Bakers No. 119 .....	288.00	Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	42.12
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432	288.96	Iron Workers No. 378.....	33.00
Barbers No. 134.....	213.60	Iron Workers (Shopmen) No. 491 .....	96.00
Bartenders No. 52 .....	639.72	Lathers No. 88.....	90.00
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 171 .....	72.00	Laundry Drivers No. 209.....	181.36
Boilermakers No. 39.....	240.00	Laundry Workers No. 2.....	330.00
Bricklayers No. 8 .....	72.00	Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302....	288.00
Building Service Employees No. 18 .....	692.24	Motion Picture Projectionists No. 169 .....	40.32
Butchers No. 120 .....	360.00	Newspaper and Periodical Driv- ers No. 96 .....	132.24
California Conference of Typo- graphical Unions .....	18.00	Newspaper Printing Pressmen No. 39 .....	35.56
California State Council of Cannery Workers .....	12.00	Newspaper Writers and Report- ers No. 22279 .....	24.00
Candy Workers No. 119-C.....	120.00	Ninth District Council of Ba- kers .....	12.00
Cannery Workers No. 750.....	1,743.32	Nurserymen, Gardeners and Florists No. 300.....	35.20
Carpenters and Joiners No. 36..	1,348.49	Office Employees No. 29.....	288.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1473	270.84	Paint Makers No. 1101.....	55.20
Carpet, Linoleum and Soft Tile Workers No. 1290 .....	122.40	Plasterers No. 112 .....	40.00
Cement Masons No. 594.....	66.00	Post Office Clerks No. 78.....	144.00
Cemetery Workers and Greens Attendants No. 322 .....	60.32	Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	104.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Printing Specialty and Paper Converters No. 382 .....	672.00
Chauffeurs No. 923.....	245.04	Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 255 .....	126.12
Cleaning and Dye House Work- ers No. 23 .....	240.00	Railway Carmen No. 735.....	37.20
Clerks and Lumber Handlers No. 939 .....	36.00	Retail Delivery Drivers No. 588	240.00
Commercial Telegraphers No. 208 .....	48.00	Retail Food Clerks No. 870.....	576.00
Construction and General La- borers No. 304 .....	960.00	Roofers No. 81 .....	120.00
Cooks No. 228.....	960.00	Sheet Metal Workers No. 216....	240.00
Culinary Alliance No. 31.....	1,562.64	Sheet Metal Workers No. 355....	96.00
Department and Specialty Store Employees No. 1265.....	489.24	Shipyard and Marine Shop La- borers No. 886 .....	288.00
Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 456 .....	80.00	Sleeping Car Porters (Oakland Division) .....	96.00
District Council of Chemical Workers No. 2 .....	12.00	Steamfitters and Helpers No. 342 .....	240.00
District Council of Painters No. 16 .....	12.00	Street Carmen No. 192.....	960.00
		Teachers No. 771.....	46.68
		Teamsters No. 70 .....	2,808.80
		Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen No. 39.....	26.92

Theatrical Employees No. B-82	48.00	Painters and Decorators No. 92	216.00
Theatrical Janitors No. 121.....	47.04	Pasadena School District Em-	
Theatrical Stage Employees		ployees No. 606.....	67.28
No. 107 .....	24.00	Plasterers and Cement Finish-	
Typographical Union No. 36.....	212.72	ers No. 194 .....	309.76
University of California Em-		Plumbers No. 280.....	232.92
ployees No. 371 .....	48.00	Printing Pressmen No. 155.....	30.00
Welders and Burners No. 681.....	144.00	Typographical Union No. 583....	67.20
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 23,408.59		\$ 2,872.61
OCEANSIDE		PETALUMA	
Carpenters and Joiners No.		Barbers No. 419.....	\$ 24.00
2078 .....	\$ 212.80	Bartenders and Culinary Work-	
OLIVE VIEW		ers No. 271 .....	133.40
Los Angeles County Depart-		Beauticians No. 419-A.....	24.00
ment of Charities No. 347.....	\$ 96.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 981	31.28
OLEUM		Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Asbestos Workers No. 108.....	\$ 25.00	Painters No. 293 .....	28.82
ONTARIO		Poultry and Egg Workers No.	
City Employees No. 472.....	\$ 27.52	364-B .....	72.00
ORO GRANDE		Typographical Union No. 600....	24.00
Cement Workers No. 192.....	\$ 83.24		<hr/>
OROVILLE			\$ 349.50
Bartenders and Culinary Work-		PINEDALE	
ers No. 654 .....	\$ 144.48	Cotton Warehousemen and Cot-	
Boilermakers No. 690 .....	20.00	ton Workers No. 826.....	\$ 22.16
Butchers No. 460 .....	24.00	PITTSBURG	
Cannery, Dried Fruit and Nut		Barbers No. 917 .....	\$ 32.52
Workers No. 849 .....	32.72	Bartenders and Culinary Work-	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1240	94.56	ers No. 822 .....	275.44
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Chemical Workers No. 23.....	187.56
Railway Carmen No. 679.....	36.00	Fish Cannery Workers of the	
	<hr/>	Pacific .....	10.00
	\$ 363.76	Glass Bottle Blowers No. 160....	54.48
OXNARD		Paper Makers No. 329.....	96.24
Barbers No. 959 .....	\$ 7.00	Plasterers and Cement Finish-	
Sugar Workers No. 20875.....	132.00	ers No. 825 .....	24.00
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	\$ 139.20		\$ 680.24
PALM SPRINGS		PLACERVILLE	
Carpenters and Joiners No.		Carpenters and Joiners No.	
1046 .....	\$ 70.52	1992 .....	\$ 41.46
Lathers No. 454 .....	1.20	Hotel and Restaurant Workers	
	<hr/>	No. 793 .....	40.96
	\$ 71.72		<hr/>
PALO ALTO			\$ 82.42
Barbers No. 914 .....	\$ 56.00	POMONA	
Bindery Workers No. 21.....	24.00	Barbers No. 702 .....	\$ 24.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 668	316.84	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Typographical No. 521.....	24.00	Chemical Workers No. 58.....	54.24
	<hr/>	Glass Bottle Blowers No. 111....	36.56
	\$ 420.84	Glass Bottle Blowers No. 232....	6.28
PASADENA		Hod Carriers No. 806.....	103.44
Barbers No. 603.....	\$ 37.92	Machinists No. 1586.....	53.44
Carpenters and Joiners No. 769	690.92	Painters and Decorators No.	
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	979 .....	77.50
Culinary Workers and Bartend-		Printing Pressmen No. 320.....	24.00
ers No. 531 .....	639.73	Plumbers and Steamfitters No.	
Hod Carriers and Common La-		398 .....	1.00
borers No. 439 .....	289.60	Retail Clerks No. 1428.....	259.64
Lathers No. 81 .....	129.84	Typographical Union No. 994....	43.20
Meat Cutters No. 439 .....	136.80		<hr/>
Operative Potters No. 222.....	12.64		\$ 695.30

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<b>PORT CHICAGO</b>	
Chemical Workers No. 25.....\$	38.80
<b>PORTERVILLE</b>	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2126 .....	\$ 72.72
<b>QUINCY</b>	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2591 .....	\$ 54.83
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2862 .....	81.20
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	\$ 136.08

<b>RED BLUFF</b>	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2850 .....	\$ 24.00

<b>REDDING</b>	
Barbers No. 6 .....	\$ 29.12
Bartenders No. 549.....	45.96
Northeast California Building and Construction Trades Council .....	15.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1599 .....	288.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Culinary Workers No. 470.....	260.00
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 961 .....	52.00
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2608 .....	134.08
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 739 .....	24.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 662 .....	40.00
Retail Clerks No. 1364.....	112.00
Typographical Union No. 993....	22.00
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	\$ 1,034.16

<b>REDONDO BEACH</b>	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1478 .....	\$ 455.32

<b>REDWOOD CITY</b>	
Cement Mill Workers No. 760..\$	9.00
Painters No. 1146 .....	66.40
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	\$ 75.40

<b>REEDLEY</b>	
National Farm Labor Union No. 265 .....	\$ 13.00

<b>RENO, NEVADA</b>	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2903 .....	\$ 18.00

<b>RESEDA</b>	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 844 \$	120.52
Carpenters and Joiners No. 989	

<b>RICHMOND</b>	
Barbers No. 508 .....	\$ 32.00
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 595 .....	680.80
Boilermakers No. 317.....	90.00
Boilermakers No. 513.....	96.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 642 .....	525.00
Electrical Workers No. B-302....	322.76
Fabricated Metal and Enamelware Workers No. 18524.....	21.20

Leadburners No. 512.....	24.00
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 560 .....	21.60
Office Employees No. 243.....	74.24
Operative Potters No. 89.....	44.00
Painters No. 560.....	288.00
Retail Clerks No. 1179.....	536.56
School District Employees No. 1328 .....	11.00
Typographical No. 738 .....	24.00
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific .....	210.28
City Employees No. 1357.....	2.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,003.44

<b>RIVERSIDE</b>	
Barbers No. 171.....\$	36.44
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 235 .....	228.16
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
City Employees No. 395.....	23.16
District Council of United Cement Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 3.....	15.00
District Council of Painters No. 48 .....	12.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1184 .....	360.00
Retail Clerks No. 1167.....	384.00
United Cement Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 48.....	202.36
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,285.12

<b>ROSEVILLE</b>	
Central Labor Council.....\$	21.00
City Employees No. 136.....	9.72
Railway Carmen No. 231.....	199.64
Teachers No. 836 .....	24.00
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	\$ 254.36

<b>SACRAMENTO</b>	
Asbestos Workers—Home Insulators No. 16-B .....	\$ 4.00
Bakers No. 85 .....	263.26
Barbers No. 112 .....	58.84
Bartenders No. 600 .....	288.00
Bay District Council of Iron Workers .....	24.00
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 166 .....	22.00
Boilermakers No. 735 .....	24.00
Bookbinders No. 35 .....	78.00
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
Building Service Employees No. 22 .....	144.00
Butchers No. 498 .....	448.92
California Council of State Employees No. 56 .....	12.00
California State Employees No. 375 .....	32.00
California State Federation of Teachers .....	12.00
Cannery Workers No. 857.....	1,831.36

Carpenters and Joiners No. 586	916.88	General Teamsters and Warehousemen No. 890.....	259.20
Carpet, Linoleum and Tile Workers No. 1237.....	24.00	Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 272 .....	130.04
Cement Finishers No. 582.....	52.00	Laundry and Dry Cleaners No. 258 .....	48.00
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 150..	1,501.96	Musicians Association No. 616	98.84
Construction and General Laborers No. 185 .....	240.00	Painters No. 1104 .....	72.88
Cooks No. 683 .....	257.56	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 763 .....	26.68
County Employees No. 146.....	48.00	Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 503 .....	86.00
District Council of Carpenters..	9.00	Retail Clerks No. 839.....	117.32
Electrical Workers No. B-340....	120.00		\$ 1,326.89
Federated Trades Council.....	12.00	SAN BERNARDINO	
Government Employees "Air Force" No. 1068.....	14.00	Barbers No. 253 .....	\$ 54.08
Grant Union High and Technical District Employees No. 930 .....	26.00	California Inland District Council of State, City and Municipal Employees .....	14.00
Insurance Agents No. 24606.....	7.00	California State Employees No. 533 .....	24.00
Iron Workers No. 118.....	112.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 944	549.20
Jewelry Workers No. 112.....	23.00	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Lathers No. 109.....	24.00	Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 467..	300.00
Laundry and Dry Cleaners No. 75 .....	176.00	City Schools Maintenance Employees No. 1076.....	22.00
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 3170 .....	144.00	County Employees No. 499.....	12.00
Millmen No. 1618 .....	92.92	Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 535 .....	48.00
Miscellaneous Employees No. 393 .....	334.22	Electrical Workers No. 477.....	72.00
Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 252 .....	24.00	Hod Carriers and Laborers No. 783 .....	350.40
Musicians No. 12 .....	76.60	Lathers No. 252 .....	51.48
Office Employees No. 43.....	46.80	Motion Picture Machine Operators No. 577 .....	24.00
Painters No. 487.....	180.00	Office Employees No. 83.....	24.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 447 .....	144.00	Painters No. 775 .....	128.44
Post Office Clerks No. 66.....	82.08	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 73 .....	147.08
Printing Pressmen No. 60.....	48.00	Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 364 .....	144.80
Retail Clerks No. 588.....	416.00	Printing Pressmen No. 138.....	22.00
Roofers No. 47.....	24.00	Sales Drivers and Dairy Employees No. 166 .....	96.00
Sacramento County Board of Education Employees No. 258	47.32	Stage Employees No. 614.....	24.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 162..	107.08	Teachers No. 832 .....	7.00
Stage Employees No. 50.....	24.00		\$ 2,126.48
State Council of Roofers.....	12.00	SAN BRUNO	
Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 86 .....	3.00	Carpenters No. 848 .....	\$ 334.52
State Janitors No. 1318.....	17.76	SAN DIEGO	
Street Carmen No. 256.....	62.40	Allied Printing Trades Council \$	14.00
Teachers No. 31 .....	26.12	Bakers No. 315 .....	240.00
Teachers No. 727 .....	22.00	Barbers No. 256 .....	96.00
Theater Employees No. B-66....	64.00	Bindery Workers No. 40 .....	24.00
Typographical No. 46.....	102.92	Bridgemen No. 229 .....	52.80
Waiters and Waitresses No. 561 .....	352.44	Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
Wholesale Plumbing House Employees No. 447-Aux.....	40.80	Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers No. 36.....	480.00
	\$ 9,312.24	Building Service Employees No. 102 .....	208.00
SALINAS			
Barbers No. 827 .....	\$ 24.00		
Bartenders No. 545 .....	43.22		
Carpenters and Joiners No. 925	285.04		
Central Labor Council.....	12.00		
Culinary Alliance No. 467.....	123.67		



Butchers and Meat Cutters No. 229 .....	480.00	Waiters and Bartenders No. 500 .....	352.80
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1296 .....	618.88		\$ 10,417.98
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1571 .....	367.64		
Carpet, Linoleum and Res. Tile Workers No. 1711 .....	24.40	SAN FERNANDO	
Chauffeurs, Taxi Cab, Funeral and Ambulance Drivers No. 481 .....	240.00	Government Employees (Veterans Administration) No. 1043 .....	\$ 48.00
Commercial Telegraphers—"Western Union Division" No. 150 .....	5.40	SAN FRANCISCO	
County and Municipal Employees No. 127 .....	186.56	American Federation of Radio Artists .....	\$ 48.00
Culinary Alliance and Hotel Service Employees No. 402....	1,291.16	American Guild of Variety Artists .....	79.00
District Council of Carpenters, San Diego County .....	12.00	Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14 .....	240.00
Electrical Workers No. B-465....	264.00	Asbestos Workers No. 16.....	72.00
Electrical Workers No. B-569....	480.00	Asbestos Workers No. 29.....	24.00
Federated Trades Council.....	12.00	Automobile and Car Painters No. 1073 .....	94.67
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific .....	960.00	Auto Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960 .....	30.00
Floorlayers No. 2074 .....	49.36	Automotive Warehousemen No. 241 .....	120.00
Government Employees No. 1054 .....	42.16	Bakers No. 24 .....	720.00
Government Employees (Navy Civilian) No. 1085 .....	26.04	Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 .....	425.56
Hod Carriers and Construction Laborers No. 89 .....	1,162.52	Barbers No. 148 .....	480.00
Iron Workers (Shopmen) No. 627 .....	32.24	Bar Pilots No. 89 .....	24.00
Lathers No. 260 .....	61.00	Bartenders No. 41 .....	1,412.92
Laundry and Dry Cleaners No. 259 .....	2.40	Bay Area Council of Government Employees .....	11.00
Millmen No. 2020 .....	227.32	Bay Cities Metal Trades Council .....	12.00
Mailers No. 75 .....	13.00	Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters .....	12.00
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297 .....	36.48	Bill Posters and Billers No. 44 .....	26.00
Musicians Association No. 325..	168.00	Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 168 .....	144.00
Office Employees No. 139.....	26.86	Boilermakers No. 6 .....	240.00
Operating Engineers No. 526....	96.00	Bookbinders and Binderywomen No. 31-125 .....	216.00
Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 346.....	244.20	Bottlers No. 896 .....	720.00
Painters No. 333 .....	260.56	Brewery Drivers No. 888.....	240.00
Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	31.20	Brewery Shipping, Receiving Clerks and Checkers No. 884 .....	43.48
Retail Clerks No. 1222.....	240.00	Building Material and Construction Teamsters No. 216..	192.00
Roofers No. 45 .....	7.40	Building Service Employees No. 87 .....	576.00
Roofers (Carpenters International) No. 553 .....	52.60	Butchers No. 115 .....	432.00
Salesdrivers, Helpers and Dairy Employees No. 683 .....	480.00	Butchers No. 508 .....	711.84
Sheet Metal Workers No. 206....	64.80	California Allied Printing Trades Council .....	12.00
Shipwrights, Boatbuilders and Caulkers No. 1300 .....	113.64	California State Council of Cleaners and Dyers .....	12.00
Stereotypers No. 82 .....	24.00	Brewers, Maltsters and Yeast Workers No. 893 .....	57.00
Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees No. 1309 .....	250.56	California Pipe Trades Council (United Association) .....	24.00
Teachers No. 1035.....	22.00	California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers .....	12.00
Teamsters-Chauffeurs No. 542..	240.00	California State Council of Retail Clerks No. 2 .....	12.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122 .....	22.00	California State Laborers and Utility No. 1226 .....	24.00

California Theatrical Federation .....	12.00	Government Employees No. 922 .....	26.00
Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158 .....	336.00	Granite Cutters No. 778.....	24.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 22..	1,200.00	Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250.....	288.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 483 .....	537.92	Hotel Service Workers No. 283 .....	1,399.08
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2164 .....	240.00	Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	66.16
Cement Finishers No. 580.....	72.00	Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific .....	37.00
Cemetery Workers and Greens Attendants No. 265 .....	30.00	Iron Workers No. 377.....	96.00
Central California District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers .....	12.00	Jewelry Workers No. 36.....	72.00
Chauffeurs No. 265 .....	1,107.52	Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213 .....	37.40
Cigar Makers No. 228.....	24.00	Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256 .....	240.00
City and County Employees No. 747 .....	96.00	Laundry Workers No. 26.....	1,248.00
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7 .....	240.00	Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31 .....	48.00
Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66-A.....	286.48	Lumber Clerks and Lumbermen No. 2559.....	244.80
Cloakmakers No. 8 .....	132.00	Macaroni Workers No. 493.....	88.40
Commercial Telegraphers No. 34 .....	240.00	Marble Shopmen No. 95.....	28.80
Commission Market Drivers No. 280 .....	144.00	Master Furniture Guild No. 1285 .....	192.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 261 .....	480.00	Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40 .....	76.32
Cooks No. 44 .....	1,428.90	Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 .....	576.00
Coopers No. 65.....	43.20	Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226....	584.88
Coppersmiths No. 438.....	36.00	Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 .....	1,582.62
David Scannell Club No. 798.....	773.36	Molders and Foundry Workers No. 164 .....	143.00
Dental Technicians of Northern California No. 24116 .....	38.40	Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162 .....	77.76
District Council of Plasterers and Cement Finishers of Northern California .....	12.00	Motor Coach Operators No. 1225 .....	288.00
Dressmakers No. 101.....	132.00	Municipal Park Employees No. 311 .....	72.00
Electrical Workers No. B-1245..	264.00	Musicians Association No. 6.....	480.00
Electrical Workers No. 6.....	600.00	Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921 .....	244.80
Elevator Constructors No. 8.....	72.00	Northern California District Council of Laborers .....	12.00
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117 .....	156.00	Northern California Postal Employees Legislative Committee .....	5.00
Federation of Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen No. 11..	38.40	Office Employees No. 3.....	96.00
Film Exchange Employees No. B-17 .....	48.00	Office Employees No. 36.....	37.00
Florists, Landscapes, etc., No. 167 .....	26.00	Operating Engineers No. 3.....	1,800.00
Garage Employees No. 665.....	480.00	Operating Engineers No. 39.....	720.00
Garment Cutters No. 45.....	45.60	Operating Engineers (California State Branch).....	36.00
General Warehousemen No. 860 .....	1,135.12	Optical Technicians No. 18791..	36.00
Glaziers and Glass Workers No. 718 .....	48.00	Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989 .....	78.00
Government Employees No. 51 .....	78.00	Painters No. 19.....	360.00
Government Employees No. 1251 .....	73.00	Painters and Decorators No. 1158 .....	605.16
Government Employees—Internal Revenue No. 634.....	168.00	Painters District Council No. 8 .....	12.00
Government Employees — Labor Dept.—No. 1108.....	3.00	Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1053.....	112.16
Government Employees "U. S. Marine Corps" No. 1152.....	46.00	Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071.....	192.00
Government Employees (U. S. Mint) No. 643 .....	12.00	Pattern Makers Association.....	72.00
		Pharmacists No. 838.....	192.00

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Photo Engravers No. 8.....	144.50	Web Pressmen No. 4.....	96.00
Pile Drivers No. 34.....	240.00	Western Conference of Special-	
Plasterers No. 66.....	144.00	ty Unions .....	12.00
Plumbing and Pipe Fitters No.		Western Federation of Butch-	
38 .....	1,440.00	ers "State Branch".....	18.00
Postal Supervisors No. 88.....	106.48	Wholesale Liquor Drivers No.	
Post Office Clerks No. 2.....	364.00	109 .....	116.36
Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	349.40	Window Cleaners No. 44.....	96.00
Printing Specialty and Paper		Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers	
Converters No. 362.....	480.00	No. 65.....	64.80
Professional Embalmers No.		Teamsters Joint Executive	
90-49 .....	57.60	Council No. 7.....	2.00
Professional Salesmen No. 1597	11.00	Scrap Iron, Metal, Salvage and	
Railway Carmen No. 498.....	24.00	Waste Material Workers No.	
Railway Patrolmen No. 19.....	38.40	965 .....	31.00
Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks			
No. 1089 .....	192.00		\$ 49,131.55
Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278	315.34		
Retail Department Store Em-		SAN JOSE	
ployees No. 1100.....	864.00	Allied Printing Trades Council \$	12.00
Retail Fruit and Vegetable		Barbers No. 252.....	81.60
Clerks No. 1017.....	144.00	Bartenders No. 577.....	197.32
Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648...	912.00	Building and Construction	
Retail Shoe and Textile Sales-		Trades Council.....	12.00
men No. 410.....	192.00	Bookbinders No. 3.....	24.00
Roofers No. 40.....	84.00	Building Service Employees No.	
Sailors Union of the Pacific.....	2,559.96	77 .....	112.80
San Francisco Labor Council.....	12.00	Butchers No. 506.....	510.64
San Francisco Mailers No. 18....	96.00	California State Council of	
Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350	239.88	Barbers and Beauticians.....	12.00
Sausage Makers No. 203.....	297.68	Cannery Workers No. 679.....	3,036.76
Seafarers Guards and Watch-		Carpenters and Joiners No. 316	811.36
men .....	48.00	Cement Laborers No. 270.....	867.68
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104....	240.00	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Shipfitters and Helpers No. 9....	240.00	Chemical Workers No. 294.....	78.44
Ship Painters No. 961.....	77.20	Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses	
Sign and Pictorial Painters		No. 180.....	954.06
No. 510.....	96.80	Dairy and Creamery Em-	
Stereotypers and Electrotypes		ployees No. 304.....	240.00
No. 29 .....	91.20	District Council of Carpenters	12.00
Street, Electric Railway and		District Council of Painters No.	
Motor Car Employees No.		33 .....	12.00
1380 .....	120.00	Electrical Workers No. B-332...	84.00
Teachers No. 61.....	118.16	Freight, Construction and Gen-	
Teamsters No. 85.....	1,200.00	eral Drivers No. 287.....	576.00
Theatrical Janitors No. 9.....	48.00	Hod Carriers No. 234.....	60.00
Theatrical Stage Employees		International Association of	
No. 16 .....	55.68	Fire Fighters No. 873.....	12.00
Theatrical Employees No. B-18	254.40	Lathers No. 144.....	34.66
Theatrical Wardrobe Attend-		Laundry Workers No. 33.....	110.00
ants No. 784.....	24.00	Lumber and Planing Mill Work-	
Typographical No. 21.....	480.00	ers No. 3102.....	115.20
Union Label Section.....	36.00	Millmen No. 262.....	194.48
United Garment Workers No.		Motion Picture Projectionists	
131 .....	240.00	No. 431.....	24.00
Upholsterers No. 28.....	48.00	Musicians Association No. 153	24.00
Vending Machine Operators		Office Employees No. 94.....	30.00
No. 1301.....	224.00	Painters No. 507.....	269.07
Venetian Blind Workers No.		Plasterers No. 224.....	78.20
2565 .....	97.44	Plumbers No. 393.....	120.00
Waiters No. 30.....	1,798.88	Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	48.00
Waitresses No. 48.....	2,498.68	Retail Clerks No. 428.....	569.76
Warehousemen No. 12 .....	146.00	Roofers No. 95.....	53.60
Watchmakers No. 101.....	96.00	Sales Delivery Drivers and	
Water Workers No. 401 .....	39.00	Warehousemen No. 296.....	398.28

Sheet Metal Workers No. 309.....	67.64	Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 1407.....	240.00
Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 120.....	24.00	Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 18 .....	29.76
Street Carmen No. 265.....	24.00	Painters No. 949.....	42.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 134.....	18.00	Pile Drivers No. 2375.....	240.00
Typographical No. 231.....	48.00	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 838.....	130.83
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 148.....	60.34	Retail Clerks No. 905.....	533.68
Registered Nurses No. 1408.....	2.00	Seine and Line Fishermen.....	55.00
		Shipyard Laborers No. 802.....	264.60
		Typographical No. 862.....	26.40
		Waitresses No. 512.....	259.04
	\$ 10,031.89		\$ 3,185.43
SAN LEANDRO			
Musicians Association No. 510..\$	24.00	SAN QUENTIN	
SAN LUIS OBISPO			
Barbers No. 767.....\$	24.00	San Quentin Prison Employees No. 416.....\$	31.12
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1632 .....	88.00		
Central Labor Council.....	13.00	SAN RAFAEL	
Painters No. 1336.....	5.92	Barbers No. 582.....\$	28.80
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 403 .....	38.70	Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 126.....	321.00
Roofers No. 161.....	24.00	Building and Construction Trades Council.....	12.00
Theatrical, Stage and Motion Picture Operators No. 762.....	12.00	California State Council of Lathers .....	12.00
		Central Labor Council.....	12.00
	\$ 193.62	General Truck Drivers No. 624	675.92
SAN MATEO			
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 340.....\$	480.00	Golden Gate District Council of Lathers.....	12.00
Building and Construction Trades Council.....	12.00	Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 291.....	415.08
Building Service Employees No. 81.....	63.00	Lathers No. 268.....	36.00
Butchers No. 516.....	84.00	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 355.....	31.12
Carpenters No. 162.....	511.22	Retail Clerks No. 1119.....	44.00
Cement Finishers No. 583.....	81.60	Teachers No. 1077.....	8.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00		
Construction and General Laborers No. 389.....	94.08		\$ 1,607.92
County Employees No. 829.....	39.00	SANTA ANA	
Electrical Workers No. 617.....	48.00	Beet Sugar Workers No. 20748 \$	83.44
Lathers No. 278.....	33.52	Building and Construction Trades Council.....	12.00
Laundry Workers No. 143.....	72.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1815	389.84
Plasterers No. 381.....	55.12	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Plumbers No. 467.....	24.00	Chemical Workers No. 66.....	78.24
Printing Pressmen No. 315.....	26.12	District Council of Carpenters of Orange County.....	24.00
Retail Clerks No. 775.....	240.00	Electrical Workers No. 441.....	120.00
Shinglers No. 3111.....	7.60	Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 652.....	370.12
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 409.....	6.00	Lathers No. 440.....	46.00
Typographical No. 624.....	81.80	Painters and Decorators No. 686 .....	144.64
		Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 489.....	96.08
	\$ 1,971.06	Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 582 .....	126.08
SAN PEDRO			
Auto Machinists No. 1484.....\$	32.40	Theatrical Stage Employees No. 504.....	12.00
Bartenders No. 591.....	176.00		
Butchers No. 551.....	480.00		\$ 1,514.44
Carpenters No. 1140.....	351.12		
Central Labor Council.....	12.00		
Chemical Workers No. 53.....	25.44		
Culinary Alliance No. 754.....	261.80		
Lathers No. 366.....	25.36		

## STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

125

## SANTA BARBARA

Barbers No. 832.....	\$ 28.98
Building and Construction Trades Council.....	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1062 .....	316.28
Carpet and Linoleum Workers No. 1689.....	22.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 186 .....	240.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 591.....	270.64
Culinary Alliance No. 498.....	629.44
Electrical Workers No. 413.....	36.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 195.....	24.00
Meat Cutters No. 556.....	150.00
Musicians Protective Association No. 308.....	72.00
Painters No. 715.....	98.29
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 341.....	36.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 114 .....	38.40
Retail Clerks No. 899.....	224.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 273.....	29.44
State, County and Municipal Employees No. 358.....	6.84
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 442.....	24.00
Typographical No. 394.....	

\$ 2,270.31

## SANTA CLARA

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 262.....	\$ 13.56
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## SANTA CRUZ

Barbers No. 891.....	\$ 25.92
Butchers No. 266.....	68.76
Carpenters and Joiners No. 829 .....	36.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 283.....	48.00
Electrical Workers No. 609.....	30.00
Musicians Association No. 346.....	58.00
Painters and Decorators No. 1026 .....	34.20
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 379.....	26.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 304.....	34.88
Bricklayers, Masons and Tile Setters No. 16.....	4.20

\$ 377.96

## SANTA MARIA

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2477 .....	\$ 84.00
Central Labor Council.....	15.00
Chemical Workers No. 224.....	25.60
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 703.....	340.68
Food Packers, Processors and Warehousemen No. 865.....	48.00
Hod Carriers No. 1222.....	141.00

Painters No. 1147.....	34.96
Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 381 .....	357.84
	\$ 1,047.08

## SANTA MONICA

Barbers No. 573.....	\$ 30.16
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1400 .....	333.40
Central Labor Council.....	15.00
Culinary Workers No. 814.....	1,296.00
Meat Cutters No. 587.....	180.00
Operative Potters No. 202.....	7.00
Painters No. 821.....	223.52
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 400.....	116.00
Plumbers No. 545.....	163.00
Printing Pressmen No. 429.....	5.00
Retail Clerks No. 1442.....	900.00
Typographical No. 875.....	27.12
	\$ 3,296.20

## SANTA ROSA

Barbers No. 159.....	\$ 36.84
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 770.....	272.08
Building and Construction Trades Council.....	12.00
Butchers No. 364.....	24.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 551.....	48.00
General Truck Drivers No. 980 .....	592.16
Hod Carriers and Laborers No. 139 .....	21.00
Lathers No. 243.....	18.00
Motion Picture Machine Operator No. 420.....	24.00
Musicians Association No. 292.....	160.72
Painters No. 364.....	67.80
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 363.....	25.98
Retail Clerks No. 1532.....	37.00
Typographical No. 577.....	24.00

\$ 1,375.58

## SEAL BEACH

Chemical Workers No. 225.....	\$ 39.32
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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON  
(Los Angeles)

Western Warehouse and Produce Council .....	
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## SELMA

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1004 .....	\$ 15.00
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## SONOMA

California State Employees No. 14-1 .....	\$ 46.34
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## SONORA

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2196 .....	\$ 30.00
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## SOUTHGATE

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 253.....	\$ 48.00
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## SPRECKELS

Sugar Refinery Workers No.  
20616 .....\$ 169.12

## STOCKTON

Bakers No. 120..... 10.00  
Barbers No. 312.....\$ 26.00  
Bartenders No. 47..... 242.00  
Building and Construction  
Trades Council..... 12.00  
Building Service Employees  
No. 24..... 48.00  
California State Employees No.  
382 ..... 20.98  
Carpenters and Joiners No.  
266 ..... 240.00  
Cement Finishers No. 814..... 24.00  
Central Labor Council..... 15.00  
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 439.. 1,344.00  
City Employees No. 102..... 41.40  
Cleaning and Dye House Work-  
ers No. 102..... 83.80  
County Employees No. 183..... 24.00  
Culinary Alliance No. 572..... 566.80  
District Council of Carpenters  
of San Joaquin..... 13.00  
Electrical Workers No. 591..... 48.00  
Farm Equipment Maintenance  
Workers No. 20984..... 24.00  
Lathers No. 98..... 26.00  
Laundry Workers No. 177..... 104.32  
Motion Picture Projectionists  
No. 428..... 24.00  
Motor Coach Operators No. 276  
Musicians No. 189..... 37.68  
Office Employees No. 26..... 55.00  
Operative Potters No. 171..... 24.00  
Painters No. 1115..... 9.40  
Paper Makers No. 320..... 142.88  
Pencil Material Workers No.  
20298 ..... 72.00  
Plasterers No. 222..... 173.30  
Plumbers and Steamfitters No.  
492 ..... 24.00  
Post Office Clerks No. 320..... 66.08  
Roofers No. 56..... 40.80  
Sheep Shearers No. 301A..... 4.20  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 283... 48.00  
Theatrical Stage Employees  
No. 90 ..... 8.20  
Retail Clerks No. 197..... 23.00  
Typographical No. 56..... 11.00  
..... 4.00

\$ 3,670.84

## SUNNYVALE

Theatrical, Stage and Motion  
Picture Operators No. 796...\$ 18.00

## SUSANVILLE

Lumber and Sawmill Workers  
No. 2790.....\$ 109.84  
Tri-Counties Central Labor  
Council ..... 12.00  
Barbers No. 311..... 3.00  
.....  
\$ 124.84

## TAFT

Barbers No. 869.....\$ 24.00  
Carpenters and Joiners No.  
1774 ..... 22.00  
Central Labor Council..... 12.00  
Electrical Workers No. 343..... 22.00  
Painters No. 702..... 3.00  
.....  
\$ 83.00

## TERMINAL ISLAND

Cannery Workers of the Pa-  
cific .....\$ 1,476.00

## TORRANCE

Operative Potters No. 218.....\$ 36.52  
Boilermakers No. 718..... 7.04  
.....  
\$ 43.56

## TRACY

Carpenters and Joiners No.  
1698 .....\$ 6.12  
Railway Carmen No. 449..... 38.56  
Sugar Workers No. 20058..... 107.44  
.....  
\$ 146.00

## TRINIDAD

Loggers No. 3006.....\$ 117.90

## TULARE

Carpenters and Joiners No.  
1578 .....\$ 65.72  
Chemical Workers No. 141..... 12.00  
.....  
\$ 77.72

## TURLOCK

Carpenters and Joiners No.  
1306 .....\$ 52.12

## TWIN

Lumber and Sawmill Workers  
No. 2944.....\$ 24.00

## UKIAH

California State Employees No.  
519 .....\$ 24.00  
Central Labor Council..... 12.00  
Culinary Workers and Bartend-  
ers No. 787..... 18.96  
North Coast Counties District  
Council of Carpenters..... 12.00  
.....  
\$ 66.96

## VALLEJO

American Federation of Grain  
Millers No. 71.....\$ 110.32  
Asbestos Workers No. 70..... 26.00  
Barbers No. 335..... 53.20  
Beauticians No. 335-A..... 24.00  
Boilermakers No. 148..... 100.80  
Building and Construction  
Trades Council..... 12.00  
Butchers and Meat Cutters No.  
532 ..... 192.00  
Carpenters and Joiners No.  
180 ..... 240.00  
Central Labor Council..... 12.00

Cleaners and Dye House Workers No. 177.....	33.60
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 560.....	399.00
Electrical Workers No. B-180....	68.00
Government Employees No. 73	40.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 326.....	231.80
Lathers No. 302.....	3.00
Laundry Workers No. 113.....	70.12
Mare Island Navy Yards Metal Trades Council.....	11.00
Musicians Association No. 367..	74.80
Office Employees No. 86.....	52.52
Painters No. 376.....	72.92
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 631.....	22.64
Plumbers No. 343.....	38.40
Retail Clerks No. 373.....	401.24
Sheet Metal Workers No. 221....	72.00
Shipwrights, Joiners and Shipbuilders No. 1068.....	42.04
State Council of California Sheet Metal Workers.....	12.00
Steam and Operating Engineers No. 731.....	27.08
Teachers No. 827.....	13.24
Teamsters-Chauffeurs No. 490..	395.22
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 241.....	24.00
Typographical No. 389.....	24.00

\$ 2,895.94

## VALLEY SPRINGS

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2847 .....	\$ 36.24
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## VAN NUYS

Barbers No. 837.....	\$ 100.84
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1913 .....	1,104.28
Painters No. 1595.....	283.80
	\$ 1,488.92

## VENICE

Bricklayers and Stone Masons No. 26.....	\$ 38.16
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## VENTURA

Building and Construction Trades Council.....	\$ 12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2463 .....	178.60
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 952.....	132.38
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 585.....	318.28
Operating Engineers No. 732....	18.00
Painters and Decorators No. 955 .....	80.76
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 741.....	35.68
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 484 .....	60.00
	\$ 847.70

## VERNON

Chemical Workers No. 92.....	\$ 65.06
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 224....	41.00
Paper Makers No. 336.....	24.00
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 254.....	48.00
	\$ 178.06

## VICTORVILLE

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 49.....	\$ 165.72
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## VISALIA

Building and Construction Trades Council.....	\$ 12.00
Barbers No. 856.....	24.04
Carpenters and Joiners No. 4184 .....	112.44
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1060.....	274.96
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 605.....	24.00
Plasterers and Cement Masons No. 895.....	9.68
Sign, Scene and Pictorial Painters No. 1591.....	6.00
Typographical No. 519.....	24.00
	\$ 499.12

## WALTERIA

United Construction Workers No. 350.....	\$ 3.80
--	---------

## WATSONVILLE

Barbers No. 749.....	\$ 24.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 771 .....	85.84
Central Labor Council.....	6.00
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 345.....	180.60
Lathers No. 122.....	26.00
Painters No. 750.....	24.68
Railway Carmen No. 765.....	32.92
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 611.....	24.12
Typographical No. 543.....	24.00
	\$ 428.16

## WEED

Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2907.....	\$ 379.80
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## WEIMAR

Weimar Sanatorium Employees No. 745.....	\$ 62.48
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## WESTEND

Chemical Workers No. 398.....	\$ 23.48
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## WESTWOOD

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 768.....	\$ 26.88
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2836.....	553.04

Northern California District		Operating Engineers No. 235....	120.48
Council of Lumber and Saw		Ship Carpenters No. 1335.....	144.00
Mill Workers.....	12.00		
Retail Clerks No. 730.....	22.00		
			<hr/>
			\$ 373.48
		WOODLAND	
	\$ 613.92*	Beet Sugar Operators No.	
		20610 .....	\$ 108.52
WHITTIER			
Los Angeles County Fire Pro-		TOTAL PER CAPITA RE-	
tection District No. 1014.....	\$ 215.44	CEIPTS AND AFFILIA-	
		TION FEES—FISCAL YEAR	
WILMINGTON		ENDED JUNE 30, 1951—	
Amusement Guild (Seafarers).. <td>\$ 13.00</td> <td>—Exhibit B .....</td> <td>\$251,899.03</td>	\$ 13.00	—Exhibit B .....	\$251,899.03
Marine Painters No. 812.....	96.00		<hr/>

**Schedule 2—Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees by Districts  
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951**

<b>District No. 1:</b>		Pasadena .....	2,872.61
Calexico .....	\$ 3.00	Pomona .....	695.30
Chula Vista .....	21.32	Reseda .....	120.52
Coronado .....	24.00	Riverside .....	1,285.12
El Cajon .....	143.88	San Bernardino .....	2,126.48
El Centro .....	697.78	San Fernando .....	48.00
La Jolla .....	94.39	South Gate .....	48.00
Oceanside .....	212.80	Van Nuys .....	1,488.92
San Diego .....	10,417.98	Vernon .....	178.06
		Victorville .....	165.72
	\$ 11,615.15	Walteria .....	3.80
<b>District No. 2:</b>		Whittier .....	215.44
Anaheim .....	\$ 208.80	Westend .....	23.48
Compton .....	3.00		
Fullerton .....	46.80		\$ 76,017.39
Hermosa Beach .....	3.00	<b>District No. 4:</b>	
Long Beach .....	6,690.44	Inglewood .....	\$ 296.04
Santa Ana .....	1,514.44	Redondo Beach .....	455.32
Seal Beach .....	39.32	San Pedro .....	3,185.43
	\$ 8,505.80	Santa Monica .....	3,296.20
<b>District No. 3:</b>		Terminal Island .....	900.00
Alhambra .....	\$ 69.92	Venice .....	38.16
Arcadia .....	24.00	Wilmington .....	373.48
Avalon .....	24.00		
Azusa .....	31.00		\$ 8,544.63
Barstow .....	24.00	<b>District No. 5:</b>	
Bell .....	101.76	Camarillo .....	\$ 24.00
Burbank .....	381.12	Lompoc .....	159.28
Colton .....	159.80	Oxnard .....	139.20
Corona .....	167.84	San Luis Obispo .....	193.62
El Monte .....	1,348.92	Santa Barbara .....	2,270.31
Glendale .....	2,258.99	Santa Maria .....	1,047.08
Hollywood .....	10,159.08	Ventura .....	847.70
Huntington Park .....	941.64		
Los Angeles .....	50,366.69		\$ 4,681.19
Maywood .....	88.00	<b>District No. 6:</b>	
Midland .....	8.00	Bakersfield .....	\$ 3,592.90
Monrovia .....	275.34	Bishop .....	24.00
Norwalk .....	37.36	Boron .....	209.32
Olive View .....	96.00	Corcoran .....	9.00
Ontario .....	27.52	Delano .....	9.00
Oro Grande .....	83.24	Fresno .....	7,228.84
Palm Springs .....	71.72	Hanford .....	73.56
		Kingsburg .....	101.64



Madera .....	153.40
Merced .....	279.48
Mojave .....	15.32
Pinedale .....	22.16
Porterville .....	72.72
Reedley .....	13.00
Selma .....	15.00
Taft .....	83.00
Torrance .....	43.56
Tulare .....	77.72
Visalia .....	499.12

\$ 12,522.74

**District No. 7:**

Lodi .....	\$ 126.32
Manteca .....	64.84
Martell .....	3.60
Modesto .....	2,225.34
Sonora .....	30.00
Stockton .....	3,670.84
Tracy .....	146.00
Turlock .....	52.12
Valley Springs .....	36.24

\$ 6,355.30

**District No. 8:**

Agnew .....	\$ 6.00
Cupertino .....	64.72
Davenport .....	62.40
Los Gatos .....	7.80
Gilroy .....	18.28
Monterey .....	1,440.20
Mountain View .....	401.12
Palo Alto .....	420.84
Redwood City .....	75.40
Salinas .....	1,326.89
San Bruno .....	334.52
San Jose .....	10,031.89
San Juan Bautista .....	
San Mateo .....	1,971.06
Santa Clara .....	13.56
Santa Cruz .....	377.96
Spreckels .....	169.12
Sunnyvale .....	18.00
Watsonville .....	428.16

\$ 17,167.92

**District No. 9:**

Honolulu, T. H. ....	\$ 65.92
San Francisco .....	49,131.55

\$ 49,197.47

**District No. 10:**

Alameda .....	\$ 74.92
Alvarado .....	19.80
Berkeley .....	276.00
Emeryville .....	67.24
Hayward .....	1,785.96
Newark .....	228.36
Oakland .....	23,408.59
San Leandro .....	24.00

\$ 25,884.87

**District No. 11:**

Antioch .....	\$ 317.80
Crockett .....	645.72
El Cerrito .....	146.12
Martinez .....	1,810.56
Oleum .....	25.00
Pittsburg .....	680.24
Port Chicago .....	38.80
Richmond .....	3,003.44

\$ 6,667.68

**District No. 12:**

Mill Valley .....	\$ 13.80
Napa .....	753.97
Petaluma .....	349.50
San Quentin .....	31.12
San Rafael .....	1,607.92
Santa Rosa .....	1,375.58
Sonoma .....	46.34
Vallejo .....	2,895.94

\$ 7,074.17

**District No. 13:**

Auburn .....	\$ 72.80
Chico .....	576.64
Diamond Springs .....	22.00
Feather Falls .....	164.32
Grass Valley .....	339.28
Gridley .....	34.66
King's Beach .....	6.84
Marysville .....	1,038.04
Oroville .....	363.76
Placerville .....	82.42
Roseville .....	254.36
Sacramento .....	9,312.24
Weimar .....	62.48
Woodland .....	108.52

\$ 12,438.36

**District No. 14:**

Arcata .....	\$ 483.52
Blue Lake .....	27.56
Crescent City .....	24.84
Eureka .....	1,497.94
Fort Bragg .....	65.12
Fortuna .....	37.48
Garberville .....	23.80
Korbel .....	24.00
Red Bluff .....	24.00
Trinidad .....	117.90
Ukiah .....	66.96

\$ 2,393.12

**District No. 15:**

Alturas .....	\$ 71.12
Chester .....	128.00
Dorris .....	71.32
Dunsmuir .....	11.40
Greenville .....	94.00
Loyalton .....	123.80
Meadow Valley .....	2.80
Quincy .....	136.08

Redding .....	1,034.16	Westwood, Lassen	
Reno, Nevada .....	18.00	County .....	613.92
Susanville .....	124.84		
Twain .....	24.00		\$ 2,833.24
Weed .....	379.80		\$251,899.03

**Schedule 3—Detail of Disbursements**  
**Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951**

**48TH ANNUAL CONVENTION—SANTA BARBARA:**

**Salaries and Expenses:**

Baker, Estelle C.....	\$ 132.50
Barnette, C. H.....	143.50
Callahan, M. R.....	175.00
Caspers, Jack M.....	150.00
Cheney, Mary B.....	134.95
Conley, Philip.....	150.00
D'Aubigny, Berthe .....	14.76
Dean, William A.....	34.28
Dvorson, Betty J.....	163.24
Fitzgerald, Minnette.....	63.25
Haggerty, C. J.....	575.00
Henning, John F.....	250.00
Hines, Charles A.....	340.00
Hixon, Homer R.....	150.00
Hyans, Curtis J.....	110.00
London, Joan .....	295.93
Lawrence, Helen.....	178.77
Mulligan, W. J. ....	175.00
Otto, Walter R.....	340.00
Peterson, Glenn.....	150.00
Pritchard, Rex B.....	175.00
Richard, Vern E.....	138.87
Schurba, Anthony.....	175.00
Shelley, John F.....	300.00
Silva, Alva M.....	175.00
Stone, Amy.....	112.88
Symes, Jim.....	100.00

\$ 4,902.93

**Other Expenses:**

The Garrett Press.....	\$ 2,208.81
Southern Pacific Railroad Co.....	191.87
The Barn.....	13.50
Associated Telephone Co.....	83.10
Gutierrez Drug Store, Inc.....	12.16
Hotel Carrillo .....	888.91
101 Cafe.....	110.50
Opportunity Shop.....	19.00
Banks Typewriter Exchange.....	40.00
Irvine & Jachins—Badges, Etc.....	2,397.01
Noah's Ark.....	5.00
Pischoff & Co.....	6.21
Quick Delivery Service.....	11.33
Santa Barbara Biltmore Hotel.....	83.58
Western Air Lines.....	499.27
Wobbers, Inc.....	55.39
Dan's Radio Den—Public Address Equipment	331.75
Petty cash—Sundry expense .....	855.53
Stenotype Reporting Co.....	1,636.92

# STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Office Equipment Co.....	30.00
Western Union.....	21.62
Parker & Co.—Printing.....	16,617.80
	<hr/>
	\$ 26,119.26

Total..... \$ 31,022.19

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION—HOUSTON, TEXAS:

Salaries and expenses—Haggerty, C. J.....	\$ 500.00
Other expenses—Western Air Lines, Inc.....	236.04
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 736.04

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE—WASHINGTON, D. C.:

### Salaries and expenses:

Henning, John F.....	\$ 325.00
Pitts, Thomas L.....	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 825.00

### Other expenses:

Southern Pacific Railroad Co. ....	\$ 344.20
Western Air Lines, Inc.....	366.80
	<hr/>
	\$ 711.00

Total..... \$ 1,536.00

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR DEFENSE MOBILIZATION CONFERENCE—WASHINGTON, D. C.:

### Salaries and expenses:

Haggerty, C. J.....	\$ 500.00
Pitts, Thomas L.....	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,000.00

### Other expenses:

Southern Pacific Railroad Co.....	\$ 185.25
Western Air Lines.....	324.19
	<hr/>
	\$ 509.44

Total..... \$ 1,509.44

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS:

### Allowances and Expenses of Officers

#### Attending Executive Council Meetings:

Arnold, Jack T.....	\$ 431.00
Ash, Robert.....	95.80
Carroll, William C.....	431.54
Dean, William A.....	328.00
Doran, Elmer J.....	413.00
Dougherty, Arthur F.....	165.80
Finks, Harry.....	224.00
Gardner, John T.....	421.22
Grady, Harry C.....	165.80
Gruhn, Albin J.....	257.52
Green, C. A.....	90.16
Kelly, George.....	165.80
Lehmann, C. T. ....	427.74
Lundeberg, Harry.....	85.00

## OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Lundschen, Harvey.....	423.74
Nelson, Lowell.....	184.20
Osslo, Max J.....	488.43
Reed, Howard.....	185.00
Reeves, Paul L.....	208.00
Satre, O. T.....	431.00
Somerset, Pat.....	426.22
Small, Thomas A.....	181.10
Swanson, Victor S.....	165.80
Walker, Roy.....	334.80
Pitts, Thomas L.—President.....	367.00
Haggerty, C. J.—Secretary-Treasurer.....	75.00
Henning, John F.....	79.40
Otto, Walter R.....	70.00
Fair, Amy.....	69.40
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,391.47

**Other expenses:**

Western Air Lines, Inc.....\$	99.94
Baker, Estelle C.....	50.00
Otto, Walter R.....	50.00
Hotel Whitcomb.....	74.55
Petty Cash—Sundry.....	19.90
Hotel Senator.....	10.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 304.39
Total.....	\$ 7,695.86

**LEGAL SERVICES:****Fees, Salaries, and Expenses:**

Osslo, Max—strike fund.....\$	1,000.00
Cheney, Mary B.....	4,325.00
Scully, Charles P.....	25,007.52
Todd, Clarence E.....	15,245.26
	<hr/>
	\$ 45,577.78

**Other expenses:**

David Hewes Building—rent.....\$	1,584.00
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	1,840.34
Frank Lynch.....	120.00
Western Union.....	349.17
Farm Workers' Defense Fund.....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,893.51
Total.....	\$ 51,471.29

**ORGANIZING EXPENSES:****Salaries and expenses:**

Dougherty, Arthur F.....\$	500.00
Finks, Harry.....	535.00
Gruhn, Albin J.....	263.92
Haggerty, C. J.....	5,960.00
Henning, John F.....	6,640.53
Hyans, Curtis J.....	7,202.47
Otto, Walter R.....	4,776.10
Pitts, Thomas L.....	1,820.06
Pritchard, Rex B.....	6,358.66
Ross, Edwin.....	75.00

Shelley, John F.....	347.00
Small, Thomas A.....	192.00
Wilkerson, Naomi.....	240.00
Osslo, Max J.....	570.30

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\$ 35,481.04

**Other Expenses:**

David Hewes Building—rent.....	\$ 1,500.00
National Farm Labor Union.....	5,500.00
Roydon Supply House.....	87.32
Western Air Lines, Inc.....	891.37
Dr. Robert Ziegler.....	65.00
Flood Garage .....	291.40
California State Fair.....	120.00
Cadillac Motor Car Division.....	33.28
Southern Pacific Railroad Co.....	635.87
George Lohr Studios.....	35.00
Herman G. Stark.....	5.00
Ransdell Incorporated—Printing .....	1,843.43
The Garrett Press.....	1,026.58
General Teamsters Local 137.....	2.30
Lolita Cheney .....	98.32
W. J. Phillips.....	80.00
Petty Cash—Postage Meter Machine.....	2,547.70
Petty Cash—Sundry Expense.....	28.72
John F. Fixa, Postmaster.....	252.80
Joseph J. Diviney Testimonial Banquet.....	25.00
Southern California Metal Trades Co.....	3,500.00
National Council of Christians and Jews.....	15.00
Dairy & Creamery Employees, No. 304.....	1,500.00
Addressograph Sales Agency.....	24.05
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	178.60
Standard Oil Company of California.....	49.96
L. C. Wesley.....	34.53
San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.....	2.25
K & D Press.....	5.18
Western Union .....	20.49
Hotel Whitcomb .....	41.90
Edgar Warren .....	40.00

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\$ 20,481.05

Total.....

\$ 55,962.09

**PUBLICITY EXPENSES:****Salaries and Expenses:**

Bianchi, Maud .....	\$ 988.65
Fabris, Minnie .....	32.00
Moore, Josephine .....	956.65
Runyan, Charles M.....	798.65
Weber, Nan A.....	1,017.15
King, Bert C.....	260.00

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\$ 4,053.10

**Other Expenses**

David Hewes Building—Rent.....	\$ 1,920.00
Blake, Moffitt & Towne.....	3,201.41
The Garrett Press.....	5,114.74

## OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Golden Gate Press.....	1,167.48
Walter Radell Co.....	206.40
Gilbert's Stationery & Typewriter Exchange.....	81.15
Addressograph Sales Agency.....	12.56
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau.....	12.04
A. Carlisle & Co.....	262.01
Royal Typewriter Co., Inc.....	1.29
David F. Selvin—Art work.....	20.00
John F. Fixa, Postmaster.....	9,859.20
Roy E. Markham—Repair files.....	79.67
Floyd Long—Mimeographing .....	50.00
Union Labor Bulletin.....	9.01
Moulin Studio .....	17.08
Petty Cash .....	40.00
Davidson Sales Agency.....	3.21

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\$ 22,057.25

Total.....

\$ 26,110.35

**STATISTICAL EXPENSE:****Salaries and Expenses:**

Edminster, Adele B.....	\$ 34.50
Fair, Amy (nee Stone).....	2,622.13
Kersley, Dorothy R.....	321.00
London, Joan .....	4,085.00
Maitland, Ruth M.....	794.27
Richard, Vern E. ....	1,026.00
Sikora, Esther .....	638.35
Ballantoni, Carolyn .....	61.05
Napolitan, Marcella .....	432.90

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\$ 10,015.20

**Books, Pamphlets and Subscriptions:**

Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.....	\$ 609.12
San Francisco Call-Bulletin .....	18.00
Industrial Relations Research Association.....	5.00
Los Angeles Times.....	24.00
National Planning Association.....	10.00
San Francisco Chronicle.....	24.00
San Francisco Examiner.....	24.00
San Francisco News.....	15.00
West Publishing Co.....	114.33
Industrial & Labor Relations Review.....	4.00
The Brookings Institution.....	2.25
Commerce Clearing House, Inc.....	335.00
Public Affairs Committee.....	2.70
The Mac Bride-Booe Sacramento Newsletter..	25.00
San Francisco Planning and Housing Assn....	5.00
Printing Division, Documents Section, Sacramento .....	62.07
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	1.50
California Farm Reporter.....	2.00
Business Week .....	12.00
John Herling's Labor Letter, Inc.....	20.00
McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc.....	15.00
The Monitor .....	4.00
National Housing Conference.....	25.00
Press Club of San Francisco.....	9.00
Bancroft-Whitney Company .....	87.98
Commonwealth Club .....	32.00
University of Chicago Press.....	6.00

## STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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American Federation of Labor.....	10.50
Public Affairs Institute.....	3.00
University of Pennsylvania.....	3.00
National Information Bureau.....	25.00
Congressional Digest .....	6.00
American Education Labor Service.....	3.00
California Law Review.....	1.50
International Labor Office.....	10.00
Special Libraries Association.....	20.00
Fortune .....	15.00
California Safety Council.....	30.00
Binder Moss Co.....	36.48
Prentice Hall .....	7.65
Barrons .....	15.00
World Affairs .....	10.00
Superintendent of Documents— United States Government.....	75.00
University of Illinois.....	2.00
California Society of Industrial Education.....	7.73
Paul Elders .....	6.32
The 20th Century Fund.....	4.74
Free Trade Union.....	3.00
International Labor Press.....	17.00
American Business .....	5.00
Cornell University Press.....	4.50
California Conference of Soc. Whrs.....	5.00
Herlinger Labor Letter.....	16.50
Personnel Journal .....	5.00
Town Hall .....	6.00
MacMillan Co. ....	3.50
Press & Union League.....	1.25
Wm. N. Wise Co.....	19.00
American Academy's Political & Social Science	2.00
University of Louisiana.....	383.00
Funk Wagnalls Co.....	6.00
Supreme Publications .....	17.95
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	\$ 2,280.57

**Other Expenses:**

David Hewes Building—Rent.....	\$ 1,920.00
The Garrett Press.....	678.13
Galland Linen Service.....	56.50
Specialized Office Equipment Co.....	9.31
The Southern Cross—Advertisement.....	115.00
Bell Typewriter Co.....	129.12
Bronson Signs .....	6.73
Roydon Supply House.....	23.22
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau.....	102.65
Regents of the University of California— Conference for Labor Editors.....	350.00
Marchant Calculating Machine Co.....	15.00
Parker & Co.....	12.88
Standard & Poors.....	400.00
California State Automobile Association.....	12.00
Wobbers, Inc. ....	29.65
Western Paper Box Co.....	63.01
Petty Cash—Sundry .....	9.49
Harper Bros. ....	18.00
Remington Rand .....	3.47
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	\$ 3,954.16

Total.....

\$ 16,249.93

**LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES:****Salaries and Expenses:**

Baker, Estelle C.....	\$ 1,903.50
Finks, Harry .....	4,211.65
Haggerty, C. J.....	5,150.00
London, Joan .....	182.00
Nearney, Jerome .....	2,250.00
Pitts, Thomas L.....	1,828.92
Ash, Robert .....	25.00
Somerset, Pat .....	128.94
Dougherty, Arthur .....	150.56
Lyons, Virginia M.....	432.00
Osslo, Max J.....	143.46

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\$ 16,406.03
**Other Expenses:**

Hotel Senator .....	\$ 3,912.61
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	754.40
Wobbers, Inc. ....	101.07
Standard Oil Company of California.....	17.14
Bedells, Sacramento .....	77.78
Legislative Bill Room—Sacramento.....	334.75
Capital Office Equipment Co.....	178.86
Garrett Press .....	2,405.39
Petty Cash .....	150.00
Capital Letter Shop.....	22.45

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\$ 7,954.45

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Total.....

\$ 24,360.48

**OFFICE SALARIES:**

Baker, Estelle C.....	\$ 2,626.70
D'Aubigny, Berthe .....	3,161.00
Fitzgerald, Minnette .....	164.45
Haggerty, C. J.....	9,500.00
Hines, Charles A.....	4,325.00
Lowrence, Helen J.....	3,103.50
Richard, Vern E.....	161.00

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Total.....

\$ 23,041.65

**PRINTING, STATIONERY AND****OFFICE SUPPLIES:**

James H. Barry Co.....	\$ 1,093.39
Bell Typewriter Co.....	50.30
Pitney-Bowes, Inc. ....	235.45
Schwabacher-Frey Co. ....	8.52
Wobbers, Inc. ....	173.22
The Garrett Press.....	2,601.17
Charles R. Hadley Company.....	89.94
Addressograph Sales Agency.....	8.57
Fishstrom Staple Co.....	5.70
Pacific Carbon & Ribbon Manufacturing Co.....	174.50
H. S. Crocker Co.....	15.80
Alice Cooper—Mimeographing .....	131.07
Roydon Supply House.....	66.99
Golden Gate Press.....	333.07
Bell Typewriter Co.....	50.04
Gilberts Office Supplies and Typewriter Co.....	3.50

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Total.....

\$ 5,041.23

**OFFICE RENT—GENERAL:**

David Hewes Building.....	\$2,289.60
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**POSTAGE AND MAILING—GENERAL:**

Postage Meter Machine—Postage.....	\$ 2,800.00
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## STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Petty Cash .....	110.37	
Total.....		\$ 2,910.37

**TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH:**

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	\$ 1,709.36	
Western Union .....	409.87	
Total.....		\$ 2,119.23

**TAXES:**

Collector of Internal Revenue.....	\$ 880.91	
California Department of Employment.....	782.08	
Russell L. Wolden—San Francisco		
Personal Property Tax .....	80.61	
Total.....		\$ 1,743.60

**GENERAL EXPENSES:**

Bronson Signs .....	\$ 20.00	
Galland Linen Service.....	24.00	
Railway Express Agency.....	1.27	
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau.....	11.34	
A. Carlisle Company—Mimeograph Machine	1,016.27	
Melvin G. Donohue—Insurance.....	122.75	
Thomas A. Maloney—Insurance.....	191.92	
Associated Indemnity Corp.....	282.13	
American Federation of		
Physically Handicapped .....	25.00	
Benedetti Floral Co.....	234.94	
Burns, the Florist.....	48.08	
James F. Allen—Surety Bond.....	75.00	
Mo Dorman Company.....	14.23	
John F. Shelley.....	2,000.00	
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses.....	325.69	
Bankers Life Insurance Co.....	1,026.93	
Inter-Insurance Exchange, Automobile		
Club of Southern California.....	61.33	
Skinner & Hammond—Accounting Services...	1,435.00	
San Francisco Tuberculosis Association.....	5.00	
Saint Paul of Shipwreck Church.....	10.00	
Union Label Section—Christmas Contribution	100.00	
Petty Cash—Christmas Expense.....	495.00	
Banco Corporation .....	15.42	
Walter Radell, Inc.....	1.66	
Fitzgerald Electric Machine Co.....	25.36	
Secretarial Service .....	81.64	
State Compensation Fund.....	83.55	
American Federation of Labor—Dues.....	10.00	
Federal Reserve Bank.....	336.30	
Cadillac Motor Car Division—1951 Cadillac....	3,423.10	
Maloney & Maretzen.....	8.51	
James F. Allen.....	37.50	
Alhambra Water Co.....	17.49	
Hibernia Bank—Safe Deposit Box.....	4.80	
Islam Shrine Circus.....	12.50	
Police Tickets .....	5.00	
San Francisco Letter Carriers.....	5.00	
A. Erhart .....	100.00	
Total.....		\$ 11,693.71

**TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS—Exhibit B.....** \$265,493.06

Fraternally submitted,

C. J. HAGGERTY

# OFFICERS REPORTS TO OFFICERS CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR 1901 — 1951

## Presidents

1901	Cecil D. Rogers, Typographical No. 36, Oakland.
1902—1903	John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9, Vallejo.
1904—1905	Harry A. Knox, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
1906	G. S. Brower, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.
1906	Thomas F. Gallagher, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
1907—1908	George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
1908	Alexander M. Thompson, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
1909—1911	Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.
1912—1915	Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.
1916—1921	Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.
1922—1923	Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
1924—1925	Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco.
1926—1927	John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
1928—1929	William P. Stanton, Electrical Workers No. 151, San Francisco.
1930—1933	A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.
1934—1935	Edward D. Vandeleur, Street Railway Employees, Division 518, San Francisco.
1936	James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
1937—1943	C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.
1943—1946	Anthony L. Noriega, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162, San Francisco.
1946—1947	Charles W. Real, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.
1947—1950	John F. Shelley, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.
1950—1951	Thomas L. Pitts, Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848, Los Angeles.

## Secretaries

1901—1902	Guy Lathrop, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.
1903	George K. Smith, Barbers No. 134, Oakland.
1904	George B. Benham, Printing Pressmen No. 24, San Francisco.
1905	Frank J. Bonnington, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
1906—1907	James H. Bowling, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
1908—1909	George W. Bell, Gas Workers No. 9840, San Francisco.
1909—1936	Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.
1936—1943	Edward D. Vandeleur, Street Railway Employees, Division 518, San Francisco.
1943—1951	C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.

## Delegates to American Federation of Labor Conventions

1904	John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9, Vallejo.
1907	Walter Macarthur, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
1908	Joshua B. Dale, Federal Labor Union No. 11345, Vallejo.
1910	L. W. Butler, Teamsters No. 208, Los Angeles.
1911—1912	Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8, San Francisco.
1913	Patrick Flynn, Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific.
1914	Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
1915	Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.

- 1916 Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.  
 1917 Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.  
 1919 George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.  
 1920 Albert J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco.  
 1921 Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.  
 1922 James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.  
 1923 Frank Walsh, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.  
 1924 R. W. Robinson, Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach.  
 1925 John J. Murphy, Post Office Clerks No. 2, San Francisco.  
 1926 Don Witt, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.  
 1927 Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.  
 1928 John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.  
 1929 Harvey C. Fremming, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach.  
 1930 Charles Child, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco.  
 1931 Edward McLaughlin, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.  
 1932—1933 Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.  
 1934 A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.  
 1935 Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.  
 1936 George Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.  
 1937 Robert L. Ennis, Bookbinders No. 35, Sacramento.  
 1938 Thomas Nickola, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco.  
 1939 Burt B. Currigan, Bldg. Material Truck Drivers No. 420, Los Angeles.  
 1940 James H. Quinn, Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 3, San Francisco.  
 1941 C. T. Lehmann, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles.  
 1942—1944 C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.  
 1945 (Convention postponed, due to war.)  
 1946—1951 C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.

## CONVENTION CITIES

- |                         |                           |                          |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1st—1901, San Francisco | 18th—1917, Sacramento     | 34th—1933, Monterey      |
| 2nd—1902, Vallejo       | 19th—1918, San Diego      | 35th—1934, Pasadena      |
| 3rd—1903, Los Angeles   | 20th—1919, Bakersfield    | 36th—1935, San Diego     |
| 4th—1904, Fresno        | 21st—1920, Fresno         | 37th—1936, Sacramento    |
| 5th—1905, Sacramento    | 22nd—1921, San Jose       | 38th—1937, Long Beach    |
| 6th—1906, Oakland       | 23rd—1922, Long Beach     | 39th—1938, Santa Barbara |
| 7th—1907, Stockton      | 24th—1923, Stockton       | 40th—1939, Oakland       |
| 8th—1908, Vallejo       | 25th—1924, Santa Barbara  | 41st—1940, Santa Monica  |
| 9th—1908, San Jose      | 26th—1925, San Diego      | 42nd—1941, San Francisco |
| 10th—1909, San Rafael   | 27th—1926, Oakland        | 43rd—1942, Long Beach    |
| 11th—1910, Los Angeles  | 28th—1927, San Bernardino | 44th—1946, San Francisco |
| 12th—1911, Bakersfield  | 29th—1928, Sacramento     | 45th—1947, Sacramento    |
| 13th—1912, San Diego    | 30th—1929, Long Beach     | 46th—1948, Long Beach    |
| 14th—1913, Fresno       | 31st—1930, Marysville     | 47th—1949, Los Angeles   |
| 15th—1914, Stockton     | 32nd—1931, Santa Barbara  | 48th—1950, Santa Barbara |
| 16th—1915, Santa Rosa   | 33rd—1932, Modesto        | 49th—1951, San Diego     |
| 17th—1916, Eureka       |                           |                          |

# PROCEEDINGS

Of the Forty-Ninth Convention  
(Golden Anniversary)

## FIRST DAY

Monday, August 20, 1951

### MORNING SESSION

#### OPENING CEREMONIES

**Max J. Osslo**

**Chairman and Master of Ceremonies**

The 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:20 a.m. in the Conference Hall, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, by Max J. Osslo, Chairman and Master of Ceremonies.

Prior to the call to order the delegates were entertained with an excellent program of concert airs rendered by Union Band No. 325, under the conductorship of Carl Kuehne.

Then followed the presentation of colors by the Marine Corps, and the singing of the National Anthem, led by Miss Irene Cantos, after which the colors were discharged.

Chairman Osslo then greeted the delegates, as follows:

"We have here with us this morning many fine and grand old gentlemen of labor, those who have worked so hard and sacrificed so much in the interest of the labor movement and have thereby assured us the security of wages and conditions we now enjoy.

"As we are assembled here this morning on this Golden Anniversary of our California State Federation of Labor, we call to mind a very historic occasion. Back in San Francisco in 1901, 163 grand old gentlemen of labor assembled to establish this California State Federation of Labor. At that time they represented some nine thousand people. Now we have these nearly two thousand delegates representing over a million and thirty thousand members in this Federation.

"When it came time to select one of these grand old gentlemen to take part in our ceremonies this morning, it was not too much of an effort on the part of our Convention Committee to select one who has been very active throughout the entire history of our labor movement. He served as secretary of our Central Labor Council and in many other responsible positions in

our movement, as well as taking an active part in the civic affairs of our community.

"It is a pleasure to have this most distinguished gentleman, and we are honored by his presence, to lead us in pledging allegiance to our flag.

"Brother Ed Dowell."

**Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag**

**Ed Dowell, Grand Marshal**

Led by Grand Marshal Ed Dowell, the delegates recited the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

#### Invocation

Chairman Osslo explained the inability of Bishop Charles F. Buddy to deliver the invocation, as scheduled, and introduced the Right Reverend Thomas J. McNamara, Director of Catholic Charities in San Diego, who delivered the following invocation:

"Our Father, Who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

"Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those that trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil.

"Let us pray.

"Oh, God of infinite love and mercy, graciously look down upon everyone assembled here. Be pleased to bless each and everyone with Thy heavenly gifts. We know that every good and perfect gift is from above, coming down from the Father of Lights. Without Thee, O kind and loving Father, we are liable to err and to depart from Thy fundamental laws of charity and justice, as contained in Thy Commandments chiseled in stone.

"We pray Thee, Heavenly Father, to send Thy spirit of wisdom, to preside at the deliberations of this assembly and to sanction its conclusions. Under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, the deliberations and conclusions of this assembly will bring credit and honor to every member of your unions.

"Peace, charity, justice, so dear to the Heavenly Father, will reign. These blessings I ask in the name of Our Lord, Jesus Christ.

"Amen."

**Vice Admiral Wilder D. Baker**

**Eleventh Naval District, U. S. Navy**

Chairman Osslo presented Vice Admiral Wilder D. Baker, Commandant of the 11th Naval District of the U. S. Navy, who spoke as follows:

"I am very happy to see all of you here, and as one of the representatives of the government which employs so many workers I give you most hearty greeting.

"As we turned and pledged allegiance to the flag this morning, something that Abraham Lincoln said a great many years ago about our nation came to my mind. It was at the time of the Civil War. He made in effect this statement, the exact words of which I do not recall: This great nation will never perish from an outside threat; if we fail, it will be because we commit suicide.

"As we faced the flag this morning and pledged allegiance, we said 'with liberty and justice, for all.' If we have liberty and justice for all, not for just this group or that group, we will never perish.

"I ask you in your deliberations to keep that thought in mind. It must be justice for all."

**Addresses of Welcome**

**C. O. Taylor, President**

**San Diego Labor Council**

"On behalf of my council, I certainly welcome you here. I want to tell you that every union affiliated with our council has participated to their full extent.

"I hope we have one of the most serious conventions that we have ever had. You see the press of duties placed upon our military officers and you are familiar with the situation which we face. Then, too, the reactionary press of the entire nation keeps our people upset. Thus, we have a great deal of business that must be taken care of at this convention. So I pledge to you that we, the officers of the council, the officers of all of our unions and the committees, will do everything to give you a great deal of pleasure in the evenings. But I hope that each day during this convention we can see this entire assemblage present. I know that with the great officers we have in the State Federation we will be able to take

care of a great deal of business and progress forward as we always have in the past."

**John Quimby, Secretary**

**San Diego Central Labor Council**

"It is possibly fortunate for the delegates that I have had a little back trouble, because I have waited now for fifteen years to prepare at least a 60-minute dissertation extolling the virtues of the San Diego labor movement. I was not able to prepare that, so I am sure that you are going to be disappointed in not being able to sit there for sixty minutes while I blow up the San Diego labor movement.

"On behalf of our council I also wish to welcome you to San Diego. San Diego is the first city of California. It was discovered in 1542 by a Portuguese navigator by the name of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo.

"San Diego is the city of many firsts. It was the first city settled in California; it was the first city to build the string of now famous missions; it was the first city to start agricultural and irrigation activities. We have an incomparable climate. We also have a baseball team known as the Padres, but I am sorry to say that they are not first. However, I am happy to say to our good brothers from San Francisco that we are at least ahead of them.

"In tracing the many struggles of organized labor in San Diego, our records go back to the year of 1887. At that time a group of people got together and rented a tent, put it up on a vacant lot. They paid three dollars a week for that rent. Our first organizational activities here were in the Carpenters' Union, when they finally succeeded in gaining a ten-hour day, with a twenty-cent-an-hour wage scale. A great deal of progress has been made since then.

"Also our records show that the Bakers' Union at that time had a journeyman scale of \$45 per month and they worked 14 hours per day for that amount of money.

"During the time that Sam Gompers hit the bricks in New York with his cigar makers, the Cigar Makers Union was very dominant in the San Diego labor movement and they had quite a struggle fighting the employment of Chinese coolies when there was native help available to do that type of work.

"Also our early activities show that the Sailors' Union on our picturesque waterfront carried on their first effective boycott when they pitted against the no-

torious Crimp—a character who ran lodging houses along the foot of 8th Street in San Diego where seamen were systematically shanghaied.

"The Seamen's Union at that time was able to clear up these 'crimp' places, as they were known. In 1891, a group of printers, sailors, cigar makers, longshoremen, and so forth, set up a labor council in San Diego and later on with the help of the blacksmiths, cooks and waitresses, in 1893, they joined in the first Labor Day celebration in San Diego.

"Our records show that they spent a total of \$37.60, which was the whole works, including the band, decorations, uniforms, and everything.

"It is a far cry from then to the Labor Day celebration of 1949, when San Diego had the privilege and honor of having President William Green make his Labor Day address in San Diego.

"In San Diego we have made every attempt to build a team because we feel through team play and making everybody a member of that team, we are going to build a strong and cooperative labor movement. That is what we did when we arranged our activities for this convention.

"We built a team and that team, I am happy to say, has functioned in great shape and will make every effort to make your stay in San Diego enjoyable.

"We sincerely hope that the teamwork that we have been able to build in San Diego will be carried to this great convention, so that our Federation will continue the great progress that it has made in the past."

#### **DISTINGUISHED GUESTS FROM SAN DIEGO**

Chairman Osslo introduced officials of the city and county of San Diego and legislators from the area, who spoke, in part, as follows:

##### **Mayor John D. Butler**

"It is a great pleasure for me, on behalf of the city of San Diego, to formally welcome you here for this, your Golden Anniversary Convention.

"I think, as has been mentioned, it is most fitting that you meet for this anniversary here in San Diego, the beautiful birthplace of California.

"We in the municipal government here are very proud of your labor leaders. They are truly team players, as Mr. Quimby just pointed out. They exemplify the finest in the American labor movement and have constantly been in the forefront of our civic projects.

"Never in the history of this country has it been more important that the American labor movement be united. We are facing the greatest challenge ever to our democratic way of life and to the fundamentals of freedom that we in America believe in.

"With the type of leadership here exemplified, I am sure that we will meet the challenge in the trying years ahead and will make America strong, politically, economically, and most importantly, ideologically.

"In other words, we have got to sell it to ourselves before we can sell it to somebody else.

"On behalf of the city, therefore, may I wish you a most enjoyable convention and a most successful one."

##### **Assemblywoman Kathryn T. Niehouse**

"As a state official representing San Diego I want to give you a word of welcome and tell you how glad we are that you chose our city to have this golden jubilee convention.

"Someone brought up in the row in which I was sitting that the fact has not been mentioned, and so I shall mention it now, that there is no air-conditioning in this hall, but it is air-conditioned by nature. We hope you are going to enjoy yourself in this nice cool climate of San Diego.

"This morning as I walked into your offices at the Grant Hotel, I saw State President Pitts, Secretary Haggerty, Mr. Scully, Mr. Osslo, Mr. Quimby and the other officers of the labor movement in San Diego. I felt that I was right back in Sacramento and that I was about ready to hear, 'Will you vote "yes" on this bill?' or 'Will you vote "no" on that one?'

"But it is certainly nice to have you here. As you sit and consider in your conferences, I know that you will go over the records and think of the achievements and accomplishments that the labor movement has made in the last fifty years—accomplishments and achievements that are truly well-deserved. And I want to commend and compliment you also on the action that you take in social welfare matters, for the underprivileged people, for the underprivileged children, and for your interest in the education of the children of the state of California. You have been a great help to me in Sacramento. And also I want to pay tribute this morning to the officers of the Labor Council in San Diego who have advised me and who have helped me in my several campaigns in San Diego county."

**Assemblyman Ralph B. Cloyed**

"It is a pleasure for me also to welcome you to San Diego. While I do not represent the city of San Diego, I represent all the county except the city, and those of you who have time to get in the back country and visit some of our resorts and mountains will find that San Diego county is quite a place."

**Assemblyman Frank Luckel**

"You all know that a good press is one that treats your performance with sympathy. If I were to coin a word, I would say that a good legislature is one that gives you not everything you want, but gives you justice. And I feel sure that as long as you have your present leaders and we have Neil Haggerty in Sacramento, you will continue to have a good legislature."

**Senator Fred H. Kraft**

"I too want to add to your welcoming. I hope you have an enjoyable stay here in San Diego and that you do have a most successful convention."

**City Manager O. W. Campbell**

"This is not a part of my working agreement. Neither do I have to run for office. So I don't know how I fit in here except, perhaps, as one who can testify to San Diego's charms. I know that now you have visited us, you will want to come back often and we will want to have you back often. Personally, it is very good to see you all here."

**Chief of Police Elmer Jensen**

"This is one of the few times I have not heard a boo! That is really a tribute to me and to the Police Department. With that kind of a start, I know you are going to have a good time and we are going to enjoy having you here."

**Chief of Fire Department George Courser**

"Our department, I believe you know, is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Strange to say, the by-laws provide that after you reach the position of chief officer or any of the chief officerships in the Fire Department, you're given the heave-ho. So I am a has-been, I am out. But I am still with the boys, because since 1918, when they first affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, never once have we had anything to interfere with the operation of the Fire Department."

"I do want to say one thing on behalf of Mr. Campbell, our City Manager, because I think you should know that since he has been in San Diego the past year, the city employees have enjoyed two raises in pay and the Fire Department has enjoyed a cut in hours. That speaks well for him, and I think you should know that."

**District Attorney Don Keller**

"I am exceedingly honored to be able to join with the others of the San Diego city and county government in bidding you welcome to San Diego for this marvelous convention."

"Not only should John Quimby extol the merits of the San Diego labor movement, but everyone in that movement and everyone in the State Federation should also. I sincerely believe, and I know that everyone in the county government and city government will join me in this, that we have here in San Diego an example of the labor movement, an example of cooperation between labor and management in government, that could well be copied, not only throughout the state but throughout our nation. And it is indeed a tribute to those fine men of labor who are on this platform today and who are amongst you, the leaders of the California American Federation of Labor in San Diego."

**Sheriff Bert Strand**

"It is a pleasure to be here today to give a word of welcome because of your visit here to San Diego county. I want you to know that if any problem arises in the county at all, get in touch with Max and Max will get in touch with me, and I am sure we will take care of you."

"It is indeed, again, a pleasure to be here and I hope you will all enjoy your stay in San Diego county. May I at this time commend to you the leadership that we have had over the years in San Diego county and in the city of San Diego. It has been wonderful. It makes our work so easy. We never have any trouble."

**Frank Gibson, Chairman, San Diego County Board of Supervisors**

"I don't know whether you folks down there know just the kind of a spot I am in up here. I am about the fifteenth down on the list of these welcoming speakers, and if there is any question in your minds now that you are not welcome to San Diego, there is nothing that I can say that is going to help!"

"I came back from Sacramento yesterday, and as I was traveling down the

highway with Mrs. Gibson, I was trying to go over some of the things that I would like to say to you people this morning. And it has all been said. Here is the sheriff, who just got through telling you some of the glories of San Diego county. Well now, that is my business: San Diego county. And then Assemblymen Cloyed and Luckel and Assemblywoman Niehouse also told you all the glories of San Diego county.

"But I want to say a few things about Max Osslo and about Johnny Quimby and about Walter DeBrunner and some of the rest of the boys who make up labor in San Diego city and county. They have done a marvelous thing in leadership, leadership that has sprinkled them among the civic groups, and it is one of the healthiest conditions, I think, that exists today in the labor movement, the way that you people have taken hold of civic affairs, as well as the very, very vast problems of labor that you are today carrying out. It is that healthy thing that you have done, to take part in our civic affairs and civic affairs throughout the state of California. It is a very fine thing.

"We are very proud and happy to have the association of men like Max and the rest of these fine leaders here. We are friends of labor because labor has been one of the greatest contributing factors to making this the finest state in the Union, and the finest Union in the world. And we think San Diego county is just about the finest county in the state of California!"

**Stanley Grove, Executive Secretary  
San Diego Chamber of Commerce**

"Max leaned over and told me a moment ago that I wasn't last on the program because of my lowly position, but because I was the most resourceful speaker. They have taken everything away from me by this time and about all that is left to talk about is the Taft-Hartley Act! But I don't think I will get into that this morning.

"It would be remiss on my part, however, to stand up here and neglect welcoming you on behalf of the business and professional community and of the civic interests of San Diego, and also to add that most of the good things that we enjoy in this community, such as the preservation of this park and our Mission Bay and many other things which you may enjoy while here, have been the result of labor and civic interests and

businessmen all joining hands in this team that John Quimby spoke about, and working together.

"Just in recent years, for many of the bond issues for this water problem, which we always face, our library and many of the other things, we have had joint committees with labor and the businessmen of the community and the Chamber of Commerce and others, to bring about these accomplishments.

"So it is a great tribute to your organization and it speaks well and augurs well for the future of this community."

**Walter DeBrunner, President San  
Diego Building Trades Council**

"The San Diego Building Trades Council always welcomes you to San Diego. Our building tradesmen have built this beautiful city for you and we hope that you enjoy every minute of your stay."

**Chairman Osslo**

"I would be most selfish and indeed derelict in my duties if I failed to avail myself of this opportunity to thank my colleagues, the members of the Convention Committee, for their unselfish devotion to duty and their untiring efforts to make this convention one that we hope you long will remember.

"In San Diego we have no one man, no two, three or four men—we have a team. I am personally proud of the opportunity I have been given to be a part of that team. The success of that portion of this convention which has been delegated to us is attributable to the unselfish cooperation and the hard work that has been done by the Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and members of all committees, as well as the unselfish cooperation that was given from the individual rank and file members of our splendid labor movement.

"I wish to take this opportunity to thank them most warmly for their efforts. I wish that time would permit me to call each of their names and have them take the bow they so justly deserve. Inasmuch as time does not permit I trust that you will read their names and give them a hand."

**Telegrams**

Chairman Osslo read the following telegrams:

"Due to the press of court business and vacations I regret to say that I will be unable to attend the opening



ceremony of the Convention. I wish you well in the serious deliberations of the Convention, a hearty welcome to the delegates and their wives. I hope the Convention will be so productive of good results and a good time the delegates will want to return to San Diego soon. Sincerely

"Ronald Abernethy, Judge of the Municipal Court, San Diego."

"Regret inability to attend opening ceremonies of State Federation of Labor Convention due to call of calendar and assignment of cases same hour. Trusting you have a most pleasant and successful convention. Sincere regards to state officers and delegates.

"A. F. Molina, Presiding Judge, Municipal Courts."

### Presentation of the Gavel

In presenting the gavel to President Pitts, Chairman Osslo spoke as follows:

"I am about to present this gavel of ironwood, and I am mindful of the fact that in the year 1901, when one hundred and sixty-three delegates assembled in the city of San Francisco to represent nine thousand people, the wood from which this gavel comes represented a little tree. And throughout all those struggling and trying times this little tree was nurtured and protected. Today the skill of an outstanding craftsman was utilized in making this gavel, the symbol of authority which is to prevail throughout the entire deliberations of this convention. I know that our President will use it wisely, and I know that at all times, while this gavel signifies the emblem of authority, each delegate will be given the opportunity to fully exercise freedom of speech so dearly cherished, yet so persecuted in nations outside of our own free country.

"And as you wield this gavel for the closing of this convention, I trust that the Golden Anniversary of this Federation will encompass in its chapters something that will always keep this Federation on a firm keel and make for continued progress and security of the workers whom we serve.

"Brother Pitts, I now present this gavel which has been prepared by the members of the San Diego Convention Committee. This gavel bears the following inscription: 'Presented to Thomas Pitts, President of the California State Federation of Labor, by the San Diego Labor Movement on the Fiftieth Golden Anniversary Convention.'"

### PRESIDENT THOMAS L. PITTS

President Pitts addressed the convention as follows:

"This token is one that will live with me throughout, undoubtedly, my entire days. All of you know this is the first opportunity that I have had to serve as President of this Federation in its official convention.

"True, my job as President of this Federation would not be complete until I had served throughout one of its wonderful conventions. I do not know of any finer group of people that I have been associated with in all my time, or a place that could be more appropriate, particularly since this city itself was probably the cornerstone of the state of California, to set up the 50th Anniversary Golden Jubilee Convention of the State Federation.

"To you, Max, and all of the delegates and our friends, I assure you that exactly as Max said it, the authority that goes with this gavel will be used judiciously, temperately, with the utmost of tolerance, and with the best understanding that I, within my ability, humbly can provide.

"This gavel is beautifully made. It is made, I am told, of ironwood. In being made of that particular type of material, it, too, carries with it as a symbol that it cannot be destroyed any more than can this Federation of Labor in California be destroyed.

"It is with an additional pleasure that I am here at this moment, a pleasure which was given to me by this local committee, one that gets closely inside me because it could well have been done by any one of all of the people representing the various organizations here in San Diego.

"They have given to me the honor to bestow on one with whom I have had the opportunity to work very closely, an expression of real appreciation. This is a man whom, to my knowledge, no one in the labor movement of California can excel in ability, in willingness to do, in—again, the words tolerance and understanding; there does not exist in any greater or higher form those attributes than they exist in this individual. He is a man whom I have known for a long time and have worked with and have enjoyed working with; a man whom you find it easy to work with; a man whom you find always at every waking minute and every waking hour of his life keeping utmost in the top spot of his mind the wishes, the desires and those things that are necessary to the workers of the California labor movement.

"It is your Secretary, Neil Haggerty, for whom I have a beautiful gift, a watch appropriately inscribed, one that I say must be the finest in workmanship because I have not in my time seen one better. It is to you, Neil, from the local people in San Diego for the things you have done and for the things they know and I know you will continue to do for the working people in California and the nation and the world at large, that this gift is extended at this time."

(Applause.)

Secretary Haggerty acknowledged his deep pleasure at receiving the gift with the following words:

"I want to express to the donors of this beautiful watch, one of a type I have never had or dreamed that I would have—it is a beautiful thing—that I do appreciate their thoughtfulness in contributing to obtain this watch as a gift to your Secretary.

"I don't know—I find myself at a loss for words, which is not very usual, as you know—but for the moment I am reaching pretty deep in the bottom of the bag.

"I do want to express my sincere thanks to the Committee who made this gift to me and I will cherish it through all the remaining days of my life because it comes on the 50th Anniversary, in the city of San Diego, at one of, if not the largest conventions.

"Thank you again, members of the committees of the San Diego labor movement and everyone else for the beautiful presentation."

(Applause.)

President Pitts then resumed his address, as follows:

"We are about to reach the official opening of this Golden Anniversary Convention and certainly it would be lacking if some reference was not made to many of the people who were responsible, in the first instance, for our right and our privilege to be here in such a beautiful setting for this convention.

"In commemorating the fifty years' service which the California State Federation of Labor has rendered to the working people of this state, and to the progress of California as a whole, it would not, in my opinion, be complete unless proper tribute was paid not only to the Federation as an organization, but to the courageous men and women who founded the Federation and carried it forward. In the pioneer days, that meant a great deal of personal sacrifice.

"Then, too, it seems to me that this Federation should take credit for some of the

outstanding men and women who were grouped within the ranks of this Federation, some of whom went on to other fields, meantime maintaining their loyalty and friendship to the Federation from which they came.

"In the few years immediately preceding the formation of the Federation, there were men like Emil Muire of the Brewery Workers; John I. Nolan and John I. Walsh of the Molders; Dennis Kearney, Andrew Furuseth, Sailors; P. M. McCarthy, Carpenters; Olaf Tveitmoe of the Laborers—all of San Francisco—who, every day in the week, were talking organization, meeting employers and attempting to reach agreements, and conducting sand lot meetings at night in the factory areas and other places in San Francisco.

"Arthur Huff, a Printer, of Pasadena; A. J. Walker, Shingler; Tom Fennessey, Arthur Hay, Stanley Wilson, Francis Drake, James S. Roach, Printers; Fred C. Wheeler, Jim Gray, Carpenters; Lem Biddle, Machinist; Harry Olson, Sailor; and Lonnie Butler, Teamster were carrying on the same sort of a campaign in Los Angeles and San Pedro, but under much greater handicap than pioneers of San Francisco.

"It was as a result of the beginning made in San Francisco that the Union Label first came into use in the trade union movement.

"When Kearney, Furuseth, and Frank Rooney were carrying on their sand lot meetings, they took up the campaign against Oriental labor, particularly Chinese, that was, at that time, beginning to make itself felt.

"Thousands of Chinese coolies were being brought into California and were being distributed throughout the mines and all of the then industries of California, to the point where there was reason to fear that they might drive white labor completely out of the market, or in competition, reduce it to coolie standards.

"One of the industries that the Chinese broke into and almost captured was cigar-making, and it was upon this and the laundry industry that the pioneers began centering their anti-Oriental fight.

"In order that the public might identify cigars that had been made by white cigar-makers, in contrast to those made by Chinese, the Cigar Makers' Union in San Francisco adopted the label which they pledged all of the white cigar manufacturers to use; then they put forth a slogan, 'Demand the White Label on Your Cigars.'

"And out of that grew what we now know as the 'Union Label.'

"The men of this caliber, who formed the labor movement in San Francisco and developed it up to 1900, were the first to put forward the idea of the value of a federation of unions in the state. These same men and their associates brought it about.

"One of the first big accomplishments of the State Federation of Labor was achieved when, through the agitation that came from California, the United States Congress stopped the immigration of Oriental laborers into the United States.

"The Federation, while primarily organized for legislative and political purposes, did not confine itself to that, but it participated in many of the larger struggles in a great many of the cities of this state.

"The outstanding incident of this kind was the Metal Trades, Brewery Workers' and Leather Workers' strikes in Los Angeles.

"Los Angeles, at that time, was being widely advertised all over the world as the 'open-shop white spot' of America. Headed by the Los Angeles Times and its owner, Harrison Gray Otis, and Felix Zeehandlaar, who was active manager of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association from its formation until he died about 1920, there was built up in Los Angeles a power that controlled all industry and business, and which had decreed that no union could be allowed to survive in Los Angeles. In many branches of industry, employers were oathbound to a program not to harbor or hire any member of a union, and they were subject to financial fines, and even ostracism from business associates and operators for violation of their oath.

"In the fall of 1909, an organizing campaign among the Metal Trades, Leather Workers and the Brewery Workers took place, and by the spring of 1910, it had gained momentum enough so that the International Unions of all the Metal Trades and of the Brewery Workers and Leather Workers authorized a strike, and later the Structural Iron Workers were drawn into it.

"A strike began with a lock-out at several foundries and machine shops on Decoration Day of 1910.

"Involved in this struggle were approximately 4500 men, most of whom were without funds. They stayed out on strike 22 months. Had it not been for the California State Federation of Labor,

the strike would have collapsed through starvation long before it did finally break down.

"It was during the Metal Trades and Brewery Workers' strike that the infamous Los Angeles Anti-Picket Ordinance was passed in July, 1910, which made it unlawful for members of the unions to be found anywhere in the vicinity of a struck plant or shop. In an effort to break this ordinance, the strikers resolved to violate it and submit to arrests, to make bail, and demand jury trials, and as soon as they were released on bail, they would immediately return to the picket line and get arrested again.

"This process of undermining the picketing ordinance brought about 1350 cases on the police court docket in thirty days, but the bails were consequently raised higher and higher until it became almost impossible to raise them. Here again the State Federation of Labor came to the rescue of the labor movement, persuading local unions in other parts of the state to pledge their treasuries for bail. If the Federation had not done so, the campaign to break the picketing ordinance would have failed. As it was, only one or two were convicted and most of them never came to trial, although thirty-five were later arrested for conspiracy. Once again the Federation came to the front and raised enough public sentiment to bring about the dismissal of the conspiracy cases.

"The California State Federation of Labor, at its Convention in Los Angeles in 1910, urged the unions of the state to levy an assessment of 25 cents per week on all their members to feed the striking Los Angeles trade unions.

"It not only urged the unions, but through the efforts of the officers of the Federation, every union in the state was canvassed. As a result, nearly \$200,000 was poured into Los Angeles to feed and house the strikers and to fight their cases in the police courts, injunctions, etc. While this strike was not successful in itself, credit may be given to it for breaking the grip of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association in Los Angeles. Never since that time has it recovered its former power.

"Without the aid of the California State Federation of Labor and the co-operation it was able to bring about, that would never have been accomplished.

"Going back again to San Francisco, in the years immediately following the formation of the Federation, we find such men as Paul Scharrenberg of the Sailors', Mike Casey and John McLaugh-

lin of the Teamsters, who rallied the State Federation of Labor behind the Teamsters in their strike during the infamous administration of James Phelan, Mayor of San Francisco at the time. Phelan became known as 'Pickhandle Phelan' because as mayor he caused the city of San Francisco to finance the employment of strongarm thugs, armed with pickhandles, who went about the streets of San Francisco slugging teamsters and their friends wherever they found them. Again, we saw the Federation draw together men like McCarthy, Tveitmoe, Andrew Gallagher, Tom Finn, John O'Connell, and hundreds of others in Bay cities who had the courage to go against what at that time seemed to be insurmountable odds, but they did, and they won.

"The California State Federation of Labor introduced and eventually secured passage of much progressive legislation which made California the leader in development of that kind. The Women's Eight-Hour Law, Workmen's Compensation, a practical Department of Labor, were among the outstanding firsts; New York and Ohio followed close afterwards. It championed and was largely responsible for the successful attempt to carry the initiative, referendum and recall, and Women's Suffrage Amendments to the State Constitution in the special election of 1911. They passed the recall here which extended even to judges, which up to that time was unheard of in the United States.

"The California State Federation of Labor has produced some outstanding public men. One of the most brilliant careers was that of John I. Nolan.

"Nolan, born and raised in San Francisco, served an apprenticeship in one of the foundries in that city; took an active part in the Molders' Union. He went on, and his achievements in the House of Representatives were brilliant and too numerous to detail in this convention. Michael J. Walsh became a federal judge. P. H. McCarthy became mayor of San Francisco. Paul Scharrenberg served as Harbor Commissioner in San Francisco, and today heads the Industrial Relations Department of the state of California.

"Many of the outstanding improvements in education in our state had their origin in the brains of the leaders and people in the labor movement of the state of California and in this Federation.

"I should like to refer momentarily to the collapse of the Metal Trades' strike in Los Angeles, and to say that the labor movement later became so weak and so

ineffective that it received no attention. Reasons or excuses for fights that occurred amongst our people there at that time are unimportant, but the fact that the movement divided itself into various camps, each attacking the other, was important. And here the Federation probably did the one greatest job in its career in the state of California.

"A gentleman, truly a gentleman of labor, one known as Joshua B. Dale to those who had the privilege of knowing all these people that I am talking about, and referred to very fondly in later years as 'Daddy Dale,' at the instruction of Paul Scharrenberg and the president of the American Federation of Labor (he was working for both organizations), came in and pulled our people back together. He was a man who had a keen understanding, a man with tolerance and much the same ability as we have today in the Secretary of this Federation; a man with that unusual and rare ability of pulling people together and keeping them together until they do the job for which they were cut out.

"All of this colorful history that has existed in this Federation I could not resist bringing to you in the form in which I had to get it: from other people; people who are old-timers in this movement; people who understood and lived through these things; people who had to do those things and make the sacrifices that many of us have not had to do in our time. I could not see this convention opened in the city of San Diego, where truly, as I said before, the cornerstone of the state of California exists, a city that was discovered early and one that was built from the history of the Dons, without reference to this colorful past. And those Dons we can compare with the Dons who have just been paid a tribute, at least in part, not that to which they are entitled, the Dons of the labor movement and the California State Federation of Labor.

"The history of San Diego provides great color in people like Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the Portuguese navigator who sailed for the Spanish crown; in Don Gaspar de Portola, a leader of sea and land expeditions, later to become Governor of the province; Father Junipero Serra, the founder of missions which contributed much to the people of this territory before it became a state.

"The Stars and Stripes were raised in Old San Diego Plaza in July of 1846, but there is still evidence of the influence of the Dons, and the influence of Father Junipero Serra truly stands out. So as we come to this convention, let us re-

member both these Dons of early California and these Dons of the Federation to whom in each instance, we all owe a great deal.

"Today we are charged, as delegates to this convention, with a serious obligation to the people we are representing, to formulate policy on issues of major importance to the workers of California and to the nation, and to develop among ourselves and all the people we represent a feeling of trust, of understanding, of tolerance, yet with a full knowledge that tolerance does not include allowing labor to be walked upon, to be exploited or to be destroyed.

"In the policy statements presented to this convention by the Executive Council, there will be found an intelligent approach to many things, such as education, civil rights, fair employment practices, our opposition to discrimination and segregation, farm labor, the exploitation of the 'wetback,' political action, the reapportionment that is resulting now from the census; the problems with which we find ourselves confronted as they pertain to foreign policy as they pertain to the desires, as unholy as they can be, of some governments in this world who would like to extend their form and their type of government and their control and their enslavement to the people of the United States.

"I think we must pause for a moment and give true thought and realization to the fact that since World War II the totalitarian forces, the government of Soviet Russia, have engulfed within their control 7,500,00 square miles in addition to that which Soviet Russia previously had, and in addition another 500 millions of people. And what type of peoples were they? They were the people who were ground down, who had been exploited, who had, may we say, a coolie status. Realizing and understanding and knowing how they accomplished it and that we are living in an era of propaganda, let us make it clear that free labor in this nation—if it is given its rightful place in representative offices of government, in controls and the mobilization program that is so important to this nation at the moment, and if it is not hamstrung beyond the point of tolerance and understanding, and if those who would seek to exploit free labor in this nation would cease their efforts in that direction—our nation's free labor will not be subject to propaganda.

"I know that there is courage enough in the working people of this nation that they do not fear any aggression. But I say: Let no philosophy, 'ism, or ideology

that would attempt destruction of free labor rear an ugly head, because without free labor there will not be free capital.

"And I say to you here at this convention, that you are charged with the responsibility to the people whom you represent that you cannot and shall not weaken in the crisis that exists at this moment; that you shall give in this convention the results for which you were sent in formulated policy and in sound programs for labor and government defense mobilization and all the others enumerated.

"I truly am happy to be here and to be with you, to have been given this glorious reception by this local committee in San Diego, and to say to you that I know, and I know because I know the people in labor in the state of California, that this, the Golden Anniversary Convention of this great Federation, will be the outstanding convention of this Federation of all time. It is sad that we cannot have with us those people who originated this Federation. But it is your job, my job, and we will do it together, to carry on in true memory of those people, to the end that this glorious Federation will never be destroyed.

"Thank you." (Loud and sustained applause.

President Pitts then declared the convention to be officially opened.

### Communications

Secretary Haggerty read the following letters and telegrams:

"Dear Neil:

"I sincerely regret that it will not be possible for me to attend this convention of the State Federation of Labor. I expect to be leaving the San Francisco Bay area on that date for Japan where I am going to visit the units of the 40th Division of our National Guard which is now in federal service in Japan. I want the ten thousand and more boys from southern California who are serving in that Division to know that they are in our hearts and minds and that we are not only interested in their welfare but also in their safe and speedy return home.

"I would particularly like to speak to the State Federation of Labor this year for the purpose of reviewing the results of our legislative session. I believe we made progress for the working men and women, particularly in the field of workmen's compensation and sick disability benefits.

In addition, there was no punitive legislation in labor-management relations enacted into law. I see no reason why we cannot continue to work in this manner and improve the conditions of California's working men and women year by year.

"I trust that you will have both a purposeful and enjoyable convention.

"Sincerely,  
 "(s) Earl Warren,  
 Governor."

"Please convey my warmest fraternal greetings to the officers and delegates at the great Golden Anniversary convention. The American Federationist has often had the privilege of publishing articles on the livewire 100 per cent modern AF of L movement of California. Please be assured that labor's magazine will always be eager to extend fullest possible cooperation. Best wishes for a most successful convention."

"Bernard Tassler, Managing Editor,  
 The American Federationist."

"Congratulations and much success for a constructive convention.

"Earl J. Ruddy, Commissioner,  
 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service."

"Sincerely regret that I will be unable to attend the 50th annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor. However, I am send-

ing my assistant, William J. McSorley, Jr. to represent me. Best wishes to the officers and members of the California State Federation of Labor for a most successful convention.

"Joseph D. Keenan, Director,  
 Labor's League for Political Education."

"My best wishes for a most harmonious, progressive and successful convention.

"Thomas A. Maloney,  
 Assemblyman, 20th District."

"Please convey to assembled delegates of California State Federation of Labor the Treasury Department's sincere appreciation for splendid cooperation with United States defense bond program. From standpoint of defense mobilization, the defense bond program becomes increasingly important from day to day. We value your splendid support and look forward confidently to your continuing active cooperation during the forthcoming September-October campaign.

"J. B. Messick, State Director,  
 U. S. Savings Bond Division,  
 Treasury Department,  
 Los Angeles."

### Recess

The convention was thereupon recessed by President Pitts at 12:25 p.m. to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

## STATEMENTS OF POLICY AND RESOLUTIONS

The deadline for accepting resolutions was 12:00 noon of the first day of the convention, in accordance with Article V, Section 6 of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor.

The statements of policy submitted by the Executive Council of the Federation and all resolutions received prior to the deadline will be found beginning on page 233.

## FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Pitts at 2:00 p.m.

### Report of Committee on Credentials

On motion by Chairman James Blackburn of the Committee on Credentials, delegates whose names appeared in the printed preliminary roll of delegates and the supplementary list read by him were seated.

**Note:** The completed roll call of the convention, following the additions and changes reported by the committee on successive days, may be found beginning on page 310.

### Appointment of Committees

Secretary Haggerty informed the delegates that, in accordance with the provisions of the Federation's Constitution, the President had appointed the Committees on Constitution, Credentials, Resolutions and Legislation five days prior to the convening of the convention, and that these committees were already at work. He then read the complete list of committee appointments as follows:

**Committee on Credentials:** J. Blackburn, Chairman, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; W. J. Hull, Painters No. 256, Long Beach;

Kitty Howard, Culinary Alliance No. 754, Long Beach; C. J. Hyans, Screen Extras Guild, Los Angeles; W. Lloyd Leiby, Southern California District Council of Laborers, Los Angeles; William Cabral, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland; Ray Flint, Teamsters & Chauffeurs No. 150, Sacramento; Marilyn Anglin, Office Employees No. 29, Oakland; Phyllis Mitchell, Office Employees No. 3, San Francisco; Thomas A. Small, Bartenders No. 340, San Mateo; Ralph Conzelman, Hodcarriers & Laborers No. 652, Santa Ana; William Parker, Carpenters No. 1296, San Diego.

**Committee on Legislation:** W. J. Bassett, Chairman, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Robert S. Ash, Central Labor Council, Oakland; C. W. Chapman, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42, Los Angeles; Jack Kopke, Paint Makers No. 1101, Oakland; Otto Never, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco; Hazel O'Brien, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco; Robert Callaghan, David Scannell Club No. 798, San Francisco; Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara; James Waugh, Cannery Workers of the Pacific, Terminal Island.

**Committee on Constitution:** C. T. McDonough, Chairman, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; C. H. Cary, Federated Trades Council, Fresno; Lowell Nelson, Plasterers No. 361, Vallejo; Mark Whiting, Dairy Employees, Plant & Clerical No. 93, Los Angeles; John Quimby, Federated Trades Council, San Diego; J. L. R. Marsh, Sacramento Labor Council, Sacramento; George W. Johns, Retail Cigar Clerks No. 1089, San Francisco.

**Committee on Label Investigation:** James Symes, Chairman, Union Label Section, San Francisco; Al Devincenzi, Union Label Section, San Francisco; John Brown, Waiters & Bartenders No. 500, San Diego; Henry Clemens, Typographical Union No. 174, Los Angeles; John Ulene, Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Mike Elorduy, Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento.

**Committee on Labels and Boycotts:** John F. Kelly, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco; Herbert Hewitt, Printing Specialties and Paper Products No. 382, Oakland; Kathryn Arnold, Culinary Alliance No. 681, Long Beach; Elmer Doran, Hod Carriers No. 783, San Bernardino; Peter Andrade, Teamsters No. 890, Salinas.

**Committee on Rules and Order of Business:** Max J. Osslo, Chairman, Butchers No. 229, San Diego; Anne K. Sweet, Office Employees No. 30, Los Angeles; Walt Ragan, Central Labor Council, Santa Monica; Arthur Dougherty, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; Alvin L. Holt,

Barbers No. 295, Los Angeles; C. E. Devine, Central Labor Council, Santa Ana; Harold E. Redding, Carpenters No. 1622, Hayward.

**Committee on Officers' Reports:** Richard H. Gordon, Chairman, Screen Extras Guild, Hollywood; James F. Alexander, Retail Clerks No. 588, Sacramento; Charles J. Foehn, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco; Charles Hall, Printing Pressmen No. 78, Los Angeles; Thomas F. McGillan, Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122, San Diego.

**Committee on Grievances:** Earl Wilson, Chairman, Central Labor Council, San Bernardino; Freda Roberts, Central Labor Council, Martinez; J. F. Cambiano, Carpenters & Joiners No. 162, San Mateo; Anthony Anselmo, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood.

**Committee on Resolutions:** Wendell Phillips, Chairman, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco; Albin Gruhn, Central Labor Council, Eureka; Paul Reeves, Plumbers No. 246, Fresno; Roy Brewer, Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44, Hollywood; Daniel E. Conway, Bakers No. 37, Los Angeles; Lloyd Mashburn, Building Trades Council, Los Angeles; Earl Thomas, District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles; J. Earl Cook, Sheet Metal Workers No. 216, Oakland; Albert Marty, Teamsters & Chauffeurs No. 150, Sacramento; Walter Cowan, Culinary Workers No. 814, Santa Monica; Mary Olson, Waitresses No. 512, San Pedro.

## DANIEL V. FLANAGAN

### American Federation of Labor Representative

President Pitts then introduced Daniel V. Flanagan, Representative of the American Federation of Labor, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Brother Chairman, Brother Secretary, honored guests, friends of the American Federation of Labor, and fellow delegates:

"I emphasize 'fellow delegates' because as was announced, I am a delegate from my local union, Warehousemen No. 860 in San Francisco.

"To those who are not familiar with why I changed over temporarily—and I want to emphasize that also—I would like to make this brief explanation: The national office of the American Federation of Labor a couple of months ago requested that I serve in this official position with our federal government as a means of contributing to our national defense

program and also protecting the welfare of our American Federation of Labor.

"Of course, as all typical American Federation of Labor trade unionists, I was glad to assist our government and our great organization of the American Federation of Labor, and so I very willingly complied. I want to thank President Pitts and Secretary Neil Haggerty for their kind invitation to have me here on this occasion of the Golden Anniversary of our great State Federation of Labor.

"To me, it is the greatest state organization in the whole family of the American Federation of Labor.

"Now, on the matter of this national defense program, brother and sister delegates, most of you will recall that the defense mobilization program got underway last September. Our Chief Executive, President Truman, appointed Mr. Charles Wilson, the head of the General Electric Company, to head up the program. Shortly after it got underway, our national leadership in organized labor found we were not being given the proper recognition, the proper opportunity to use our skills, our experience, our abilities, towards the collective action of making our country safe from any attack from the enemy.

"After repeated attempts by meetings with the national leadership of our government, by our labor leadership in Washington, D. C., without proper results, it was finally decided by organized labor, on March 1 last, to withdraw all official participation in the agencies that made up our national defense program.

"When that happened, President Truman, Mr. Wilson and other leaders of our government sat down with our national leadership of organized labor and after about two months they were able to arrive at an understanding that our leadership felt would give us, at least, a reasonably improved opportunity to participate as a really important segment of the American community in the defense of our country.

"So the American Federation of Labor and the other labor organizations went back into active participation in the national defense agency on May 1. Some of the particular results of that understanding between the government and our leadership in organized labor brought about these things:

"First of all, we now have a top committee composed of sixteen people; four of labor, four of management, four from agriculture and four from the govern-

ment. The Chairman is Mr. Wilson. When his busy schedule permits, President Harry Truman is the Chairman of that particular committee. That committee makes direct recommendations to the chief executive of our country. In that way, organized labor now has a direct voice in the formulation of policy and procedure in this all-important effort against our enemies outside of our shores.

"President William Green and Secretary-Treasurer George Meany are our two labor representatives on that all-important committee. Then going down the line, we have a national AFofL leader as the assistant to Charles Wilson in his particular operation, the Office of Defense Mobilization.

"We have another national AFofL leader as the assistant to the Office of Defense on manpower problems.

"We have a CIO national leader as a special assistant to Eric Johnson on wage and price matters. Also on wage matters we have a board composed of eighteen members, as you know; six of labor, six of management and six of the public, and of the six of labor, we have three from the AFofL.

"On the price end, we have a national AFofL leader as a special assistant to the Director of the Price Stabilization Agency, Mr. DiSalle.

"On the National Production Authority, we have a national CIO leader as a special assistant to the administrator of that agency.

"On the Defense Production Administration, with which I am connected, we have a national AFofL leader as the assistant administrator to the top man.

"So you can see that our refusal to participate last February 1 in the national defense effort, unless we were given a proper, equitable opportunity to add our voice and our opinions to the overall program, brought beneficial results.

"Now, getting along to the operation of the National Production Authority and the Defense Production Administration, those two combined make up the old War Production Board of World War II. Most of you are familiar with that.

"Joe Keenan was our fulltime man in that operation and did a wonderful job. In this particular operation Joe Keenan, as most of you know, is now fulltime secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Department of our American Federation of Labor. Therefore, he cannot leave that important position to devote full time to the Defense Production Administration



and that is the reason I am in the picture. I am the fulltime deputy in that operation, working technically under Joe Keenan.

"Now, the main intent of the National Production Authority and the Defense Production Administration is the same as it was in the War Production Board; the job that we have is to try to handle materials that make up our economy in such a way that we can provide for the military needs with a minimum of inconvenience and dislocation to our normal civilian needs. That is a big job.

"For example, right now we are in very short supply on the three basic materials of our industrial economy: steel, copper and aluminum. Without those, our economy just does not get any place. Because of the shortage of supply, we have to be very careful in allocating it out both to the military and to the civilian needs, so that both sides of our economy and both sides of our program are able to function with reasonable success.

"This program, according to the top people like President Truman, our Secretary of State, our military leaders, will probably last a minimum of two years. This two-year period will allow them to reach the objective of having under arms a total of three and one-half million men and women in all the branches of our military services.

"In addition, this two-year program is to assure a stock pile of armaments of every type; battleships, planes, tanks, and what-have-you to last for one full year in the event of an all-out war with the enemy.

"Now, I don't have to tell you people, my brothers and sisters in the AFofL, what stake we have in this situation. Sure, human nature being what it is, unless the heat is right on us, we are inclined to think things are not so urgent, and why do they bother us now, and why don't they let us go along in a normal way?

"However, this Korean situation, while it looks comparatively optimistic at the moment, is such that anything is liable to happen. Even assuming that our leadership is able to work out a peace in Korea, we should not slow up or divert our efforts from this two-year program of defense preparation. As the father of our country said, we are a peace-loving people, but in order to assure our peace we have got to let everyone know that we are ready for a war or for a battle at any time.

"We have as the main policy of our national production and defense produc-

tion program the Controlled Materials Plan. That was used in the War Production Board days of World War II. When it was first planned and proposed there was quite a hullabaloo raised from different segments of industry, who said that it was not necessary to place those restrictions upon them, that they would be able to get along all right. However, by the war's end almost all of industry, almost all of those segments that had any connection with the Controlled Materials Plan, agreed that it was a good plan and had done a good job.

"The difference between the War Production Board program and this program, ladies and gentlemen, is this:

"As you know, the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor brought us into an all-out war overnight. In order to meet the military needs of our country at that time, we had to step in immediately and divert from the civilian economy a large percentage of the materials and products and put them into military channels. We are more fortunate at this time because we are in a position now to prepare on a graduated basis, so that the dislocation and the taking away from our civilian economy of certain materials will not be so acute.

"We feel that the Controlled Materials Plan in the present operation will work out all right. And I would like to point out this particular explanation:

"Some big corporations like steel, auto, electricity, have been squawking. They don't care to have any restrictions on the civilian supply. They say: 'Go ahead and take care of your military needs, but then everything that is over and above that necessity, just throw it out on the open market and let things take care of themselves.'

"Our leadership in government and in the NPA and DPA oppose that idea, and this is an example that they give to support their opposition: Let's assume that 1950, as a normal year of civilian production during peacetime, was 100 percent. So now to support our two-year program of defense we divert 35 percent of all of our materials into the military channels. If we allowed the remaining 65 percent to just be thrown out on the open, private market, that would mean that the big tycoons of industry, through their connections and through their influence and through their extra reserves of money, would be able to gobble most of that 65 percent. And what would happen to the small business that makes up the backbone of American industry all over the country? They would be

forced to go out of business, because they wouldn't be able to get any of the necessary materials to carry on with their operations. Under the Controlled Materials Plan, a fair, equitable arrangement of distribution is worked out whereby the civilian economy—small business and large business and in-between business—is allowed a reasonable amount of materials to carry on with its activity.

"So I say that we of organized labor particularly should support the Controlled Materials Plan. I say also that the administrator of the Defense Production Administration, Mr. Manly Fleischman, has proven himself to Mr. Joseph Keenan and our national leadership to be an able, fair administrator. I feel that with the conditions at hand we of the American Federation of Labor who are in these government positions will do all that we can to further the success of this nation's defense effort and at this time dislocate as little as possible of the normal functions of our civilian economy.

"In conclusion I would just like to say this, and it is more or less of a repetition that you have heard at other meetings from other speakers: If this country of ours, the champion of freedom and democracy, is not ready to take on the enemies of that system (and at this particular time I refer to Russia and Joe Stalin); if we would rather take the easy ride and not be bothered with these controlled materials plans and just take things as they come; if Joe Stalin and his gang take over here, we know that wonderful democratic conventions such as this will be a thing of the past. There is no free labor in Russia; there is free labor in the United States.

"We have a very important stake in seeing to it that our country, with its principles and programs of freedom and democracy and free trade unions, is allowed to carry on. By supporting this two-year program for the national defense effort and giving your support to your officials in the different government positions, such as Joe Keenan, President Green, Secretary Meany, and so on down the line, it will help to bring about the success of the defense program so that if an all-out war does not happen at the end of a two-year program of preparation, Russia will know that we are ready to take her on. And it is my guess that she will back off and work out a deal that may bring about a real, sincere worldwide peace.

"Thanks very much for this opportunity to address you." (Loud applause).

## ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR RALPH WRIGHT

Secretary Pitts introduced the next speaker with the following words:

"At this time, delegates, it is with real pleasure that I bring to you a man whom I have found easy to become acquainted with; a man who has an outstanding personality and must of necessity have one, because the person with whom he is so closely associated enjoys a very outstanding personality. He is a man from the ranks of labor, who has gone to Washington to perform a good job in government—a job which is close to the hearts of all of our people across the nation and one which it takes a really good man to perform.

"This gentleman comes from Typographical No. 6 in New York. And now we give you the Assistant Secretary of Labor, the Honorable Ralph Wright."

Assistant Secretary of Labor Wright addressed the convention as follows:

"President Pitts, Secretary-Treasurer Haggerty, Executive Council members of the AF of L, McFetridge, other distinguished guests, officers and delegates and friends of the great California State Federation of Labor. I am deeply appreciative of your kind and cordial invitation which gives me the pleasure and honor of visiting this splendid convention of your great California State Federation of Labor.

"I bring you Secretary of Labor Tobin's warm greetings and his best wishes for a fully successful convention.

"It is a matter of considerable pride with me that I was a member of the California State Federation of Labor back in the winter of 1923 and 1924 when I worked at my printer's trade in San Francisco and Los Angeles as a member of Typographical Union Locals 21 and 74.

"It is good to come back again. It is good to meet old friends, including your able and energetic President and Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas L. Pitts and Cornelius J. Haggerty. It is good to visit the home State Federation of Labor of your former great president, now a distinguished and outstanding United States Congressman, John F. Shelley. He is a dynamic spokesman for the plain people. You have every right to be very proud of him.

"I salute you for your fine accomplishments over the years and wish and predict for you—with your fine spirit and the effective labor statesmanship of your leaders—an even greater future.

"We are living in a period of grave crisis—a crisis in which godless and ruthless communist imperialism is challenging by every available means, including unprovoked armed aggression, the right of free peoples to live unmolested by totalitarian tyranny.

"Nowhere in the world has any nation ever adopted communism by free vote of its people.

"So the barbaric rulers of the Kremlin have sought by coercion, trickery, and force to extend the communist orbit at various places in the world and ultimately to the entire world.

"But let me go back a bit in history.

"When the United States of America was established over a century and a half ago its founders devised and launched the finest principles of government ever conceived by man.

"But not until the great depression of 1929 and the following era of the timeless Franklin D. Roosevelt did many of our greatest social and economic advances for the benefit of the people become realities.

"And Roosevelt's magnificent humanitarian programs have been strengthened and expanded under the leadership of another great man of the people, one of the most courageous men ever to occupy the White House, Harry S. Truman.

"We have built a strong economy. We have made workers and employers prosper here as they have nowhere else on earth. We have built the highest living standards in all history. The New Deal and Fair Deal Programs have given our nation towering spiritual and economic strength for the fight against communism.

"All this with the invaluable and indispensable aid of our American free trade unions, which bolster and strengthen our democracy and our economy.

"As Secretary of Labor Tobin pointed out recently, workers in relatively well-organized sections of industry have, since 1939, increased their earnings 78 percent more than those in a relatively unorganized field. The comparative impact upon their respective standards of living is obvious. Speaking of 'white-collar' workers, for example, Secretary Tobin said:

"These workers need organized labor and organized labor needs them."

"Of course, this applies equally to workers in all fields.

"But to get back to our great movement of social and economic reform, it is

going to go on—it must go on. There is still much to be done.

"We need a health program that will bring medical care within the reach of the poor and give impetus to the crusade against disease.

"We need to give farm workers the help and protection our laws now give to the workers in industry. They have been step-children too long.

"We need an expanded and improved social security program, covering more and more workers—and not reaction that removes coverage from our people such as was done to three-quarters of a million of them by the reactionary 80th Congress.

"We need improvements in unemployment insurance—and not reaction turning the unemployment insurance system over to the employers as is now being attempted in several states.

"We need a labor relations act that is fair and just to employer and employee alike—not the vicious, anti-union Taft-Hartley law or state so-called 'Right-to-Work' laws that deliver workers over to the employers.

"We need all these things and many more, if we are to make our American democratic concepts a complete and living reality in the United States.

"So, the Fair Deal of Harry Truman for the plain people of America—and not just the favored few—will go on.

"But democracy and freedom and justice cannot stop at boundary lines. If they are needed badly in a nation's domestic affairs, they are needed desperately in international relations.

"It is in that field, too, it seems to me, that President Truman has given great leadership. He has been translating the basic American principles of peace, freedom and justice into the operating foreign policy of the United States.

"Two of the major objectives of that policy are:

"(1) To protect ourselves and other free nations from communist imperialism.

"(2) To prevent a third world war.

"There are some clamorous people who say we can't do both.

"Well, we've stopped communism's advance so far. We've avoided world war so far. And we're going to continue that policy of trying to do both.

"In this fight we cannot let down our guard at this time, regardless of the eventual outcome in Korea. Nor can we permit those who are playing politics with our national safety to divert us from President Truman's sound and test-

ed programs in both foreign and domestic policy.

"Now back to the domestic front for a few moments. Certain powerful special interests which have constantly and bitterly opposed the tremendous social and economic advances of the people of our country over the last 19 years are now attempting by various means, including well-oiled Washington lobbies, to destroy many of these advances under an emergency economy.

"Campaigns are being waged to weaken, suspend, or perhaps even repeal the Walsh-Healey Act, the Davis-Bacon Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, and other statutes protecting labor standards. Campaigns are also being waged, in the name of so-called 'economy,' to deny sufficient funds for their proper administration.

"How many of us realize, when we hear someone screaming for so-called 'government economy' that only 17 percent of the President's proposed 1952 budget is for other than defense purposes, past, present and future? Yes, 83 percent of the budget is to pay for past wars and to prevent future wars. And only 17 percent is for what might be termed normal operations of our government.

"And how many of us realize, when we hear someone saying that 'the costs of government have increased too much' that, since 1940, and not counting defense, expenditures for all federal government programs have risen less than 40 percent.

"Do you know of anyone who has had a smaller increase in expenses in this period?

"The fact is this 40 percent increase is less than the increase which has taken place in the average salaries of government employees and in the cost of the things which the government buys.

"So, I submit that when we hear demands to 'cut the budget,' we should insist that details be given on exactly where, how, and why.

"You will probably recall that the reactionary 80th Congress, in addition to passing such legislation as the union-busting Taft-Hartley Law and removing three-quarters of a million people from social security coverage, cut the United States Department of Labor in less than half. Then after President Truman's dramatic victory in the 1948 election, under his great leadership and with the dynamic drive of Secretary of Labor Tobin, we began to rebuild and strengthen the Labor Department.

"Now the destruction is starting again. The Labor Department, which has always

been by far the smallest Executive Department in the federal government, stands to be severely slashed again in the name of so-called 'economy.'

"You can be sure that President Truman and Secretary of Labor Tobin have done everything possible to prevent this and will do everything possible to overcome its worst effects, but with other things keeping so many people preoccupied, those special interests which would like to see the Labor Department weakened and even destroyed, are vigorously at work on it.

"Now may I turn to another subject briefly—that of needed strong and effective price control legislation.

"The same special interests that carried on the campaign to get rid of price controls in 1946 have been hard at it again in recent weeks.

"They believe the people have forgotten the rosy promises of the National Association of Manufacturers and its reactionary allies in 1946 that prices would fall rather than rise if price controls were removed.

"That argument was proved by events to be pure bunk in 1946. It is pure, unadulterated bunk now.

"Two years after the end of effective price controls in 1946, prices had gone up 29 percent, and profits had risen by 70 percent.

"Prices had risen more than four times as much as during three years of effective price control. Wages had lagged far behind prices. But profits increased more than twice as much as prices and more than three times as much as wages.

"That shows clearly who suffers most from inflation, and why the President has been fighting so hard for strong price-control legislation.

"That is why President Truman has not given up the fight, notwithstanding the enactment a few days ago of the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951. This is a woefully weaker act than he had asked from Congress. It is not necessarily final.

"In reluctantly signing the bill as better than nothing—to save production and rent controls from expiring—the President, on July 31, said that the inflation control provisions are so bad that if these had been the only provisions of the act, he would have vetoed it.

"The President also stated that this new law will push prices up instead of holding them down, and that:

"We cannot ask the working people to reduce their standard of living to pay for the higher profits this act provides for business."

"Therefore, he is recommending to the Congress, and will continue to fight vigorously and relentlessly for amendments that will hold prices down and support the principle of equality of sacrifice.

"In closing, I want to emphasize again that, regardless of what happens in Korea, we must not relax now. That would be playing right into the hands of Stalin and his slavedrivers. A cessation of the fighting in Korea would not end the danger which free nations face. Korea was but an episode in communist plans for world conquest.

"Only when we and our free allies are so strong that Soviet imperialism will not dare further attacks, can we afford to let down. We must work on toward our goal of peace, freedom, and justice through strength. We must continue relentlessly until secure peace with freedom is attained for our own nation and its people and for God's children all over the world.

"I know that the California State Federation of Labor will support the President of the United States in this fight."

(Loud and sustained applause.)

#### **Report of Committee on Legislation**

President Pitts called upon W. J. Bassett, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, who reported for the committee as follows:

**Resolution No. 108:** "Civil Rights Legislation."

The committee report:

"This resolution is primarily concerned with policy rather than legislation. The committee recommends that it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 128:** "State Hospital Employees' Retirement After 25 Years."

The committee report:

"This resolution is also concerned with policy rather than with legislation. The committee recommends it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### **W. E. McFETRIDGE**

**President, Building Service Employees International Union**

President Pitts introduced President W.

E. McFetridge of the Building Service Employees International Union, who spoke briefly, as follows:

"President Pitts, Secretary Haggerty, and other distinguished guests and fellow trade unionists:

"My purpose in coming here today is to express to you publicly what is generally accepted as the opinion of the labor movement and the public as a whole, over the United States, of the California Federation of Labor, and that is the outstanding, leading position it has rightfully taken. This is particularly true in the line of legislation.

"Your Secretary, with the assistance of the President, and of his attorneys, Charles Scully and Clarence Todd, have done wonders under very difficult circumstances in defeating bad legislation and in enacting good legislation for the benefit not only of you, the members of the labor movement in California, but for the entire nation.

"We of the Building Service organization are extremely grateful. We want to thank the officers and you, the delegates, for your assistance in every way and may you have a very, very successful convention."

#### **ARNOLD S. ZANDER**

**President, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees**

President Pitts then presented Arnold S. Zander, President of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, who addressed the convention as follows:

"President Pitts, Secretary-Treasurer Haggerty, honored guests and delegates to this Golden Anniversary Convention. I received a very kind invitation from the officers of your State Federation of Labor to attend and, as they put it, to address the delegates who would be assembled here in this grand convention. I was happy with the invitation and glad to come out.

"I shall try to weave into my remarks somewhat of a story that I think will relate to the comments and to the address delivered here this afternoon by Ralph Wright, Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Labor. I want to do that because I think our attitude in some matters affecting our position and our work in the American labor movement tie in very directly with the position of that labor movement and with the position of our country and the rest of the world. Brother Wright did ex-

cellently in presenting some phases of this matter, and I want to refer to others of it and, in doing so, perhaps get at some of these folks, as President Pitts said, who occasionally get into our hair.

"We have a peculiar place and position now in the world which we did not hold or attempt to fill some years ago. We are living in this, unfortunately, divided world, a world torn asunder, with the forces of totalitarianism standing on the one hand, and the forces of the free world standing on the other, fighting for liberty. It is this setting of our modern divided world about which I want to talk, and into which I want to weave some comment.

"It seems to me those of us who meet here in this convention, with so many hundreds of delegates down here in this grand area of this empire state (I call it that, realizing that another has assumed the name), have immediate challenges which we are trying to face and handle. We have the immediate jobs which come to us as active workers in and leaders of the trade union movement. We have the day-by-day challenge of fighting for those we represent on the economic front. There is a challenge of the most tremendous importance, of far-reaching concern. And I want to show, if I can, that that job which we are doing here relates very directly to the position we feel as a people in the free world and in the world.

"In attempting to build a free society as we have, we have had those here in our own midst who have opposed that process. If there were wisdom in the remarks of that French philosopher, who came over here one hundred and forty-some years ago to look at our society, and said that among all the trends in history there is one that stands out above the rest, and that is the constant and progressive development of equality among men, then he was saying in effect that those who do what they can to advance the constant and progressive development of equality among men are in league with history, are in line with the developments going on in the world down through the ages. And certainly we in this labor movement of ours are doing what we can exactly in line with this historic trend I have named. In doing that, again we are fulfilling a place which the same philosopher again referred to when he named the voices opposed to that kind of development and said that here in America we have devised a method different from the rest of the world because we have developed here a great body of citizen organizations

which play their parts freely, who assemble as we assemble here, who carry on their avowed activities in a free atmosphere, and in doing that, stand as a force opposed to the reactionary elements in our society. And here we have, then, people who look in on us, who see us differently from the way we perhaps see ourselves, and who say to us from that vantage point that we are filling an historic place and urging forward a long, marked trend in history for the further development of equality among men.

"We have, then, this domestic challenge of the kind I have named. We are challenged to urge forward our economic, our legislative, programs because they fulfill a demand for the equalization of the position of the people in our free society.

"There are certain concepts which go along with our work and our contribution to this development, one which certainly stands out being that these citizen organizations must be free to assemble, to organize, to act together to forward their programs, to serve as pressure groups as they may see fit, to function as you are functioning here today and this week in this convention of this citizen organization, the California State Federation of Labor.

"Now I want to see if I can name a second challenge which relates, I think, to the job we have before us, to cement the forces of the free world against the forces of totalitarian communism. I should like to have you join me in looking at our country and our movement from a more distant view. I have had the opportunity, as so many of you have had, of getting away on various missions across the seas and looking back on our movement and its place in our country, looking back at forces which stand against us and against this development I have referred to as the constant and progressive development of equality among men.

"When we see ourselves from a distant vantage point we see that we face still a second challenge. We have, first, a challenge to advancing our local economic and legislative programs. But then we have a second, and in describing it I want to refer to the fact that perhaps never before in all the history of the world have people lived as we do, as if we were in a fishbowl, viewed by all the rest of the peoples of the world who are looking in on us, who are seeing the way we operate and who are judging our intimate and even our personal actions in light of the new and dominant position we hold in the world.

"Here, then, we have a second challenge which applies to all of us, to live and act so that we may stand as a beacon light to the other free peoples of the world.

"In advancing this job we have before us, and which we cannot avoid doing, I should like to refer briefly to the pre-eminent job which has been done around the free world by the American Federation of Labor. I think it can be said that of all organizations which have interested themselves in the advancement of freedom and democracy, in the task of knitting together the free peoples of the world, the single outstanding job has been done by our own movement. Wherever you see our agents and representatives functioning, you know what they have been doing, and over the years they have been effective on behalf of our movement in carrying forward the ideas on which our country was originally founded.

"But there are other agents abroad who do not do quite so well, though they are sent out there from this country of ours to represent in like spirit the democratic idea. So I come back to paint very briefly a problem which we have in our Federation and its work and a problem which I know many of you have. As the world looks in on us as we live in this fishbowl to which I have referred, they see many operations which are not typical of what we would like to see in a free democratic society. If there is running through the course of history a trend of progressive and advancing development of equality, then we should not have such throw-backs to the past as we have, for instance, in the Taft-Hartley law, which is not aiding and advancing the development of equality among men, but which is a throw-back law to times we thought we had long since left.

"I give that as an illustration of the kind of thing that we as a people should avoid and guard against.

"And then we have in our society, too, a considerable number of public official employers (and here I get in a commercial), a considerable number of employers in public agencies who are being viewed also by folks across the seas and who are being talked about because they are not in their operation exemplifying what people would like to believe to be the American democratic idea. They are some of the folks who get in our hair. They are some of the people with whom we contend in this operation we are trying to carry on in the labor movement,

who say to us: 'You do not have the right or we will not recognize that you have the right to peacefully assemble and petition your government.'

"Of course, they don't put it in those words, but there is hardly a state in the country in which we do not run up against the public employer who says, sometimes by word, sometimes by act, that 'if the people working in my agency assemble for the purpose of organizing and attempt in an organized way to petition the government, they'll not any longer be employees in this agency.' We have no protection that workers in private industry have in legislative enactments or in the courts. The fact is that this liberty which we think the Constitution gives us to assemble and petition is established in the Constitution, but not yet recognized by the courts.

"So I come here today to tell you that we as a people, are being looked at by people abroad, people in the free world and elsewhere, as we move about in our society. We are being watched critically for flaws in our operation which are not typical of what people who are looking at us would like to see in this democracy which stands at the head, at the forefront, of the movement of the free peoples of the world in defense of their liberties.

"These are illustrations which we can no longer afford to tolerate if we want to lead and gain around us the great bodies of free peoples we need in defense of our liberties and our rights.

"Now we want to bring this down to home. I would like to say to this vast body of delegates assembled here that in this struggle we are carrying on as one of the organizations in the labor movement to establish the right of organization, the right of assembly, the right of petition so that we will not have folks abroad question us about this matter and say, 'You don't seem to have the rights at home which we have over here,' and in establishing those rights, we have had the full support and cooperation of this State Federation of Labor, and the support of the labor movement in this country. And when it was necessary for us in various instances to say to our government that 'if you send abroad as a representative of American democracy a certain public official who has not dealt decently with his employees at home, we will have to see to it that in every country he goes he will be met by representatives of the organized public employees in those countries who will challenge him as a spokesman of democracy in the United States,' we have had support in

that action, and the officials of public agencies which had previously gone abroad as spokesmen of America have been kept at home because we were not going to have them go out there and talk democracy when they refused to practice it here in the agencies in which they are employed.

"We had an experience a year ago, at the time of the American Federation of Labor convention, when the convention entertained a visitor from abroad, a representative from one of the World Trade Secretariats.

"He learned, while he was here on his short mission, that there were places in this country where public employers are practicing unfairly in their dealings with their employees. We published a book on unfair labor practices in public services.

"On his departure to Europe he asked if we could furnish him two copies of the booklet that had been published, and he stressed the number 2—that he just wanted two.

"I said, 'Why, yes, you can have two or three or more.' He said, 'No, I just want two and I will always know where they are.'

I was interested in his attitude about this and I asked, 'Why do you take that position? Why do you want just two and why will you always know where they are?'

"He said, 'I can imagine nothing that would be more damaging to the standing of the United States in Europe than for the trade union movements in those countries to learn that in the United States public employees are often prohibited from organizing, and are discriminated against when they do organize and are not permitted to exercise free rights and privileges, which we exercise over in these countries without concern about any such consequences.'

"Here was a man who was looking in at us at our practices here at home, who said, 'You as a people cannot afford to have the free world learn about employment conditions in public agencies in the United States.' He said, 'I, for one, will protect you from having that knowledge get abroad.'

"So you see, we have these problems, we have this responsibility which we can serve by solving these problems. You can handle that by continuing to do the kind of a job which has been done by our American Federation of Labor, in the free countries around the world, and by living here conscious of the fact that in

every act we make, in every position that we take, in every manner in which we perform our functions as trade union people, the free world is looking in on us; it is judging our ability to lead; it is judging our right to fill the position of leadership which we hold, by the day-to-day methods of how we live and the doctrines we preach.

"They are judging us to see if it is a matter of discrimination, if it is a matter of denial or social security to large numbers of persons or whatever it may be.

"If it is the passage of an act like the Taft-Hartley law, or any other throwback in history, if it is the employment of methods which we as individual people can't condone, we have the need to remember that those acts are wrong in themselves, and that they have a second importance, in that folks are looking in on us and saying that we as individual people, we as an organized society, we as officials in public agencies, are not, in fact, living up to the code we preach.

"There, I think, is a second challenge to us; one to perform our functions in our day-to-day representation of our people, and, secondly, to so live the ideals we preach that we may stand as a beacon light to the free people all around the world.

"I come to you to speak this way because I need to remind myself of these things, too, and because we have this very special and urgent responsibility now.

"Again I express to you our appreciation for the assistance we have had from you in the job we are trying to do, and I wish to express our thanks for the cooperation we have had.

"I bring you greetings from the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

"Thank you very much." (Applause)

### **J. D. McDONALD**

#### **President, Oregon State Federation of Labor**

President Pitts then introduced J. D. McDonald, President of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Distinguished guests, officers, delegates and visitors to this convention:

"I am in a rather peculiar place following up Assistant Secretary Wright. However, I think perhaps I am like the man who had not been to church for a long, long time. He went to church one Sunday and on his way out he stopped to shake



hands with the pastor. He reached over and shook the pastor's hand and he said, 'That was a damn fine sermon, pastor.'

The pastor said, 'Well, I am glad you appreciated it.'

'He, again, said, 'That was a damn fine sermon, pastor.'

'The pastor said, 'I really appreciate the fact that you enjoyed the sermon, but I wish you would not be so profane in expressing your appreciation.'

'Well,' he said, 'But, I know, that it was a damn fine sermon. In fact, it was so good that on the way out I left a \$100 bill in the collection plate.'

'The pastor said, 'The hell you did!' (Laughter.)

'Now, back in the middle thirties, we, all of us in labor—perhaps I was the only one who was not doing it—were shouting about the Wagner Act and how it was labor's Magna Carta. I said to the Central Labor Council in Portland that we were going to live to see the day when we would be sorry that we had no Wagner Act. I think now, since a couple of fellow named Taft and Hartley got hold of it, that most of us can agree we don't think so much of the Wagner Act any more.

'Now, in following Secretary Wright, I, for one, don't believe in a system of OPS controls. I didn't believe in the OPA system and everybody will believe this one is a much more phony deal than the OPA one was.

'I contend that the attempt to control the economy of this country at the consumer level is the wrong approach. I contend that it should be done at the production and distribution levels. The type of thing we have now under OPS, if we had it under OPA, forces every individual, every small operator who wishes to stay in business to do it by tie-in sales, black markets or some other sort of procedure that is not just kosher.

'All of the controls that we had under OPA, that we have now under OPS, are stifling small business. I point out to you that this country was built up on individual initiative, the right of free enterprise, so if you had a couple of hundred bucks and I had a couple of hundred bucks that I won in a crap game last night, we could go out and start a little business and make it go over.

'Look around in your own town that you live in and the others that you go to and find out how many small businesses are rapidly going out of business now. To me it doesn't make sense that they have parity prices on the one hand, to keep

the prices up, and then give you OPS controls to bring them down. That kind of psychology does not make sense to a Scotchman, least of all, a butcher Scotchman.

'I would just like to point out to you that under the OPS controls that meat markets are operating under, the OPS controls allows 17 percent margin for the retailers. The individual retailer could get by on 17 percent margin. The average small operator has about 14 percent labor cost to start in with.

'Anyway, the result has been in the city of Portland, in the last three weeks, that we have had twenty-two independent meat operators close up; within the same three-week period the Safeway Stores have opened nine super colossal markets, and you can use all the rest of the Hollywood descriptive adjectives that you have. Now, I say that is not good for the country.

'I presume you are all aware who started the Safeway Stores, but who controls them now? You see, the economy of this country is controlled from start to finish by about three large banking systems and by about four insurance companies.

'I ask you in all sincerity: who wrote these controls? Certainly not labor; certainly not the small businessman. It was the boys with the big money: the Chase National Bank, the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and a few other outfits like that. They write the ticket; we have to ride on the ticket.

'Just recently, in the city of Portland, our two newspapers expanded and built beautiful new buildings, and now who holds them? Well, the First National Bank of Portland owns the Oregon Publishing Company, and the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company owns the Oregon Journal Publishing Company, lock, stock and barrel, and they dictate the policy.

'Here in your own good state you have an organization known as the Associated Farmers. I am sure that most of you have heard of them. I think you are also aware that they are the Southern Pacific Railway Company.

'Take a look at who owns the stock in the Southern Pacific Railway—the Chase National Bank. Sixty-five percent of the cattle up in the hills belong to the four big packers: Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson.

'Eighty-five per cent of those four companies belong to the Chase National Bank; in other words, 55 percent of the

cattle are owned by the Chase National Bank.

"We just recently had a beautiful lawsuit filed in Portland for the sum of \$92,000 on a profit-sharing matter against J. C. Penney. It made quite a splash in the papers, but down in small print at the bottom of the article, it stated that co-defendant with the J. C. Penney Company was the trustee of the Company, the Chase National Bank of New York.

"I point these things out to you so that you will do a little thinking on your own. I am not trying to sell you a bill of goods, but just to give you something to think about.

"I think you all know we have a lobby in Washington known as the Farm Lobby. I think Jack Shelley can tell us about that. He probably has other things to talk about, but, anyway, they are known as the most powerful lobby in Washington.

"Go back some day and see how many dirt farmers are in that mess. They are all bankers and insurance people. Those are the kind of farmers who are running the farm lobby. Those are the people who are going to import Mexican farm labor into this country, the same people who imported many other minority groups to build the railroads and to work in the mills and in the factories.

"They want to bring these Mexican Nationals into this country to do the farm work for you in California, Oregon and other places, with between four and one-half and five million people in the United States who do not even have a job. Again, it becomes a matter of distribution. I think we can distribute our labor around and do a better job.

"I point these things out to you and I mention insurance companies to you because this is the first convention that I have attended in many years of any Federation of Labor where someplace along the line, in the bar or in one of the rooms that somebody rents for their particular group, or in the lobbies of the hotels, that someone has not talked about wages, hours and general working conditions.

"Do you know what you are all talking about now? Well, you are all talking about health and welfare. I warn you, unless you put health and welfare as a secondary matter in your thinking and in your talking, you are going to wake up some of these days and find that the insurance companies are also operating the labor movement.

"I say to you that about the only thing left that is really free enterprise

and that is really a democratic organization is the American Federation of Labor, and I appeal to you as delegates representing your local unions, to go back to your homes and do a little better job of being union people.

"Do a little better job of patronizing the other fellow, the small fellow, and do a little better job in seeing that the other fellow does the same. Also do a much better job in respecting the picket lines of some other craft, whether they are right or wrong. You built yourselves to where you are today by respecting the other man's picket line. (Applause).

"I want to remind you that some three or four years ago in Sacramento I spoke to you about scholarships, and I am very happy to see you are awarding three scholarships. We gave five this year. I don't recall if Tommy was there during the awarding of the scholarships or not, but it was the highlight of our convention. We have fifteen children in college now who are carrying the story of labor. Not only that, we have around four or five hundred every year in high school who study and who participate in the scholarship awards.

"What has been the result? The teachers, the instructors in social science are clamoring for textbooks to get the history of the American Federation of Labor in the textbooks. That is exactly our objective.

"I hope you will carry on with your scholarships. I think that Utah will institute one this year; Washington is also going to institute a scholarship program. I think the state of Idaho will also have one. I hope you carry those things on through, not merely for the fact that you are helping some worthy student, but with the objective in mind that we should get our history of the American Federation of Labor into the textbooks of all of the schools in the United States.

"I want to thank you, especially do I want to thank your good Secretary Neil Haggerty. I remember that we sent an invitation to Neil to attend our convention, but he was busy at your state legislature. He sent a letter of regret, as he has been doing for several years, sending letters of regret. So I wrote him, shall I say, a nasty letter, and told him it was about time that we had somebody sent to us, and he sent a very good substitute; he sent Tommy. We were very glad to have him, and we hope Neil and Tommy can both come to our future conventions.

"In closing I want to tell you another little story that happened about a year and a half ago. You, perhaps, recall when

President Truman came to the State of Washington to dedicate the Grand Coulee Dam (which I believe was the seventh or the eighth time that the dam had been dedicated).

"After the ceremony he went down to a little town in Washington where there are a number of Indian tribes and held a big confab with the Indians. There were four or five thousand of them there. President Truman spoke for a little while and then said, 'You people are down-trodden. You should have better schools for your children.'

"The Indians, of course, applauded, and yelled, 'Koomera! Koomera.'

"He said, 'You should have better houses to live in.'

"Again the Indians yelled, 'Koomera! Koomera!'

"That kept up all during Harry's speech. After the speech the Chief and some of the higher ones got hold of the President and took him down through the grounds to show him the grounds and the stock and the barnyards and so forth. In going through the fence the Chief leaned over and tapped the President on the shoulder, 'Great White Father, be very careful, no step in the Koomera.' (Laughter.)

"Gentlemen and delegates, I am very happy to have had this opportunity to be with you again. In behalf of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, some one hundred and eighty-five thousand members and officers, I want to wish you a most successful convention.

"I trust that you will enjoy yourselves while you are here in San Diego. I trust, also, that when you go back home you will continue to do the good job you have done, and let's improve it a little bit and don't step in the 'Koomera.' "

#### **Report of Committee on Rules and Order of Business**

President Pitts called upon Chairman Max J. Osslo of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, who reported as follows:

"The Committee on Rules of Order has had its meeting, and the following rules of order for the 1951 convention have been adopted. The recommendation is as follows:

1. The sessions of the convention shall be from 9:30 a.m. to 12 m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. No night sessions shall be held unless ordered by a two-thirds vote of all delegates present.

2. Delegates when arising to speak shall respectfully address the Chair and

announce their full name and the name and number of the organization which they represent.

3. In the event of two or more delegates arising to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide which delegate is entitled to the floor.

4. No delegate shall interrupt any other delegate who is speaking, except for the purpose of raising a point of order.

5. Any delegate who is called to order while speaking shall, at the request of the Chair, be seated while the point of order is decided, after which, if in order, the delegate shall be permitted to proceed.

6. No delegate shall speak more than once on the same subject until all who desire to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so; nor more than twice on the same subject without permission by vote of the convention; nor longer than five minutes at a time without permission by vote of the convention.

7. No question shall be subject for debate until it has been seconded and stated by the Chair, and any motion shall be reduced to writing at the request of the Secretary.

8. When a question is before the house, the only motions in order shall be as follows: (a) to adjourn, (b) to refer, (c) the previous question, (d) to postpone indefinitely, (e) to postpone to a stated time, (f) to divide or amend. Those motions shall take precedence in the order named.

9. A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

10. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted with the prevailing side; and such motion shall require a two-thirds vote to carry.

11. Each delegate shall report to the Sergeant-at-Arms at the beginning of the session and shall sign the card presented to him; except, if unavoidably absent, he shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

12. No resolution shall be received by the Secretary unless it bears the name and number of the organization represented by said delegate; and no resolution that has not been submitted by 5:00 p.m., August 15, shall be received, except those resolutions proposed by statewide conferences of organizations affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor held not less than three days prior to the convening of the convention, which resolutions may be filed until 12:00 noon of the first day of said convention. All resolutions which are introduced later must

have the unanimous consent of the delegates present. The committees shall report on all resolutions submitted.

13. No motion or resolution shall be finally acted upon until an opportunity to speak has been given the delegate making or introducing the same.

14. It shall require twenty-five delegates to demand a roll call upon any vote where a roll call is not specified.

15. During the nomination of officers and convention city for the coming year, seconds of the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to two. Nominations shall be in the following order: President, Vice Presidents of District 1 to 15 inclusive; 1952 Convention City.

16. Any delegate wishing to retire during sessions shall receive permission from the Chair.

17. All questions not herein provided for shall be decided in accordance with Roberts' Rules of Order.

"Signed by the following members of the Committee: Max J. Osslo, Butchers No. 229, San Diego; Arthur Dougherty, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; C. E. Devine, Central Labor Council, Santa Ana; Walt Ragan, Central Labor Council, Santa Monica; Harold E. Redding, Carpenters No. 1622, Hayward; Anne K. Sweet, Office Employees No. 30, Los Angeles; Alvin L. Holt, Barbers No. 295, Los Angeles."

Chairman Osslo moved concurrence in the committee report. The report was adopted by the convention.

## **MOHAMMED**

### **ABRAHAM ZEIN EL DIN**

#### **President, General Motor Carrier Drivers Union of Egypt**

President Pitts then presented Mohammed Abraham Zein el Din, President of the General Motor Carrier Drivers Union of Egypt, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"Mr. President, Secretary-Treasurer Haggerty, fellow delegates. I bring you greetings from the Egyptian people in general and the working class movement of Egypt in particular. The reason why I am in this great country is that I came with a group of nine Egyptians on a good will mission to the United States representing labor, agriculture, history, universities, youth movement, and the trade unions. We have toured fifteen cities, held seminars and conferences. We have been on television, trying to help build that bridge of understanding between the

people of the United States of America and the people of Egypt.

"The mission ended its tour on the 13th of July. They all went back home to report to the people of Egypt their impressions of the visit, which is a very highly regarded visit, and to report to the people of Egypt what they have studied here and what they have learned in this great country during their happy stay. I am the only one who stayed here. I was honored by receiving five invitations to attend five conventions of the American Federation of Labor unions and one convention of the CIO, the Oil Refinery Workers, who are holding their convention next month in Denver.

"I have been inspired today by the speeches made by the distinguished guests and by the dynamic speech made by President Pitts. I feel deeply honored to attend the golden jubilee of the State Federation of Labor of California, and I do hope that I shall live to attend the hundredth convention of the State Federation of Labor of California.

"A friend of mine from the Teamsters in Los Angeles said to me that last week an American doctor brought life to a woman after she had been dead for 29 minutes. I do hope that this American doctor could give me life for another fifty years in order that I may attend your hundredth convention!

"I do believe that this invitation that I received from President Pitts is a scholarship granted to me to study in the 'University of Hard Knocks,' meaning that in this convention I shall add a great education to my knowledge, and once I get back home I shall promote the democratic machinery operating in this convention to our people, and I am sure that they will appreciate it a great deal. It is a great honor to attend this convention. I consider myself the first labor delegate from the Middle and Far East countries to have that honor as well as the scholarship I have already mentioned.

"Being here, enjoying this freedom of opinion and discussion, this freedom to criticize, I cannot help but think that if labor leaders of the countries behind the Iron Curtain could have come here and enjoyed with me this convention, they would appreciate the freedom that the people of the United States of America are enjoying, and that they are doing their best for the well-being of the people and serving the cause of world peace.

"We have a labor movement. We are a nation whose civilization goes back six thousand years. In those early days we had a wonderful civilization in history,

medicine, science, architecture, transport. The old historians did not mention anything about labor organizations in that old and ancient country. But certain historians did mention the existence of guilds three thousand years ago. The most important guild that was operating in that early period was the Blacksmiths Guild. But the beginning of the trade union movement in modern Egypt was started in 1902 by the cigarette workers, followed in 1904 by the printers union. In 1908 the general handicraft workers union was formed and had many branches all over the country and many cooperative societies. They paid unemployment benefits. These three organizations carried on their activities until 1914, when the first world war was declared and military law abolished these organizations. By the end of the first world war, two of these labor organizations came back to life, and that great, wonderful general handicraft workers union did come back to life again. No trace of its documents has ever been found.

"Beginning in 1919, the period of the Egyptian revolution for independence inspired workers to organize. It inspired the teamsters, who were first to organize, and who inspired other organizations to organize into unions. I helped in that, and we had a great success. The only trouble we had was with the butchers union. When we first started to organize them, there was a difference of opinion. We had to fight with knives and we had to run away from them. We never had any contact with them afterwards.

"During 1929, 1930 and 1931 we had an anti-labor government that denied the rights of workers to organize and closed our unions all over the country. Many of us were imprisoned, persecuted, victimized during these years. So then there was the conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions to be held in Madrid in 1931, and the movement working underground decided to send a delegate to that international convention, to ask their support to protest against the activities of the Egyptian government against labor. I had the honor to attend this international convention in Madrid in 1931, which convention passed a unanimous resolution protesting against the Egyptian government's attitude towards labor. That encouraged our people who were working underground and it was of great help to the labor movement in Egypt. But once I got back, the success that I had achieved put me in jail for different periods. I had to run away to Alex-

andria, through the small roads of the country, a distance of 160 miles, which is about three hours by car. I had to do it in sixteen hours, hiding in order not to be arrested again.

"Arriving that night in Alexandria, it is history in my life and in the life of the trade union movement in Egypt. Because I went to stay in a poor hotel that charged fourteen cents for a night. It was so cold, but they only offered you a very, very light blanket. Waking up at 3:00 o'clock in the morning, shivering because it was so cold and raining outside, I did not find the blanket. I shouted. The manager came and said, 'Oh, shush! shush! Please don't make any noise. We just have a new customer sleeping and we are warming him up with this blanket. As soon as he falls asleep, we'll bring it back to you.' (Laughter).

"It happened that they had only one blanket for all the customers of this hotel. The next morning, when I protested, they said, 'To hell with you! We don't want any aristocratic customers again in this hotel.'

"Through our struggles, that government fell from office and we had a people's government. It is gratifying that our struggle led to success. We had no labor legislation. Unions were illegal from 1902 to 1942. We won the Trade Union Act, which gives the union its recognition to negotiate and to act in representing the working classes. Then followed twenty labor legislative enactments: compensation act; vocational diseases act; individual labor contract act. That is what we accomplished last year. In addition to that, we won the collective bargaining agreement act.

"This year we had the social security bill, which gives to the family of a working man that lost their breadwinner a monthly benefit that keeps their dignity and keeps them from starving. Also last year we had a free education bill. I wanted to get an education but the family couldn't afford it, and I just happened to get a primary education and then worked as a mechanic and then as a teamster. Now we have free education in kindergarten schools, primary schools, high schools, technical schools, and free scholarships in the university. Now we have free hospitalization, free services to anyone without any charge, plus social centers throughout the country, health centers. And that new policy was carried out by the government that is now in office to combat communism. Communism spreading in that part of the world has to be combatted not by religion and law

only, but through a constructive policy working for the welfare of the people. And high taxation on the rich develops the money which is to be spent on these social reform movements: utility houses for people of limited income and workers; granting farmers land to cultivate.

"Of course we have our problems. No country ever goes along without problems. Why we came here to study things and benefit from what we studied here is because we want to help solve those problems. As President William Green said in the Free World of Labor Conference in London in 1949, we are imperfect human beings in an imperfect world.

"The Egyptian poet said that workers are the makers of life. Another one said that the working class is the only class which is not a class; it is the nation.

"I am delighted to say that I met here in this convention Mr. Ralph Wright, Assistant Secretary of Labor in Washington, D. C. He visited Egypt last year. He did not carry in his bag imperialistic aims or any sort of domination. He came to study our problems and to help and advise and guide. Those are the sort of people we badly need from the United States, to come and help the new developments in Egypt.

"I am happy to be here in this country in a time of forming two societies:

"1. The American-Egyptian Society, which has been formed this year, and

"2. The American Friends of the Middle East, whose chairman is Miss Dorothy Thompson—a committee to increase appreciation of common spiritual values.

"In Egypt we have 856,935 industrial workers; 591,339 commercial employees; 153,000 house servants. We have 2,398 women in the cotton ginning industry; in the food and drinks, 2,699; in the textiles, 467; chemical industries, 649; other industries, 1,294. And one of the women for the first time in history is the secretary of the Shell Oil Company in Egypt.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am happy to attend this convention, happy to be speaking at this convention, and to give you a bird's eye view of what is going on in our country. It gives me delight to tell you that I am broadcasting tonight, in Arabic, about this great historic convention and its session and the speeches made today, for the first time in the history of our people, in order that they may know how a democratic convention operates in a democratic country.

"Once going back, I shall bear very happy memories. Commie publicity will never affect the sweet memories I bear

from this country. We have a saying that, 'Remembrance is the only paradise out of which we cannot be pushed.'

"I must add also that we are very grateful for President Truman's Point Four program for the middle and near east countries. Point Four is a purely humanitarian effort. The aims related to it concern help by American technicians and the modern technology of American industry to develop irrigation and dams and that sort of thing. For that the United States of America stands as the No. 1 nation interested in the welfare and happiness of other nations as well.

"I must conclude my speech with an Arabic poem. It is unique in Arabic literature. It was said by an Egyptian poet who went to Iraq five hundred years ago. As he was walking in the City of Baghdad and feeling lonely and depressed and homesick, with no friends, he suddenly decided to go to a small coffee house. There an Iraq friend noticed his loneliness, and came to him and ordered him coffee and cigarettes and made him feel at home. And so that poet said in a unique poem in Arabic literature:

'I was a stranger, but since I met you  
My happiness returned and Iraq became my Iraq too.'

"This morning I had the same feeling of loneliness and homesickness. Once I got into this convention, the greetings I had, the kind smiles, the welcome of President Pitts and representatives of the San Diego Labor Council, made me feel at home.

"I wish to conclude my speech with this poem:

'I was a stranger, but since I met you  
My happiness returned and America became my America too.'

"I wish this convention every success from the bottom of my heart. I am a teamster, and I feel quite at home. May God save this country as a great country, and may it stand as a symbol of democracy and freedom. What we need now with this new understanding between the Middle East and the United States of America is to mingle the modern technology of the West with the spiritual heritage and the philosophy and the wisdom of the East, so that we may build a new world, formed on equality, love, friendship, and peace.

"I was honored by this badge, which gives me freedom to attend your convention and your meetings and your dog races and horse races. But going back to Egypt it will no longer belong to me.

It will belong to history as a symbol of American-Egyptian friendship.

"I thank you very much."

(Loud and sustained standing ovation.)

**ASSEMBLYMAN  
WALLACE D. HENDERSON**

President Pitts then introduced Wallace D. Henderson, Assemblyman from the 34th District, Fresno, and member of the Winery and Distillery Workers International Union, who spoke to the convention as follows:

"President Tommy Pitts, Neil Haggerty, officers of the California State Federation of Labor convention, fellow delegates and guests. It certainly is a privilege to be here after having been elected ten different times a delegate to this convention in the past, this time not only as a delegate from my union, but also as a member of the state legislature.

"Certainly it is not I, but the fact that I was elected from Fresno that I think is a tribute, not to me, but to the brothers and sisters sitting out in the hall from Fresno, from the labor movement there, who went to bat and put me in office by ringing doorbells and getting out and working. So they are the people who should get the credit today and not the assemblyman whom they elected. I would like them to have the honor.

"Also I would like to say that beautiful work was done by Neil Haggerty. He is one of the most respected men, by even people who disagree with him, in Sacramento. He did a yeoman job against an upstream fight. Tommy Pitts was also there battling, and of course, our bril-

liant attorney, Charlie Scully. And, certainly not least, was Harry Finks, the ubiquitous Finks. He was every place all the time, day and night. Certainly we had good representation there.

"But I should like to leave this one word with you. We defeated some legislation this year like the 'Hot Cargo' bill that could be very detrimental to us. We defeated that bill by only two votes. It is up to us to fight an uphill fight in a period which is not too friendly during the next year or two. And for goodness' sake, get to work politically and get in your central committees, whether you are a Democrat or a Republican. Even your Republicans may have some hope if you get in there. But elect some people and send them to Sacramento to do a job, not against us, which we have to fight all the time, but for us, so that we can defeat the legislation they are certainly going to throw at us the next session.

"Thank you." (Loud applause.)

**Communications**

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegram:

"While vacationing in your beautiful state, I send best wishes to your delegates for a highly successful convention.

"Paul M. Herzog, Chairman,  
National Labor Relations Board."

**Adjournment**

There being no further business, the convention adjourned at 5:00 p.m. until Tuesday, August 21, at 9:30 a.m.

## SECOND DAY

Tuesday, August 21, 1951

## MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Pitts at 9:55 a.m.

## Invocation

President Pitts introduced Rabbi Morton J. Cohn of Temple Beth Israel, San Diego, who delivered the invocation:

"Lord, our God, though we are prone to seek favors for ourselves alone, yet when we come before Thy presence we are lifted above petty thoughts of self and the serving of our own interests. We become ashamed of our littleness and are made to feel that we can worship Thee in holiness only as we serve our brothers in love.

"Make us aware, we pray Thee, of how much we owe to the labors of our brothers. Day by day they dig far away from the sun that men may be warm, engage in perilous occupations that men may be secure, and brave the dangers of earning a livelihood that men may enjoy the blessings of comfort and progress.

"Let us, O Lord, be just and great-hearted in all our dealings with our fellow men, sharing with them the fruits of our common labor, acknowledging before Thee that we are but stewards of whatever we possess. Help us to be among those who are willing to sacrifice that others may not hunger, who dare to be purveyors of light in the dark loneliness of stricken lives, who struggle and even bleed for the triumph of social justice and economic righteousness among men. So may we be co-workers with Thee in the building of Thy kingdom, which has been our vision and our goal through the ages.

"As the protagonists of labor meet in deliberations, may the words of our mouths, the meditation of our hearts and the works of our hands be pleasing in Thy sight, O Lord, our strength and our redeemer.

"Amen."

**THOMAS E. RYAN**

**Director, Labor Relations, PHA**

President Pitts presented Thomas E.

Ryan, Director of the Labor Relations Branch of the Public Housing Administration, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Thank you, officers, delegates, guests, lovely ladies in the balcony and everyone else who may be present.

"I do not have a prepared speech to make, but rather a report to you about the housing situation and a couple of other items that won't take very long.

"Last year when I was out here, those who are interested in housing will recall that the fight was on against Proposition No. 10. I said at that time that I wasn't out in California to tell you people what should be done but rather to warn you that what you did do would affect the rest of the country.

"The tactics that the opponents of public housing were using at that time were spreading even into the Congress of the United States. However, although you lost the fight, you won a moral victory, and labor in other parts of the country, after seeing the way you organized here to fight something that was anti-labor, took strength, and in town after town we won referendum votes just because of the example shown out here.

"I went all over the country telling them how it was done. You see, I am more interested, as I told you last year, in my union card—President Pitts forgot to tell you that I am a member of his union—I am more interested in that than I am in the title or anything else.

"It is important to note that the people who fought against the public housing program, which is labor's program, are the people who are fighting against organized labor all the time. I also reported last year that there were 250,000 government workers in the state of California unorganized and that something should be done. They are riding along on the coattails of organized labor. They need us and we need them to have a solid organization.

"I do not subscribe to the philosophy that big internationals should sit on their big fat treasuries and let the small organizations fight this battle out. I think



that instead of the AFofL having one organizer where they need ten, they should have 50 even where they only need 10. And I think that when the AFofL meets in San Francisco next month this Federation of Labor should try to do something about the situation. In some of the states it is deplorable—people waiting to be organized. And once more maybe the state of California can show the way.

"One phase of the housing program may help California in an unexpected way, and that is the rural program. If we can build enough small permanent homes for the farm workers to live in, a place where they can leave their families while they follow the sun to gather the crops, we may be able to eliminate the need, if there is a need, for importing workers from across the border. Thanks to fellows like Jack Shelley, our friend in Congress, we do have a housing program approved. Only 50,000 units, it is true, but at least the program has been kept alive, and despite Proposition No. 10 and what needs to be done to get a program started in this state, we will build a substantial number of that 50,000 in the state of California.

"I should like to tell you that I was very glad that the President used my full title when he introduced me, because it gives me a chance to tell a little story—the only story I know that might be suitable at this time. I gave up telling jokes at conventions or dinners after what happened to me about this time last year. When I was in Santa Barbara I heard a new story. You know, with radio, it was tough enough to be an after dinner speaker or convention speaker, because everybody had heard the jokes. But with television, particularly in the east, it is twice as bad. You get up to say something. They say: 'Ach! I heard it on Uncle Miltie's program.'

"Well, I was to speak at a dinner in New York and I knew that I had a new story. So speaker after speaker was introduced. Finally the toastmaster said he wanted to introduce Thomas E. Ryan, the speaker of the evening, and just before he introduced me he told my story that I had come three thousand miles to tell.

"But this is more or less a true story about my title. It is about my friend Tony, back in the WPA days. And incidentally, let us hope that those days will never return.

"After much manipulation he got a job on the WPA, and he was put to work digging a trench on one side of the road with about five hundred workers. The next day he reported for work, and start-

ed digging the same trench. But lo and behold, he noticed that the other five hundred workers were digging a trench on the other side of the road. He worked for a while, and finally called the boss. 'Boss, what's da matter?'

" 'What do you mean, Tony?'

"He said: 'Yesterday I was working with all these men on this side of the road. Now they are working on the other side.'

"The boss said: 'Tony, they tell me they won't work with you.'

" 'Why won't they work with me?'

" 'Because you have halitosis.'

"And Tony asked: 'Halitosis? What is that?'

"And the boss said: 'Tony, your breath smells. They won't work with you.'

"And so Tony said: 'Well, boss, if you had to kiss as many politicians to get your job as I did to get mine, your breath would smell too!'

"That's all. Thanks for listening, and keep the faith." (Loud applause.)

### Communications

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegrams:

"Deeply regret matter has arisen which makes it impossible to attend your annual convention August 22nd. Have always considered it both an honor and privilege to be invited to attend your annual AFL convention. We greatly appreciate cooperation by AFL in many important movements in which the State Grange is interested. Trust you will have both profitable and pleasant session. We hope during the years ahead cooperation will continue on questions of mutual interest.

"George Sehlmeier, Master,  
California State Grange."

"Please convey to the delegates assembled congratulations and best wishes for a successful convention from the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Kind personal regards.

"William P. Fee, Assistant Secretary, Central Labor Council of Alameda County."

"Fraternal greetings and best wishes for a harmonious and successful convention.

"E. M. Hogan, General Secretary-Treasurer, United Garment Workers of America."

"The officers and members of the Retail Clerks International Association wish to extend sincere greetings to you and the delegates of your organization now assembled in convention. We wish you success in your deliberations and a continuation of the splendid leadership demonstrated by your organization in the past.

"James A. Suffridge, Secretary-Treasurer, Retail Clerks International Association."

### **B. R. MATHIS**

#### **Regional Director, Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship**

President Pitts then presented B. R. Mathis, Regional Director of the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates of this convention, it is a pleasure to accept your invitation and to be here and meet the staunch supporters of apprenticeship throughout the state of California.

"I want to extend the fraternal greetings of our agency, the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, and those of our Secretary of Labor, Maurice J. Tobin, and our Director, Wm. F. Patterson.

"The 50th anniversary of the founding of the State Federation of Labor in California makes this another fine occasion, plus the convention meeting. The 50th anniversary—this makes us stop and think about what unions are doing for their members.

"Probably one of the greatest ideas, if not the greatest, that came out of the nineteenth century was trade unionism. Certainly no thought or idea had a more far-reaching effect on the lives of so many people, no thought had so far-reaching an effect on trade and commerce, or was more responsible for the advance of civilization.

"Naturally, in the process of development of an idea so far-reaching, so monumental, many mistakes were bound to occur. This was natural and will always happen as long as human nature remains as it is. But the sincere devotion and thought and work of the many others who did act and plan for the good of the whole have accomplished such marvelous results that one can only wonder and pity any workman today who does not work through and for his union.

"There are many people, of course, who do not take the trouble to learn what has happened and are governed emotionally

by what is taking place. They must be taught by others who do realize and know.

"In the early part of the nineteenth century civilization going through the process of evolution had reached the stage of employer and employee. It had come through the period of the feudal lords when the people were born retainers of the land they occupied and were forced to slave for their living. They were helpless as individuals and could only struggle to escape as individuals. Some succeeded, but the great mass did not.

"Then came the dawn of a new idea, the thought of combining the joint power of all the workers for the purpose of securing better conditions. The history of trade unions from this point is long and everyone should study it. But little by little, step by step, conditions of labor have changed, constantly coming forward and in the march carrying forward the banner of civilization. Today it is astounding that any person who works in an occupation that has an organization does not belong to that organization. For fifty years this State Federation of Labor has moved ahead, the accomplishments of its progress in your delegates sitting in convention here today.

"It has been demonstrated that men do not work solely for money. Neither do men join unions solely to get more money. They join them for the same reasons that businessmen join employers' organizations.

"Men want to participate. They want to participate in affairs in which they have a vital and mutual interest. They want to maintain and improve their status. They want to participate in matters which affect them and their dependents and associates physically, spiritually and economically. As President Green said in 1947, 'The American worker stands on a higher plane of productivity and efficiency than any American worker ever stood in all the history of our nation. Efficiency and service has been increased and productivity has been broadened.'

"That's a word for labor; now a word for apprenticeship.

"'Apprenticeship, the foundation of craftsmanship.' I am here today to offer the assistance and service of our agency to all affiliated labor organizations, management associations and the general public in establishing and carrying through to completion a sound, lasting system of apprenticeship. This system must be based upon the consent and joint participation of labor and management as they are the ones who are affected by it. We are not going to try to regiment anybody.

To do that would be to stifle the initiative, the ingenuity and the creative genius that has made apprenticeship great. We know that America's miracles of production were not accomplished through regimentation.

"A voluntary system of apprenticeship means more than participation by labor and management. That's the heart and soul of it, surely, but it means labor and management shall administer the system in their own way to meet their specific needs without any interference of federal and state agencies. Our only purpose is to assist you to make better use of what you already know.

"We are charged with the responsibility of the on-the-job phase of the worker (apprenticeship). While the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship is devoting some of its time to the Skill Improvement Program in order to meet the demands of our war production, we still want to assure you that apprenticeship is our goal and we want to help labor set up a system of apprenticeship that will meet its own needs and will assure labor and management of a skilled crew of journeymen at all times.

"Our field representatives are all trained men with labor background and public relations, as well as salesmanship experience. They have knowledge of, and access to, facts and figures that have been gathered on a national basis, that are proven factors for sound apprenticeship.

"They are in a position to help you and all we ask is a chance to give you the benefit of our service. Let's protect the skills of the trade by continuing your support to apprenticeship.

"Under the leadership of Archie J. Mooney, Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, California leads the nation in the size of its program and the number of apprentices. The administration of the California program and the supervision of the state staff rests on the able shoulders of Chuck Hanna, the Assistant Chief, who maintains the high regard of both federal and state men. The fine work done by labor and management, with the assistance of both federal and state field men, has been the prime factor in having such splendid cooperation and coordination of apprenticeship throughout the state.

"I want to pay tribute to the fine work and cooperation of your worthy Secretary, C. J. (Neil) Haggerty, a member of the Federal Committee, and to your worthy President, Brother Pitts, who has done an outstanding job on apprenticeship, and to

each and every member of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee in this state. You have done a fine job and we only ask you to carry on the fine work for apprenticeship.

"May your convention be a success and your deliberations be such as will add a milestone to the accomplishments of labor.

"Thank you." (Applause.)

### THOMAS J. KALIS

**Chairman, Construction Industry  
Stabilization Commission, WSB**

President Pitts next presented Thomas J. Kalis, Chairman of the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission of the Wage Stabilization Board, who spoke as follows:

"Officers, guests, and delegates:

"I have a sixty-minute speech prepared, but I have condensed it.

"My interest, or the group to whom what I have to say will be of interest, whether good or bad, is the building trades group. Right after the formal photograph of the convention is taken at noon, the building trades people are going to caucus and I will then attempt to explain a little bit about the Wage Stabilization program in the construction industry and what I know of it up to date, and, God knows, that is little enough! As you know, the whole problem is quite in an uproar.

"The amendments to the so-called Defense Production Act we are wading through now and trying to figure out what some of them mean. I trust we will be able to come up with the answers.

"I thank you for the opportunity of saying hello. I know that I may not be the most popular orator at this convention, but I may be voted pretty close to the top for being one of the shortest!

"I thank you." (Applause.)

### ARCHIE J. MOONEY

**Chief, Apprenticeship Standards, State  
Department of Industrial Relations**

President Pitts then introduced Archie J. Mooney, Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the State Department of Industrial Relations, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, officers of the convention, delegates, ladies and gentlemen, and my fellow trade unionists. Yesterday we had the privilege of listening to Brothers

Dan Flanagan and Ralph Wright. They presented to you the serious problem that those of us who are of labor and believe in labor have to deal with now. We are informed that the efforts to defeat communism will perhaps be a long pull and a hard pull, and then again in that defeat of that foreign ideology we are told that which we truly believe: that the American labor movement is the bulwark of our democracy. That is easily understood.

"Ours is a nation of people through a union of states. To be a good union man one must be a good American. Because just as we believe in our own trade unions, so must we also believe in our union of states. Better than anyone can tell us, we know from the records that it is our union of states that makes all other unions possible. And when I speak of unions, I mean not labor unions alone; I mean the employer unions and organizations, no matter of what name, that are made possible by our system of government and our democracy.

"Ours is a democracy, ours is the American way of life, and ours is the American way of living that life. We operate under a system of free enterprise. With all of its faults, and faults it may have and many of them, it is still the best system in the world. Because under it we have gained for ourselves that high standard of living recognized as the highest in the world.

"We like to feel, and in fact we know, that our system of American apprenticeship training is a part of that system and doing its share to build up that bulwark of democracy as we bring the young people into our unions. We know, and we do not have to read history to find out, that the first thing that Hitler did when he wanted to set himself up was to destroy the trade unions. Mussolini did likewise, and now we have Stalin doing the same thing. But they did not stop there. With the destruction of the trade unions went every semblance of freedom of assembly, freedom of thought.

"As I cite this, I like to acknowledge again the obligations which we have to the California State Federation of Labor. Because it was in your Santa Barbara convention, in 1938, under the leadership of your then President and now Secretary Neil Haggerty, that this program was inaugurated. I see some of the oldtimers here today. There were Ralph McMullen of the Plumbers and Buzzell of the Labor Council at that time, and Lloyd Mashburn and the whole gang who put that thing through. And our law which bears the name of our past president, former state

senator and now Congressman Jack Shelley, came as a result of a challenge to labor. Would labor cooperate? And labor not only cooperated, but led the fight and made that issue one of success.

"Ours, of course, is a simple program. Our public schools of California have done a magnificent job. Putting it all together, we have labor, management, the school system, local, state and national governments. And there is democracy in action. There is our system of free enterprise, our American way of life. Under that and from that there have been brought into California, and into the nation on a national scale, not only good, thoroughly skilled workers, but sound citizens who have gone through a course of actual demonstration in the American way of doing things. This year in California, as we bring some eight or ten thousand newly skilled journeymen to the trades, may I say to you that I am satisfied that among those eight or ten thousand young Americans there is not a cockeyed commie in the outfit. And we don't want them. We think we have a right to be proud of that. Labor has a right to be proud of that because of its origin, its history, its background.

"But that is nothing new for labor. Labor runs the whole gamut of human relationships, and although we may not have come to the handling of the thing from the cradle to the grave, yet we know that the abolition of the sweatshops and child labor is the accomplishment of labor. Those are pretty well behind us, but we are now facing another proposition, what we call the economic scrap pile, where men and women, because they happen to get a little older, are sometimes cast out from industry. That is your problem too, and we are interested in that because we want to assure labor here and everywhere that although our prime concern is to bring young people into the skilled trades of the state and nation, we shall not and we do not do it to the extent that they can ever or shall ever replace the older skilled workers. But we bring the younger people into the labor organizations and into industry as such.

"My boss, Brother Scharrenberg, will be here tomorrow. He will talk about the conference called by Governor Warren on the 15th and 16th of October where labor and management throughout the state will deal with the problem of the aging workers. May I suggest: Take a very interested part in that, because no one has more concern with it and no one will do more about it than the men and women of labor in California. If that job

is to be done well and done the way it should be done, then labor must participate, must help and must take on its own responsibilities.

"The history of labor shows that the road to success is never easy. It has always been a hard way. But in retrospect, if you will look back, you will see the change from the old day of daylight-to-dark and child labor to suffrage for all men and later for all women, the free public schools, vocational education, the eight-hour law for women, the minimum wage, accident laws, safety laws. And every law, every progress for human advancement, we owe to the ranks of labor. One has a right to be proud, and I am proud, of whatever we have learned in our school of experience and in our college of hard knocks. It has come the hard way but the good way. We have ever been able in the ranks of labor to carry on, and eventually, no matter what the opposition has or may be, and there is plenty of it now, the righteousness of the cause of labor brings to labor—and as it brings to labor through the unselfish activities of labor it brings to all men and all women—all the benefits of the thinking of the men and women who get together, discuss their problems, and then force them on to a successful conclusion.

"So I come to you today at this, your 50th Anniversary. Of course I am reminiscing, because it was in San Diego that I attended my first convention of the State Federation of Labor some forty years ago. I am proud to see the way it has grown, proud that I have had the privilege of associating with you and working with you. I am proud that I can stand before you and say in truth that all my life I have tried to be a good union man.

"By the way, let me say that there is not any better school department in the state than the San Diego School Department. I am proud and San Diego has a right to be proud of its labor-management school system cooperation, and we are proud of the privilege we have in working with them here and everywhere throughout the state to the end that, as my good friend Brother Mathis said, labor and management in California have built up the largest and best apprenticeship program in the country. Let it stay like that, for the rights of labor are thoroughly and fully respected, and the rights of management the same.

"However, the young men coming into the unions ought to know more about the history of labor so that they too may be proud as the years roll by that they can

stand up and say 'I, too, have tried to be a good union man.' I repeat, as one of the good union men, he must be a good American. And labor has a right to be proud, because it is always referred to as the bulwark of our democracy.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I want to thank you very much for the privilege of being here. You have been fine friends of apprenticeship. You not only sparkplugged it at the start, but you are carrying it through.

"Thanks for your cooperation and the fine privilege of working with you and those whom you represent back home.

"Thanks a lot." (Loud applause.)

### LUCY ROBINS LANG

President Pitts introduced Lucy Robins Lang, author of "Tomorrow Is Beautiful," and other books, who spoke briefly to the convention describing some of her experiences in the labor movement, and especially the early organizational difficulties in San Diego. Her words, in part, were as follows:

"I witnessed the fights during the periods when to organize unions in San Diego was not possible. They took women from their rooms, tortured them, and threw them across the borderline of the city. Men they would pick up in their rooms, take them out of town, strip them, tar and feather them, and in their stripped condition throw them across the border.

"I put up a fight for them until we finally reached Governor Johnson, and he appointed a committee to investigate what was happening. It was stopped.

"God bless this free America, with our spirit of democracy! Only a few years later came my second experience when I came to San Diego in a covered schooner, a house on wheels, with a recommendation from Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, and an official committee escorted me here to the fairgrounds, the World Fair then, in 1916, where I resided almost on this very spot where you are meeting today.

"Now I see you here today, two thousand strong. I cannot believe my eyes; I cannot believe my mind! Two thousand union men and women sitting here, expressing your minds and expressing your free speech!

"Talk to your heart's content. You have a say in the government. You walk with your head up high.

"The only thing that worries me is that the younger generation that sits here, do

they know how many lives were taken so you could have all this?

"Do they know of how many labor leaders committed suicide so you could have all this?

"Do they know all this that was being sacrificed for them?

"Do they know that they may not have a tomorrow?

"It all depends on circumstances, on conditions. Will you be able to meet tomorrow unless you know yesterday?

"I only have three or four minutes, but I want to refer to my book, 'Tomorrow Is Beautiful.'

"It took me ten years to write it. I felt it was my duty since I am practically the only living person who is still here to tell the tale, and because I was so closely associated and worked hand in hand with Samuel Gompers, President Green, 'Big Bill' Haywood, Emma Goldman, the McNamaras, Tom Mooney—with all of them. I felt that I owed it to their memory to write this monument so that you would know what happened yesterday to make it possible for you to have what you have today, and how to be ready, when history repeats itself, to retain what you gained from so many people who have suffered so that you might have it.

"In this book you have that story from the human angle; not the technical angle, only the human angle. It was adopted by the American Federation of Labor Convention as practically the only authentic human history book.

"It was adopted by the Workers Education Committee and sponsored in all the universities and colleges to write themes on 'What ism do you choose out of this book?' All the royalties of the book went back to the students as prizes.

"I do not take the royalties because it is a monument to the pioneers of the past. For that reason I have no scruples in asking you, every one of you, as individuals, and as heads of organizations, to buy this book—five, ten, twenty-five copies—and to distribute them among your office workers, among your organizers, among your executives, so they will know what happened yesterday and not let the present day go to their heads.

"It is for that reason that I urge you, delegates, to purchase this particular labor edition with a foreword by President Green. I obtained the consent from the publisher that this particular edition, which is the second, be not placed on the market. They are selling the third and fourth on the market.

"This one they consented to give without profits, and since I do not take the royalties, it has been agreed to sell this issue for \$2 apiece. You cannot get it in the market for less than \$3.50.

"I urge you to purchase copies in the Exhibit Building, or to contact me. Get as many copies of this edition as you can and circulate them to make it possible for you, and everyone else, to understand today what your leaders did in the past, and to make tomorrow beautiful for your children who will follow you.

"I thank you." (Applause.)

### Telegrams

President Pitts read the following telegrams:

"I am very sorry that I am unable to attend your conclave but wish you every success. Please remember that one of the most potent weapons in the American Federation of Labor arsenal is pressure for union-labeled goods.

"Raymond F. Leheney, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor."

"We wish you and the delegates a successful convention. Keep up the good work of bettering the working conditions of members throughout the country.

"A. T. Wynn, Secretary, Bay Cities Metal Trades Council."

### Report of Committee on Legislation

Chairman William J. Bassett of the Committee on Legislation reported as follows:

"Before your Committee on Legislation submits its report and recommendations on the individual resolutions submitted to it for its consideration, it desires to state as a committee the policy it recommends be followed at this convention.

"The next session of the legislature will be a budgetary session only, at which general legislation cannot be introduced.

"Your committee believes that while concurrence in the intent of desirable resolutions should be had at this convention, no mandate for the introduction of legislation at the 1953 general session of the legislature should occur. In addition to the fact that changes in circumstances may transpire during such two-year period which might confuse such action, the 1952 convention of the Federation will

have a full opportunity to be presented with and to consider any such legislative proposals well in advance of any deadline prior to the 1953 legislative session. Such proposals should accordingly be re-submitted to the 1952 convention.

"Your committee accordingly desires that the above policy be adopted, and I so move."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 16:** "Increase Jury Fees"; **Resolution No. 37:** "Full Pay for Jury Duty"; **Resolution No. 66:** "Compensate Jurors with Full Daily Wage."

The committee report:

"All these resolutions are on the same subject matter. They have to do with increased jury fees, full pay for jury duty, and to compensate jurors with full daily wages. Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolutions, but in keeping with the policy statement adopted by your committee, noting the absence of a general session until 1953, recommends that the resolutions be filed."

After some discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 69:** "Fair Employment Practices."

The committee report:

"Insofar as the first and second Resolveds of this resolution are concerned, your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but believes the subject matter is more adequately covered in Policy Statement 7, Civil Rights.

"With respect to the third Resolved, it is concerned with the question of policy, which is properly the subject matter of the Committee on Resolutions.

"Your committee therefore recommends concurrence in the intent of the first two Resolveds, and further recommends that the resolution be re-referred to the Committee on Resolutions for action on the third Resolved."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 2:** "Increase Weekly Unemployment and Disability Benefits to \$35.00."

The committee report:

"Your committee notes that the subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the liberalization of the unemployment benefits. It should be noted, however, that the resolution is inaccurate in that recently enacted legislation has increased the maximum weekly benefit amount payable for unemployment dis-

ability benefits to \$30 a week as to disabilities commencing on and after January 1, 1952.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed, particularly since this subject matter is more adequately covered in Statement of Policy, Section 9(a)."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 49:** "Eliminate Disqualification of Seasonal Workers Under Unemployment Insurance Act."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but in keeping with the statement of policy, noting the absence of a general session until 1953, recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 50:** "Eliminate Waiting Period and Increase Unemployment and Disability Weekly Benefits."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but in keeping with the policy statement, noting the absence of a general session until 1953, recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 52:** "Include Pregnancy under Unemployment Disability Insurance Act and Increase Benefits."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but in keeping with the policy statement and noting the absence of a general session until 1953, recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 51:** "Eliminate Waiting Period in Workmen's Compensation Law"; **Resolution No. 54:** "Eliminate Waiting Period for Workmen's Compensation."

The committee report:

"Both of these resolutions deal with the same subject matter: to eliminate the waiting period in workmen's compensation law.

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolutions, but in keeping with the policy statement and noting the absence of the general session until 1953, recommends that the resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 115:** "Increase Pensions for Aged and Blind."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs with the intent of the resolution. In keeping with the policy statement, and noting the absence of a general session until 1953, your committee recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 118:** "Health Insurance Act."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution. In keeping with the policy statement, and noting the absence of a general session until 1953, your committee recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 41:** "Elimination of Carbon Monoxide Gases from Motor Vehicles."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of the first Resolved of this resolution is directed at the conduct of a research endeavor by the California State Federation of Labor. Your committee believes that not only is the Federation without adequate staff or sufficient funds to conduct any such extensive research, but also that such activity is properly a governmental function and, in fact, existing agencies of the government such as the Department of Adult Health already carry on such duties.

"Your committee accordingly recommends non-concurrence in the first Resolved of this resolution.

"With respect to the second Resolved, your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but in keeping with the statement of policy and noting the absence of a general session until 1953, recommends that this resolution be filed.

"Your committee further recommends that the subject matter of this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for the purpose of study and action in order that steps may be taken, if necessary, to request a more extensive and effective program in this respect by the existing governmental agencies."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 140:** "Proper Inspection of Motion Picture Film."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution, but in keeping with the statement of policy and noting the absence of a general session until 1953, recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 5:** "Enact Safety Improvements for Carquinez Bridge."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but in keeping with the policy statement and noting the absence of a general session until 1953, recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 6:** "Increase Safety in Projection Rooms."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but in keeping with the policy statement and noting the absence of a general session until 1953, recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 58:** "Pay Twice a Month For State Employees."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but in keeping with the policy statement and noting the absence of a general session until 1953, recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 63:** "Increase Remuneration of Members of Barbers' Board."

The committee report:

"Delegates Holt and LeCain appeared before your committee at the request of the chairman and the members in regard to this resolution.

"After conferring with the sponsors of this resolution, it was the opinion of your committee that insufficient information existed to enable final action on it at this time.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for study and action, and that the sponsors of the resolution submit any additional information to the Executive Council for its consideration prior to such action."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.



**Resolution No. 4:** "Change in Law Governing Funeral Directors and Embalmers."

The committee report:

"Delegates May and Meyer appeared before your committee at the request of the chairman and members of the committee.

"After discussing the resolution with the sponsors, since it appeared that a jurisdictional question might be involved, the sponsors agreed that the resolution be withdrawn.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that the convention grant permission to withdraw this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 126:** "Legislation in Regard to Suits by a Union."

The committee report:

"Delegate Sargent appeared before your committee at the request of the chairman and members of the committee.

"It was agreed that there was insufficient information to enable final action on this resolution at the present time.

"It was the belief of your committee that adequate protection exists under the present law, but it was suggested that the sponsors of the resolution submit all additional information available to the incoming Executive Council prior to its action on it.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that this resolution be submitted to the Executive Council for study and action."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 109:** "Fair Employment Practices."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that Statement of Policy 7, Civil Rights, more adequately covers this subject matter and accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 9:** "Protect Teachers' Tenure."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but in keeping with the policy statement adopted by your committee and noting the absence of a general session until 1953, recommends the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 110:** "Continuation of Child Care Centers."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution, but since it believes the subject matter of continuing child care centers is more adequately covered in Statement of Policy 8, Education, Subsection c, your committee recommends this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 12:** "Increase Exemption Under State Homestead Law."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but in keeping with the policy statement adopted by your committee, noting the absence of a general session until 1953, recommends the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman Bassett then stated:

"This completes the report of the Committee on Legislation.

"W. J. Bassett, Chairman,

"Robert S. Ash

"C. W. Chapman

"Jack Kopke

"Otto Never

"Hazel O'Brien

"Robert Callaghan

"Bee Tumber

"James Waugh

"Committee on Legislation."

The convention adopted the committee's report as a whole, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

### Report of Committee on Constitution

Chairman C. T. McDonough of the Committee on Constitution reported for the committee as follows.

**Resolution No. 133:** "Increase Salary of Secretary-Treasurer."

The committee report:

"I do not believe it is necessary for me to go into detail to tell you what the duties of the Secretary of this State Federation of Labor consists of or to try and eulogize him for the work he has done in Sacramento. I think you all know about that. I do not think you have to be told.

"Your committee realizes that the salary of the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor has not been

raised in six years, and has taken into consideration that the salaries of secretaries of other state federations of labor throughout the country have been raised. We also realize that both the federal government and the international union to which the secretary belongs has tried, to no avail, on numerous times in the past four or five years to procure the services of our secretary for more lucrative positions. In view of these facts, your committee recommends concurrence in the resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman McDonough then stated:

"This completes the report of the Committee on Constitution.

"C. T. McDonough, Chairman,

"C. H. Cary

"Lowell Nelson

"Mark Whiting

"John Quimby

"J. L. R. Marsh

"George W. Johns

"Committee on Constitution.

The convention adopted the committee's report as a whole and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

### **Adjournment**

There being no further business, the convention was adjourned at 12:00 o'clock noon until Wednesday, August 22, at 9:30 a.m.

**THIRD DAY****Wednesday, August 22, 1951****MORNING SESSION**

The convention was called to order by President Pitts at 9:50 a.m.

**Invocation**

President Pitts introduced Major Dan Rody of the Salvation Army, who delivered the invocation:

"Our Father God, we come to Thee this lovely morning with thanksgiving in our hearts. How good you have been to all of us! We, who represent what we believe to be the masses of the people in this country in these deliberations that will concern the good of America, the good of our people, the common people, invoke Thy blessing upon us. We pray that Thou wilt be with us in this meeting. Recognizing that the tendency of nations and peoples has been to forget God, to forget principles of righteousness and moral standards, we ask Thee to help us to lift the living standards of people.

"We pray that Thou wilt give wisdom, discretion, understanding to the leaders of this convention and to each of us. And also we pray, Heavenly Father, that the results of these meetings will be such that they will help to bring peace back to our people, good will among men.

"Thank you again for this privilege of meeting together for this great cause. In Jesus' name we ask it. Amen."

**Report of Committee on Officers' Reports**

Edd X. Russell, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports, reported for the committee, as follows:

**Report of C. J. Haggerty,  
Secretary-Treasurer**

The State Federation celebrates the 50th anniversary of its founding, proud of the past and confident of the future. The history of the State Federation is largely the history of progressive legislation and labor expansion during the past half century of California life. The 1951 general session of the state legislature brought great new victories in workmen's compensation and disability insurance. The State Federation continued its traditional function of providing legal and organizational aid to unions in need of such

help. The California Labor League for Political Education, official political voice of the Federation, has been established on a permanent, functioning basis and is now girding for the state and national tests of 1952.

**Report of President Thomas L. Pitts**

While California employment has boomed because of the national mobilization effort, organized labor has been hit severely by numerous high court decisions which have militated against the best interests of working men and women, and which point to the need for renewed vigor by all AFL bodies.

Organizing activities throughout the state were highlighted by drives opened by the Southern California Metal Trades Council, Teamsters, Culinary Workers, Building Service, Garment Workers, and Retail Clerks.

Labor education activities reached new heights with successful State Federation sponsorship of the annual summer labor institute, the first annual labor press institute, and the first annual scholarship program for high school seniors.

The year found the California Labor League for Political Education being established on a firm, mature basis, with general recognition of the need for sound political action if labor's economic structure would survive.

**Report of Vice President Max J. Osslo  
for District No. 1**

Justice for labor in the mobilization program continues to be a commanding issue of labor welfare, as frozen wages and soaring prices have placed a cruel burden on the back of the American wage earner. San Diego has become a critical manpower area with the unprecedented growth of the area and in the industrial expansion of the times; here as elsewhere voluntary action must solve the manpower problems. The last year has seen widespread progress by AFL unions in the district, highlighted by successful inroads in the Imperial Valley. The local LLPE is operating efficiently and planning now for 1952.

**Report of Vice President Jack T. Arnold  
for District No. 2**

Progress has continued in organization and conditions despite uncertainties of the time. The introduction of a Women's Auxiliary in the Long Beach area should result in new spheres of community influence. Central council action has settled virtually all industrial disputes in the area. The building trades have made new progress and the service crafts have benefitted from the vast construction expansion of the territory.

**Report of Vice Presidents for District No. 3: C. T. Lehmann, Harvey Lundschen, Pat Somerset, William C. Carroll, and John T. Gardner**

The War Emergency Committee, founded after the Korean outbreak, is still functioning, coordinating all pertinent data regarding federal regulations. In answer to the call of the national United Labor Policy Committee, a Los Angeles county unit was established and has carried on an intense educational and public relations program regarding labor's rights in the mobilization crisis. The United AFL Voters League held its own despite the reactionary upsurge of 1950, and has formed Congressional district clubs for future campaigns. Trade union progress was notable in the building trades, garment trades, coat and suit industry, food and drug field, metal trades, teamster sphere, printing trades, culinary, and motion picture industry.

**Report of Vice President Elmer J. Doran  
for District No. 3**

Labor progress has continued in San Bernardino and Riverside areas, although the effects of the Taft-Hartley law are beginning to be felt more severely. The first all-out effort in political action scored a 75 percent victory in endorsed candidates in the 1950 elections. The defense program has lifted construction activity to new levels, and has been accompanied by general labor progress in all enterprises.

**Report of Vice President O. T. Satre  
for District No. 4**

The Metal Trades Council organizing drive has made steady and positive progress in the southern California region, adding more than 2,000 members to AFL membership lists. District No. 4 reelected Congressman Cecil King and Assembly-

men Vince Thomas and Clayton Dill, all strong friends of labor.

**Report of Vice President William A. Dean  
for District No. 5**

The Tri-County (Ventura-Santa Barbara-San Luis Obispo) Political League is still functioning with a high degree of local union affiliation. Building construction has increased steadily with a consequent advance in employment and wages.

**Report of Vice President Paul L. Reeves  
for District No. 6**

Nearly all unions in the Fresno area can report progress in membership. A majority of employees of the Fresno City Water Department have been organized and now receive prevailing rates of pay. Employment is generally high with no sign of decrease in sight. Political action continues to show progress despite the loss of Congressman Cecil White. Opening of the Central Valley Project marks an historic triumph for labor and the common people.

**Report of Vice President C. Al Green  
for District No. 7**

With one or two exceptions, all local unions have increased their memberships. Political action resulted in the election of several friendly legislators. Low cost public housing projects are being erected and San Joaquin farmers will benefit from the Central Valley Project opening. AFL forces have fought against rent decontrol on every front. Building activity is still forging ahead.

**Report of Vice President Thomas A. Small  
for District No. 8**

The AFL movement has enjoyed progress in signing of agreements, in organizational effort, in labor-management relations, in public relations, and in union membership growth. Employment has continued high in Santa Cruz, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and San Benito counties.

**Report of Vice President Arthur F. Dougherty for District No. 9**

Great progress was made during the year by the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, Bartenders, and Hotel Service Workers of San Francisco. Gains won included pay increases, an employer-paid medical, surgical, and hospital plan, and fringe wage compensa-

tions. Prevailing working conditions were won for culinary workers under the city Civil Service Commission after long years of agitation and court disputes.

**Report of Vice President  
George Kelly for District No. 9**

Racial and religious tolerance was given strong support by the San Francisco Labor Council by a survey which resulted in the excellent filmstrip "Men on the Job." The Council is preparing to issue its new bi-monthly labor paper. Political activity through the AFL Union Labor Party has been and continues to be strong and effective. Labor education is well backed by the unions and increasing in scope from year to year.

**Report of Vice President Harry  
Lundberg for District No. 9**

Seamen won wage increases last fall from operators on the Pacific Coast. A major decision was handed down by unemployment insurance referee Donald Gilson holding that seamen did not have to take jobs with the government's Military Sea Transport Service because conditions and wages were below prevailing scales in private industry. Employment is up due to mobilization shipping and organizational campaigns have been launched among Alaskan fish cannery workers and marine cooks and stewards.

**Report of Vice President Victor S.  
Swanson for District No. 9**

Bay Area building continued healthy, particularly in heavy construction work on public projects, although homebuilding in the Bay Area set an all time high in January, 1951, largely due to the fact that many builders had large backlogs of commitments for housing that could be sold under pre-mobilization credit terms. Operating Engineers No. 3 won wage boosts in negotiations with the Associated General Contractors, with provisions for further wage reopenings. The San Francisco Union Labor Party is already in the midst of its campaign for the 1951 municipal elections.

**Report of Vice President Robert S. Ash  
for District No. 10**

Organizing campaigns have been in progress, particularly among the service trades. Teachers, state employees, teamsters, and candy makers have also pushed serious organizing drives. The Associated Farmers declared war on the Teamster

milk producers and sought to terrorize the union by threats of 'hot cargo' legislation. Political action interest is still strong despite reversals on the state and local levels.

**Report of Vice President Harry C. Grady  
for District No. 10**

Construction employment is still forging ahead. Bay Counties carpenters won substantial pay boosts from the Associated General Contractors and various homebuilder associations. Real estate powers have opened heavy rent decontrol drives in Oakland, Berkeley, and Albany. Four hundred new journeymen were graduated at apprenticeship ceremonies in Oakland civic auditorium in June, 1951.

**Report of Vice President Howard Reed  
for District No. 11**

Contra Costa County Central Labor Council organized Richmond city employees and school district employees. Unions throughout the district have been able to negotiate for substantial increases in pay and better working conditions without resorting to strikes or boycotts. Industrial expansion of Contra Costa County continues at fast pace.

**Report of Vice President Lowell Nelson  
for District No. 12**

The AFL has made significant progress in the district, keeping abreast of organizing responsibilities. Construction work continued healthy. Building Trades Council in Marin successfully blocked competitive prison labor at San Quentin. AFL played full, mature role in civic affairs, with LLPE making progress but in need of more educational and precinct work required for future success.

**Report of Vice President Harry Finks  
for District No. 13**

The 1951 general session of the state legislature was of vital interest to trade unionists of District 13. Political activity has been coordinated through the local LLPE. The AFL has played an increasingly important part in local civic activities.

**Report of Vice President Albin J. Gruhn  
for District No. 14**

Strong organizational campaigns are underway in Humboldt and Mendocino counties. After negotiations with the Mayor and the city council of Eureka,

the Humboldt Central Council won pay increases for city employees, pointing the way to 100 per cent organization of municipal employees. Organization of lumber and sawmill workers is proceeding despite strong opposition from the CIO. The LLPE at its strongest point in seven years despite 1950 reversals.

#### **Report of Vice President Roy Walker for District No. 15**

The lumber industry is operating at top peak in District 15. The Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union is pressing for a regional wage stabilization consideration in the eight western lumber states. Particular activity has been shown by the Teamsters, Building Trades, Culinary Crafts, Retail Clerks, Barbers, and Butchers.

Acting Chairman Russell then stated:

"This completes the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports.

"Richard H. Gordon, Chairman

"Edd Russell, Acting Chairman

"James F. Alexander

"Charles J. Foehn

"Charles Hall

"Thomas F. McGillan

"Committee on Officers' Reports,"

The convention adopted the report and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

#### **FIRST ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS**

**Carolyn Wood, Robert Edwards  
and Merrill Francis**

Secretary Haggerty introduced to the convention the winners of the Federation's first annual scholarship awards:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates. It is a real pleasure this morning to inform you officially in the convention (you have seen it in our various written reports before) of the Federation's first annual scholarship awards. We have with us the three winners of our scholarships for the year 1951.

"As you know, the convention authorized three scholarships for each year. Examinations were open to every senior in every high school in California, both public and private. There were hundreds who took the examination. We had no part in the examination except setting up the curriculum and the course of studies and the background the competitor should have. And I am happy to announce that all three winners are, coincidentally, from trade union families. We had no intention in that regard and there were no re-

strictions on any of the boys and girls who took the examination.

"This is our first award, as you know, and it has aroused much interest among the seniors in the various high schools. You will recall the statement of President McDonald of the Oregon State Federation in regard to the work they have done in Oregon. That has now been patterned here in California, and we hope the same movement will expand to the adjoining states until all the Federations throughout the country have a similar program.

"I have the great privilege this morning of presenting these boys and this girl. Remember, the scholarship was a \$500 scholarship and they have the choice of their own university. We have no say, or desire no say in what college they choose. We send the check to the faculty of the university that the winners choose.

"So it is really something for us and I am quite happy that the Federation had the foresight and the delegates sponsored the resolution and adopted it. Also I am very happy that now it is in full being and realized.

"All three of these winners are here this morning as guests of the convention. We hope they will be with us on occasions from time to time, and that they will remain with us during the entire session.

"I want to present to you, first, Miss Carolyn Wood, of the Willow Glen High School of San Jose." (Applause)

**Carolyn Wood**

"I just want to say how glad I am to be here and to be a part of this great labor convention. And I do want to tell you how happy I am to have this privilege to thank you for what you have done for me in helping me to further my education. So, thank you from the bottom of my heart." (Applause)

Secretary Haggerty continued, "Now you can see why Carolyn was so successful in this contest and how she so handily won a very tough examination.

"The next winner that I have the pleasure of presenting to this convention is Robert Edwards from the Hayward High School. I understand that Robert's dad is a machinist and has been a longtime member of the trade unions. (Applause).

**Robert Edwards**

"It was really a pleasant surprise when I found out that I had won the scholarship, and all I want to say is, Thank you very much and I hope I am worthy of it." (Applause.)

Secretary Haggerty continued, "The next winner of a scholarship is Merrill Francis of the Woodrow Wilson High School in Los Angeles." (Applause).

#### Merrill Francis

"I just want to thank you all for the wonderful opportunity which you have given me. This has allowed me to go to a college which I probably would not have gone to. Thank you for the wonderful honor and for the very enlightening time I am having here." (Applause).

Secretary Haggerty concluded, "I have just asked these three splendid people what universities they had chosen. Two of them have chosen the University of California, and the other one has chosen Occidental University in Los Angeles.

"We are hopeful that we are developing, educationally, students in our various schools and universities who will understand some of the problems and functions and formulas of organized labor. As time goes on, we will need more and more of this type of member and leadership in our organization.

"As Brother McDonald said the other day, it will be a means of helping us, in time, to insist on having in the curricula of our various high schools and universities at least the history and background of the greatest organization within the confines of America. We have that as part of our goal.

"So I am going to say to these boys and to Carolyn: We trust you will stay with us for the entire convention and we are at your service all during the week and for all time to come. Any assistance we can render to help you in your educational activities, your desires for advancement, we are at your beck and call.

"Thank you very much for coming with us." (Applause).

#### Communications

Secretary Haggerty read the following communications:

"Dear Mr. President: While visiting in San Diego from San Francisco let me extend to you and your fellow officers as well as all the delegates present my warmest greetings on the occasion of the holding of the 50th Anniversary Convention of the California Federation of Labor. Success to all.

"Judge Twain Michelson."

"I know you and the convention will be pleased to learn that I have appointed Harry Finks, State Federation Vice-President, International Representative of the Union Label Trades Department for the territory of California north of San Francisco, Oregon, Utah, and Nevada. We urge that everyone in this territory help and assist Finks to the best extent of their ability so that the union label may prosper and expand. Best wishes for a successful convention.

"Raymond F. Leheney, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor."

"Greetings and best wishes for a successful convention. I am pleased to have this opportunity to thank you on behalf of all the officers and affiliated organizations of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for the splendid support we have always received from the California State Federation of Labor. Such co-operation is bringing about an ever-increasing demand for union label products and for services identified by the shop card and union button. We urge the formation of union label leagues and women's auxiliaries throughout your state and wish you many years of continuing success.

"Raymond F. Leheney, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor."

#### Late Resolutions

The convention refused unanimous consent to accepting nine resolutions which reached the convention after the deadline set by the Federation's constitution.

#### Report of Committee on Resolutions

Chairman Wendell Phillips of the Committee on Resolutions reported for the committee as follows:

#### Policy Statement

##### 1. Mobilization

**Section a:** "Labor shall continue its full support of the national mobilization program, while insisting on equality of sacrifice and full partnership in program administration."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section b:** "The 1951 Defense Production Act is inadequate and inequitable."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section c:** "The wage stabilization program should be based on the following principles: (1) the Wage Stabilization Board should continue to be genuinely tripartite in nature; (2) it should have power to settle non-wage disputes, including granting a union shop; (3) wage regulations should permit the adoption and/or expansion of health and welfare plans and other fringe issues and the continuation of present overtime pay laws; (4) wage increases equal to the cost of living rise should be permitted in all cases; (5) additional increases should be permitted for low wage industries and in cases of inequity; (6) non-union wage rates should be excluded as a criterion in establishing union rates; and (7) equal rates should be paid for equal work regardless of sex, race or creed."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section d:** "Strong and effective price and rent controls, as recommended by the American Federation of Labor, are needed to distribute evenly the burden of war-induced scarcities and inflation. Such controls will be needed as long as the defense program continues at its present high levels."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section e:** "Labor favors the recruitment of manpower for defense industries through voluntary means by proper use of material priorities, existing public employment offices, military service deferments, wage incentives, and training."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section f:** "Just distribution of the cost of defense requires revision of federal tax laws to provide for higher excess profits and corporation taxes, steeper taxes on high income groups, no increases in excise taxes and no federal sales tax."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

The report as a whole on Policy Statement 1, Mobilization, was then adopted.

**Resolution No. 64:** "Equality of Sacrifice under Government Controls"; **Resolution No. 74:** "Equality of Sacrifice under Defense Production Act"; **Resolution No. 104:** "Economic Controls."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 64**, and since the subject matter of this resolution is similar to that of **Resolution No. 74** and **Resolution No. 104**, the committee recommends that those resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 47:** "Rent, Price and Profit Roll-Back"; **Resolution No. 19:** "Abolish Wage Freeze"; **Resolution No. 125:** "Oppose Further Wage Freeze or Controls"; **Resolution No. 132:** "Oppose Wage Freeze Unless Corporation Dividends Are Also Frozen"; **Resolution No. 78:** "Protect Low Income Wage Earners Under Wage Stabilization."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is in conflict with the provisions of **Resolution No. 64** and with Statement of Policy 1, Mobilization, in certain respects insofar as it specifically calls for the elimination of all wage freeze. In all other respects the subject matters in these resolutions are covered in Policy Statement 1.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that, because of this conflict, these resolutions be filed."

After some debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

## PRESENTATION OF ANNIVERSARY CAKE

Delegate C. O. Taylor, Co-Chairman of the Convention Committee, presented a beautiful 50th anniversary cake to Secretary Haggerty, with the following words:

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to perform the duty that I now have to perform. The American Federation of Labor, and even before its time, has always lived in different craft organizations, each craft being proud of their organization, each craft putting the label on their products and asking the other crafts to recognize their label and always demand it.

"Some crafts merely please the eye, some crafts please the eye and the smell,



and some crafts please all of our faculties. This group of craftsmen for whom I am speaking and who want to make this presentation is a group of craftsmen who please each part of our anatomy. As I have said, they put the label on that product and we expect all to ask for that label.

"At this time it gives me a great deal of pleasure to present to our Secretary from Brother Allen and Brother Olson, the two able leaders of the great craftsmen we have in San Diego in the local baking industry, this beautiful cake on this 50th Anniversary. And I hope that you will all remember the label.

"So, Brother Haggerty, we knew you were coming, so we baked a cake!" (Laughter and applause.)

After Secretary Haggerty expressed his thanks and appreciation, the report of the Committee on Resolutions was resumed.

#### **Report of Committee on Resolutions**

**Resolution No. 145:** "Revoke Wage Freeze."

The committee report:

"Because the subject matter of this resolution, elimination of wage freeze, is in conflict with Statement of Policy 1, Mobilization, and the action just taken by the convention your committee recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 24:** "Close Price-Gap Between Producer and Consumer."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 80:** "Inflation"; **Resolution No. 81:** "Urging Equitable Price Control Law."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar: namely, inflation.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 80**, and further recommends that **Resolution No. 81** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 123:** "Rent Control Program."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 85:** "Oppose Labor Draft."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 77:** "Urging Excess Profits Tax."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the Resolved be amended by striking in line 3 the word 'demand' and inserting the word 'urge'.

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 119:** "Income Tax Law Based on Ability to Pay."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 79:** "Equalize Tax Burden."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with equalization of the tax burden.

"Since this subject is more adequately covered under Section f of Policy Statement 1, Mobilization, and **Resolution No. 119** already adopted, your committee recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 134:** "Policy on Defense Training."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 151:** "Enact Sincere Price Stabilization Program."

The committee report:

"It is the opinion of your committee that the subject matter of this resolution is more adequately covered in Statement of Policy Statement 1, Mobilization, Section c; accordingly, your committee recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 150:** "Change Existing Wage Regulations."

The committee report:

"It is the opinion of your committee that the subject matter of this resolution

is more adequately covered in Statement of Policy 1, Mobilization, Section c; accordingly, your committee recommends this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 138:** "Regulation of Service Industries by Wage Stabilization Board."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 152:** "Relax Order M-4-A."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the third Whereas be stricken and the following inserted in place thereof:

'Whereas, There is no conclusive evidence that there is insufficient material for both defense and private construction; and'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

### **Policy Statement**

#### **2. Foreign Policy**

**Section a:** "The security of the democratic world requires the suppression of Communist aggression in Korea and throughout the entire world."

**Section b:** "Labor endorses the Marshall plan, the continuation of some economic aid upon its termination, and the 'Point Four' program of technical assistance."

**Section c:** "American labor must continue its close ties with labor elsewhere through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Labor Organization."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in Sections b and c of the Statement on Foreign Policy."

After some discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### **Section a.**

The committee report:

"As to Section a, your committee recommends the deletion of the last paragraph of this section and the insertion of the following:

'We concur in the position of the American Federation of Labor which provides: "In view of the offer made by the Chinese National government

to provide 30,000 troops for the U. N. forces in Korea, the recently appointed U. S. Military Mission to retrain the Nationalist forces on Formosa should give priority to retraining and reequipping these troops with the object of making them available to the Supreme Commander of the U. N. as military requirements necessitate.'"

"This is the exact language adopted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at their meeting in Chicago a couple of months ago, and your committee feels that it more adequately covers the position of this Federation than the expression contained in the original Statement of Policy. In other words, the distinction being that this leaves the use of such troops completely up to the Supreme Commander, while the Policy Statement, in the opinion of your committee, implied that we were telling the Supreme Commander to use the troops in Korea. We don't think that that is our business. We are not military experts, and we believe that the official statement of the AF of L Executive Council more adequately covers the subject.

"And as so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 42:** "U. S. Foreign and Domestic Policy To Be Policy of Peace and Peaceful Coexistence of All Nations."

The committee report:

"On a first quick glance at this resolution, it appears to enunciate noble policies and desirable objectives.

"On a closer reading, however, it is apparent that it consists of much of the mouthings so familiar to all of us now emanating from the communist fronts throughout the world.

"Your committee is certain that this Federation, like all true democratic organizations, is ever hopeful and desirous of world peace. But your committee believes that this Federation certainly will not entertain any program whereby it gives up its freedom for the price of so-called peace.

"Your committee accordingly believes that the question of foreign policy is most desirably covered in the Statement on Foreign Policy, wherein it is established that if force is necessary in order to maintain peace against the ruthless onslaughts of the communist aggressors, then force must be exercised.

"Your committee accordingly believes that this resolution is directly opposed to the historic position of the Federation and recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 117:** "Reaffirm Support of United Nations."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 137:** "Continue Fight Against Communism and Fascism."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

### REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN

**Very Rev. Msgr. Martin C. Keating,  
Chaplain, California State Federation  
of Labor**

President Pitts then introduced Monsignor Martin C. Keating, Chaplain of the California State Federation of Labor, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Brother Chairman and my brothers and sisters of the convention:

"At the age of ten, in my native Danbury, Connecticut, I saw my father's body lowered into a grave prematurely, a victim of the unsanitary conditions under which the hatter's industry was then conducted. So you may say that for sixty-eight years I have been a unionist. (Applause.)

"Political right is immediately from God and necessarily inherent in the nature of man. Jefferson and the founding fathers of this republic were inspired by this conviction when they made the basic thought of Americanism the Declaration of Independence, their salute to the courage of God as the source of man's right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"What, therefore, is Americanism all about? Why is the goal of the American flag so distinctive and so spiritual?

"Its acknowledgment, first of all, of the rights of the Creator, God, and because every human being is made in the image of that God by nature, equipped with a mind to this end, with a will to choose and a memory to recall those experiences and principles that will guide him against a repetition of a mistake; it is of necessity the American way to believe in God, just as it is the American way to leave

every man free to define that Supreme Being according to the light that the Almighty God gives a man. Not because one definition of God is as good as another, not because one religion is as good as another, because if God has defined Himself, if God has spoken to man in terms of religion, then only God's definition of Himself, and God's definition of religion can be the true definition of both man, the concept of God and the religion that God would have man worship Him with.

"But God so reveres man, whom He has made a creature of freedom, that he will not save any human being at the expense of that human being's freedom. That is why in the blood of all of us flows the blood of ancestors from Europe and Asia and Africa, who came here seeking that freedom, to worship God according to their light; to labor and to legislate according to the dictates of that freedom that is considered essential for their spiritual and physical development.

"Therefore, it is the American way to say, 'In God we trust.'

"Oh, how wonderful is the opportunity before the unionists of America! This selfsame principle that inspired the fathers in conceiving this republic in 1776 is the principle that inspires you to associate in your crafts, in your free unions, that forces you to recognize the opportunity and the right and the God-given right of your employer, to associate with his fellow employers for mutual protection of industry and the obligation of you and of him, employee and employer, to come together with mutual respect for one another.

"Why?

"Because the same God who made the employee made the employer, and justice and liberty, answerable to the Ten Commandments, for the employer as well as for the employee; for the state as for the family; for the President, the Congress as for the schoolboys and schoolgirls. This is the America of which our fathers dreamed and for which they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.

"Why should any man be derelict for even one moment?

"Why should any soul, filled with American citizenship, doubt that it is the American way to secure justice and liberty for all?

"Why are we intrigued by communism and by fascism?

"I will tell you why. It is because with prosperity, and this is true of us union-

ists as well as of employers, America has tried to get along without the God who created our right, and the outstanding traitors to America in the national scene today are not the men and women who were denied the advantages of university educations. It is possible, and it has been possible for too many years, for students to go through the official schools of America and have their faith in Almighty God, their faith in themselves, as possessing a soul made in the image of God, weakened, destroyed; not so was the experience of the Americans of Jefferson's day. It was unheard of.

"Any student of the America of the Colonial Era and the first thirty years following the establishment of this republic, any pupil who would complete his course of study in grammar, high school or college in America, and not learn to establish, in the light of reason the existence of Almighty God, the sanction of His Ten Commandments, self-evident in their prohibition, and self-evident in their blessings, no student could study that and not learn that.

"This is the America that we can still return to. Isn't it wonderful to understand that if we would solve the problems of this new industrial generation, all we have to do is to make a right-about-face to the educational curriculum that made possible the mind of a Jefferson, a Washington, a Franklin, a Madison.

"In that Constitutional Convention of 1787, where they convened and met day after day, they found themselves more divided. A man rose, who was the oldest delegate there, Benjamin Franklin, and he addressed the chair.

"He said, 'Mr. President, I am an old man. I am the oldest delegate here. I have lived a long, long time. I have yet to read of a nation that ever rose to the dignity of nationhood without invoking the Divine Guidance. In this Constitutional Convention we have neglected what was the daily practice in the Continental Congress of 1776. At our sessions prayers were daily offered by a minister, invoking the blessings of God upon our deliberations. I therefore move you that beginning tomorrow, a clergyman of the City of Philadelphia shall be invited to lead us in prayer, that Almighty God may look on our deliberations.'

"Oh, how the heart of Franklin must beat with pride today, because we are a praying generation in the Federation of Labor! We pray without violation of the conscience of the Jew, the Catholic or the Protestant because this is America.

"E Pluribus Unum, from many we are diversified in race, in social conditions and in religious conviction, but we are united in our sense of freedom to worship God in accordance with the light that God gives us.

"I thank you, my brothers and sisters. You have honored me these years as your chaplain. This is the convention that I was unable to attend, to begin with, and to welcome the chaplains, the ministers, the clergy of the various faiths who honored our deliberations by coming and invoking the blessing of God.

"I explained that failure to you by the circumstances that I have or had to be in Victoria, Canada, last Wednesday for the ordination of a very dear friend.

"Daily at my altar I pray as the son of a union hatter, in the first union city of the United States, my native Danbury, that each of you, in your personal lives may be blessed, as I pray that God may bless me and that each of you may be a force in your craft as a workman who knows what it is to give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay and that our employers, brothers and sisters, too, may be guided by principles of strict justice, charged through with Christian charity so that here there may be the most effective barrier to Marxian communism, because here in America we will have a people who, whether employees or employers, labor in the pride of an association with God, the Creator of us all.

"God bless you."

(Sustained applause.)

## CONGRESSMAN JOHN F. SHELLEY

### Former President of the California State Federation of Labor

President Pitts then introduced Congressman John F. Shelley, former President of the California State Federation of Labor, who received a standing ovation from the delegates before addressing the convention as follows:

"Thank you, Mr. President, Mr. Secretary, Reverend Monsignor Keating, distinguished guests and my brothers and sisters:

"It is indeed a privilege and a pleasure for me to have an opportunity to address this convention. It is the first convention since 1934 that I have not had the honor of being present as a delegate. It is a little strange to be here and not be a delegate.

"You see, this time I had to restrain myself and be restrained from popping

off whenever the urge overtook me, but my year wouldn't be complete unless I came out from Washington to attend this convention.

"Last year at the end of the convention sessions in Santa Barbara, as you recall, I returned to Washington because Congress was still in session and I told my secretary to go out and buy a 1951 calendar right away and she said, 'They are not on the market yet. They haven't been made up yet.'

"So along about November she got a 1951 calendar. I told her to open it to the date of this convention, to mark down the opening date of the convention, and to mark on the calendar three days earlier, without fail, for me to leave for San Diego. So here I am.

"May I first say that I want to pay my respects to the officers of the convention for the fine job they have done through the past year and to you, the representatives of the affiliated unions who cooperated with them and have made such a contribution towards having the 50th anniversary convention and the 50th anniversary of the State Federation of Labor a success.

"Many of you have heard from many speakers on different occasions the use of the phrase, which at times becomes trite and outworn, 'These are trying times.' I have used it many times, but I am going to tell you that these are trying times. And I am using that phrase with a completely new perspective of my own.

"Not having been as close to the everyday problems of negotiations and keeping peace in the family of labor for the past year or year and a half, as I had been for all the preceding years of my life, but sitting in on the national problems in Congress and watching the pulling and hauling, I came to a new appreciation of what trying times these are. I feel that it is quite an honor that I should follow on the program today a man of God in the person of Monsignor Keating, who has been your chaplain, our chaplain, for so many years. Because God's guidance is needed in these days, and the courage that individuals need to face the problems with which we are confronted can only come by labor rededicating itself to a clean, forthright labor program, as it has through the years, and fighting further for the recognition of the dignity of man.

"We are confronted in the national Congress and as a nation with a situation with which you are closely involved. You and your children, yes, and your

children's children, are having the ticket for the future written in these days, and it will only be written the right way if you and every single citizen of this country pays some attention to the writing of that ticket and that program.

"People will say: 'We're not at war.' People will say that 'The Korean situation is about over. So what's all the fuss about?'

"Maybe we are not involved in a worldwide shooting conflict, but the ideas that we in this country cherish, the ideas for which the labor movement has fought down through the years, the very principle which gives you the right to sit here and formulate a policy of your own, the principle which gives you the right to praise your government or criticize your government, are at stake because we are engaged in psychological warfare on a worldwide basis today. This is a battle for the minds of men, this is a battle throughout the world for human beings, this is a battle for either a society with social consciousness and a recognition of the dignity of human beings as such, or a surrender to an ideology that will establish society without regard to human beings, a godless society in which you will never have the opportunity to sit and praise your government or criticize your government. And I can think of no better group of our American society to remind of this situation than labor people and particularly the members of the greatest and the most influential and the most respected State Federation of Labor in the country: the California State Federation of Labor. (Loud applause).

"I am not proud of the present Congress. I think the present Congress is a poor Congress in the way of accomplishment on behalf of the people. I think when the record is finally written when they adjourn sometime in October, very little will have been written on behalf of the great mass of people of this country. What little has been written has been a terrific struggle. Constant efforts to block decent legislation have been engaged in. Some have been thrown over, some have been defeated, but all too many—all too many—have been successful in their efforts to block decent legislation.

"The committees of Congress are loaded with anti-labor legislation. The committees have not been able to move that legislation this year, because the attention was centered on the production effort and on the international effort. But now, with the defense production bill

partially out of the way, I say to the laboring people of this country that it behooves them to watch every single issue in Congress in the next year, 1952. The pressure on the international situation may not be as heavy. It will be heavy, but not quite as heavy in the way of legislative enactment as it has been this year. And that year particularly, since it is an election year, is the year that will have the problems for labor.

"Yes, everything that goes on in Congress these days is politics. It becomes discouraging to see the maneuvering and the efforts being made not to achieve an issue on the basis of the principle involved, not to defeat an issue because it is wrong per se, but to maneuver by party into a position where one or the other can claim credit and have some basis for going to forces of this country with which one or the other party wishes to work at times.

"Party organization, and I must say this frankly, in the present Congress is ineffective. And I am a strong believer in the two-party system of government. Nominally you have a Democratic Congress. Nominally only. Technically only. And before I left I made a compilation of some of the votes in which you should be interested, and I want to point out to you what the problem is and why this Congress is ineffective, why I say so, frankly and vehemently. I am not proud of the present Congress.

"In the appropriation bill appropriating the funds for several of the so-called independent office agencies, the President asked in his message to the Congress for the appropriation of money for the building in this year of seventy-five thousand public housing units. The committee considering this legislation reduced that to fifty thousand units to be started in the fiscal year 1951-52. On the floor of the house an amendment was offered by a gentleman from Texas, Mr. Gossett, who by the way resigned from Congress two weeks ago to take a job as a lobbyist at \$25,000 a year and unlimited expenses, and this amendment reduced the number of public housing units to be constructed in this year to five thousand units.

"That proposal was adopted by the following breakdown: Democrats who voted for the amendment, 57 from the southern states; Republicans who voted for it, 124. Democrats who voted against the amendment, 96; Republicans who voted against the amendment, 17. And those 17 Republicans were younger fellows from the industrial areas of the East, the North-

east—young Jim Fulton, from Pittsburgh, Jack Javits from New York, another fellow from Camfield, New Jersey—who forget party and operate on principle. And this was one of the most glaring examples of the coalition that exists between what some people call Dixiecrats but whom I prefer to call the Dixiegops (they are the Dixie branch of the GOP) and the Republican element in Congress. I said on the floor of Congress, in reply to a statement made by Mr. Keating of New York, the acting Republican leader, one day that the situation was that a respected political party of this country, founded in traditions of liberalism, achieving recognition by the first President elected in the person of Abraham Lincoln, the Republican Party, had abdicated its responsibility to the people and the position of leadership in its own party and was letting a lot of anti-social-minded Southerners, Dixiegops, dictate the policy for their party, the Republican party, and for the country.

"As a Democrat I have tried to fight for and I shall continue to fight for those principles which I think have made the Democratic Party the party of the people of this country—the principles laid down by the greatest President I think this country ever had: the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt. (Loud applause.) If my political party surrenders its belief in those principles; if the Democratic Party loses its interest in the problems of the working people of this country; if it loses its consciousness of the fact that one of the groups with the greatest bearing on the welfare of our economy is the working people; and if the Republican Party should ever accept those policies (and I see no chance now, no signs, that they may) as they were given to that party by two great Presidents that they did have, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, I say frankly and openly that I would support them if the Republican Party offered them. Because I think the important issue today in this battle for minds is principle and solving the problem of the people, regardless of which party proposes the program. (Loud applause).

"Oh yes, we had some other votes. The housing proposal was sent back to conference and the conference improved the situation. They restored the 50,000 housing units. They tried to tie onto it some strings, but they were unsuccessful.

"And then a gentleman from California took the floor just about two weeks ago and made a motion that the bill be sent back to committee again, the conference report rejected, because of the increase

in the housing allocation. A Republican gentleman from California made the appropriation for low-cost public housing his specific target.

"Out of courtesy (and they have some strange rules and customs of courtesy in Congress) I shall not mention the gentleman's name, but I am sure you have read the papers. You always refer to each other on the floor as 'The gentleman from California', 'The gentleman from Virginia', 'The gentleman from Massachusetts', and way down inside sometimes (laughter) I have to keep reminding myself that I am not at a Teamsters' meeting where I can lay it out on the line.

"We won that vote 188 to 186. We kept them from scuttling the housing program by that close vote. Forty-three Southern Democrats voted to send it back, as did 145 Republicans. One hundred and sixty-two Democrats voted to keep the housing appropriation in the report and 23 Republicans. That is how close that vote was.

"Oh, then we had another great fight. At the same time we were fighting in Congress on this issue, there was a fight going on just a few miles from here on the same subject: the Mexican farm labor bill—the 'Wetback' bill. While we were debating on the floor of the House of Representatives, they were hauling them in by the truckload to break a strike of workers right over here in Imperial county. And who championed the cause for the bringing in of this Mexican labor at a time when all the statistics showed that there was labor available? A coalition again led by the gentleman from South Carolina, the Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture; a gentleman from Texas; the same gentleman from California to whom I referred a moment ago; and others.

"We lost the fight. We lost the fight. And what they have done—in spite of the fact that the President set up a committee to study migratory labor, the research work for which was done by a gentleman from the University of California who at one time worked for the Teamsters International Union—Varden Fuller; in spite of the fact that that commission turned in a terrific report pointing out the dangers of allowing this free flow of Mexican labor back and forth across the border; in spite of the fact that the Governor of California set up a commission whose report agreed in practically all respects with the recommendations made by the President's commission; in spite of the fact that investiga-

tion showed that dangerous alien enemies were coming across the border and that one of the greatest problems for the youth of today and for the morale of the country was being increased, the narcotics problem, by the free flow of these people who were being used to bring narcotics across the border—is to pass a bill through means of this coalition which is simply dedicated to a further exploitation of human beings.

"The south has not had Mexican labor; the mid-south and the southern states have not had Mexican labor. But, you see, as time has gone on in the past ten or twelve years, the Negro, whom they held down, against whom they discriminated and whom they tried to keep as cheap labor, has moved from the south to the west and to the north. And the southern boys who have made these great pitches, these great inroads into the treasury of the United States, talk about social security, unemployment insurance, old age assistance being socialistic. They say, 'The appropriations for the Department of Labor should be cut down because that is socialistic.' But when farm aid comes up, they appropriate bills for the tobacco farmer, for the peanut grower and for the cotton grower. They say 'Subsidize him, but don't subsidize human beings.' That's the policy. (Loud applause.)

"And what did they do when they passed the Mexican farm labor bill? Now they have got a government subsidy for the southern farmer to procure a new source of cheap labor which they hope to exploit and against which they will practice the same discrimination that they have practiced against and inflicted upon the Negro and, yes, in many cases the poor white in the south.

"Yes, we need to look at these things—we need to look at these things.

"Another bill is the Price Control Act. We had a series of amendments. Luckily the act is called the Defense Production Act. Brother Dan Flanagan, whom I am happy to have in Washington because it is a touch of home, somebody who knows this picture with whom I can cooperate, addressed you the other day and told you the functions of the National Production Administration. That bill is pretty good in that respect. It sets up good authority and good administrative law for the allocation of materials, for the control of the flow of basic materials in short supply. That part was all right. But when it came to price control, every effort was made to emasculate the bill. They might just as well have stricken

the entire section out. But they didn't want to do that. The coalition set to work to give lip-service to the people but write a law that would not be effective.

"I am sorry to say that I voted for the bill, and I voted for that bill because at the last minute I called the American Federation of Labor and said: 'Here is the picture. There are about 90 men on the floor from both parties who are coming to me. They are saying 'We don't like the bill in its present form. We know that if we vote solidly we can defeat the bill. If the AFL and the CIO both (because they were working together) take the position that the bill should be defeated, we will do it because you have no price control in this bill. We want you to know that we feel that way. We also want you to know that we are willing to take that responsibility if labor will stand up with us, because then you will have no bill. You will have no price control. There may be a tough period for a while. Prices may soar and zoom.'"

"And I want to say to you that it might have been better to awaken the American people as to how they are being gouged if the profiteers had been left to run rampant for sixty or ninety days. Because what has been wrong on the handling of the price situation on the floor of Congress has been that the small people who are being plucked and picked every day have not taken an interest in that legislation. Very few Congressmen received word from the small housewife consumer, but we were deluged with telegrams and messages from trade associations and chambers of commerce and different merchants' groups.

"It shows that our people have not been doing the job. And the labor people told us: 'We don't want to take the responsibility of telling you to vote against the bill when you know and we know that will mean there will be no bill, no law.' And on that basis the bill was passed.

"Two days later, the thing that became a puzzle was that labor then took the position that the bill should be vetoed by the President, and blasted Congress for passing it. And now there are about 80 or 90 fellows who do not know whether to work with me any more and take my advice on those recommendations and those votes. So I don't know where I am going.

"I will say this, though: I have seen the California State Federation of Labor do a legislative job, and I think that the legislative job done by the officers, by

the Secretary and his assistants, of this Federation so far surpasses a legislative job done by labor anywhere in the country that it is really a pathetic situation. And from now on I will check with the California State Federation of Labor and the central labor councils in addition to the American Federation of Labor. Because over long years I have acquired confidence that the California State Federation of Labor and the central labor councils will stand up and fight for those things in which they believe and follow through. (Loud applause.)

"We had one very interesting amendment which said that every article produced had to have a separate price ceiling set in which recognition was given to every single item of cost that went into the production of that single item.

"That is the greatest gimmick that has ever been put over. We licked it. You had voting for it 68 Democrats and 113 Republicans. You had voting against it 154 Democrats and 78 Republicans. Any of you fellows know that the employer sets an over-all margin of operation of profit and that there are certain loss leaders that he operates on.

"This would have established a whole new system, which they have been constantly trying to get into the pricing program.

"Now, there are just two more thoughts that I wish to address myself to. If the Korean situation ceases, you are going to have a lot of people in this country agitating for a cessation of this defense building program. You are going to have big business hollering, 'Let's cut down the tax load.'

"You are going to have organized groups for political purposes criticizing the outlay of funds and saying, 'The Korean situation is over. There is no need now for spending all this money.'

"I call upon the people of the labor movement, and you, the people with whom I have worked throughout the years, the American Federation of Labor, in California particularly, to be on guard against that approach.

"The Korean situation has just been a skirmish. It was simply a situation where we, for the first time, openly, actively and by conflict, met the movements of Russia and the masterminds in the Kremlin, who were trying to move on a program of world domination. If the fighting stops there, that does not mean that the need for building up our defense is over, because the threat from the Kremlin is still there and, believe me,



this country is far from ready; this country is far from being ready.

"Nobody likes high taxes; nobody likes the danger of an enlarged military, but as long as the Kremlin continues the policy to which it is dedicated, and which it is carrying out, this country must be ready to defend itself at any moment. (Applause.)

"You have got to build up your defense arms; the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Merchant Marine, and the production forces at home, so that we can defend ourselves and strike back.

"During the recent months labor has cooperated and worked together in Washington. It has been interesting to see. I feel that labor is playing a greater part in community life and has played a greater part in community life over the last few years, but still not as great a part as they should play.

"You can remember from 1933 and 1934 to 1937 and 1938, labor was unified and moving together, and think of the great accomplishments that were had.

"There was the Wagner Act, the Wage Hour Law and all of these bills that were passed. And then came a division; then came the feuding and fighting within our ranks, and from 1937 on there has been little, if any, labor legislation, pro-labor legislation passed.

"Then when we got into this situation and a defense program was set up, every effort was made by the National Association of Manufacturers and by some of the business elements, who were called into the production effort, to ignore labor. Labor, by working together on a straight labor basis, walked out of the picture and told this administration, 'We will be recognized on an equal basis; we will have our say or we just won't go along with you.'

"That situation was corrected because all of labor was working together for a single objective on behalf of the working people of this country.

"In these days with so much at stake, I think it is so important that we recognize the need for working together on a basic program of principles. And I want to say this to you:

"The failure to get decent legislation isn't the fault of the present administration, as I have tried to point out; it is to a great extent the fault of the coalition that exists in Congress. But this administration won't move, and I have my criticism of them, and they must be pushed a little, too, and labor has to push more than they have been pushing. And

they can only push and fight and demand those things to which they are entitled by doing it together.

"I have just one more thought that is constantly in my mind. In spite of my recognition of the need for building up our defenses at this time, in spite of my plea to you as good, sound American citizens, to cooperate with that effort in every way, I say to you also that I extend on to you that thought that goes through my mind every day: We must be aware under these circumstances of the dangers that exist and always watching to see that this situation isn't turned into that which it can so easily be turned into, the setting up of a program for military fascism in this country.

"In these times you have to build your military; you have to have confidence in them and the civilians should write the policy for the military. But remember, the trained military personnel, like any other human being, likes to extend his power and his influence and his jurisdiction. Too many civilians are being critical, but labor, working together, can be the force which can keep that from happening in this country, because, believe me, there are those in this country, who, behind the guise of fighting fascism, would like to guide you down another path of totalitarianism.

"Upon you, and those affiliated with you, throughout this great United States, rests the supreme responsibility of guarding against that.

"May I, in this city of San Diego, pay tribute to a colleague of mine, whom you people of San Diego are fortunate to have representing you in the House of Representatives. He is a little fellow who comes up to about here when he stands alongside of me, little Clint McKinnon, who is being recognized as one of the ablest men in the House of Representatives; one of the most sincere, one of the hardest working Congressmen, and one of the most intelligent in the entire House. (Loud applause.)

"Clint intended to come out here this week, but he has stayed back there to fight out a fight for the people of San Diego; to get them some more water on his so-called second barrel fight, for the second aqueduct coming in. I have been working with him and I was glad to be informed by my office this morning that his bill was cleared from the committee; that the leadership on both the Democratic and Republican sides are going to assist in pressing through for action the bill on the floor tomorrow.

"I hope that I may get back there in time to give him a vote. I don't think he is going to have a record vote, but I do think it will go through.

"He stayed there to do that job for you.

"Now, this may be a poor time for me to talk so long, when I know you are all so hungry, but I am hungry, too, and there are a lot of people whom you are representing, who may have problems of hunger, if you do not get these messages. So in conclusion, I want to thank you for your patience, thank you again, as I did a year ago for the cooperation you have extended to me through the years and I assure you that although I no longer hold office in the labor movement, I still am a member of the labor movement. I am still a believer in the principles of labor and in the rights of the working people of this country, and I love and enjoy a good slugging fight for that cause.

"God bless you."

(Standing ovation.)

#### **Motion re McKinnon Water Bill**

Delegate C. T. McDonough (Cooks No. 44, San Francisco) moved that the con-

vention go on record to endorse Congressman McKinnon's bill for the second aqueduct to halt San Diego's water shortage, and to instruct the Secretary to send a wire to Congress asking for a Yes vote on the bill.

The motion was duly seconded and passed unanimously by the convention.

#### **Announcement re Golden Anniversary Cake**

Secretary Haggerty made the following announcement in regard to the Golden Anniversary cake:

"We have arranged to make the cake and additional cakes available to the orphans at the Nazareth House along with ice cream that the Federation will purchase.

"We have assigned one of our committee members to that task. The Nazareth House is a very fine orphanage here located at the site of the Old Mission."

#### **Recess**

The convention was thereupon recessed by President Pitts at 12:50 p.m. to reconvene at 2:30 p.m.

### **THIRD DAY — AFTERNOON SESSION**

The convention was called to order by President Pitts at 2:45 p.m.

#### **EDWARD J. NERON**

#### **Veterans of Foreign Wars Department of California**

President Pitts presented Edward J. Neron, Past Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of California, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. President, distinguished guests, including by old friend Paul Scharrenberg up there, ladies and gentlemen.

"I want to salute you on your Golden Anniversary. I want to salute you since you are here in the city, the first city of California.

"It is fitting and proper that a grand and glorious organization such as the American Federation of Labor, which goes back to 1881, should celebrate its anniversary here. As you know, it was organized and started in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, that year, following a crusade of several years, when the Knights of Labor were in the same predicament, in those days, as we are now.

"They were trying to get a decent liv-

ing wage. They were trying to get a lot of things. They were trying to keep from working day and night, so they found out even in those days they had to organize, even as you do today.

"But I think, ladies and gentlemen, notwithstanding the shortcomings of our people in Sacramento and in Washington; notwithstanding the many faults that we find; notwithstanding the many rules and regulations and laws that we have had passed that we don't like, I think that you and I have one great enemy and that is communism.

"I think that going clear back to the days when labor was so fully exploited by men like Carnegie, they were angels in comparison to the leaders of that insidious little clique sitting in Moscow controlling two-thirds of the world.

"Fifteen years ago, as Department Commander, I saw and I was taken to many places, particularly in our school rooms where this insidious, damnable thing was creeping in.

"I warned them then and I preached with all my might against that very thing that has been going on these past many years. I think we have pretty much the proof of that today.

"I think a good laboring group like yours, and the veterans' organizations can fight hand in hand this insidious thing that is really creeping up on us. That is, ladies and gentlemen, our real enemy in America today. If we are going to continue our American way of life, if we are going to continue to enjoy the four freedoms, even with the restrictions that we may feel are imposed upon us today by certain representatives of the government, bureaus, if you please, that have been established, not particularly responsible to anyone—and God knows they are creeping in on us fast—even with all that I think that the greatest enemy of organized labor—and when I speak of organized labor, I assure you that I include the veterans' groups—is communism.

"We of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, I would say, are 95 per cent, men and women who work with their arms and with their hands for a living.

"I know that you are going to pass strong resolutions. They mean so much to you and to all of us, as citizens of California and as citizens of the United States.

"I assure you, that after spending a good many years in Sacramento, both as State Deputy Director of Public Works and as State Deputy Director of Veterans' Affairs, a position which I left two years ago, I know how potent and powerful resolutions are in the hands of politicians.

"So do, by all means, resolute and resolute strongly. Let them know just how you feel about these things. Now is the time to do it.

"I want to congratulate you again and to wish you well here in San Diego. I know that you are going to choose wisely your leaders for the coming year.

"I want to tell you how close we of the Veterans of Foreign Wars feel towards your organization. I know we have the response from your group.

"Our main purpose, our main work, is to try to rehabilitate the boys and girls now as they come out of the Service and try to get them back where they left off. Most of them were in unions before they went away. They reaffiliate and rejoin the unions and then again they are in your hands.

"We have worked with you. We have watched closely some of the work that has been accomplished under your leadership and under your representatives, especially at Sacramento on the many occasions that I have worked with your Secretary, Neil Haggerty. You are well represented.

"Continue the good work; continue the good fight and in the end you will not only have a better California Federation of Labor but we will have a better state.

"Thank you very much." (Applause.)

### **WILLIAM J. MCSORLEY, JR.**

**Assistant to the Director**

#### **Labor's League for Political Education**

President Pitts next introduced William J. McSorley, Jr., Assistant to the Director of the national Labor's League for Political Education, who addressed the convention as follows:

"President Pitts, Secretary Haggerty, members of the Executive Council, distinguished guests, delegates to this 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor and fellow trade unionists. I want first of all to convey to each of you present here this afternoon the sincere regrets of Director Joe Keenan because he found himself unable to be here personally. However, the press of business made it necessary that he remain in Washington.

"I want also to convey to the officers and the members of the California State Federation of Labor the sincere thanks of the officers and the staff of Labor's League for Political Education for the wholehearted support and cooperation which they have given Labor's League since the day it was formed. Labor's League, as you know, was formed directly as a result of the enactment of the Taft-Hartley law. With the enactment of that law the American Federation of Labor realized that they could no longer sit idly by and not take part in the election to office of men and women who would vote for legislation affecting the working people of this country. The primary object of Labor's League was to help elect to office persons who once elected would adequately represent the working people of this country. However, even from the very beginning of Labor's League we have always warned that we have much more at stake than the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law. We have always warned that we stand to lose much more than our trade unions as we have come to know them.

"Don't underestimate, don't get me wrong. The Taft-Hartley law is a deadly law, the Taft-Hartley law can destroy our trade unions. But when I say that we have more to lose, I mean that the same persons who brought about the passage of the Taft-Hartley law are those same persons who are continually and actively working to break down our entire way of life and reduce our standard of living.

"I am sure you people will agree with me when I say the events which have taken place in this country since the outbreak of the Korean war bear out the truth of those predictions. However, that is not new. It is something that has been going on for a long, long time. It is part of what might be called a vicious cycle—a vicious cycle because it is directed and engineered by a small minority of reactionaries to benefit themselves at the expense of the majority. And in this case the majority is the working people of the United States.

"This control and direction by a small minority of reactionaries have only been possible because too many of our people have been afflicted with what we might call a disease of acute apathy, unfounded optimism, with that feeling that 'it can't happen here, everything will come out all right.' The truth is, and it is quite apparent, that a lot of our union officers and a lot of our union members have this disease in the worst form. A lot of them had it in 1946. Some had gotten over it by 1949. Others still had it in 1950. The bitter truth today is: Too many of our people on all levels are still affected with that acute apathy. It is something that won't be cured by lip-service. It is something that won't be cured by resolutions. Nor is it going to be cured by paper organizations, and neither is the desire to cure the disease enough. It takes a definite program, with a definite plan of action, with a lot of hard work directed towards a definite goal.

"Now I would like to talk a little bit this afternoon about that cycle to which I just referred. We have just about completed this cycle which began right after World War I. We went through a period of complete reaction in the 1920's; through a major depression which was the result of that reaction of the '20's; through a major depression that brought this country to the brink of disaster, that brought to this country the worst period in its entire history. Then we went through a period of brief liberalism in government, right back to reactionary control directed against making the government work for all the people. Today we again have government of big business. Once again we hear that old slogan: 'More business in government and less government in business.' That was a slogan that was so popular in the days of Harding. It was a slogan that paved the way for the worst depression in this country's history. And unless it is checked, it can do exactly the same thing again.

"These days, this small minority of reactionaries are not so bold. They do not quite so openly flout their intentions, they do not publish their motives. But through their lobbyists in Washington, through their lobbyists in the state legislatures throughout the country, they are just as effective and just as deadly.

"After the first World War, at the beginning of this cycle, the thanks to labor for its productive effort in that war was the American plan, the first concerted nationwide drive to bring about the open shop system in this country. The peoples' thanks for their participation in that war to save democracy were twelve years of rule-and-ruin government. Small business, the farmer and labor stood idly by and allowed a small group to destroy our free enterprise system.

"The same three groups were continually bombarded with that familiar reactionary advertising campaign, about how the free enterprise system benefited the farmers; how it benefited small business and how it benefited labor.

"Well, it is true, the free enterprise system is the only system, but not the way they operate it. If you will recall, under their operation of the free enterprise system, small business was free to go out of business.

"They were either forced out of business by the monopolies or they were swallowed up by the trusts.

"The farmers were free to farm, but they couldn't buy seed. If they were fortunate enough to buy the seed, they then found that they couldn't sell their crops. So they were free also to have their farms foreclosed and taken away from them.

"Labor was free to be blacklisted. It was free to be beaten by the coal and iron police and it was free to be bought, sold and traded exactly like a commodity. When workers were too old, or infirm, or injured, they were free to be tossed on a human scrap heap with no thought ever given to human depreciation.

"Now, we have heard all kinds of reasons for those conditions. Probably everyone from President Hoover to the President of the Bank of England has been blamed for those conditions. But the real reason for conditions like that is the fact that too few of the working people in this country paid any attention to voting.

"Year after year, by default, they returned to office persons who continued year after year to vote to destroy their conditions and tear down their way of life.

"We started out of that period in 1932,

with the election of Franklin Roosevelt, but it wasn't until 1934 that things really began to change.

"It was not until 1934 that we began to get legislation which favorably affected the working people of this country; that legislation was only possible because in 1934 there was elected to both houses of Congress a liberal majority. If you will think back, that is the first time in the history of this country that the working people were considered a part of the population, when legislation was being enacted. All of the great legislation which changed our entire way of life, legislation which gave a new dignity to the workers, legislation that reestablished the family as a basic unit of our social life was enacted.

"Legislation that gave security to our older people and legislation that gave an opportunity for a future to our younger people, all of that legislation was formulated at about that time.

"That legislation and that period created a period of government working for all of the people. One of the first was the NRA, with its famous Section VIIa which gave to the working people, for the first time in the history of this country, the right to organize in trade unions. That Act was later declared unconstitutional but that same section was incorporated into the Wagner Act.

"The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was created at that time to save the bank deposits of the people of this country. The Minimum Wage law was passed at that time, the Social Security law, all of those laws came about as a result of that liberal majority in both houses of Congress in 1934.

"In 1936, we lost some of that majority and legislation designed for the working people began to slow down.

"In 1938 we lost the majority and between 1938 and 1949, a period of eleven years, not one single piece of legislation, liberal legislation, designed for the benefit of the working people of this country was passed. That was for a period of eleven years.

"Now, there is a lot of talk about the New Deal. There is a lot of talk about the Fair Deal. The truth is that since 1938 we have had no deal.

"The only reason we did not go back between 1938 and 1946 was the fact that we had the saving factor of the presidential veto.

"In 1946 only 35 per cent of the eligible voters in this country went to the polls. As a result of that, we lost the saving

factor of the presidential veto. Then we started backwards.

"At that time, there was put into operation in this country exactly the same plan that was used in Nazi Germany and in Fascist Italy prior to the Second World War. That plan has three steps and I would like to outline them to you now.

"First of all, lull the workers into apathy.

"Well, they did that sufficiently between the end of World War II and the elections of 1946. They did it so well that only 35 per cent of the eligible voters bothered to vote.

"The second step in that plan was to destroy the trade unions. They started to do that with the enactment of the Taft-Hartley law in 1947.

"The third step in that plan is to break down the economic stabilizers that serve to keep our economy on an even keel.

"Senator Taft started that phase of the program with his distorted idea of the law of supply and demand right after the Second World War, and they have never stopped, as you people well know.

"As a result of that low vote in 1946, there was elected what has come to be known as the worst Congress in our history. How many were anti-labor, how many were anti-liberal and completely reactionary can best be measured by their votes to destroy previous legislation.

"For example, how they took one million persons off of Social Security, how they tore apart the Labor Department, and then by their action in passing the Taft-Hartley law.

"I might say it is paradoxical that while our Congress in Washington was passing the Taft-Hartley law, that same government sent Joe Keenan to Germany for one purpose, to rebuild the trade unions of Germany because they said, and I quote: 'There is only one way to restore democracy to Germany and that is through building up strong, free trade unions.'

"Now, I am not going to talk this afternoon about the Taft-Hartley law. Millions of words have been written about it. Most of our leaders and most of our members see its dangers. Yet the truth is that today many blinded by previous successes and drunk with self interest have failed to see the dangers of the Taft-Hartley law, if it was in operation under an unfavorable administration or under a period of less full employment.

"There is no question about the Taft-Hartley law. It was designed for one purpose, to destroy our trade unions, and it can and will destroy them. I think everyone in this room has felt the effects of the Taft-Hartley law. Just as recently as June 4, the United States Supreme Court handed down three decisions affecting the building trades which I am sure have brought home to every building tradesman not only in this room, but all over the country, the real intent of the Taft-Hartley law.

"There can be no compromise as regards the Taft-Hartley law. It should not have been passed; it cannot successfully be amended. It must be completely repealed. (Applause.)

"Too much legal precedent has been established and too much use of legislative history has been used to create that precedent ever to amend the Taft-Hartley law.

"I do not suppose that it would be hard for anyone in this room to realize where we would be without our trade unions. I do not believe there is a man or a woman among us in this room who would be making a dollar an hour at his or her trade if it were not for their particular trade unions and the American Federation of Labor.

"Now, some people may think that is a strong statement but today, in the United States, one-third of the total working force, over twenty million persons, are still making under 75 cents an hour. Ten million families in this country have a total income of under \$2,000 a year.

"There is another example that I would like to mention briefly. About 1938 there was a group of sawmill workers in the Northwest averaging about 33 cents an hour. They were organized in 1949, in January, and they were making a little better than \$2 an hour after that.

"Now, at that same time you will remember, in January of 1949, the fight was being conducted in Congress to raise the Minimum Wage law from 40 cents to 75 cents an hour.

"One of the strongest lobbyists against raising that minimum wage was the sawmill interests of the south.

"Why?

"Because they had no union to contend with and they were still paying 40 cents or under an hour.

"We have had, as was mentioned by Congressman Shelley here this morning, since 1948, a coalition composed of reactionary Republicans and Southern Dixiecrats.

"They have, since 1948, served only one purpose: to delay, disrupt and destroy every single liberal piece of legislation that has been brought forward.

"We have had, since 1948, only piecemeal legislation. True, social security was improved. True, the minimum wage was raised, but they cut the heart and the meaning out of both of them.

"First of all, they tacked the infamous Knowland Amendment onto the Social Security bill.

"Then when the minimum wage came up they increased the minimum wage, yes, but they gave coverage to millions of persons who did not need it and denied coverage to millions of persons who did need it, and that is the way they operate.

"If it is politically unwise to kill a bill outright, then they tack on an amendment which has the same effect.

"They have failed to do anything about housing. That was brought up this morning. There was a request for seventy-five thousand units. They came up with five thousand units.

"Now, they call that compromising. They are compromising closer to the lower figure than to the figure that we suggested. Had they acted sooner we would not have had the problem we have in Wichita, Kansas, San Diego, and many other communities throughout the country, where we cannot operate the defense plants full blast because the workers cannot work in those plants because there is a lack of housing.

"You people all know what they have done with rent control. Rent control on an average is up 35 per cent all over the country. You people here in San Diego, I know, are familiar with decontrol.

"They have fallen for the big lies and the smear technique of the American Medical Association and failed to do anything about a health insurance bill.

"They have called it socialized medicine. It is not socialized medicine, it is health insurance, and insurance is an old American custom.

"There are millions of people in this country today who are financially unable and financially afraid to seek out medical help. Thousands of people are dying every year who could be saved if they had adequate medical attention. Millions and millions of man hours are being lost now when we need them most because of inadequate medical attention, yet our Congress has fallen for the lies of the

AMA and the Whittakers and the Baxters and have done nothing.

"They failed to improve our educational system. We know and have long realized that the educational system of this country is the backbone of this country. We know also that today our teachers are underpaid, our classrooms are overcrowded, in a great many cases delapidated, and in a great many cases our children are only going to school half days.

"Those are some of the things that they have not done. But they did not hesitate to cut \$15 million from the social security reserves fund, nor did they hesitate to cut \$62 million a year in premiums from the FPIC, nor did they hesitate on two occasions to give inflation and inflationers the go-ahead signal to run rampant through our economy.

"We have just about come to the end of that cycle. Big business is in control again. Big business is cooperating in this defense effort. But make no mistake, they are cooperating at their price, on their terms.

"I have been referring to national legislation, but these groups that hate labor don't limit their activities to the national level. They are just as active and just as deadly in the state legislatures.

"For example, this year there was enacted in the state of New York, a rich, industrial, populous, wealthy state, what is known as the Hughes-Breeze Bill. In the event that you are not familiar with that bill, it cut the heart out of the unemployment compensation reserves in the state of New York. It relegated the rich and mighty liberal state of New York in so far as unemployment insurance goes to ranking with the last seven states in the United States. If that can be done in New York, what can happen in our less powerful and less industrialized and less wealthy states? The New York bill was long held up as a model. So the forces of reaction knocked out the model.

"Also there has been organized, as many of you know, to operate on a state level, what has become known as the De Mille Foundation, to bring the right-to-work bill or the right-to-scab bill, whatever you want to call it, into every one of the 48 states. They figured that there was a possibility of the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, and if that occurred labor then would be faced with 48 separate fights all through the country.

"Shortly after the second world war the general assembly in the state of Virginia enacted twelve anti-labor laws. Those laws were designed to hit at every phase

of union operation. Then they sat back and waited for the unions to go out of business. Well, they waited until 1950, and the AFL, the CIO, the Brotherhoods, the Mine Workers, although they weren't getting any stronger, weren't folding up. So they introduced a new bill called the Boatwright Amendment. That made it illegal to collect union dues, fines, fees or assessments, and would have destroyed the labor movement in the state of Virginia. That bill was defeated by two votes—two votes that were there because labor had been politically active the year before.

"The amount of money labor spent on politics was only a shade of what it would have spent to take that bill through the courts, and possibly it would have found the bill upheld and constitutional.

"There is another move going on throughout the country, through the state legislatures, to limit taxation of incomes to 25 percent. That has already passed about 23 state legislatures. That bill is going to cut out a lot of revenue, and that revenue is only going to be made up in one manner: by a sales tax. And believe me when I say the people who are advocating that sales tax in Washington are not talking about two or three percent. They are talking about twelve, twelve and a half or even fifteen percent. Nor are these people limited to the state and national level. They are completely non-partisan. The program of hate and smear used in North Carolina against Democrat Frank Graham was not different from the smear and lies used against Republican Wayne Morse in Oregon. Nor do they stop at any particular issue. The race hatred issue used in North Carolina was not different from the race bigotry issue that was used in the state of Ohio. Their one object is to destroy any liberal member of either house of Congress if he has the guts and honesty to vote his convictions and vote for the working people of this country.

"The line is clearly drawn. They are attempting to tear down by legislation our way of life. They have gained legislative control by organizing politically. We can only stop them by political organization. We can only maintain our way of life and our high standards of living by keeping our trade unions strong. We know now that legislation as a result of political activity is our only answer. We have to be effective politically. We have to realize and we have to help our members realize the importance of their registering and casting their vote. We have to help elect liberals to office who

will vote for legislation benefiting the working people of this country. But we also have to send back to office those people who go out on a limb continuously and continuously vote for the working people of this country. In the past we have accepted their support gladly. We have passed resolutions and mailed them copies of those resolutions. The truth is that very few of them have won because they had one of our resolutions in their pockets. We have to prove it is not political suicide to vote for legislation that will benefit all of the people.

"There have been a lot of talk and a lot of wondering around the country about our National League. A lot of people thought we were going to fold up and a lot of people hoped we would. But we're not. We are getting ready for 1952 and we're going to be in business in 1952. The National League will do all it can to help every state and every central labor council and every local union in the country to do its political job. But the job must be done in the states, in those central labor councils and in the locals. The job has to be done in the precincts. We have to maintain our strong state leagues. We have to maintain and make more effective our city leagues. They are the basic organizations, they are the organizations that have to do the job in the precincts, and they are the organizations that will do the job in the end.

"This job, as I said before, can't be done by talk. It can't be done by resolutions and it can't be done by paper organizations. It has to be done by hard work in the local unions and in the precincts. It is a year-round, full-time job.

"You people here this afternoon are the leaders, the elected representatives of the people. It is a job that is up to you people and it is a job that will only be as successful as you people want to make it. You people here in California have done a great job. You have a great job to do in the future in the way of political action. You have in Washington representing you, or misrepresenting you I should say, thirteen of the worst Congressmen, and I am sure you are all familiar with the records of your two Senators.

"So when you leave here I hope you will go back to your central labor councils and back to your local unions, endeavor to start anew the activity that you created before and to carry on that political activity to a successful conclusion in 1952.

"We have to cooperate with other groups. We have to show them that we

stand for more than high wages. We have to explain more fully our aims and our ideals. We have to show them that the people who hate labor and vote against labor are the same ones who vote against small business and vote even in many cases against our national security.

"In closing I want to say that it has been a distinct pleasure and an honor to be able to be here this afternoon and speak to you. It is doubly a pleasure to come back to San Diego. I visited San Diego in 1948 during the campaign. I met a great many people in San Diego and throughout California. It has been a pleasure to come back and meet with them again.

"I want to leave this thought with you:

"There are a great many people traveling around the country today, pointing to the worker and saying: 'Look at our worker. Look at his fine automobile. Look at his fine home. Look at his fine clothes. Look at his children. They're all in the free public schools.' And then they say: 'That is possible because we have a democratic form of government.'

"Well, the point I want to bring out is this:

"We had a democratic form of government in this country a long time before our working people ever had any decent standard of living. We have that standard of living that we enjoy today and that we have come to know as part of our way of life because of the fight that the American Federation of Labor has made to bring about that standard of living. (Loud applause.) I want to say we were forced into politics not only to save our trade unions but to save that standard of living and to save that American way of life. We're going to fight in politics the same way the American Federation of Labor has fought on the collective bargaining front down through the years.

"We have nothing to be ashamed of in our movement. There is no reason for us to be continually on the defensive. The American Federation of Labor has stood for every single progressive move forward that this country has ever made. We're going to fight to see that those same progressive, liberal moves forward are continued to be made. We know that we can count on labor in California to do as they have done in the past: to carry more than their share of the load to help continue the fight that all of labor is in now." (Loud and sustained applause.)



**SECRETARY C. J. HAGGERTY**

Secretary Haggerty then spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates. I think it is appropriate that I follow for just a few minutes the address of Bill McSorley, Jr., and also our own Past President and now Congressman Jack Shelley, to discuss our whole political picture in this state and the need for taking the advice given to us by both these previous speakers who are familiar with the entire problem on a national level.

"I think you are aware of what transpired in the last session in Sacramento. Every time I hear some speaker, no matter where I go, he is talking about some anti-labor law that was passed in other states, states which were at one time considered liberal and progressive and far ahead of California. We in this state had the same threat, the same danger, and the same bills were introduced at the last session in Sacramento. We had some 5,500 bills presented, out of which we analyzed and printed in a booklet, and followed through step by step in each house, 2,750 bills. Those bills, all of them, affected labor adversely or beneficially, or in some way had an effect upon our people who work. No bills go into Sacramento which do not eventually come right back to the basic entity of our state, the working people. And we are the only voice in Sacramento which speaks for the working people. That is an actual fact. We are the only voice which consistently and continuously speaks for the people before all the committees in both houses.

"I think you should realize that we are exceptionally fortunate. You have been complimentary in your statements to myself, my staff, but I should like to say that we are extremely fortunate to have our very excellent attorney in the person of Charles Scully, and our Vice President Finks and President Tom Pitts and others who work for us in Sacramento.

"I say to you in all sincerity that I hope to God I don't go through another session like the last one! I don't think we can come out the next time. I think it is up to us to realize that these dangers can't go on continually and we do nothing about them.

"Bill McSorley told you about the national program, and as he advises you, and correctly so, the job must be done in the states, the central labor councils, and the local unions. We all understand that and know that. I think we should realize that the day has now gone when we can enjoy the luxury of our individual, petty

likes and dislikes and remain aloof from the movement which is so important. All of the gains we have made in the way of good organizations, better wages, shorter hours, better conditions, welfare plans and all those things which have been done by organizations, can be lost and thwarted by just one bill being passed in Sacramento. One more added to the present Taft-Hartley Act is all we need. The pattern is there.

"I felt that I would be derelict in my duty if I did not talk to you about that for a short while this afternoon. I am not going to detail what happened at Sacramento. You haven't time for that and I couldn't do it in an afternoon or probably a full day. We have tried to brief it for you in a short report in the book which you have before you concerning our work at Sacramento. We told you briefly there, in a paragraph or two, what we thought was the meat of the various measures.

"But the important thing to me is to have you understand and realize that while a lot of us don't like politics, we must activate ourselves politically. Bill McSorley said we did not choose politics, we were forced into it by reason of the anti-labor groups throughout the country that were trying to find ways and means of doing what we could not do organizationally. You know and I know that in spite of all of the opposition—it was always there in every instance—we have organized our people into good, large unions. There is no union in this hall or in this state or in this nation that did not meet resistance in an attempt to organize its own people into its own union, from the same groups, the same organizations, the same finances. But, as I say, in spite of the fact that we had that resistance we still organized large unions, good unions. We have benefited our people by our unions. So our enemies turned to a new field.

"Having been licked in organization, they turned to the field of politics. There they have spent millions and millions of dollars. You have seen the record, you have heard it quoted to you many times, and you know it is there.

"So this convention should understand when you return to your various homes that while you may not like certain people in your locality, while you may not like certain people on the state level, we can no longer afford that luxury. It is not a great dislike. It is just one or two little things that you have in your mind. You do not like something that a committee has done locally or statewide. Something happened at a convention, at a confer-

ence or a council meeting. You went away mad. I say, you can't indulge in that luxury any more! It is important for you to realize that the other people don't indulge in those luxuries. While they have wide difference of opinion, while they differ on many things and are far apart, they unite, without exception, when it comes to fighting organized labor. We have no choice therefore but to take the same course ourselves, and unite to fight these people.

"May I say to you that, as an example of this last statement, in Sacramento we have what they call the United Command Lobby. They are the lobby of employer interests. They meet regularly on Tuesday morning, 75 individuals or more at times, representing the wealth of the nation, the wealth of the state. They meet for what purpose? They meet for the purpose of checking labor's bills that are in the hopper, also for the purpose of checking their own anti-labor bills in the hopper, and assigning to each one of these representatives so many members of the Assembly and Senate. They say: 'That's your job. You sell that person to vote for this bill, for "hot cargo", the right to work, the featherbedding bill'—and all the other things which are designed to destroy the very lifeblood and potency of our unions.

"On the other hand they say: 'We must also work against labor in its efforts to extend workmen's compensation, to liberalize the payments, to give the worker injured in his employment his just due. We must work against labor in its attempt to liberalize safety laws, labor code provisions'—and all of those measures which you people in convention mandated the Secretary by resolution to draft into legislation.

"Now, and this is important, there is no use putting resolutions into the convention and then going home and forgetting them.

"Let me give you an example of that. At the last session, I think we had 140 bills introduced by the State Federation of Labor. They came from previous conventions of this Federation, came to us from your local unions, your councils and federations. We wrote bills pursuant to the mandate of the conventions. We then wrote to each sponsor or sponsors of these resolutions: 'We are hereby enclosing a copy of the bill, the outgrowth of your resolution no. (so-and-so), signed by yourself and others, providing for (thus-and-so). We would appreciate any comments you care to make on the bill drawn pursuant to your desires and pur-

suant to your interests. If you can render assistance to us in Sacramento by letter or personal visits, we would appreciate it'.

"From 140 letters we had exactly six replies.

"When Bill McSorley speaks of apathy, there it is at its highest, or lowest, as the case may be.

"The point I make is that we just can't go on that way. There isn't any staff or group of people in Sacramento that can do the job under those circumstances. The important thing is to understand that we have to get people up there to vote who have, first and foremost, a clear, honest philosophy, a recognition of the rights of the people.

"After all, the workers are those who produce and create the wealth. They are entitled, under any law you wish to consider, to their fair share of those products and the things they produce. But they cannot get it unless we send to Sacramento a person who understands that, who has an honest philosophy, a good social conscience, an honest mind and a fair approach. We aren't going to get it unless we, in turn, at the local level, at the state level and so forth, do our job.

"Now, we have a League in California. It may be one of the best leagues, but it is far from being good enough, in my judgment. It could be so much better than what it is. Let's say it is good comparatively. But we, in California, don't go by comparisons. We go by what has to be done and we find a way to do it. The hard things we do now; the impossible things we do a little later.

"I think that is the record of California, of our Federation, and we can do it in politics if we will. Again I say, not because I like it: it is just one more added burden, but it is a job that must be done, as a matter of necessity and protection. There is no use marching forward in organization matters and leaving your flank open to political attack.

"We had in Sacramento last session a loss of six members in the Assembly. We used to have about thirty-seven or thirty-eight members we could count on when I first went to Sacramento in 1939. Today you cannot count thirty-two that you can say will stay there on bills which are important and just and fair for the workmen and the people of California, because too many sit on a fence and stay there and it is hard to pull them down to one side or the other.

"So we have a job to do in that respect, for, in addition to our losses of 1946 and 1948, and our failure in 1950 to recoup those losses, we now have a new threat, the reapportionment of the Assembly and the Senate in this state. I want you to watch that very closely in your own districts. Analyze the boundaries of your new districts and there you will find, throughout the state, that we could lose in the next election, fifteen additional members of the Assembly.

"If we do, I can say without fear of contradiction, that except by an act of God—and probably with a governor in the chair of the type you have now, who won't sign such bills as they tried to pass this and the last two sessions—then, I can say we would be lost. Reapportionment is a great threat to our people in California. It is designed for the one purpose of picking reactionary candidates in certain districts. You, in San Francisco, know that very well, and we know it too well.

"In other parts of the state likewise, they have done this very same thing so that they could pick a candidate, a hand-picked tool of the special interests, the corporate powers, and that man will never give labor a vote.

"Bill told you that in Congress we are short now. Jack Shelley gave you some ideas of his problems there. They weren't just giving you a speech. That was an expression from the heart, from men confessing their problems to their own people in this convention.

"I am doing the same thing to you now. I am doing it with a purpose, not to belabor the issue and not to berate you, but to point out to you the importance of getting back home and forgetting your pet whims and caprices, your dislikes of things that have happened in the past, and remembering the important things that are to be done. Remember that the important thing is to close the ranks and repel the continuous attacks we have from all sides. Unless we show that strength, then you have the encroachment and the same weaseling under of our organizations and a breaking away here and there.

"I sincerely urge therefore that when you leave here and return to your homes, get your people into the local League and into the state League. Get your people in there! Certainly the cost is not great. Thirty-six cents a year is not a great cost for a worker to pay to protect himself against the attacks of those groups who would destroy everything that his union stands for. It would

cost him \$36,000 eventually, if these bills should get by.

"We have the vehicle, we have the machinery and it is a simple matter. It is elementary. There is no trick to it and it takes no great intelligence. It is a question of: do we want an organization of that type, and if we do, will we support it and make it work? If we do, it will work.

"I also urge that when the next elections come around, we help those in the weaker counties, too. The big cities can help themselves to a large extent, so we have always centered our efforts on those areas that can't do much for themselves.

"I may say to you that it has paid off in great dividends. We have in Sacramento a number of rural boys on our committees who have been, in my judgment, the backbone and the salvation of our whole session last year. Had three of them broken in any one instance on a number of bills before them, those bills would have been carried and we would have lost.

"Remember, these bills were stopped in one house—in the Assembly. The peculiar thing about the whole setup this year was that the Senate refused to pass any anti-labor legislation at all on the basis that they had been made the goats by the Assembly for the past six years. They said, 'This time you pass your bills on the Assembly side and then we will pass them for you on the Senate side. We will only pass an Assembly bill that has been passed by the Assembly, and not a Senate bill.'

"For example, you recall the 'hot cargo' bill came out of committee and was placed on the inactive file because twenty-one senators indicated that they would not vote for such a bill unless it had been passed by the Assembly.

"They could not get a bill out of the Assembly side because those boys in the Assembly didn't want to pass such a bill. The bills were all in there and all had hearings. The result was that we came out of the session all right, because we had the assistance of some boys in the Assembly from the rural areas whom we had helped to elect with the little money we had in the last League campaign.

"It is important to understand and realize that—you in the big cities cannot, by yourselves, and by your own power and strength locally, do much on a state level without the small organizations, the small councils. Remember, that person or those persons have the same prestige, the same vote, and their votes

count just as much as a vote from San Francisco, San Diego, Sacramento, Los Angeles or from Alameda county. It is the same vote.

"It is important, then, to realize that our job is statewide in nature and must be done.

"I have had printed a pamphlet which you have all received. Copies are available for your local unions. Perhaps the pamphlet does not appeal to you, and if it does not, give me a better idea and we will print those better ideas.

"The important thing is to get the story over to the members. The important thing is to have the story told continually to the members at the local level, so when the time comes and you ask for twenty-five cents or ten cents, you can get it to build up a fund to help elect people.

"May I say to you that it may seem ridiculous, but the fact remains that the person to whom you give a few dollars in the campaign means so much when the chips are down.

"We did not set this pattern. It isn't our idea of the right way to run politics; it has been the system established for us. We found the book; we read the book and we profited thereby. We are good pupils. But we didn't originate these things; they are basically unsound. Nevertheless, the fact remains that it is the system, and that is the way the rules are laid down. We must play the game a little faster and a little harder and kick the ball over the goal posts.

"So I hope when you leave here you will keep in mind the importance of this whole campaign for now and in the future. After all, 'Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom.'" (Applause).

#### **Motion re Isthmian Steamship Company**

Vice President Harry Lundeberg read the following telegram:

"The Brotherhood of Marine Engineers today signed a contract with Isthmian Steamship Company covering licensed engineers aboard Isthmian vessels. This contract embodies highest wages and best conditions for engineers in the industry. The Brotherhood of Marine Engineers solicits your support in protecting and maintaining this contract.

"Charles King, Secretary-Treasurer, Brotherhood of Marine Engineers,

"Paul Hall, Fire Vice-President, Seafarers International Union of N. A.,

"Morris Weisberger, Vice-President, Seafarers International Union of N. A."

Vice President Lundeberg moved that the convention concur in the request.

The motion was duly seconded and adopted unanimously.

#### **PAUL SCHARRENBERG**

##### **Director of Industrial Relations State of California**

President Pitts then introduced Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations of the State of California, and formerly Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, and delegates, when I was invited this year to come here and talk to you I had contemplated giving you a little of the early history of this Federation in which I had a very active part.

"I would liked to have told you about my first visit to San Diego, which was just exactly fifty years ago, when I came here as a sailor on the steamship State of California. When she returned to San Francisco the big waterfront strike was on and we were all called out. At that time the union contract wage for seamen was \$45 a month.

"Well, those are some of the things that I would like to have told you about, but I have something that is much more interesting.

"Statistics are very dry to the average man. He hears it in one ear and it goes out the other, but statistics are something very important in all our lives. They not only tell us what has happened, but what is happening to us and what will most likely happen."

Mr. Scharrenberg then exhibited a number of charts prepared by the Division of Labor Statistics and Research of the Department of Industrial Relations.

Following are the highlights of remarks by Mr. Scharrenberg as the charts were displayed:

**Civilian Population and Labor Force.** The civilian population in California has increased from less than 7 million in 1940 to more than 10½ million in 1950.

The total number of employed persons (including self-employed) is now 4½ million, compared with slightly over 2½

million in 1940. This is an increase of 75 percent.

The reported membership of the State Federation of Labor in 1940 was 274,901. In 1950, it was 586,789. This is an increase of 113 percent.

**Men and Women in Manufacturing.** In 1940 we had 414,000 persons employed in manufacturing.

In June 1943, at the peak of the war, 1,200,000 were employed.

In the last two years, manufacturing plants have added 150,000 workers, increasing employment to almost 870,000, or more than double the number in 1940.

Outside of manufacturing employment, a large employment increase has been in government.

We now have more employees in government than at any time in the history of the state. In 1940 there were 257,000 federal, state, and local government employees in California. Today there are 579,000. Of these, 242,000 are federal employees.

**Employment in Aircraft.** The largest increase of all is in aircraft manufacturing.

In 1943, the wartime peak, we had more than 300,000 workers in aircraft plants. In 1948 it was down to 75,000. Aircraft employment today is up to 154,000.

**Shipbuilding Employment.** In 1943, private shipyards employed more than 300,000. In July 1951, we had about 8,600 employed in private yards, about the same as two years ago.

Thus, employment in California shipyards is now less than 3 percent of the wartime peak.

**War Contracts.** California leads the nation with 18 percent of 9 billion already awarded. New York; 16 percent; Michigan: 8 percent; Ohio: 6 percent.

Most California contracts went to the southern part of our state, but northern California has almost 3 percent of the nation's total.

**Employment of Women.** Women workers in California increased rapidly during World War II, particularly in war industries, and reached a total of 1,200,000, or 25 percent of the labor force.

Today, 1,343,000 women are employed, 30 percent of the labor force. Since 1940, the number of women workers in California has increased 97 percent or almost a doubling. In the nation as a whole, the increase in women workers was only 64 percent.

Prior to World War II, 34 percent of California civil service employees were women. Now it is 40 percent.

**Defense Production Permits.** In World War II the state issued 4,081 permits to employers enabling them to employ 328,968 women more than eight hours a day.

We have the same kind of law today permitting similar relaxations in defense production industries. To date we have issued 142 permits, affecting 30,375 women. This is indeed a tiny fraction of the 1,343,000 women workers in California today.

**Gross and "Real" Net Spendable Earnings of San Francisco and Los Angeles Factory Workers.** In 1940, Los Angeles factory workers had average gross weekly earnings of around \$28; in San Francisco, around \$30. In June 1951, the average Los Angeles wage was \$71.50; in San Francisco, \$73.

However, while gross weekly earnings increased more than 140 percent, the purchasing power of the earnings in the last ten years has risen by less than 17 percent, after taking into account the various tax deductions and changes in the cost of living. (The computations were based upon a family of four: the wage earner, his wife, and two children).

The purchasing power of weekly factory earnings in 1951 is considerably less than during the wartime peak in 1944.

**Work Injuries in Major Employments.** In a classification of nonfatal injuries, the first place with 19.5 percent is the group we classify as working surfaces. This includes floors, stairs, scaffolds, roofs, and other working surfaces.

The second largest group (10.7 percent) represents hand tools such as hammers, saws, knives, wrenches, etc.

The third largest group (8.7 percent) is handling and lifting boxes, barrels, cases, etc. Many of these injuries are back strains.

In the fourth place are vehicles of all types (8.5 percent).

The fifth largest group, machines (7.5 percent), includes power-driven saws, various types of presses, and all other machines.

These five groups account for 55 percent of all nonfatal lost-time injuries.

**Fatal Work Injuries.** In a classification of fatal injuries, vehicles account for 35 percent of the total deaths, which average about 600 a year. Vehicles stand in fourth place among the nonfatal injuries.

Working surfaces is the group in second place among the fatal injuries, followed by chemicals.

The lumber industry is the fourth highest group among the fatal injuries. These are largely accidents in the woods.

In fifth place among the fatals are elevators and hoisting apparatus.

These five groups account for 61.5 percent of all fatal accidents.

**Miscellaneous Group.** Ditch, trench, and excavation accidents are coded under the miscellaneous group. In 1950, there were 524 accidents in ditches, trenches, and excavations. Cave-ins resulted in 194 injuries, of which 11 were fatal. Falls into trenches or excavations numbered 333. Two of these falls were fatal. In 1950, accidents in this category were reduced by 9 percent over the previous year.

**A Glorious Record in Life-Saving.** California's labor force increased from 1½ million in 1915 to 4½ million in 1950. Fatal industrial accidents have not increased in 35 years. Surely, this is something to brag about. It proves beyond a doubt that the cooperation of management and labor with our State Division of Industrial Safety has paid substantial dividends in human lives.

**California Population by Age Groups.** Between 1940 and 1950, California's total population increased 53.3 percent. In the United States, it was only 15 percent.

The number of persons 45 to 64 years of age climbed from 1,595,000 in 1940 to 2,264,000 in 1950. We had about 555,000 Californians 65 years and over in 1940; today there are 867,000. Thus, the number of persons in California 45 years and over rose from 2,150,000 in 1940 to 3,131,000 in 1950.

**California and United States Age Distribution of the Population.** In 1940, California's age distribution was very different from that of the United States.

We had a smaller proportion of young persons:

Under 15 years: California, 19.8%; U. S., 25.0%.

We had a larger percentage in the older groups: 45 and over: California, 31.1%; U. S., 26.7%.

In 1950, our distribution was not very different from that of the United States.

45 and over: California, 29.6%; U. S., 28.4%.

While the United States population became older between 1940 and 1950, the average age of the California population decreased:

### Median Age

	1940	1950	
United States	29.0	30.1	Increase 1.1 yrs.
California	33.1	32.0	Decrease 1.1 yrs.

The aging population has a great many serious implications. You will be invited to participate in the Governor's Conference on the problems of our aging population, to be held in Sacramento in the near future.

Most of these problems concern all of us. Just to mention a few:

What is the proper age for retirement?

What is an adequate pension, and how can it be obtained?

How can we put a stop to the present discrimination by employers against healthy, competent, and qualified persons merely because of their age?

After the last chart had been placed on exhibition, Mr. Scharrenberg said:

"That concludes my little talk today. It has been a pleasure, as always, to be with you. I have been to most of the conventions of this Federation and I have enjoyed all of them, and I still enjoy coming here. As a state officer I consider it a privilege and a pleasure to be invited and to have the opportunity to talk to you.

"Thank you." (Loud applause.)

### Communications

"Greetings. Carpenters Local 1622 Hayward, California wishes to take this means of expressing gratitude for fine cooperation of officers of State Federation of Labor and especially Neil Haggerty in passage of Assembly Bill No. 1053 on sanitation. This bill, which took root as a resolution presented at 1950 convention, Santa Barbara, by our Local, was passed by Assembly at Sacramento and will be of great value to thousands of working people in state of California. Keep up good work. With best wishes for a successful convention.

"L. D. Twist, Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Local 1622, Hayward, California."

### Final Report of Committee on Credentials

Chairman Blackburn of the Committee on Credentials gave the final report of the committee, and the report as a whole was then unanimously adopted.

Chairman Blackburn then stated:

"We, the committee, wish to thank the delegates for their kind indulgence with us and for their cooperation.

"I, personally, again want to convey my deepest gratitude to my committee for their excellent work at this convention. Also, I wish to highly commend the personnel of the Secretary's office for their splendid cooperation, especially Charles Hines and Walter Otto.

"James H. Blackburn, Chairman

"T. A. Small

"R. A. Flint

"William Cabral

"Kitty Howard

"Phyllis Mitchell

"J. W. (Bill) Parker

"R. C. Conzelman

"Wayne J. Hull

"Marilyn E. Anglin

"W. Lloyd Leiby

"C. J. Hyans

"Committee on Credentials."

President Pitts then discharged the committee with thanks.

## NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

### For President

Thomas L. Pitts, Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848, Los Angeles, was nominated by John T. Gardner, Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403, Los Angeles.

The nomination was seconded by Juanita McDougale, Culinary Workers No. 681, Long Beach, and by George Chandler, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood.

### For Vice President, District No. 1

Max J. Osslo, Butchers No. 229, San Diego, was nominated by John Quimby, Teamsters No. 542, San Diego.

The nomination was seconded by Phil Scott, Retail Clerks No. 1222, San Diego, and by Louis Ecker, Butchers No. 229, San Diego.

### For Vice President, District No. 2

Jack T. Arnold, Culinary Alliance No. 681, Long Beach, was nominated by Carl Fletcher, Painters No. 256, Long Beach.

The nomination was seconded by C. T. McDonough, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco, and by Harry Finks, Cannery Workers and Warehousemen No. 857, Sacramento.

### For Vice Presidents, District No. 3

Elmer J. Doran, Hod Carriers No. 783, San Bernardino, was nominated by Ray

Wilson, Hod Carriers No. 783, San Bernardino.

The nomination was seconded by Anthony Sanders, Building and Construction Trades Council, Riverside.

John T. Gardner, Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403, Los Angeles, was nominated by Ted Merrill, General Truck Drivers No. 692, Long Beach.

The nomination was seconded by Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood, and by Jack Williams, Laundry Drivers No. 928, Los Angeles.

Harvey Lundschen, Miscellaneous Employees No. 440, Los Angeles, was nominated by John Cooper, Miscellaneous Employees No. 440, Los Angeles.

The nomination was seconded by Al Cutler, Culinary Workers No. 31, Oakland, and by Dick Stovall, Bartenders No. 284, Los Angeles.

William C. Carroll, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles, was nominated by Ralph McMullen, Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

The nomination was seconded by Harry Browitt, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles, and by Robert J. O'Hare, District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles.

Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood, was nominated by Ralph Clare, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood.

The nomination was seconded by Carl Cooper, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood, and by Edd. X. Russell, Screen Extra's Guild, Hollywood.

C. T. Lehmann, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles, was nominated by C. O. Johnson, Central Labor Council, San Pedro.

The nomination was seconded by Max Witt, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles, and by Earl Thomas, District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles.

### For Vice President, District No. 4

O. T. Satre, Marine Painters No. 812, Wilmington, was nominated by James Waugh, Cannery Workers of the Pacific, Terminal Island.

The nomination was seconded by Mary J. Olson, Waitresses No. 512, San Pedro, and by M. R. Callahan, Bartenders No. 686, Long Beach.

### For Vice President, District No. 5

William A. Dean, Painters No. 715, Santa Barbara, was nominated by Jay Smedley, Carpenters No. 1062, Santa Barbara.

The nomination was seconded by Ray McPherson, Painters No. 715, Santa Barbara, and by Russ Roberts, Painters No. 741, Martinez.

**For Vice President, District No. 6**

Paul L. Reeves, Plumbers No. 246, Fresno, was nominated by C. H. Cary, Trades and Labor Council, Fresno.

The nomination was seconded by Charles Robinson, Building Trades Council, Fresno, and by Jack Williams, Plumbers No. 250, Los Angeles.

**For Vice President, District No. 7**

C. A. Green, Hod Carriers No. 1130, Modesto, was nominated by W. J. Kiser, Teamsters No. 386, Modesto.

The nomination was seconded by Freda Roberts, Central Labor Council, Martinez, and by Henry E. Kirby, Papermakers No. 320, Stockton.

**For Vice President, District No. 8**

Thomas A. Small, Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 340, San Mateo, was nominated by Toy L. Smith, Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 340, San Mateo.

The nomination was seconded by Charles Benton, Laborers No. 389, San Mateo, and by William Cabral, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.

**For Vice Presidents, District No. 9**

Arthur F. Dougherty, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco, was nominated by C. T. McDonough, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by Frankie Behan, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco.

Harry Lundeborg, Sailors Union of the Pacific, San Francisco, was nominated by Lester Balinger, Cannery Workers and Fisherman, San Diego.

The nomination was seconded by Ed Turner, Sailors Union of the Pacific, San Francisco, and by Jack Tarantino, Cannery Workers and Fishermen, San Diego.

Victor S. Swanson, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco, was nominated by John Casey, Laborers No. 261, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by Pat Clancy, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco, and by Leo Derby, Operating Engineers No. 39, San Francisco.

George Kelly, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco, was nominated by W. R. White, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by Phil A. Murphy, Professional Embalmers No. 949, San Francisco, and by N. Cohan, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco.

**For Vice Presidents, District No. 10**

Robert S. Ash, Central Labor Council, Oakland, was nominated by John F. Quinn, Bartenders No. 52, Oakland.

The nomination was seconded by Edwin A. Clancy, Central Labor Council, Oakland, and by Marilyn Anglin, Office Employees No. 29, Oakland.

Harry C. Grady, Floorlayers No. 1861, Oakland, was nominated by Clement A. Clancy, Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by Robert J. Cairns, Carpenters No. 22, San Francisco, and by Earl Honerlah, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo.

**For Vice President, District No. 11**

Howard Reed, Teamsters No. 315, Martinez, was nominated by Russ Roberts, Painters No. 741, Martinez.

The nomination was seconded by Walter Robbie, Plasterers and Cement Masons No. 825, Pittsburg, and by John J. Sheridan, Teamsters No. 315, Martinez.

**For Vice President, District No. 12**

Lowell Nelson, Plasterers No. 631, Vallejo, was nominated by Fred Schoonmaker, Carpenters No. 214, Napa.

The nomination was seconded by G. L. Deck, Retail Clerks No. 1532, Santa Rosa, and by Earl P. Byars, Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 271, Petaluma.

**For Vice President, District No. 13**

Harry Finks, Cannery Workers and Warehousemen No. 857, Sacramento, was nominated by Al Marty, Teamsters No. 150, Sacramento.

The nomination was seconded by Mike Elorduy, Cannery Workers and Warehousemen No. 857, Sacramento, and by E. P. Park, Tri-Counties Building Trades Council, Auburn.

**For Vice President, District No. 14**

Albin J. Gruhn, Laborers No. 181, Eureka, was nominated by Louis Sedlacek,



Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2808, Arcata.

The nomination was seconded by Lucile Pope, Cooks and Waiters No. 220, Eureka, and by S. F. Burke, Teamsters No. 684, Eureka.

**For Vice President, District No. 15**

Roy Walker, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2836, Westwood, was nominated by William H. Knight, State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by L. P. Cahill, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2695, Loyalton.

**Election by White Ballot**

The Secretary was then instructed to cast a white ballot on behalf of the uncontested officers, i.e., the president and the twenty-four vice presidents, after

which President Pitts declared them all duly elected for the ensuing term.

**Convention City for 1952**

Secretary Haggerty stated:

"In view of the fact that there have been no nominations for Convention City, plus the fact that the Secretary has no official invitations from any Central Labor Council in the state for the next Convention City, I move that the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to choose our next Convention City."

The motion was duly seconded and adopted unanimously.

**Adjournment**

There being no further business, the convention adjourned at 5:30 p.m. until Thursday, August 23, at 9:30 a.m.

**FOURTH DAY****Thursday, August 23, 1951****MORNING SESSION**

The convention was called to order by President Pitts at 9:55 a.m.

**Invocation**

President Pitts presented Monsignor Francis C. Ott of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, San Diego, who delivered the following invocation:

"Let us bow our heads in prayer. Almighty God, we know that You are well pleased that we call upon you again today to be with us with Thine Heavenly Spirit to guide us in the deliberations of this session of this important convention. Of old, Your Divine Son dignified labor in the humble workshop at Nazareth. Aye, not only did He dignify it but He blessed it, sanctified it. He sanctified the vocation of those who with their hands labor for the good and betterment of their fellow men.

"We ask that the deliberations of this session be such that justice be tempered with charity, that our sights be always on that blessed peace which is so pleasing to Him Whom we love to call the Prince of Peace.

"Let Thy holy spirit hover upon all these deliberations, inspiring the highest and the noblest that we can attain. Let every act of ours begin from Thee, O God, and through Thee be most happily accomplished.

"We ask it in the name of our Savior, Jesus Christ.

"Amen."

**Communications**

Secretary Haggerty read the following communications:

"Sorry we can't attend convention. Board meeting all week. Best wishes for successful conference.

"James H. Quinn, Chairman, State Board of Equalization."

"Dear Neil: Please express my greetings to my AFofL friends and tell them I am extremely sorry that I cannot attend the convention. The American Federation of Labor is one of the real strong pillars of our democracy. All of its members deserve to be congratulated on the high

caliber of the leaders chosen by them to discharge duties which have increased greatly with the strength and responsibilities of American labor. Working with the AFofL leaders is a pleasure and a privilege and all of us who believe in liberal democracy appreciate the inspiration, encouragement and support given us by the American Federation of Labor. Good luck to you,

"Sincerely,

"Sam Yorty,

14th District, California."

A letter from President Green addressed to the International Unions, State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Unions and Federal Labor Unions:

"To the Officers of National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Unions and Federal Labor Unions.

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"Because of the confused situation which exists throughout the world and the defense production policy which is being carried out by the government of the United States, I deem it appropriate and fitting to send you this communication. The top officials of our government have expressed their appreciation of the value of the service which labor is rendering during this trying period.

"On this Labor Day, September 3, 1951, the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury and many other government and public officials are supporting definite and constructive Defense Bond Drives with Grand Rapids, Michigan, being the city where it will originate. I strongly recommend that each and every member and family of the American Federation of Labor become regular purchasers of United States Defense Bonds.

"This may be interpreted as defense plans in two ways. First, they will build up a defense program for our great country. Second, a defense fund for each individual worker who purchases said bonds.

"For these special reasons, and in addition, for patriotic reasons, I re-

spectfully urge that all members of the American Federation of Labor purchase United States Defense Bonds to the extent of their ability to do so.

"Fraternally yours,

"Wm. Green

President,

American Federation of Labor."

### ARTHUR ROSS

#### Regional Director

#### Wage Stabilization Board

Secretary Haggerty read the following statement by Arthur Ross, Regional Director of the Wage Stabilization Board for California, Arizona and Nevada, who was to have addressed the convention but had to leave earlier than planned:

"It has been a pleasure to be a guest at your great convention and to observe and listen in on your deliberations.

"The new Wage Stabilization Board, a tri-partite board of labor, public and industry members, announced today the establishment of a regional Wage Stabilization Board in this region covering California, Arizona, and Nevada. The AFL members of the regional board are Wendell Phillips and Roy Brewer. As chairman of the board, I am proud to be associated with men of the high caliber and long experience of Wendell Phillips and Roy Brewer.

"The objectives of the regional board, as I see it, will be six in number:

"1. We will try to make a speedy disposition of petitions for wage adjustments which are filed with us. We will give you the answers, whether favorable or unfavorable, just as soon as we can.

"2. We will endeavor to apply the national wage policies in a reasonable and sensible manner in the light of the problems and practices in this region.

"3. We will secure the greatest possible compliance with the wage program so that the majority who do comply will not suffer in comparison with the minority who shut their eyes to the program.

"4. We will bring the facts about wage stabilization to all workers, unions, and employers so that they will know their responsibilities and what their rights are and how they can go about securing these rights.

"5. We wish to obtain the fullest participation on the part of labor and management. This is not a bureaucratic program. The wage policies have been developed by a tri-partite body of labor, management and public representatives. They

will be applied and adopted to the problems of this region by a tri-partite body in which organized labor will participate as a full partner.

"6. We will protect and encourage free collective bargaining by the unions and employers as an indispensable part of our free enterprise system.

"I should like to add a word about the new wage policy announcement this week by the Wage Stabilization Board. This policy permits unions and employers to agree upon wage increases reflecting increases in the cost of living above and beyond increases permitted on other grounds. This means that labor is indemnified against the weaknesses of the price control increases in the Defense Production Act of 1951. If prices cannot be controlled under this law, wage stabilization will be loosened correspondingly. We are not going to single out labor as the only group to make sacrifices. It means also that all groups will be treated equally under this policy. Whether you have an escalator clause, or a reopening clause, or whether you re-negotiate your contract, the policy will be applied evenhandedly in all cases.

"In conclusion, I am looking forward to working with your representatives on the Wage Stabilization Board and hope that our decisions will be fair and equitable to all concerned."

### EDMUND G. BROWN

#### Attorney General of California

President Pitts introduced Attorney General Edmund G. Brown, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"President Tommy Pitts, Secretary Neil Haggerty and delegates to this convention. It gives me great pleasure to address you in my capacity as Attorney General of the State of California. I want at the very outset to thank you for the endorsement that you gave me last year at Santa Barbara. I feel confident, in fact I know, that it played a substantial part in the victory that was achieved. I only hope that my work in this high office will merit the confidence that you reposed in me at that time.

"For the past 7½ months I have been the head of the second largest law office in the United States. We have an annual budget in excess of two million dollars and there are over 400 employees, of whom 65 are lawyers. The entire personnel is civil service with the exception of seven persons: four lawyers, two secretaries and one deputy. I am surprised,

however, to find that there are many people who are not familiar with the many aspects of the Attorney General's office. It is divided into two great divisions: the Division of Civil Law and the Division of Criminal Law. In the Civil Division we represent almost every department of the state. We render opinions to the legislators and to every district attorney in the state when called upon to do so.

"During the last session of the legislature, all bills enacted by the legislature and passed to the Governor for signature were analyzed by our office, and then an informal opinion given as to the validity of that particular bill. When you realize that almost 1500 bills were reviewed in a very short period of time, you will appreciate the fact that these memorandums to the Governor cannot possibly constitute a formal opinion. For that reason they are confidential and not published and are not to be used as a precedent in the more formal requests for opinions which come from the department heads of the state. These formal opinions which are published are reviewed and discussed by several members of our staff and then approved by us and published.

"I might say that it is the policy of this office not to find unconstitutional an act passed by both houses of the legislature unless its unconstitutionality is clear and convincing. All presumptions must be in favor of constitutionality. The legislature is elected by the people of this state and represent the people and we do not desire to put any legalistic road blocks in the paths of those who have been selected by the people to pass our laws. If we believe, however, that the bill violates either the state or the federal Constitution, we do not hesitate to say so. That is our job. Constitutional concepts have been radically changed in the last twenty years and it is difficult for any lawyer or group of lawyers to determine what a court of last resort will do in a particular situation.

"Your very able counsel, Charles Scully, pointed this out to you at last year's convention.

"And I should just like to interpolate here for a minute to say that Charlie Scully was one of the first deputies that I appointed when I was District Attorney of San Francisco. I don't know whether it is good or not, but he was one of the best and one of the meanest prosecutors that I had in the seven years that I spent as District Attorney of San Francisco.

"But going back to Charlie Scully as your counsel. Last year at the convention in Santa Barbara he pointed out to you

that it is difficult to determine whether or not an act is constitutional or what a court of last resort will do. He stated to you as follows:

"... For many years the underlying principles in labor law had been rather well-formulated; and commencing with cases such as the Senn case, a familiar principle of law which all labor attorneys cited, and supported with many United States Supreme Court decisions, was the principle that picketing was free speech, and that as long as it was peaceful it was constitutionally guaranteed under the United States Constitution and could not be improperly restricted or abolished.

"That principle continued until May 8 of this year (1950) and in a series of three cases our United States Supreme Court struck down what we thought was a well-formulated principle and said that what the court said in the Senn case was not what they have interpreted and applied for many years; they really did not mean what they said in that case; and that under the federal Constitution no constitutional right peacefully to picket existed."

"This opinion of Mr. Scully's was confirmed in a series of five cases handed down by our United States Supreme Court in the first week of June, 1951. It is not my purpose to discuss the many intricate and constitutional problems in labor law, but the cases involving free speech in respect to picketing do illustrate one of the underlying reasons for our policy in not thwarting the will of the people as expressed by the legislature in our opinions to the various state officials.

"The policy of our office in declaring a law unconstitutional is also illustrated by the water contracts between the federal government and the irrigation districts in the Central Valley. My predecessor had ruled unconstitutional a contract between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Ivanhoe Water District in Tulare county, California. By reason of this ruling, the Department of Interior recalled all bids for contracts for the building of a distribution system in that district for the water of the Friant Dam.

"The farmers in that area, by an overwhelming vote, had approved the contract and were in desperate need for water. In necessary litigation to validate the contract, I was urged to declare the state laws unconstitutional, which authorized the very contract. I refused to

join in this attack and am now seeking in the Tulare County Superior Court to have the state laws declared constitutional. I felt it was my duty to establish the constitutionality and not the unconstitutionality of state laws. As a result of my action in this case, the Bureau of Reclamation called for new bids and the work is now proceeding. This action of the Attorney General's office will give the farmers their water and will, incidentally, give much work to people of your organization.

"Only ten days ago a great celebration was held from Redding to Bakersfield in California to celebrate the completion of the initial features of the great Central Valley Project. It was certainly a time to rejoice and to take justifiable pride in the works of man. One of the paradoxical things about this great project is that, although we have been able to solve its stupendous engineering problems, we have not been able to solve the legal, social, economic and political problems left in the wake of the engineering.

"When I speak of the political problems, I am not thinking of political parties or factions; I am speaking of the political problems in the largest sense, which concern business, industry and labor equally, and that is the relationship which must exist between the local state and federal government in the operation or control of a project such as the Central Valley Project. California is well on its way toward becoming the largest state in the Union. In the last decade, we have had one of the largest mass migrations in the history of the world. If it continues, in 20 years we will be the largest state.

"The welfare of our great population and the maximum beneficial use of our natural resources are problems that naturally concern you as a large and a most important segment in our state, but since we are becoming such a large part of the national picture, whatever affects us affects the general welfare of the whole United States. The problem of balancing the national and local interests is not in any way a simple one. No completely satisfactory or even reasonably satisfactory solution has as yet been proposed. This problem of federal-state relationship is presented to me in the Attorney General's office in a surprising number of ways.

"We have, as I have stated, the Central Valley Project and here in southern California we have the Colorado River difficulties; the litigation over the submerged lands off the coast; the subvention of various social welfare plans in the state on the condition that the state

conform to federal requirements. We are still trying to recover several million dollars from the United States government arising out of money the state lent the federal government during the Civil War.

"In trying to find a solution I have found, rather than a solution, something more in the nature of an approach that may someday lead to a solution. We are at the brink of a tremendous adventure in the conservation of our natural resources. It is not given to any one man to see where all the paths into the unknown may lead. If we have faith, however, in the American way of life, faith in government based on a free and objective discussion of ideas, I believe we can face this adventure unafraid and full of confidence that our ultimate solution will provide the greatest good, not only to us in California, but to everyone in the Nation.

"Applying this faith, which I most firmly have, I have adopted the following immediate policy for the Attorney General's office in dealing with our water problems: It is our objective to get as much water for as many beneficial uses as quickly and as inexpensively and for as many people as we can.

"You and your officers can help in the solution of these problems by assisting in the election of people who have vision as to the future of this state and then pressing for legislation which will conform to this policy. I earnestly solicit your cooperation.

"The Attorney General's office is also called upon to enforce some laws which are very unpopular with some people. I refer to economic laws, such as the Unfair Practices Act, which Act prohibits the sale at less than cost for the purpose of injuring a competitor. Under the law, the Attorney General cannot be concerned with the wisdom of any particular piece of legislation. There are a great many laws in the statutes which I don't like. I have taken an oath of office, however, to enforce all the laws of the state and I intend to the best of my ability to conform to that oath. The Unfair Practices Act is a law of this state. It so happens that it is based on ethical principles and is, in my opinion, a good law, but whether it is or not, I am compelled and will continue to bring actions to enforce its provisions and prevent the sale of goods at less than cost.

"I would, however, suggest that you study well a tendency to interfere with the free enterprise system. I refer to price fixing statutes of various kinds.

Under the guise of stabilizing industry or preventing unemployment or preventing fraud, the legislature sets up boards and commissions, which fix prices in particular industries. If this process continues, I see great danger and soon efforts will be made to further regulate business, then unions, and then by legislative act, interfere with the individual liberties of the people of this great country. We all realize that we are living in desperate times, that the war has thrown our economic system out of balance, and that during this period there must be temporary abridgments of things that we have always considered not subject to restriction, but let us make sure that they are temporary and last only during this period of emergency.

"In California we have a Public Utilities Commission that regulates rates on telephone, teletype, telegraph, light, heat, power and water. You individually pay the rate they set. The state government in its many functions during the year 1951-52 will spend almost six million dollars for these services. It is the function of the Public Utilities Commission to see that the rates are fair and proper.

"The Bureau of Milk Control fixes the price of milk. You pay the price they set. The state government buys for its institutions great amounts of milk. There has been much criticism of the continuing increases.

"Under the Constitution, the Attorney General cannot represent individuals — he can only represent the state or its agencies. The office has never had an appropriation made for rate experts, economists or lawyers trained in the rate making field. I assume that the Public Utilities Commission and the Bureau of Milk Control or any other agencies of this nature are doing a competent job.

"I hope that my remarks will not be interpreted as criticism of any state agencies, but I do feel that there is a place in the Attorney General's office for a department or a division to reexamine the rates and prices in these industries. I believe that you should support legislation if it is necessary to set up such a department in the Department of Justice. I intend to ask the Governor to include within his budget an appropriation for this purpose for the year 1952-53.

"The Attorney General is the chief law officer of the state. In the Criminal Department, we have the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement and the Bureau of Criminal Statistics. The state spends tremendous sums of money in en-

forcing the laws of this state on both a local, county and state level. It has been the policy of the Department of Justice to cooperate with local chiefs of police, sheriffs and district attorneys. It is undisputed that local law enforcement is the best law enforcement. Our job is to correlate on a state-wide basis the work of the local officers. I believe that we are gaining their confidence because they are constantly calling us to assist them. It is reflected in better law enforcement.

"The passage of the California slot machine law and the federal act regulating transportation of slot machines and the publicity of the Kefauver Committee and the California Crime Commission have materially reduced some of the rackets which have existed. I can state categorically that most of the law enforcement offices of this state are doing an excellent job and should receive commendation from the people of this state.

"In only one phase of racket activities has there been an increase and that is the field of narcotics. The newspapers have reported this fact and I can report that arrests throughout the state for narcotics have trebled. The tragic part of this situation is that many young people are becoming addicted to marijuana and many others are using heroin. The Department of Justice is cooperating with local law enforcement officers by inviting them to work with our Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement. The local officer is actually spending time in the field with those who have worked with narcotics for many years. We have only 25 agents throughout the state and, if we are to make the headway that we should, the local law enforcement people must be in the front line of this fight. You can assist us by carrying on an educational campaign in your own union publications. My narcotics staff will supply all the information your editors need for such a campaign.

"Every time a heinous crime is committed, we ask for more laws and usually more severe penalties. History shows that harsh laws and severe penalties have never prevented crime. In most cases the criminal is mentally ill or even a low grade moron. These people give signs from their very youth which indicate that they should not be permitted to move in free society. I am setting up in the Department of Justice a Crime Prevention Bureau, which will, I trust, reduce and prevent some of the cases that have horrified people of this state in recent years. I cannot go into details as to the extent of this program, but let it be said at this time that I will need the assistance of

your great organization if we are to be successful in this endeavor.

"You have accorded me a great privilege in addressing you. I hope that I can come back to you at your next convention and tell you what the Department of Justice has done to improve conditions in this state.

"John Donne wrote a thought in the sixteenth century, which I would like to leave with you, slightly paraphrased:

'No man is an island, entire of itself. Every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main. If a clod be washed away in the sea, your continent is the less. Any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind. And therefore, never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.'

"When the bell tolls on any dishonor committed by anyone charged with the high duty of administering any public office, this diminishes you and diminishes me.

"The prestige and stature of politics will again reassert themselves to conform with the concept of the men who founded this great republic when and only when honor and integrity replaces corruption and greed. You and your unions have always maintained a great and necessary interest in things political in this state and Nation. Your contributions to the maintenance of Democracy have been reported again and again. I hope and trust that we will continue to work together in our jobs to promote the welfare of our great state. (Applause.)

#### JOE A. WHITLOCK

**Labour Adviser, British Consulate  
General, San Francisco**

President Pitts introduced Joe A. Whitlock, Labor Adviser to the British Consulate General in San Francisco, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, officers, delegates, ladies and gentlemen. It is a very great privilege to be allowed to attend your convention. It is very inspiring to a newcomer like myself to have the privilege of watching you work and to see with what affection and respect you hold your officers.

"I have recently come over to the United States as assistant to our labor attache in the British Embassy in Washington. Our labor attache has the same sort of job over here as your labor attache has in the American Embassy in London. Among other things it is my duty to get

in touch with and find out just what is happening in the labor movement in the United States, particularly on the western side, as I am assisting our labor attache on the West Coast here. He finds it impossible to cover the whole of the United States from Washington.

"With that end in view I have been trying to make friends with the various people connected with the labor movement in California and the western states. Some of you I have already met, and I should like to express now my appreciation of the unfailing courtesy and kindness with which I have been received. I must have been a great nuisance sometimes, but your officers whom I have met have never shown it, and they have always been most kind and sincere and have given me the help I want.

"I am here for a two- or three-year tour of duty, and within the next few months I hope to meet many more of you in your locals and in your districts. The treatment I have received so far encourages me to hope that when I call on the rest of you, as I hope to do, you will give me the help and the courtesy that I have received from those I have already met.

"I want to thank you very much for allowing me to be here, and I hope to see all of you again very shortly in your localities.

"Thank you very much." (Loud applause.)

#### ASSEMBLYMAN

**WILLIAM A. MUNNELL**

President Pitts then introduced Assemblyman William A. Munnell for District No. 51, who spoke as follows:

"I am very happy to be here, for a number of reasons. One is that it gives me an opportunity to become better acquainted with the problems of organized labor. When I was invited to come I jumped at the opportunity, not having in mind a little talk, but to meet with your delegates and learn a little more about your problems.

"I might say that organized labor is not entirely new to me. My father was a member of the Teamsters Union for many years as a truckdriver, and he did a very fine job and he was a very good truckdriver. I come from a family of ten children, and we were all forced to work our way through school. I worked through law school, and I am happy to say that most of my law partners did likewise. Mr. Walshok, who is with me this morning, worked his way through law school as a

machinist. I was a machinist's helper. And my partner, Al Davenport, worked his way through the rubber mills as a member of the CIO, if I recall correctly.

"I might tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that it was with a great deal of pleasure in Sacramento that I met and worked with your representatives there. They did an outstanding job.

"There were constant efforts to pass "hot cargo" legislation and other legislation inimical to organized labor, but your representatives there were on their toes every minute and were successful in fighting and halting this reactionary type of legislation which had been proposed in the state legislature.

"Labor has gone far in the last 50 years, since the beginning of the 20th century, and you need a good strong wholesome virile organization to protect the rights which you have already acquired and to make sure that you can go ahead with your progress.

"With that, I will say thank you, Neil Haggerty, Tommy Pitts, and thank you to everyone else." (Applause.)

### **Report of Committee on Resolutions**

Chairman Phillips of the Committee on Resolutions resumed the committee's report as follows:

#### **Policy Statement**

#### **3. Political Action**

**Section a:** "The approaching year requires intense political action through support of the national, state, and local divisions of Labor's League for Political Education."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section b:** "The Federation makes the following recommendations on issues which will appear on either a special election ballot in 1951, or on a general election ballot in 1952: (Note: these proposals have not yet received official proposition numbers.)

"(1) Initiative to repeal cross-filing. Vote YES."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

"(2) Require designation of party affiliation after candidate's name. Vote YES."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

"(3) Old age initiative to repeal relatives' responsibility, to provide for straight state financing and administration, to provide cost of living increases in pensions above \$75 a month, and to make other improvements. Vote YES."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

"(4) \$150 million Veterans Bond Issue. Vote YES."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

The report as a whole on Policy Statement 3, Political Action, was then adopted.

**Resolution No. 23:** "Reestablish Close Ties with Working Farmers and Farm Organizations."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs with the intent of this resolution, but since the effectuation of the purposes of the resolution will require planning and the possible expenditure of funds, your committee recommends concurrence in the intent of the resolution and the reference of the subject matter of the resolution to the incoming Executive Council for action."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 105:** "Increase Activity of LLPE."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs with the intent of this resolution, but since the effectuation of the purposes of the resolution will require planning and the possible expenditure of funds, your committee recommends concurrence in the intent of the resolution and the reference of the subject matter of the resolution to the Executive Board of the Labor League for Political Education."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 142:** "Special Election to Vote on Cross-Filing."

The committee report:

"Statement of Policy 3, Political Action, states the position of the Federation in favor of the cross-filing initiative. The purpose of this resolution, however, di-



rects that the vote on this measure be conducted at a special election.

"It is the opinion of your committee that if the election is conducted as a special election, the possibility of favorable enactment is rendered less certain.

"Your committee accordingly recommends non-concurrence in this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 147:** "Defeat Congressman John Phillips for Re-election."

The committee report:

"Under the constitution of the LLPE, the subject matter of this resolution is more properly a matter for the consideration of the LLPE.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that the subject matter of this resolution be referred to the Executive Board of the LLPE and that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

### Policy Statement

#### 4. Taft-Hartley Act and Labor Relations

**Section a:** "Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act is still a major labor demand and its repeal will aid in recruiting defense manpower.

**Section b:** "Labor must continue organization efforts among the unorganized.

**Section c:** "Labor will continue to support a \$1.25 an hour minimum wage for all workers through both state and federal action."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in Sections b and c."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### Section a:

The committee report:

"With respect to Section a, the committee recommends in line 3 of Section a that the word 'defeat' be stricken and the word 'repeal' be inserted.

"Your committee further recommends with respect to Section a that immediately prior to Section b, the following paragraph be inserted:

"The California State Federation of Labor reaffirms its position in opposition to the Taft-Hartley Act as enunciated at the 1949 convention (1949 Proceedings, pages 133 and

257) and at the 1950 convention (1950 Proceedings, pages 151 and 170), and points to the fact that the recent decisions demonstrate that the evils pointed out at that time are now being clearly demonstrated to be correct."

"Your committee recommends concurrence in Section a of Policy Statement 3, as amended."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 7:** "Continue Moral and Financial Support of NFLU"; **Resolution No. 10:** "Support National Farm Labor Union"; **Resolution No. 39:** "Commend NFLU for Its Work in Imperial Valley"; **Resolution No. 44:** "Organizational Assistance to NFLU."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is concerned with the support of the National Farm Labor Union.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 10**, and since the other resolutions are concerned with the same question, your committee recommends that **Resolutions Nos. 7, 39, and 44** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 18:** "Minimum Wage in Corporations."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the question of establishment of minimum wage for employees of specified corporations. Similar resolutions have been introduced at several past conventions of the California State Federation of Labor, and both by convention and by Executive Council action, the unsoundness of the resolution has been pointed out. This was particularly noted in the account of the Executive Council, Officers' Reports of the 1948 Convention, page 56.

"Your committee accordingly recommends nonconcurrence in this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 40:** "Organization Campaign in Southern Service Laundries."

The committee recommends concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 62:** "Five-Day Week for Bank Employees."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the condemnation of the Bank of America for failure to establish a five-day work week.

"Your committee, of course, reaffirms the historic position of the Federation in favor of the five-day work week, but your committee believes that the failure to obtain this objective, as far as the employees in this establishment are concerned, is attributable to a large extent to the failure of such employees to organize themselves into an effective labor union within the framework of the American Federation of Labor.

"Your committee, therefore, while concurring in the reaffirmation of our advocacy of the five-day work week principle, recommends that the resolution be filed."

After lengthy debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 67:** "Oppose Coverage of Painters by T-H Act."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is the desire for special treatment under the Taft-Hartley Act for painters.

"In view of the historic position of the Federation for the outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act as to all workers, it is our belief that the desire for special treatment of a particular class of workers is inconsistent with the historic position of the Federation, and because of this conflict your Committee recommends this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 127:** "No-Lockout Clause to Accompany No-Strike Clause in Agreements."

The committee report:

"It is the belief of your committee that this is a subject matter within the autonomy of the respective internationals and affiliated locals and not something coming within the scope of Federation activity.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 35:** "Unity of Labor Organizations."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the question of organic unity of all organized labor. The Federation in the past has historically taken a position in favor of organic unity on the

conditions outlined by the American Federation of Labor.

"History has shown, however, the unwillingness up to the present time of certain segments of the labor movement to accept unification on this basis.

"Your committee accordingly concurs in the intent of the resolution in so far as organic unity is concerned, but believes that in order for effective unity to occur, it must be carried out in accordance with the program of the American Federation of Labor.

"Your committee therefore reaffirms the historic position of the Federation and recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 33:** "Starting Rates for Apprentices."

The committee report:

"The sponsor of this resolution has submitted in writing to your committee a request that this resolution be withdrawn.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in this request."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 136:** "100% Union Labor Policy."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 141:** "Defeat Invasion of Radio and Television by NABET."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the first 'Whereas' be amended by inserting in lieu of the initials 'NABET' the following: 'National Association of Broadcast & Electrical Technicians, CIO.'

"And as so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

## Policy Statement

### 5. Housing

**Section a:** "The public low rent housing program continues to be a vital need in preserving American standards of family life.

**Section b:** "A liberal defense housing program must promote moderate and low cost housing while discouraging luxurious and high cost construction through relaxed credit restrictions and special programs for defense areas."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in Section a of the Statement of Policy, and further recommends that Section b be amended by inserting in line 3, after the word 'housing' a comma; and in line 4, after the word 'construction,' a comma.

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 120:** "Slum Clearance and Low-Cost Housing."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 129:** "Housing Program."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

### Policy Statement

#### 6. Agricultural Labor

**Section a:** "The Federation continues its opposition to the use of imported contract labor until need for such labor is justified and adequate safeguards protect both domestic and foreign workers, and to the lax enforcement which permits use of illegal entrants or 'wetbacks.'"

**Section b:** "Social Security and Wage-Hour coverage should be extended to agricultural workers, together with adequate housing protection."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 70:** "Endorse Activities of Joint Committee on Migratory Labor Standards."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 130:** "Condemning Role of U. S. Dept. of Labor in Farm Workers Strike."

The committee report:

"While your committee reaffirms its support of the organizational activities of the Farm Labor Union in the state of California, your committee believes that the purposes of this resolution, and in part the purposes of the first Resolved, are not constructive in nature, and accordingly recommends non-concurrence in the resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

### Recess

The convention was thereupon recessed by President Pitts at 11:45 a.m. to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

## FOURTH DAY — AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Pitts.

### Communications

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegram:

"Sorry that Board meetings in Sacramento prevent my enjoying the occasion of the State Convention of the California Federation of Labor with my friends who maintain that thoroughly worthwhile and American institution. With best wishes for your continued success.

"Sincerely,  
"Wm. G. Bonelli."

### Report of Committee on Labels and Boycotts

Chairman John Kelly of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts reported for the committee as follows:

**Resolution No. 15:** "Urging Sponsorship of State Federation of AFL Auxiliaries."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 72:** "Weekly News Letter to Publicize Union Label."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 97:** "We Don't Patronize' List."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends concurrence with the fifth Whereas deleted."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 103:** "General Paint Corporation of Los Angeles."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends this matter be recommended to the newly elected Executive Council with full power to act."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 148:** "Urge U. C. Extension Division to Display Allied Printing Trades Union Label."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman Kelly then stated:

"This concludes the report of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

"John F. Kelly

"Herbert Hewitt

"Kathryn Arnold

"Elmer Doran

"Peter Andrade

"Committee on Labels and Boycotts."

The convention adopted the report as a whole of the committee, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

#### **Report of Committee on Label Investigation**

Chairman James Symes of the Committee on Union Label Investigation reported for the committee as follows:

"After considering the scarcity of the Union Label in almost all localities throughout the state of California, with the exception of San Francisco, we feel that the delegates have cooperated wonderfully and have done their utmost to have the required amount of Union Labels on their wearing apparel or person, and we thank them for that cooperation.

"On the ladies' wearing apparel, the only mark of union identification is the consumer's protective label, and that will be found on coats and suits only. So the ladies have nothing else with a Union Label on it.

"We find that in many cases our people of the American Federation of Labor who sincerely tried to purchase wearing apparel bearing the Union Label are deceived by the words 'Union Made,' which can signify that the work is performed by members of a company or profit-sharing group of workers employed by anti-union employers or manufacturers, while the manufacturers who have AFL contracts which entitle them to use the AFL

union label often refuse to attach them to their products.

"We recommend that the union manufacturers who have AFL contracts with the wearing apparel crafts and use the words 'Union Made' instead of the Union Label, add to the words 'Union Made': 'by AFL,' until such time as the crafts that have jurisdiction over the Union Label enforces the use of the Union Label on all products made by their members.

"We find that all California-made beers manufactured under one hundred percent AFL union conditions have the Union Label. We also find that all Schenley brands of whiskies, printed matter and so forth, have the Union Label.

"The committee recommends to the delegates that they emphasize to their membership the need to promote the Union Label, as well as to ask for Union Clerks, as a guarantee that the goods they purchase as consumers indicate that they are being protected in their interest as workers and members of the American Federation of Labor.

"Thanks." (Applause.)

The report was unanimously adopted and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

#### **Report of Committee on Grievances**

Chairman Earl Wilson of the Committee on Grievances reported for the committee as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates. The committee found itself in the enviable position of not having to hold any meetings, due to the fact that no grievances were turned in, which I think signifies the cooperation that was given by the delegates to your officers of this convention. However, I wish to thank the members of the Committee for standing by in case there were any grievances presented."

"Earl Wilson

"Freda Roberts

"J. F. Cambiano

"Anthony Anselmo

"Pat Somerset

"Committee on Grievances."

The report of the committee was adopted, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

#### **Discussion Re Adjournment**

President Pitts suggested that, with diligent application to the work at hand, it might be possible to reach final adjournment of the convention by the end of the afternoon.

A motion by Delegate Page Nelson (Carpenters No. 2398, El Cajon) that the convention adjourn at once and finish its work on Friday was lost for lack of a second.

A motion by Delegate Gunnar Benonys (Carpenters No. 36, Oakland) that the delegates attempt to complete the session during the afternoon was duly seconded and passed.

### Report of Committee on Resolutions

Roy Brewer, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, resumed the committee's report, as follows:

#### Policy Statement

##### 7. Civil Rights

**Section a:** "The Federation will continue to urge fair employment practices commissions with enforcement powers established by Presidential executive order, by federal and state legislation, and by local ordinance.

**Section b:** "The Federation confirms its previous opposition to discrimination and segregation on the basis of race or religion or nationality in housing, schools, military service, the use of public places and in membership qualifications for professional and labor organizations. It continues to endorse federal anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation.

##### **Section c:** "Communism."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in Sections a and b of Statement of Policy 7, as written."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

##### **Section c:**

The committee report:

"With respect to Section c, your committee recommends the addition of the following language:

"In this struggle to maintain our own liberty and foster freedom in the rest of the world, we support every honest and legitimate effort of our government to guarantee our external and internal security, but in seeking to achieve such an objective we cannot permit our representatives to be stampeded out of hysteria and unreasoning fear into adopting the same methods as are used by the communists themselves. There is a very real danger today that people of the best intentions, including many of our elected representatives, in their eagerness to

protect our democracy against the communist threat, will destroy the very things they seek to safeguard. The strongest bulwark of democracy in America is the Bill of Rights and the other protections of the individual contained in the Constitution. We fully realize how quickly and thoroughly these precious rights would be wiped out under a communist dictatorship. Yet so hysterical have many of our legislators and others become that it appears possible that the fear of communism alone will be sufficient to accomplish what the communists at their greatest strength could never hope to bring about, short of total destruction of the country through armed conquest.

"We do not subscribe to this philosophy of fear which leads only to self-destruction. The United States of America and its institutions are strong and durable enough, and its people brave enough, to withstand communism and at the same time maintain intact the Bill of Rights and the other basic tenets of democracy upon which our country was founded and by which we have become the greatest nation in the world."

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in Section c."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 82:** "Civil Rights Program"; **Resolution No. 106:** "Labor Committees to Combat Intolerance."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar; namely, civil rights.

"Your committee accordingly recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 82** and recommends that **Resolution No. 106** be filed."

After some discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 122:** "Fair Employment Practices"; **Resolution No. 83:** "Emergency FEPC by Presidential Executive Order"; **Resolution No. 69:** "Fair Employment Practices"; **Resolution No. 108:** "Civil Rights Legislation."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar; namely, fair employment practices.

"Your committee believes that this subject matter is more adequately covered in Statement of Policy 7, Civil Rights, and accordingly recommends these resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 46:** "Negro to be Federation Vice-President."

The committee report:

"It is the opinion of your committee that election to office in the California State Federation of Labor is determined by the ability of the individual properly and satisfactorily to represent all of the working people in the state of California, embraced within the American Federation of Labor, without regard to race, creed or color.

"It is the belief of your committee that if election to office is accordingly conditioned upon race, it is directly contrary to the historic position of the Federation in opposition to discrimination and is contrary to the fundamental basis upon which officials of this organization are elected.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

After some discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 75:** "Oppose Wire-Tapping."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman Phillips resumed the report for the committee.

## Policy Statement

### 8. Education

**Section a:** "The organizing of teachers in AFL unions is required to improve educational standards and services.

**Section b:** "The Federation continues to support a program of federal aid to education which will provide increases in teachers' salaries and additional aid in low income states.

**Section c:** "Child care centers must be continued as long as the need for them exists.

**Section d:** "Union welfare and defense manpower both require an expansion of apprenticeship training and vocational training.

**Section e:** "The Federation's workers' education program and similar programs by local unions and councils should be continued.

**Section f:** "The Federation should conduct its second annual scholarship program in 1952, awarding three \$500 awards to competing high school seniors."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 53:** "Establish Labor Committees on Education."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 8:** "Oppose Contracting of Textbook and Other State Printing with Private Establishments."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the first 'Resolved' be amended by inserting in line 11 after the word 'printing' the words 'unless such work is performed within the state of California at union wages, hours, and working conditions.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 45:** "Six-Hour Day for Teachers."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 68:** "Include Students in Hawaii in Annual Scholarship Competition."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the Resolved be stricken and that the following resolved be substituted:

"Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor insure that the annual scholarship competition include applicants who are seniors in high school in the public, private, and parochial schools in the Territory of Hawaii."

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 73:** "Teach Courses on Organized Labor in Public Schools."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 99:** "Materials Needed for School Construction."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 107:** "Expand Workers' Education."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

### Policy Statement

#### 9. Social Security

**Section a:** "The Federation reaffirms its general social security and social welfare goals in state legislation, but will not elaborate on them until the next convention, since 1952 is not a state legislative year.

**Section b:** "Federal unemployment insurance laws should be amended to repeal the Knowland amendment, to provide higher standards for state unemployment insurance laws and to repeal merit rating.

**Section c:** "Federal old age and survivors insurance should be extended to cover all workers and benefits should be increased.

**Section d:** "Federal payments should be increased for the federal-state programs of aid to the aged, the blind and the disabled, and to dependent children.

**Section e:** "A plan of prepaid medical care is needed to protect all Americans from the disasters of family illness.

**Section f:** "Federal legislation to require state disability insurance should be enacted.

**Section g:** "State old age security initiative. See Policy Statement No. 3, Section b."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in this Statement of Policy, but further recommends that a suitable resolution be presented by the Secretary to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor embodying the substance of Section f of this Statement of Policy.

"In other words, we are directing the Secretary to present a resolution requiring state disability insurance to be enacted by Congress."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 34:** "Cost of Living Increases in Industrial Accident Compensation."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution, but since the subject

matter is more adequately covered in Statement of Policy 9, Social Security, your committee recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 96:** "Lower Social Security Retirement Age to 55."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 100:** "Rehabilitation of Handicapped Forty Years and Older."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the further implementation of a program to insure the rehabilitation of the handicapped.

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but believes that an adequate program of rehabilitation is likewise absent with respect to individuals under the age of 40.

"The committee accordingly reaffirms the historic position of the Federation in support of the expansion of this program and recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 112:** "The City of Hope."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

### Policy Statement

#### 10. Water and Power

**Section a:** "Integrated development of the Central Valley for maximum production of water and power can best be done by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, operating under the federal reclamation laws, including the 160-acre limitation.

**Section b:** "The Federation favors settlement of the Colorado River water rights dispute by the U. S. Supreme Court."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 1:** "Support Complete Development of Central Valley Project."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution, but believes that the

subject matter is more adequately covered in Statement of Policy 10, Water and Power, and accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 20:** "Opposing P G & E Rate Increase & Urging Development of Municipal Utility Districts."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 21:** "Defeat Kings River Conservation District Referendum."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 124:** "Central Arizona Project."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 22:** "Hands Off Feather River!"

The committee report:

"Your committee is of the opinion that the subject matter of this resolution, namely, the development of the Feather River, requires extensive study before a constructive position can be asserted with respect to it.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for study and action, and that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

This completed the report by the Committee on Resolutions on the Policy Statements.

On motion by Chairman Phillips, the report as a whole on the Policy Statements, as amended by convention action, was unanimously adopted.

### Campaigns

**Resolution No. 11:** "Support AFL CARE Campaign."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 17:** "Support United Cerebral Palsy Program."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 48:** "Support and Participate in Community Chest Campaigns."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 86:** "AFL Cooperation with Churches."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

### OTTO E. NEVER

#### President, California State Building And Construction Trades Council

President Pitts then introduced Otto E. Never, President of the California State Building and Construction Trades Council, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Brother Pitts and Brother Neil Haggerty, officers and delegates, distinguished guests. The hour is getting very late, and I have written a speech here that I think is important. However, I shall ask your permission to include that in the record, and go on my way with just a couple of remarks.

"The two things that I want to stress are these:

"1. We have heard our good speakers here talk about politics and the need for more representation in Congress. But you forgot the one fundamental principle, and that is the need for more public good will.

"In the legislature this last year we won a fine battle, but the reason that we won that battle, my friends, was because of Neil Haggerty's personality and the personality of Tom Pitts. Watch this kid smile! You see a million-dollar smile. And if you don't cultivate that good will, it's no use to play politics. You've got to have the public with you. If you are going to pull a strike, you have got to give them consideration. You have got to use the newspapers. Never mind condemning the employer. Build up your own prestige. The employer will take care of himself.

"2. The other thing is the Mexican 'wetback'. If you have the opportunity of procuring a Building Trades' report or our newspaper, I am writing a series of articles on the Mexican 'wetback' and



his infiltration into the culinary trades, the canneries, the teamsters and the building trades. And if you will get a copy of that about the 15th of each month, you'll be amazed at the antics and the tactics that some of the unscrupulous employers and some of our petty politicians are resorting to in order to bring the Mexican 'wetback' into the different trades in California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.

"I ask that you give these two things your particular attention and, for your time that I have had, thanks very much." (Loud applause).

The prepared address of Otto E. Never, President, California State Building and Construction Trades Council, is as follows:

"Brother Pitts, Brother Neil Haggerty, officers, delegates and distinguished guests:

"I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you and discuss some of the problems of interest to both the State Federation of Labor and the State Building Trades.

"The purpose of the State Building and Construction Trades Council is to assist in organizing local unions engaged in every department of the building and construction industry, including fabrication, manufacturing and preparation of material therefor, or in alteration, repair or maintenance work.

"To assist and cooperate in having the hours of labor shortened according to displacements caused by the introduction of improved methods of production and distribution.

"To secure the passage and enforcement of laws beneficial to the people.

"To effect equitable adjustment of all disputes between employer and employee.

"To establish more thoroughly the principles of trade unionism.

"To encourage the purchase of union-made goods, wares, and union-built houses, and the patronage of firms that are fair to organized labor.

"In following out these objectives of the State Building and Construction Trades Council, I find that working with Brother Neil Haggerty and the State Federation makes a far stronger labor movement than by working alone.

"It is imperative that we in the building trades police our contracts and jobs thoroughly and consistently. By doing so, we assist those that are not building trades unions, as well as increasingly enhance the position of the building

trades as an outstanding, well-organized unit of the labor movement.

"Now, my brothers, we must build an even stronger and better labor movement. We must allow nothing to stop us from getting better conditions for our members. One of the things that many have overlooked is the development of better public relations to increase public good will. It takes only a little forethought to keep the public informed during a labor disturbance. Let them know you are looking out for their welfare as well as your own during a strike.

"Another disturbing element is the card packer member, one who carries a card because it benefits him financially, but who knows little about unionism and cares less. He knows nothing about the sacrifice of the old-time unionist or how long it has taken to gain the benefits that we have today. This man must be educated in unionism. He can be educated by closer contact with his business agent and union officers, and by attending meetings regularly.

"Another matter that is giving both you and me trouble is the infiltration of aliens of illegal entry into our work. We have a tough fight on our hands in this, and we ask that you give particular attention to the Mexican 'wetback' situation. In our monthly publication, the State Building and Construction Trades Council Report, we are writing a series that will amaze you with its story of intrigue and manipulation by vicious and unscrupulous employers to use these people to replace American citizens and union members.

"There is an organization known as the Joint Committee on Migratory Labor Standards which is used to combat this menace. If you have not already heard of it, you will learn about it during this convention. Please give this matter your sincere attention. We have formed this organization so that not only labor, but business men, civic and fraternal organizations and churches can become members, as well as contribute financially to it.

"I mentioned to you that one of our objectives is to work closely and harmoniously with the State Federation of Labor. Not only have I endeavored to work with the State Federation, but Brother Haggerty has given me every consideration and help. His advice and counsel has been most valuable to me. Brother Pitts, too, has not only been helpful but is a good friend both to me and to the State Building Trades.

"During the last session of the legislature, it was my privilege to observe the manner in which Brother Haggerty and his assistants worked. It was nothing short of miraculous the way your representatives took care of labor and at the same time earned the respect of the legislature.

"I doubt if you delegates realize the terrific task you gave to Brother Haggerty when you assigned him the job of securing passage of bills favorable to labor and the people of this state, and defeating those injurious to the best interest of the state of California. So far as the Building Trades are concerned, we feel that no one could have done a better job. We are most sincerely grateful to Brother Haggerty and the State Federation. So that our cooperation with the State Federation could be more perfect, we, too, retained Charles Scully as our legislative attorney. And, as long as I am General President of the State Building Trades, you may rest assured I shall wholeheartedly be with you in any legislative matters pertaining to labor.

"Now, my friends, speaking of politics, let's bear in mind that we have many powerful political enemies and that the Taft-Hartley Act, the greatest piece of anti-union legislation ever passed, was the culmination of the efforts of anti-union elements in and out of Congress.

"However, we also have some powerful friends in Congress, such as Senators Morse and Douglas, and our own Jack Shelley. Even Taft agrees with our friend Senator Humphrey that Taft's masterpiece, the Taft-Hartley Act, will have to be amended if he is to continue in office. The State Federation and the Building Trades, working together, should aid our friends and defeat our enemies.

"In conclusion, let us work toward a definite program of aiding our officers in building better public relations, and encouraging our membership to favor union-made goods and to patronize union firms. I feel that the State Building Trades has come a long way in this program in the last few years, and with your help we will go further.

"Please keep in mind that I and the Building Trades will be ever ready to work with you, and I am sincerely grateful for your past assistance.

"Thank you very much." (Applause.)

#### **Report of Committee on Resolutions**

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was resumed, as follows:

#### **Postal Employees**

**Resolution No. 26:** "Postal Employee Bonds"; **Resolution No. 88:** "Bonding Facilities for Postal Employees."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is concerned with the bonding of postal employees.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 26** and recommends that **Resolution No. 88** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 27:** "Economic Justice For Retired Postal Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 29:** "Recognition of Postal Employees' Union."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 30:** "Leave With Pay For Postal Employees Attending Union Conventions."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 32:** "Commending California Congressmen For Aid in Postal Employees' Pay Raise."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the Resolved be stricken and the following Resolved be inserted:

'Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in thanking those congressional representatives from California who rendered able assistance in this long struggle,' and as so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 89:** "Parking Space for Postal Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 90:** "Overages to Offset Shortages for Window Clerks."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 91:** "Promotion of Postal Employees to Supervisory Positions Through Seniority."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 28:** "Overtime Pay for Substitute Postal Employees"; **Resolution No. 93:** "Time and a Half for All Postal Employees on an Hourly Basis."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 93** and recommends that **Resolution No. 28** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 95:** "Pay Raise for Postal Employees."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the first Resolved be amended by striking the last two lines and inserting: 'pay raise of at least 17% for postal employees.'"

"Your committee further recommends that the second Resolved be stricken in its entirety. As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

### Safety

**Resolution No. 3:** "Safety Laws for Roofing."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 25:** "Grade-Crossing Safety."

The committee report:

"It is the opinion of your committee that it is essential to public safety that adequate grade crossings be constructed."

"Your committee, however, was of the opinion that the fixing of a specific percentage with respect to the allocation of cost was not demonstrated to be sound based upon available information."

"Your committee accordingly concurs in the intent of the resolution, recommends that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for study and action,

and further recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 38:** "Safety Ordinances for Pipe Trades."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the Resolved be amended by inserting in line 6, after the word 'council,' the following: 'and other interested unions.'"

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence and desires to advise that the interested parties appeared before your committee and were agreeable to the suggested amendment."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

### State and Local Employees

**Resolution No. 128:** "State Hospital Employees' Retirement After 25 Years."

The committee report:

"This resolution, which was re-referred to this committee by the Committee on Legislation, recommends early retirement for certain employees."

"Your committee recommends concurrence in the resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 55:** "Protest Establishment of Leading Stationary Engineman and Building Trades Foreman in Civil Service."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the first Resolved be stricken in its entirety, and as so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in the resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 56:** "Public Employees Union's Right to Organize and Represent."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the second Resolved be amended by inserting in line 6, after the word 'employee,' the words 'within its jurisdiction' and as so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in the resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 57:** "Culinary Classification in State Service."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 59:** "State Employees' Right to Counsel and Craft Representation at Hearings and Investigations."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 60:** "Reorganization of Nursing Service by Mental Hygiene Department."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the subject matter of this resolution requires further study and consideration than can adequately be given during the course of this convention. Your committee accordingly recommends that the subject matter of this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for further study and action, and that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 61:** "Support Modesto State Hospital Employees."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution to a large extent is concerned with the condemnation of a specific individual. It is the belief of your committee that adequate time is not available at this convention to consider the merits or the charges contained in the resolution, and accordingly recommends that the subject matter of this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for study and action, and that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 71:** "Oppose Leasing of Concessions in San Francisco Park and Recreation Department."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the leasing of concessions by the San Francisco Park and Recreation Department.

"It was the opinion of your committee that the nature of this resolution was essentially local in character and more properly was the subject for consideration by the labor movement in the locality and not by the convention of the Federation acting on a statewide basis.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

## Federal Employees

**Resolution No. 14:** "A. F. G. E. Organizer for Southern California."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution, but since the effectuation of its purpose will require planning and determination of financial feasibility, your committee recommends that the intent of the resolution be concurred in, that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for consideration and action, and that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 31:** "Revise Federal Civil Service Retirement Act."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 94:** "Collective Bargaining Rights for Federal Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 92:** "Optional Retirement After 25 Years of Service."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

## Miscellaneous

**Resolution No. 143:** "Repeal Smith Act"; **Resolution No. 144:** "Support Pro-Labor Candidates Regardless of Political Party."

The committee report:

"The committee received the following communication on the letterhead of the California State Association of Electrical Workers, addressed to the committee as follows:

"Through a mistake Resolutions Nos. 143 and 144, were presented to the Resolutions Committee. We wish to withdraw these resolutions."

"It is signed by Charles J. Foehn, Chairman, Resolutions Committee of the State Association of Electrical Workers, and W. H. Diedrickson, Secretary of that same committee.

"Then it goes on to say:

"P.S. These resolutions were turned down by the California State Association of Electrical Workers at their

conference held Sunday, August 19, 1951.'

"Your committee recommends concurrence in this request."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 36:** "Full Pay for Jury Duty in Collective Agreements."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the Resolved of the resolution be amended by striking the following language commencing on line 15 'shall either continue to receive their full pay in addition to jury fees or at least,' and inserting the words 'shall receive.'"

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in the resolution, but is of the further opinion that the objectives of the resolution do not fully cure the existing evils and that steps should at least be immediately initiated to increase jury fees."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 43:** "Oppose Efforts to Curtail Outdoor Advertising on Highways."

The committee report:

"Your committee is of the opinion that reasonable regulation of outdoor advertising is desirable from a standpoint of public safety and maintenance of property values as well as from the aesthetic viewpoint."

"Accordingly, while your committee concurs in that portion of the resolution which is directed at any unreasonable efforts to curtail outdoor advertising, your committee is of the belief that reasonable regulation is desirable and accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 65:** "Forest, Soil and Water Conservation."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 76:** "Enforce Anti-Trust Laws to Eliminate Monopoly."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 84:** "Support Conservation Program."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 87:** "Ease Periodical Physical Examination for Drivers."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 98:** "Award West Coast Shipyards Fair Share of Navy Work."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 101:** "Strengthen Narcotics Laws."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 102:** "Adequate Laws to Halt Crime."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 111:** "Endorse Activities of Jewish Labor Committee."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 113:** "Fraternal Greetings to Histadrut."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 114:** "Opposing Reduction in Recreation Commission Budget."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 116:** "Condemn False 'Labor Publications'."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 121:** "Sanitation in Public Eating Houses."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 131:** "Federation to Assist in Formulating Agreement Between AFL and Free Trade Unions in Mexico."

The committee recommended concurrence.

Secretary Haggerty spoke on the resolution, as follows:

"I rise for the purpose of informing you that the machinery is already in motion for the various states suggested in the resolution to meet along with a special person assigned by President Green to see if we cannot develop some coordination among the states of California, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. Brother Rhodes has already talked to me about it, and I have agreed to attend a meeting with him in El Paso, Texas on the 6th of September, to start developing a coordinated program to see if we can't get some obstacle or bulwark against the type of agreement which is now in existence between Mexico and the United States as it pertains to the importation of Mexican nationals.

"We have no objection, and I am sure you would not either, to the importation of nationals for agricultural labor when and after a full survey is made by the proper agencies of government to ascertain that there is no domestic labor available. But at the present time we do not have that sort of a system. The system is there technically, but actually it does not work that way.

"So we have decided that the best way to do this is to have our border states, through the Federations, meet and develop some sort of a program to control this Mexican 'wetback' situation as well as develop a better, more restrictive agreement for the importation of nationals across this border when necessary, under proper conditions, under proper wages, so that we will not destroy the standards which are existing in our states in industry and in agriculture, and so that we will not have this continual flood of unneeded labor available in pools for the use of some of the farmers who want them.

"I just want you to know that the machinery set forth in the resolution has been in motion and we will start working very shortly."

The committee's recommendation was then adopted.

**Resolution No. 149:** "Support Printing Trades Unions in Struggle Against Bellflower Herald-Enterprise."

The committee report:

"It is the opinion of your committee that the subject matter of this resolution requires study and planning.

"Your committee accordingly recommends concurrence in the intent of the resolution, that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for consideration and action, and that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 146:** "Negotiate Shorter Work Day or Week."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 135:** "Permanent Disability Payments for Dermatitis."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the fifth Whereas be amended by inserting in line 2, after the word 'not' the word 'always.'

"The committee further recommends that the Resolved be stricken and the following inserted:

'Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to obtain the immediate and uniform recognition of dermatitis as a permanent disability under the California Workmen's Compensation Act.'

"Your committee has been advised by our general counsel that in certain instances permanent disabilities have been granted in individual cases, but that dermatitis is not recognized generally as a permanent disability. The Commission accordingly refused to include it as a permanent disability in their recently revised permanent disability schedule.

"Your committee accordingly has recommended the amendments to this resolution, which amendments, however, will be consistent with its intent and purpose.

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 13:** "In Memoriam—John F. Dalton"; **Resolution No. 139:** "In Memoriam—Floyd M. Billingsley."

The committee recommended concurrence in both resolutions.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

The assembled delegates then rose and stood in silent memory to the named and unnamed brothers and sisters referred to in the resolutions.

Chairman Phillips then stated:

"On behalf of the committee I would like to take this opportunity to express the committee's heartfelt thanks for the cooperation extended to us by the delegates assembled in this convention; and as chairman of the committee I would like to extend my personal thanks to the members of the committee and to the counsel for the Federation for their long hours of service and the untiring efforts that they have put in .

"This concludes the report of your Resolutions Committee.

"Wendell Phillips, Chairman

"Al Gruhn

"Paul Reeves

"Roy Brewer

"Dan Conway

"Lloyd Mashburn

"Earl Thomas

"Earl Cook

"Albert Marty

"Walter Cowan

"Mary Olson

"Committee on Resolutions"

Upon motion by Chairman Phillips, the report as a whole of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted unanimously, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

### SECRETARY HAGGERTY

Secretary Haggerty then spoke to the delegates as follows:

"I just want to make this statement to the delegates, expressing my sincere thanks to them for their fine cooperation all during this convention and in the years that I have served as Secretary and President. It has always been my pleasure to have received the full cooperation and support, and many times unlimited help, from delegates in attendance and from their local unions.

"I should like to make this statement to you:

"This has been the shortest convention in my history within the California State Federation of Labor. There are several reasons for that. It just did not happen. One, of course, is that it is an off-year on legislation. Secondly, you had, I think, 152 resolutions in, and normally you have between 275 and 300. That made quite a difference.

"The other matter is that we have organized ourselves in such a way that we

have our Committees on Resolutions, Credentials, Constitution and Legislation working at 10:00 o'clock on Saturday mornings. As I told you on the opening day when your Chairman appointed them and I read them, they had been working since 10:00 o'clock on Saturday morning. That is why the committees were able to get their work in so quickly.

"Legislation was very light this year, as you noticed. But this is not a criterion, I am sure, for succeeding conventions. This is one of those years where things worked out beautifully. The hall was nicely arranged. The Committee on Local Arrangements did a fine job for us. Our office was good; our staff got in early and did the work early. Then, too, there is the fact that we had no election. That generally takes up about six hours of our time. In fact, there was no election that required printing of ballots. We had booths all ready and everything was ready to go, but they were not needed.

"So with all those factors, I want you to know this is not something that just happened. Many reasons were responsible for it.

"I want to close by expressing my sincere thanks and wishing you all a fine trip home and a prosperous and healthy year to come, until I see you again in 1952." (Loud applause.)

### Motion re Recording Congressman Shelley's Speech

Delegate John M. Carney (Electrical Workers No. 477, San Bernardino) made the following motion: That the Secretary be instructed to arrange for recordings of Congressman Jack Shelley's address to the delegates of the California State Federation of Labor convention and that recordings be made available to all AFofL Central Labor Councils and local unions on request at cost.

The motion was duly seconded and passed unanimously.

### Installation of Officers

Carl Fletcher, former Vice President of the California State Federation of Labor, as Installing Officer, administered the oath of office to the following newly elected officers of the Federation:

#### President:

Thomas L. Pitts.

#### Vice-Presidents:

District No. 1, Max Osslo.

District No. 2, Jack T. Arnold.

District No. 3, Elmer J. Doran, C. T. Lehmann, Harvey Lundschen, Jack Gardner, William Carroll, Pat Somerset.

District No. 4, O. T. Satre.

District No. 5, William A. Dean.

District No. 6, Paul L. Reeves.

District No. 7, C. A. Green.

District No. 8, Thomas A. Small.

District No. 9, Arthur F. Dougherty, Harry Lundeberg, Victor S. Swanson, George Kelly.

District No. 10, Robert S. Ash, Harry C. Grady.

District No. 11, Howard Reed.

District No. 12, Lowell Nelson.

District No. 13, Harry Finks.

District No. 14, Albin J. Gruhn.

District No. 15, Roy Walker.

#### SECRETARY HAGGERTY

Secretary Haggerty then spoke to the delegates as follows:

"At the time you so graciously passed a resolution increasing my salary, I did not take the time to thank you, being loath to break into the proceedings. But I do want to express to you at this time my deep and sincere thanks for your graciousness and generosity, in increasing the salary. I assure you that kind of favor is always gratefully received." (Laughter and loud applause.)

#### PRESIDENT PITTS

President Pitts then addressed the delegates as follows:

"I want to express my sincere appreciation to all of those people who loyally did a masterful job of providing the entertainment, the facilities necessary, and all of the things that go to make up a grand golden anniversary convention.

"Too, I want to express at this time my appreciation of the wholehearted co-

operation that I have received throughout this past year from the Secretary and all of the members of the Executive Council of this Federation.

"To all the committees of our convention, I express considerable gratitude. To all of the delegates in this convention who have been so kind, so patient, so considerate, and so tolerant of the new and inexperienced Chairman of your convention, I wish also to convey my deep and sincere appreciation.

"To leave this convention hall at this time is not exactly a joyful moment, because it has certainly been a pleasant stay in this city of San Diego, where we have been so royally treated. In view of that treatment, upon the adjournment of this convention I want to ask each and every one of you to throw a few good rousing cheers for this loyal committee in San Diego which worked so very, very hard.

"I say to you again this year that I appreciate and understand and will keep in its proper place the trust you have again reposed in me as the President of this great California State Federation of Labor. In my humble way, wherever I shall go, I shall do what I can to the best of my ability to bring good to the working people in the state of California, and to my friends, associates and colleagues within this California State Federation of Labor.

"And now as we adjourn this convention, there being no further business to come before it, let's give that rousing cheer to the local committee from San Diego which did a beautiful job." (Loud and sustained cheers and applause.)

#### Adjournment

There being no further business to come before the convention, the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor was concluded at 5:05 p.m., Thursday, August 23, 1951.



# STATEMENTS OF POLICY AND RESOLUTIONS

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## STATEMENTS OF POLICY

*Submitted by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor*

### PREAMBLE

The California State Federation of Labor this year observes the Golden Anniversary of its founding as an organization dedicated to the achievement of a decent and adequate standard of living for the American worker.

We are pledged to the continuance of that everlasting struggle and to the building of a greater nation wherein the workers of America may enjoy those full benefits to which they are entitled.

But the black clouds of war and aggression shadow the free world today as both the armed and subversive forces of Soviet imperialism threaten the very existence of U. S. liberty. Thus, we are pledged first and foremost to a loyal and effective defense of the national safety.

In the great crisis of mobilization we have been obliged to fight with vigor and spirit to defend the American wage earner and the consumer public against the predatory raids of Big Business lobbies.

We are determined that the American war program shall recognize the principles of equality of sacrifice and full partnership in the war effort.

Although the historic goals of the California State Federation of Labor remain unchanged, the Statements of Policy do not concern themselves at length with matters of state government policy, since the California legislature will not convene in general session until 1953. Thus, such issues as workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance are not treated as matters requiring imminent action. The views held on these and kindred subjects are similar to those voiced in previous declarations of our organization.

The Policy Statements of 1951 are herewith submitted as a guide for progressive labor action in the troublous year before us:

### DIGEST

#### 1. MOBILIZATION

- a. Labor shall continue its full support of the national mobilization program, while insisting on equality of sacrifice and full partnership in program administration.
- b. The 1951 Defense Production Act is inadequate and inequitable.
- c. The wage stabilization program should be based on the following principles: (1) the Wage Stabilization Board should continue to be genuinely tripartite in nature;

(2) it should have power to settle non-wage disputes, including granting a union shop; (3) wage regulations should permit the adoption and/or expansion of health and welfare plans and other fringe issues and the continuation of present overtime pay laws; (4) wage increases equal to the cost of living rise should be permitted in all cases; (5) additional increases should be permitted for low wage industries and in cases of inequity; (6) non-union wage rates should be excluded as a criterion in establishing union rates; and (7) equal rates should be paid for equal work regardless of sex, race or creed.

- d. Strong and effective price and rent controls, as recommended by the American Federation of Labor, are needed to distribute evenly the burden of war-induced scarcities and inflation. Such controls will be needed as long as the defense program continues at its present high levels.
- e. Labor favors the recruitment of manpower for defense industries through voluntary means by proper use of material priorities, existing public employment offices, military service deferments, wage incentives, and training.
- f. Just distribution of the cost of defense requires revision of federal tax laws to provide for higher excess profits and corporation taxes, steeper taxes on high income groups, no increases in excise taxes, and no federal sales tax.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; pp. 183-184.

## 2. FOREIGN POLICY

- a. The security of the democratic world requires the suppression of Communist aggression in Korea and throughout the entire world.
- b. Labor endorses the Marshall plan, the continuation of some economic aid upon its termination, and the "Point Four" program of technical assistance.
- c. American labor must continue its close ties with labor elsewhere through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Labor Organization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Sec. a adopted as amended, Secs. b and c adopted; p. 186.

## 3. POLITICAL ACTION

- a. The approaching year requires intense political action through support of the national, state, and local divisions of Labor's League for Political Education.
- b. The Federation makes the following recommendations on issues which will appear on either a special election ballot in 1951, or on a general election ballot in 1952: (Note: these proposals have not yet received official proposition numbers.)

(1) Initiative to repeal cross-filing. Vote YES.

(2) Require designation of party affiliation after candidate's name. Vote YES.

(3) Old age initiative to repeal relatives' responsibility, to provide for straight state financing and administration, to provide cost of living increases in pensions above \$75 a month, and to make other improvements. Vote YES.

(4) \$150 million Veterans Bond Issue. Vote YES.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 216.

**4. TAFT-HARTLEY ACT AND LABOR RELATIONS**

- a. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act is still a major labor demand and its defeat will aid in recruiting defense manpower.
- b. Labor must continue organization efforts among the unorganized.
- c. Labor will continue to support a \$1.25 an hour minimum wage for all workers through both state and federal action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Sec. a adopted as amended, Secs. b and c adopted; p. 217.

**5. HOUSING**

- a. The public low rent housing program continues to be a vital need in preserving American standards of family life.
- b. A liberal defense housing program must promote moderate and low cost housing while discouraging luxurious and high cost construction through relaxed credit restrictions and special programs for defense areas.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Sec. a adopted, Sec. b adopted as amended; p. 218.

**6. AGRICULTURAL LABOR**

- a. The Federation continues its opposition to the use of imported contract labor until need for such labor is justified and adequate safeguards protect both domestic and foreign workers, and to the lax enforcement which permits use of illegal entrants or "wetbacks".
- b. Social Security and Wage-Hour coverage should be extended to agricultural workers, together with adequate housing protection.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted; p. 219.

**7. CIVIL RIGHTS**

- a. The Federation will continue to urge fair employment practices commissions with enforcement powers established by Presidential executive order, by federal and state legislation, and by local ordinance.
- b. The Federation confirms its previous opposition to discrimination and segregation on the basis of race or religion or nationality in housing, schools, military service, the use of public places, and in membership qualifications for professional and labor organizations. It continues to endorse federal anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation.
- c. Communism.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Secs. a and b adopted, Sec. c adopted as amended; p. 221.

**8. EDUCATION**

- a. The organizing of teachers in AFL unions is required to improve educational standards and services.
- b. The Federation continues to support a program of federal aid to education which will provide increases in teachers' salaries and additional aid in low income states.
- c. Child care centers must be continued as long as the need for them exists.
- d. Union welfare and defense manpower both require an expansion of apprenticeship training and vocational training.

- e. The Federation's workers' education program and similar programs by local unions and councils should be continued.
- f. The Federation should conduct its second annual scholarship program in 1952, awarding three \$500 awards to competing high school seniors.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 222.

## 9. SOCIAL SECURITY

- a. The Federation reaffirms its general social security and social welfare goals in state legislation, but will not elaborate on them until the next convention, since 1952 is not a state legislative year.
- b. Federal unemployment insurance laws should be amended to repeal the Knowland amendment, to provide higher standards for state unemployment insurance laws and to repeal merit rating.
- c. Federal old age and survivors insurance should be extended to cover all workers and benefits should be increased.
- d. Federal payments should be increased for the federal-state programs of aid to the aged, the blind and the disabled, and to dependent children.
- e. A plan of prepaid medical care is needed to protect all Americans from the disasters of family illness.
- f. Federal legislation to require state disability insurance should be enacted.
- g. State old age security initiative. See Policy Statement No. 3 (b).

- Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 223.

## 10. WATER AND POWER

- a. Integrated development of the Central Valley for maximum production of water and power can best be done by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, operating under the federal reclamation laws, including the 160-acre limitation.
- b. The Federation favors settlement of the Colorado River water rights dispute by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 223.

## 1. MOBILIZATION

**a. Labor shall continue its full support of the national mobilization program, while insisting on equality of sacrifice and full partnership in program administration.**

Labor's request for fair representation in the mobilization program has been partially met, but representation is a matter requiring constant vigilance. The success of the program demands equality of sacrifice and full recognition of labor as a participating partner.

The American Federation of Labor has insisted that mobilization cannot be the mere preserve of Big Business tycoons. The AFL has maintained that such typical crisis issues as wage and price controls, are of vital importance to the millions of wage earners who form the backbone of the productive effort, and that labor should therefore have a hand in shaping the nature of these and kindred regulations.

Unfortunately, labor was gravely ignored in the mobilization planning of early 1951 and had no choice but to withdraw formally from defense agencies on February 28, asking at the same time that quick action be taken to grant proper recognition. At a national conference held in Washington, D. C. on April 6, the American Federation of Labor mapped plans for a nation-wide campaign of education and action for an equitable mobilization program.

As a result of reforms accomplished through united labor action, labor first rejoined the government effort on April 6 when it accepted four places on a new 16-member National Advisory Board on mobilization policy on which agriculture, industry, and the public are also represented. The Board reports directly to President Truman. This Board subsequently recommended an enlarged Wage Stabilization Board with powers to settle non-wage disputes, and on April 21 President Truman effected such a policy and named the necessary additional members. Labor voted on April 30 for the immediate return of labor representatives to the remaining defense agencies.

**b. The 1951 Defense Production Act is inadequate and inequitable.**

The Defense Production Act of 1951 continues controls until next June 30, 1952 (rather than the two-year extension asked by the Administration); rent

controls are extended with provision for recontrol of areas designated as critical defense centers, but such recontrol may be negated by local action within 30 days; rent increases of 20 percent above June 1947 levels are allowed; roll-backs are permitted only on manufactured products, although roll-backs prior to June 30, 1951 on beef are validated, and price increases ("roll-forwards") are permitted where necessary to guarantee "customary" pre-Korea profit margins. This provision will prevent setting dollars and cents ceilings and is worse than the Administration's February 28 order which led to labor's withdrawal from the defense agencies. Under it, the auto industry, which is already receiving the highest profits in history, expects a 10 percent price boost.

The act also bars the livestock quota system used by the Administration to curb black markets.

The Federal Reserve Board's Regulation X curbing housing credit is relaxed only in designated critical defense areas, but Regulation W on cars and appliances is liberalized slightly. The new act denies the President the power he requested to build new defense plants and create new government corporations, pay subsidies on some food products, license all business firms as a price control enforcement measure, freeze farm parity prices on a year-to-year basis and control commodity market speculation.

No curbs were placed on the powers of the Wage Stabilization Board.

The impact of the 1951 Defense Production Act on labor is treated in succeeding sections of this policy statement.

In describing the bill, Chairman Spence (Democrat, Kentucky) of the House Banking Committee said, "There are no roll-backs in this bill; this is a roll-up bill and the consumer is going to get the worst of it."

The United Labor Policy Committee called the new act a "callous betrayal of the consumers" and urged President Truman to explain to the people "how shamefully and how wickedly the Congressional coalition sold them out to the special interests."

**c. The wage stabilization program should be based on the following principles: (1) the Wage Stabilization Board should continue to be genuinely tripartite in nature; (2) it should have power to settle non-wage disputes, including granting a union**

shop; (3) wage regulations should permit the adoption and/or expansion of health and welfare plans and other fringe issues and the continuation of present overtime pay laws; (4) wage increases equal to the cost of living rise should be permitted in all cases; (5) additional increases should be permitted for low wage industries and in cases of inequity; (6) non-union wage rates should be excluded as a criterion in establishing union rates; and (7) women workers should enjoy equal job rights, including wages.

### Background

When the general wage freeze was established January 26, 1951, wage rates were frozen at current levels; since most union contracts are negotiated in the summer months, this meant in effect that most union rates were frozen at mid-1950 levels. Prices, which are not subject to annual contract provisions and had been rising rapidly since the outbreak of the Korean War, were frozen at their January 1951 level. A basic disparity in the levels at which wages and prices were frozen was thus created.

This disparity was reduced partially when increases of 10 percent above January 1950 levels were permitted by the Wage Stabilization Board General Wage Regulation No. 6 of February 27; however, at the same time, price controls were weakened by freezing the retailers markup, rather than his final price. In protest against this lopsided treatment, labor withdrew from the entire defense effort on February 28.

As a concession to the wage earning public, General Wage Regulation No. 8 was issued March 1, providing for cost of living increases beyond 10 percent for those unions which had escalator clauses in their contracts; out of the 45 million employees in non-agricultural employment only 3 million workers are covered by cost of living clauses, so this regulation benefited only a few. As related below, this regulation has since been amended.

The reconstituted and enlarged Wage Stabilization Board began operations May 8, with added powers to settle non-wage disputes.

### (1) Tripartite Issue

The tripartite nature of the Wage Stabilization Board has been attacked by Senator Taft and similar conservatives. Labor, however, believes that tripartite boards are essential to sound administration. While public members can see the broader implications of a problem, labor and industry members can present its specific application and frame a practical and workable solution to a problem.

### (2) Non-Wage Disputes

It would be futile to deny the Wage Stabilization Board power to settle non-wage disputes, because it is virtually impossible to draw a clear dividing line between wage and non-wage disputes and attempts to do so would merely begot the issues and worsen the conflict.

The union shop is legal even under the reactionary Taft-Hartley Act and there is no reason why defense production should be impeded because some obdurate employer refuses to accept a legally permissible form of union security. All workers in a plant benefit from union activities, and it is only reasonable that all should contribute to the union's support. Disharmony of minor and major varieties result when a workshop is split into union and non-union cliques.

### (3) Fringe Issues

Health and welfare plans, night shift and overtime premium pay, paid vacations and holidays are all conducive to a healthy labor force and efficient scheduling of work.

General Wage Regulation No. 13 of July 19, 1951, permits vacations, holidays, shift premiums and certain other fringe benefits to be inserted as new contract provisions (regardless of the cost of living formula) when such provisions are generally in effect in the industry or area.

Health and welfare plans are currently counted as wages under the wage freeze; yet payments under such plans cannot be considered inflationary since they are only paid to workers and their families when in need and when no other income is available. From the viewpoint of national health and production, such payments are highly desirable.

### (4) Cost of Living

The extent to which wage stabilization regulations have not permitted cost of living increases was indicated in the in-

troductory review in this statement. It should also be noted that cost of living trends are measured by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index which is compiled on a very conservative basis.

Cost of living increases are highly justified, they are required by actual price increases and are made **after** the price increases have occurred, and since they generally are not retroactive to the date of the price increases, they only partially compensate the wage earner for price increases.

On August 3, the Wage Stabilization Board recommended to Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston that cost of living pay increases be permitted, regardless of contract provisions or the earlier 10 percent formula. The proposal must be approved by Johnston.

### (5) Inequities

The 10 percent formula or any similar percentage formula perpetuates inequities in wage structure, and makes it impossible to secure any real improvement in substandard industries; for example, a 10 percent increase for a 40 cents an hour rate does not accomplish much when hamburger has gone up from 56 cents a pound in June 1950 to 67 cents in April 1951. Present Wage Stabilization Board regulations make no provision for ironing out any existing inequities, between regions, within an industry, or for bringing newly organized plants up to union rates.

### (6) Wage Brackets

In adjusting such inequities, non-union wage rates should not be considered. This principle would be in accordance with the government policy during the early months of the National War Labor Board. Labor strenuously objects to a revival of the wage rate bracket principles which gave equal weight to non-union and union wage rates in the determination of area wage inequities.

### (7) Discrimination

It is against all economic and social justice to discriminate against women workers and labor will continue to fight to obtain equal job and wage rights for these workers.

The above program incorporates many of the principles adopted in Resolution 61 of the 1950 convention, Proceedings, pages 191, 258.

**d. Strong and effective price and rent controls, as recommended by the American Federation of Labor, are needed to distribute evenly the burden of war-induced scarcities and inflation. Such controls will be needed as long as the defense program continues at its present high levels.**

### Price Control

The story of price control since the Korean War has been one of "too little and too late."

The Defense Production Act of 1950, itself, made effective controls very difficult; the prices of farm products, under the Act, could not be controlled until they were at or above parity, so that control of prices was almost impossible.

Between the outbreak of the Korean War and January 26, 1951, when the first general price freeze was issued, basic commodity prices rose almost 50 percent, farm prices about 16 percent, wholesale food prices 12 percent and industrial prices about 14 percent; the cost of living had risen 7 percent with additional increases obviously soon to come.

Yet less than a month after the general freeze, new regulations were issued, February 27, under which retail prices were no longer frozen, but only the retailers mark-up as of February 24. This validated all increases since Korea, legal or illegal, and was hailed by the trade as likely to produce a 5 to 10 percent price increase in the next 4 or 5 months. Two days later a 3½ percent increase in car prices was authorized.

The "margin" freeze of February 27 was an important factor in labor's withdrawal from the defense set-up.

In the ensuing months, the administration made efforts to improve the price control situation. Despite terrific pressure, dollars and cents ceilings were imposed on raw cotton at a price 38 percent above parity (March 3) and on beef, May 15, with roll-backs in beef prices of about 10 cents planned by October 1. Dollars and cents ceilings with some roll-backs were also planned to be effective July 1 for some manufacturers.

For the effect of the 1951 Defense Production Act on prices, see Section 1 (b) above.

### Rent Control

The weakened form of rent control passed by the last session of Congress

has resulted in decontrol of rents in innumerable smaller places, where the increase is not recorded by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers price index, and has hit many large urban areas as well. The 1951 Defense Production Act as passed by Congress provided a 20 percent increase over 1947 in rents for all landlords, regardless of circumstances.

A special survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that in nine areas where rents have been uncontrolled for 2 to 18 months, 28 to 70 percent of all rental units have experienced rent increases, with increases ranging from 17 percent in the Norfolk area to 35 in Birmingham. In every city the largest percentage increase in rents occurred among the dwellings which rented for less than \$30 per month before decontrol.

As new construction is now being restricted, there is no possibility whatsoever of an increased supply of housing which could reduce the pressure on rents. The 1950 Housing Census showed a 1.1% vacancy rate in non-seasonal, non-dilapidated dwellings available for rent. Furthermore, the workers flocking to urban centers for industrial defense jobs continue to force rents up. And it is the low income families which are worst hit. Rent control legislation has always contained adequate protection for landlords and has practically guaranteed them a fair net operating income.

Rent gouging on servicemen's families at training centers, which are usually outside rent control areas, has been particularly bad, as shown by the findings of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee. Servicemen were charged 100 to 500 percent more than had been charged earlier.

Effective price and rent control is the most important issue facing Congress in the eyes of the people today. For five years consumers have watched premature removal of controls bring the law of supply and demand into operation to send prices and rents up and up. Inflation is a gnawing cancer to our entire society; it makes savings, pensions, and hard-won social security benefits almost worthless.

Even a truce in the Korean War does not justify relaxation of price controls. Military spending is expected to rise from its present annual rate of \$35 billion to \$50 billion by January 1952, regardless of the actual status of the fighting, and as long as a large proportion of our national income and production is going to the military, a shortage of consumer goods will continue and will require price controls.

### Recommendations

In view of the above facts on both price and rent control, the Federation recommends the following additions to the price control powers granted in the Defense Production Act of 1951.

(1) Rent increases should be limited to landlord hardship cases and no blanket increases to profiteers should be permitted, nor should local option be allowed for decontrol.

(2) Power to roll back food prices should be provided.

(3) Price controls must be applied more effectively to foods in particular. Quality controls must be devised, dollars and cents ceilings applied, and enforcement made more effective.

**e. Labor favors the recruitment of manpower for defense industries through voluntary means by proper use of material priorities, existing public employment offices, military service deferments, wage incentives, and training.**

The Administration's and C. E. Wilson's insistence upon placing manpower problems in the Office of Defense Mobilization rather than in the Department of Labor was an important factor in labor's withdrawal from the defense agencies on February 28. The United Labor Policy Committee felt that the Department of Labor, with its expert knowledge of manpower problems and its deep-seated belief in traditional American policies of voluntary cooperation, was ideally equipped to formulate and direct the nation's manpower policies.

With labor's return to the defense administration in May, a satisfactory agreement with the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Department of Labor on manpower was reached.

Under it, a labor-management policy committee on manpower was established, with representatives of the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Department of Labor serving as co-chairmen. In addition, area and regional labor-management committees, operating under the Department of Labor, handle specific problems at the local and regional level. By August 1 the 13 regional committees planned had been appointed.

Compulsory manpower controls were not needed during World War II, and there is less need for them today.

The report of Defense Mobilizer C. E. Wilson for the quarter ending June 30,



1951, pointed out that manpower shortages are local not general, and that additional manpower requirements can be met through fuller use of older or retired workers, minority groups, handicapped persons, part-time workers, and women.

The use of indirect controls such as construction credit or priorities on materials has already resulted in shifts in employment without direct compulsion. The unemployment caused is undesirable, but preferable to more drastic steps. Unemployment can be reduced by more widespread dispersal of defense contracts. The Senate Committee on Small Business reported on July 19 that ten large manufacturing companies have been handed 40 percent of the total dollar volume of defense contracts since Korea. Small employers, denied material and contracts, have suffered, and workers have been laid off.

The recurrent shortage of skilled workers can be met by expanded apprenticeship and training programs, and the full utilization of the handicapped, with draft deferments for those who have completed a reasonable amount of training, similar to the deferments being granted to above average college students.

Labor and management can and must cooperate to the fullest extent in the efficient hiring and placement of workers, making full use of available public employment agencies. The repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act restrictions on union hiring halls would enable unions to make a tremendous contribution in many industries.

The Wage Stabilization Board has already indicated that it will consider defense manpower needs in granting above ceiling wage increases. This policy is in line with voluntary guidance of manpower and compensates employees for the make-shift living or working conditions frequently associated with new defense plants.

**f. Just distribution of the cost of defense requires revision of federal tax laws to provide for higher excess profits and corporation taxes, steeper taxes on high income groups, no increases in excise taxes, and no federal sales tax.**

#### **Corporate Taxes**

Despite the desperate need for sound and practical financing of the mobilization program, Big Business succeeded

quite well in turning back the Truman demands for an effective excess profits tax in December, 1950. The tax bill finally adopted is expected to raise only \$3.3 billion, one billion less than asked by the President.

Not only did the Big Business lobbies repel the excess profits threat, but actually succeeded in writing new profits into law through the "certificate of necessity" program which permits a company to write off the cost of a new plant over a 5-year period rather than over the usual 20 to 25-year period.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments declared in its official report released May 28, 1951, that "in an actual case studied . . . a company estimated its gross annual profits for the next five years at \$18 million, of which about \$14 million would be exempt from taxation under the certificate issued to it." By June 11, total certificates of necessity amounted to \$6.7 billion.

The conferees on the Defense Production Act for 1951 rejected a House proposal to restrain the certificate of necessity program.

The House tax bill passed in June raised corporation tax rates by only 5 points with an increased yield of about \$2.9 billion. The Administration had asked for \$3.2 billion. At least this amount should be raised from the swollen profits of Big Business.

Profits throughout the postwar years have been extremely high. Actual profit figures from the U. S. Department of Commerce show a 62 percent increase in profits **before taxes** between the first quarters of 1950 and 1951:

By way of comparison, average hourly earnings, also before taxes, rose only 9 percent in this period.

Corporate profits, even after taxes, increased 33 percent. Profits figures for all corporations are as follows:

	after tax (in billions of dollars)
1939 .....	5.0
1943 (wartime peak) .....	10.6
1948 (first postwar peak) ....	20.9
1949 .....	17.0
1950 .....	22.8
1950 (annual rates seasonally adjusted)	
1st quarter .....	17.5
2nd quarter .....	20.6
3rd quarter .....	25.2
4th quarter .....	27.8

1951

1st quarter (est.) ..... 23.3  
 2nd quarter (est.) ..... 22.0

Profits rates for Big Business are still more favorable. While smaller manufacturing corporations with assets of under \$250,000 showed an 11 percent rate of return, the giants with assets of over \$100,000,000 had a 17 percent return. By comparison, holders of government savings bonds get 2½ percent.

While the lobbies of corporate wealth constantly oppose any government aid to the poor, the partially-employed, the ill-housed or the poorly educated, they fatten their own treasuries at the taxpayers' expense. The battle axe of economy was raised against the \$3.4 billion for the underprivileged in the federal budget of \$71.6 billion for 1951-52.

### Personal Income Taxes

Personal income taxes should be increased in the upper brackets, no increases should be made on incomes of less than \$5000, and the personal exemption should be raised from \$600 to \$700. This last proposal merely compensates for increased living costs.

The justice of this program is again supported by the Federal Reserve Board survey of family income distribution. As shown below, half the families had annual incomes of less than \$3000 during 1950.

Money incomes before taxes	Percentage of all families in given income group
Under \$1000 .....	13
\$1,000-1,999 .....	17
\$2,000-2,999 .....	19
\$3,000-3,999 .....	19
\$4,000-4,999 .....	12
\$5,000-7,499 .....	14
\$7,500 and over .....	6

Collectively, families with less than \$3000 a year received a little less than one-fourth of the income distributed to all families, **after taxes**. Families with incomes of \$5,000 and over after taxes received 30 percent of available income.

Clearly then increased federal income tax rates at the top of the income scale will best serve the needs of revenue and of social justice.

### Excise and Sales Taxes

Excise taxes have been opposed by labor at both the federal, state and local levels since they bear most heavily on the poor who are unable to save any

portion of their income. Most state and local taxes are already regressive. Estimates published in 1951 by the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report showed that in 1948, \$1000 a year families paid 9.7 per cent of their income in state and local taxes, while at the other end of the scale, \$7,500 and up families paid only 5.8 percent of their income in state and local taxes.

Yet the Administration proposed \$2.6 billion in additional excise taxes, and the House approved an increase of \$1.3 billion above the "war emergency levels" imposed during World War II.

Both the Secretary of the Treasury and the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee have opposed a federal sales tax.

Our opposition to excise taxes extends, of course, to any federal general sales tax. A sales tax admittedly bears most heavily on low income groups, and is levied far too generally by state and local governments already. Higher corporate and personal income taxes are recommended instead of a sales tax. The Federation's position on the state sales tax, as presented in the Statement of Policy of the 1950 convention applies to a federal tax as well. (See 1950 proceedings, pages 165, 297.)

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
 Adopted; pp. 183-184.

## 2. FOREIGN POLICY

**a. The security of the democratic world requires the suppression of Communist aggression in Korea and throughout the entire world.**

Since Communist Russia has become an unmistakable and brutal threat to the peace of mankind, it is obvious that only through collective action can the free world turn back the tide of Stalinist aggression.

As experience has proven in the Berlin blockade, in Greece, and in Turkey, a firm military position is required to arrest the bold adventurers of the Kremlin.

Free labor endorses the policy of the United Nations in Korea as essential to the security of Asia and all the world.

The American Federation of Labor has not favored a major military campaign on the Chinese mainland, but it has approved of military and economic aid to the Chinese Nationalist government, and has further approved of the use of Nationalist troops on Formosa in the Korean campaign.

**b. Labor endorses the Marshall plan, the continuation of some economic aid upon its termination, and the "Point Four" program of technical assistance.**

The Marshall Plan, which became law April 4, 1948, enters its fourth and final year during the 1951-52 fiscal year. Because of it, Western Europe has made a remarkable recovery. Production and trade have been restored and financial conditions have been greatly improved. In the free countries of Europe, communism has been checked and thrown back. The original goals of the Marshall Plan have been largely achieved.

Latest figures show that the industries of Western Europe are producing nearly one-fourth more goods than in prewar 1938; since 1946 membership in the Communist parties in Marshall Plan countries has dropped from 4 million to 2.7 million at the beginning of 1951.

However, the Western European countries are by no means yet free from the after-effects of the most destructive war in history. They are living on a very narrow economic margin. Whereas our standard of living is nearly 50 percent higher than it was before World War II, theirs has only recently reached their limited prewar levels.

President Truman, on May 24, 1951, accordingly recommended that a program of military aid be supplemented by continuing economic aid amounting to \$2.25 billion, of which \$1.65 billion would go to Western Europe.

Funds for the "Point Four" program were included in the total figure. This program, explained in last year's Statement of Policy, (1950 Proceedings, pages 146, 257) provides technical aid to underdeveloped countries to assist them in increasing production and raising levels of living and standards of social legislation. The Administration's proposals are our most effective long-range weapons against communism and will reduce competition between cheap foreign labor and American labor.

**c. American labor must continue its close ties with labor elsewhere through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Labor Organization.**

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, established in London, December 1949, to replace the communist-

dominated World Federation of Trade Unions, has continued as a valuable means of bringing leaders of the trade union movement in all countries of the world together. Seventeen national trade union organizations have joined the ICFTU during its first 18 months, bringing its total membership to 53 million in 84 countries.

A blow at WFTU influence in Latin America was struck through the highly successful Inter-American Conference in January 1951, in Mexico City.

The International Labor Organization, founded with Samuel Gompers' help as part of the World War I peace settlement, is the only international organization which has survived World War II. It is now an agency of the United Nations. It is tripartite in nature, with the delegation of each country consisting of equal representatives from government, labor and industry. Its annual conferences prepare and act upon international conventions (or statements) embodying standards of labor and social legislation; these are of particular value as goals in backward nations; a surprisingly substantial portion of the states of the United States cannot or have not ratified ILO conventions.

Through such organizations the principles of free labor can best be advanced throughout the world.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Sec. a adopted as amended, Secs. b and c adopted;  
p. 186.

### 3. POLITICAL ACTION

**a. The approaching year requires intense political action through support of the national, state, and local divisions of Labor's League for Political Education.**

The grave and mortal perils which labor faces on the national political front should require no particular warning, for the schemes and chicanery of Big Business lobbies have been page one news since the outbreak of the Korean crisis.

Congress struck the first blow at labor in adopting the 1950 Defense Production Act which prohibited effective control of farm prices. The Administration followed by staffing defense agencies almost exclusively with agents of Big Business who froze wages at lower levels than prices, denied labor its proper role of partnership, and gave \$5 billion in tax concessions to Big Business expansionists under "certificates of necessity."

Labor's withdrawal from the mobilization agencies on February 28 corrected many of the errors committed by the Administration.

However, Congress continued to ignore the common people by adopting the weak Defense Production Act of 1951.

All this points to the commanding necessity of labor winning at the polls in 1952. Labor must elect a progressive Congress or face ever-increasing restrictive action by the lackeys of American business who bow to the potent anti-labor lobbies in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The National Labor League for Political Action merits the support of every labor member for its splendid educational work and for the moral and financial assistance it brings to crucial labor election contests of national significance.

Here in California, labor emerged safely from the 1951 general session of the state legislature and succeeded in winning numerous long sought goals, particularly in unemployment disability insurance and workmen's compensation. However, the aroused and ferocious drive of the Associated Farmers and kindred groups made it quite clear that these elements will never rest, that they will work by day and night to destroy free labor in western America or disrupt industrial peace in the effort.

Our California Labor League for Political Education needs the allegiance and affiliation of every AFL union in the state if the rights of the working people are to remain secure and if they are ever to enjoy those benefits to which they are entitled. The security of such affiliation costs only 36 cents per member per year.

Fundamentally, all efficient political action begins at the local level and therefore the role of the local league assumes high importance. The local league must not only elect intelligent progressive candidates for local community posts, but must select and campaign for candidates for vital positions in the state legislature where the very existence of free labor is endangered. Further, it must win the critical campaigns for statewide offices and Congressional seats.

Labor must meet the challenge of dark political opposition with the same spirit with which it met the drive for the American Plan and an open-shop nation. Only by such fervor and devotion will it repel the tyranny of Big Business lawmakers on every level of government.

**b. The Federation makes the following recommendations on issues which will appear on either a special election ballot in 1951 or on a general election ballot in 1952:**

### **1. Initiative to repeal cross-filing.**

#### **Recommendation: Vote YES**

Practically every Federation convention for at least the last ten years has adopted a resolution opposing cross-filing. Under the cross-filing election law, a candidate of the Democratic Party, for example, may run in the primaries on the Democratic ticket and if he wishes on the Republican ticket as well. If he wins the highest number of votes (not necessarily a majority) on the Democratic party ticket, and also leads on the opposition Republican ticket, he is elected at the primaries.

The system has resulted in the election of candidates having only a minority of all votes. Minority winners among successful cross-filers have been as high as 19.8 percent.

The system also favors the incumbent regardless of ability since his own party does not oppose him for fear of splitting the vote still further.

The system destroys party responsibility by allowing a candidate to write a platform that will appeal to all voters in his district and at the same time ignore the platform of the party which is helping him run for office.

Cross-filing also destroys the function of the primary by permitting the final election at the primary.

In 1944 the extreme in State Senate cross-filing was reached when 90 percent of the districts holding elections gave both party nominations to a single candidate; in the same year 80 percent of Assembly seats were filled in the same manner. Yet the original and basic function of the primary is to give the voters, rather than the "smoke-filled room" party caucus, a chance to select candidates for final election in November.

The initiative to repeal cross-filing will correct these evils.

### **2. Require designation of party affiliation after candidate's name.**

#### **Recommendation: Vote YES**

The proposition evolves from a legislative bill which must now have the approval of the people. Its submission to the voters at the same time as the cross-filing repeal initiative was opposed by the Federation as a confusing obstruction.

However, since it is now to appear on the ballot, the Federation asks for a YES vote. A clear designation of the actual party to which a candidate belongs will be an improvement over present election procedures, but the initiative to repeal cross-filing must be adopted in order to eliminate that particular evil.

**3. Old age initiative to repeal relatives' responsibility, to provide for straight state financing and administration, to provide cost of living increases in pensions above \$75 a month, and to make other improvements.**

**Recommendation: Vote YES**

The Federation has regularly favored repeal of the relatives' responsibility clause in old age (and blind) security laws. Family ties will assure support where it is at all practical, while forced payments work a hardship on the supporting adult children. An applicant for assistance may also be deprived of aid because he is entitled to relatives' contributions and yet does not receive any contributions.

State administration is an administratively and financially sound provision. Counties now contribute about 10 percent of the aged aid costs, but are responsible for the entire administration. Furthermore, uniform application of important administrative rules is difficult under a program administered by 58 counties with varying types of merit systems.

Cost of living increases in pensions are obviously essential to decent living for the needy aged of California.

**4. \$150 million Veterans Bond Issue.**

**Recommendation: Vote YES**

The proceeds of this bond issue will be used for loans to veterans under the Farm and Home Purchase Act of 1943. The last bond issue for this purpose was authorized in June 1950. The bonds are self-liquidating by payments received from veterans and constitute no drain on the state's tax resources. The

Veterans Farm and Home Purchase Act has been of immense value to veterans, particularly recently as federal G. I. benefits were reduced.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 216.

**4. TAFT-HARTLEY ACT AND LABOR RELATIONS**

**a. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act is still a major labor demand and its defeat will aid in recruiting defense manpower.**

Events in the last year have merely served to confirm the evils of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Its continued existence is a strong factor in reactionary efforts to curb the power of the Wage Stabilization Board and thus prevent speedy and reasonable settlement of disputes in crucial defense industries.

Added attempts during the last year to apply the Act to the building trades have brought still closer a complete disruption of employment practices which are based on 100 years of sound experience with employer and union organization in that industry. Although the U. S. Bureau of the Budget recognized the waste of public funds involved in holding union shop elections in construction and refused funds to the National Labor Relations Board, the policy still obtains.

The requirement for union shop elections and the ban on the closed shop continues as a constant source of irritation and needless expense, and hinders recruitment of defense manpower. In industries such as building and maritime, and some others, a union hiring hall and the closed shop are the only feasible means of maintaining a union in the industry and thus establishing decent and relatively stable working conditions. Around 96 percent of all union shop elections held in the 1949-50 fiscal year were won by unions.

The secondary boycott provisions of the Act continue to deprive labor of the opportunity to unite against a common enemy and make strike-breaking almost compulsory.

Congress should therefore repeal this reactionary law by abolishing the Taft-Hartley Act.

**b. Labor must continue organization efforts among the unorganized.**

Of the 46 million workers in the United States in non-agricultural employment,

only 16 million are organized. In California, of the 3.5 million similar workers just over 1.5 million are in unions. The unorganized are primarily in offices, government employment, schools, and agriculture, but there are also substantial unorganized groups in other industries where the majority of workers are organized.

During the past year, the Federation has given support to organization in agriculture, in the metal trades, and in the warehouse industry where the battle has been carried into hostile camps and where success will bring economic progress to thousands of fellow Californians.

Labor's aim must always be to bring all workers into union membership for the protection of the already organized and for the benefit of the unorganized themselves. This is an historic goal of labor and it is reaffirmed with pride and determination in this, the 50th anniversary year of the Federation.

**c. Labor will continue to support a \$1.25 an hour minimum wage for all workers through both state and federal action.**

The federal minimum wage, which applies to both men and women, was raised from 40 cents to 75 cents an hour by amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act effective January 1, 1950. About one and a half million workers gained an increase of 5 to 15 cents as a result. Seventy-five cents was inadequate in 1950 and it is more inadequate today. Assuming full employment, a worker earning 75 cents an hour would have an annual income of only \$1560; yet the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' "modest but adequate" family budget cost \$3,453 to \$3,933 depending upon location, in October, 1950. Price increases since then have sent the cost still higher.

The California minimum wage law is limited to women and minors and is set by wage order by the Industrial Welfare Commission after public hearings. The present level of 65 cents (50 cents for inexperienced workers) was set in 1947. As a basis for reopening the orders, the Industrial Welfare Commission determined and priced a "minimum but adequate" budget for a single working girl who had no dependents, lived in a boarding house and was completely self-supporting. This basis was established despite the fact that women workers have dependents and live in homes rather than boarding houses.

The cost, in the fall of 1950, was \$2,003.98, or \$1.01 an hour, assuming 50 weeks' work at 40 hours a week. The budget is inadequate in any case.

The Industrial Welfare Commission is currently conducting proceedings for a reopening and increase in the minimum wage.

All local unions and councils should work in harmony with the California State Federation of Labor in forging proper minimum wage structures.

A \$1.25 minimum on federal and state levels would provide an equitable base.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Sec. a adopted as amended, Secs. b and c adopted;  
p. 217.

## 5. HOUSING

**a. The Federation asserts that a public low rent housing program continues to be a vital need in preserving American standards of family life.**

Year after year, labor has pointed to the need for more housing for low income groups; but Congress has postponed, cut back or refused. Not until 1949, after years of special committee hearings, studies, comprehensive reports, etc., did Congress finally provide funds for low rent public housing.

The 1950 Housing Census has given final confirmation to labor's argument. Of the 39.4 million non-farm homes in the country, only 1.7 percent, or 689,000, were available for year-round use, were not dilapidated, and were being offered for sale or rent; 10 million homes were substandard, lacking private toilets or baths, running water, etc.; 2 million were overcrowded; and nearly 2.5 million married couples were "doubled up", lacking homes of their own.

The public low rent housing program of 1949 provided for construction of 135,000 dwelling units annually, or 810,000 over a five-year period, but during 1950 only 43,800 units of public housing of all types were actually started. Congress almost killed and did cripple the program this June; on May 4, the House authorized only 5,000 units throughout the entire nation; this would have stopped much planned construction. On June 21, the Senate increased the figure, but only a miserly 50,000 units.

The need continues; much of the temporary war housing of World War II is still occupied, despite the fact that it now has been in use far longer than original construction plans provided.

Urban redevelopment projects authorized in the housing legislation of 1950 are also dependent frequently upon public low rent housing to house the persons living in the blighted area to be redeveloped.

The need for low rent public housing has been proved in both peace and war, and no excuses for further procrastination can be accepted.

**b. A liberal defense housing program must promote moderate and low cost housing while discouraging luxurious and high cost construction through relaxed credit restrictions and special programs for defense areas.**

One of the first anti-inflation measures taken following the outbreak of the Korean War was a regulation of July 19, 1950, requiring larger down payments on all types of houses regardless of the need or the ability to pay of the prospective buyers; the same order directed a reduced public low-rent housing program.

The Defense Production Act for 1951 provided for relaxing the Federal Reserve Board's credit restrictions, but only on new housing in locations specifically designated as critical defense areas.

As pointed out elsewhere, Congress has also made only the most feeble and inadequate efforts on rent control.

Thus, labor is faced with appeals, in the name of patriotism, to work in defense industries, but is provided with no housing or completely inadequate or overcrowded homes.

It is therefore urged that there be a revision of credit restrictions to assist low income families; and that additional aid for defense housing be provided that will give direct aid to workers, rather than aid first to the real estate industry and second to workers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Sec. a adopted, Sec. b adopted as amended; p. 218.

## **6. AGRICULTURAL LABOR**

**a. The Federation continues its opposition to the use of imported contract labor until the need for such labor is justified and adequate safeguards protect both domestic and foreign workers, and to the lax enforcement which permits use of illegal entrants or "wetbacks."**

Large-scale American farmers have waged a struggle for nearly 100 years against the use of American workers at American pay under American working conditions.

The "wetback" of today is the historical successor to the exploited workers of earlier eras of California history. He lives and works under threat of deportation and has no means of demanding his just due. He competes with legal entrants and with American workers to drive wages down and down.

The "wetbacks" and sometimes the legal contract entrants are found working in all sorts of trades outside of agriculture; in these occupations they constitute a threat to American standards.

The evils arising from use of "wetbacks" are almost universally admitted—outside agricultural circles. Legislation is needed to penalize the employer who hires them and to strengthen the border patrol to prevent their entry.

The legal Mexican contract worker is also a menace to American conditions. Mexican contract workers have often been imported without checking with local sources of employment, including unions; their wage is established in the contract with no regard for local prevailing wages, and below local levels. The law forbids these practices, but they continue to occur.

The latest legislation passed by Congress and signed by the President in July 1951, facilitates the use of contract workers. They may now be used in canning and processing, where their employment was previously prohibited; the employer pays only \$15 per worker towards the cost of transporting a worker to this country while the federal government pays the rest. The House has already approved \$950,000 for recruitment of Mexican labor. Proposals to pay the cost of transporting American workers, to provide decent health and housing, and impartial determination of prevailing wages were disregarded. Penalties on employers for the employment of illegals was inserted on the Senate floor but knocked out by the House. The employment of "wetbacks" already in the country was legalized, regardless of the illegal entry. It contained none of the recommendations of the President's committee on migratory labor.

Time and again Congress has passed or raised tariffs in the name of protecting the American worker from "cheap foreign labor," yet today it is bringing "cheap foreign labor" right into the country.

Labor must continue to oppose importation of foreign labor until it has been proven that no domestic labor is available, and until adequate safeguards have been provided to protect both foreign and domestic workers; labor must also demand policing of the border to eliminate the illegal entrant or "wet-back" problem.

**b. Social Security and Wage-Hour coverage should be extended to agricultural workers, together with adequate housing protection.**

Too long have industrialized farmers claimed for themselves a special exempt status from the protective labor legislation applying to other industries, while demanding a favored son treatment for their own employer interests.

The administrative problems of extending social security coverage, including old age and survivors insurance and unemployment insurance, to agriculture have been worked out. The Social Security Amendments Act of 1950 extended old age and survivors insurance to a small group of permanent year-round agricultural workers; all farm laborers should be covered. Full unemployment insurance should also be granted by federal legislation. These proposals have the support of both President Truman's and Governor Warren's committees on migratory and farm labor.

Minimum wage legislation should also be extended to agricultural workers. If industrial sweat shops are prohibited, then agricultural ones should be equally banned. The need for minimum wage legislation in agriculture is far more compelling than in industry, since farm workers are mostly unorganized, employment relations are temporary, and wages are very low.

The Federation will continue to press for improved laws on farm labor contractors, farm housing, unemployment insurance and public assistance for migratory workers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 219.

## **7. CIVIL RIGHTS**

**a. The Federation will continue to urge fair employment practices commissions with enforcement powers established by Presidential executive order, by federal and state legislation, and by local ordinance.**

The current tight labor market situation can be alleviated in part by fair and full employment of members of minority groups at their highest skills. Such action is additionally necessary as a matter of human justice for the largest democratic country in the world.

Since action in Congress on FEPC legislation has been blocked by Senate filibusters, a Presidential executive order is the most feasible means of attaining nationwide FEPC.

The Federation's historic position in favor of FEPC action is a matter of record. See Statements of Policy, 1949 Proceedings, pages 144, 289; 1950 Proceedings, pages 169, 299, and Resolutions Nos. 150-151, pages 223, 299.

**b. The Federation confirms its previous opposition to discrimination and segregation on the basis of race or religion or nationality in housing, schools, military service, the use of public places, and in membership qualifications for professional and labor organizations. It continues to endorse federal anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation.**

Labor has and will always continue to support equality of opportunity and of sacrifice in keeping with the tradition of the new world founded by the homeless and oppressed of other nations who sought and established in this land standards of personal worth and ability.

Restrictions on the democratic rights of large sections of Americans through the poll tax directly affects labor interests throughout the country, as southern conservatives gain seniority in Congress and the control of key committees where they align themselves with conservative Republicans of the north in the now well recognized DixieGOP coalition.

The Federation's position on these issues is a matter of previous record; see Statements of Policy, 1949 Proceedings, pages 144, 289, and 1950 Proceedings, pages 169, 298.

**c. Communism.**

The AFL has a long, consistent and proud record of vigorous and effective opposition to communism. The Federation long ago recognized the threat of this evil doctrine in our democratic institutions and to freedom throughout the world. The American Federation of La-



bor fought the spread of communism at every step, and we have driven the communists from our ranks and exposed their deception and trickery. American labor shall continue to lead the fight against these conspirators who would destroy free trade unions and enslave us as they have done throughout the world wherever they have been able to seize control.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Secs. a and b adopted, Sec. c adopted as amended.  
p. 221.

## 8. EDUCATION

**a. The organizing of teachers in AFL unions is required to improve educational standards and services.**

The minimum salary for the teachers of our children is now but \$46 a week (\$2400 a year) by state law. Effective July 1, 1953, it will be increased to \$58 a week (\$3000 a year). Many teachers have no duty-free lunch period. Such conditions could not and would not be tolerated by well-organized workers. A bona fide union, interested in the welfare of teachers, can correct these conditions.

If American children are to get the guidance they need, their teachers' salaries and working conditions must be such as to attract the best. Teachers are doing a tremendous job today under great handicaps; they should enjoy the best in working conditions and receive salaries commensurate with their grave responsibilities.

**b. The Federation continues to support a program of federal aid to education which will provide increases in teachers' salaries and additional aid in low income states.**

Federal aid to education continues as an imperative need. Some states are devoting a major portion of their revenue to education, but still are providing substandard education. Poor education is a drain on the entire economy as it prevents workers from obtaining good jobs and continues a depressed class which is unequipped to improve its lot in our highly competitive society.

The Federation continues to support a program of \$1 billion in federal aid to education; such a program should provide guarantees for minimum teachers' salaries.

For the Federation's past support of federal aid, see Statements of Policy, 1950 Proceedings, page 163, 296.

**c. Child care centers must be continued as long as the need for them exists.**

The appropriation for continuation of child care centers will come before the 1952 budget session of the state legislature. During the past year there was complete agreement in the Assembly on the need for continuing the centers to help meet the manpower needs of defense industries. There was, however, opposition in the Senate where passage was secured with only one vote to spare.

Child care centers reduce the overall welfare and charity burden by permitting families to remain together and self-supporting. In many cases, if the mother could not place her child in a center while she was at work, she would have to place the child in a foster home or try to get along on aid to needy children or county relief payments, all at a far greater cost to state and local governments than the sums expended on behalf of the child at a child care center. Estimates made in 1950 showed that if only one-half the children in centers were cared for at public expense through other means, the cost would be \$7½ million, compared with the \$5 million spent by the state for child care centers in 1950.

For the Federation's past position favoring child care centers, see Statement of Policy, 1950 Proceedings, page 164, 296.

**d. Union welfare and defense manpower both require an expansion of apprenticeship training and vocational training.**

Apprenticeship training, through joint labor-management approved programs, has become an accepted part of labor's educational program over the years. The Shelley-Maloney Apprenticeship Act of 1939, together with federal legislation, forms the basis of the California program. Prior to and during World War II it made possible training of skilled craftsmen. In the immediate postwar years, many of the workers who had learned parts of a skilled job, returned to apprenticeship programs to round out and complete their craftsmanship.

Again during the Korean War the first shortage occurred in the skilled trades with a resulting increase in demands for apprenticeship and other training programs.

The unions in the skilled trades have a particularly vital interest in apprenticeship for in many of them workers

are being retired as fast or faster than apprentices are graduating.

Estimates on the number of apprentices needed and being trained in California in 1950 showed that 31,066 apprentices are needed annually for replacement of retired workers; but only 30,000 apprentices entered training during 1950, and some of these dropped out prior to completion. Such a level of training scarcely maintains our present skilled work force and does not provide for expansion.

Vocational training programs, for which matching federal funds are available under the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917 and the George-Barden Act of 1946, include the apprenticeship program, and other trade and industrial training programs for which full apprenticeship is not necessary. Labor representatives should play a leading role in determining the scope, philosophy and successful execution of such programs.

During the past year, the Federation has participated in a study of vocational and apprenticeship training programs in California; the study was made at the request of the national AFL and in cooperation with the federal and state educational agencies involved. The study showed a need for labor participation in vocational training, as in all other parts of our state educational program.

**e. The Federation's workers' education program and similar programs by local unions and councils should be continued.**

The need for basic education in the principles of unionism and in the operation of a union continues. New laws, new regulations, and new economic situations require a continuing educational program for union leaders. Education of the membership is of equal importance in building a strong cohesive labor movement. In the last ten years the trade union movement has almost doubled, yet not all the new members have joined the union way of life. The organizational task will not be complete until each union member is a reasonably interested and active member.

Education can help. As members learn of the past, they will appreciate the advantages of the present. As officers learn new ways of organizing and running a union, the union will become of more interest and value to the membership.

During the coming year, the Federation will hold its 5th annual summer la-

bor institute; as in the past, this institute will be for one week.

In addition, a second weekend labor press institute will be held, and if the need arises, weekend institutes on other subjects may be organized.

The 1951 summer school at Santa Cruz was an outstanding success, while the press institute at Santa Barbara was the first of its kind and received an enthusiastic welcome by delegates from all parts of the state.

As in the past, the summer school and labor press institute will be conducted jointly with the University of California, Berkeley, and Los Angeles divisions, with whom the Federation has enjoyed a happy relationship.

**f. The Federation should conduct its second annual scholarship program in 1952, awarding three \$500 awards to competing high school seniors.**

The Federation's scholarship program of the 1950-51 academic year ran smoothly and effectively. The three winners, honor guests at the 1951 convention, were selected by the Federation's judges' committee from among 126 students who took the examination in all parts of the state.

The scholarship program gives the labor movement an excellent point of contact with the public school system as well as encouraging an intelligent study of labor life in America.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 222.

## 9. SOCIAL SECURITY

**a. The Federation reaffirms its general social security and social welfare goals in state legislation, but will not elaborate on them until the next convention, since 1952 is not a state legislative year.**

The Federation's goals in state legislation on unemployment insurance, unemployment disability insurance, workmen's compensation, health insurance, old age and blind, and to the needy disabled and aid to needy children were outlined in detail in last year's policy statements (Proceedings, 1950, pages 152-160, 278, 281, 282.) Legislation introduced in the 1951 legislative session to implement these statements is reviewed in the Secretary-Treas-

urer's report on labor legislation distributed at this convention. The report indicates that progress has been made in approaching these goals.

The state legislature will not meet in regular legislative session during 1951; the Federation will hold its annual convention in 1952 well before the 1953 regular state legislative session. Accordingly, all proposals for state legislation will be reconsidered and spelled out in detail at that time.

**b. Federal unemployment insurance laws should be amended to repeal the Knowland amendment, to provide higher standards for state unemployment insurance laws and to repeal merit rating.**

Unemployment is a problem of national implications. The failure of one state or group of states to pay adequate benefits is a drain upon the entire economy and results in unjust discrimination between workers in different states. Uniform federal minimum standards are therefore essential.

However, the Knowland amendment to the Social Security Law of 1950 makes such federal standards as exist practically unenforceable. The amendment should be repealed.

Under it, the federal government can find the provisions or administration of a state unemployment insurance law are sub-standard only after the law or regulation in question has been reconsidered by the state legislature and been reviewed by the courts. Such a series of reviews, in effect, makes enforcement of existing federal standards practically impossible.

Higher and more specific federal standards for state unemployment insurance laws are also needed to extend coverage to all employers regardless of size, and to extend coverage to federal employees, commission salesmen and agricultural employees. Federal standards should also require benefit payments equal to at least 60 percent of earnings with a maximum limit of \$40 a week.

Present permission of state merit rating plans should be repealed. Individual employers or industries are generally helpless in curbing major unemployment; tax changes through merit rating merely reward or penalize employers for economic conditions over which they have no control, and for which they cannot honestly claim responsibility. Unemployment insurance funds suffer by a reduction in

revenue during good times when funds can best be accumulated, while during bad times, when taxes go up, employers besiege the legislature with demands for reduced coverage and additional disqualifications.

**c. Federal old age and survivors insurance should be extended to cover all workers and benefits should be increased.**

The Social Security Amendments Act of 1950 extended the coverage of the old age and survivors insurance program to 10 million workers in addition to the 35 million already covered. But 15 million farmers, other self-employed persons, and farm workers are still not eligible for benefits. The security needs of these people are just as great as those of the people now covered. As indicated in Statement of Policy 6 (b) above on Agricultural Labor, complete coverage is long overdue.

The 1950 increase in old age and survivors insurance benefits is far from adequate. (See last year's policy statement, Proceedings, 1950, p. 160). A single worker with 20 years' coverage and an average base wage of \$250 a month gets only \$73, or less than the \$75 he is entitled to in California under the state aid to the needy aged law. Under the national AFL proposals he would and should receive \$96.

The increase in prices since the new benefits were put into effect is further justification for higher benefits.

**d. Federal payments should be increased for the federal-state programs of aid to the aged, the blind and the disabled and to dependent children.**

The federal-state programs of aid to the needy aged, blind and disabled and aid to dependent children should provide for a larger federal contribution. In California, the state and counties pay about 60 percent of the cost of these programs, while the federal contribution is but 40 percent. (California has no aid to the needy disabled law.)

The Senate in July, 1951, passed a bill to increase the federal contribution in these categorical aid programs by \$3 per month per case, except in the aid to needy children program where the increase was only \$1.60. The total cost per year to the federal government was estimated at around \$100 million.

Benefits in many states under these programs are woefully low and even California's \$75 a month for the aged cannot be considered noble living at today's prices.

**e. A plan of prepaid medical care is needed to protect all Americans from the disasters of family illness.**

Seventy-five million persons or about half the population of this country have shown their very real desire for prepaid medical care by joining some one of the existing voluntary plans for hospital insurance or medical care.

The number is impressive, but the benefits received are not. During 1949, only 17 percent of private individual medical bills were met by existing health insurance plans; only \$755 million was paid out in benefits to meet the \$4.4 billion doctor and hospital bills which private individuals pay. Such are the findings of the Lehman subcommittee on health of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, as sent to the Senate May 28, 1951.

While 75 million persons have some form of insurance, another 75 million persons have none at all. And of those covered, only 3 percent have comprehensive hospital, surgical and medical care.

Voluntary insurance is expensive, too. Blue Cross (hospital bills only) retains 15 percent of premiums for administrative charges, etc.; Blue Shield (surgery and hospital) retains 21 percent, while the private insurance companies retain 20 percent for group insurance and 45 percent for individual insurance. By comparison, the administrative costs of the California unemployment disability system run to only 5 percent of contributions received.

The American Medical Association has spent millions in delaying and defeating proposals for pre-paid medical care. Without honestly presenting the issues or the plans, it has waved the flag of "socialized medicine," "un-American," "politics in medicine," etc. Yet the AFL-backed proposals give doctors free choice of patient and patient free choice of doctor. Doctors would be allowed a free hand in fixing their own fees under any of the health insurance plans and the increase in total national expenditures for health is sure to increase the income of doctors.

Examples pro and con on British experience are cited, yet no responsible group in Great Britain, medical or lay, Conservative, Liberal or Labor, wants to repeal health insurance. Some groups,

now out of power, just want to "do it better," or "improve administration."

While the American Medical Association claims that the quality of medical care will deteriorate under compulsory health insurance, none of the doctor-sponsored plans currently in existence contain any safeguards whatsoever on the quality of care. Only prepaid health insurance can adequately meet the health needs of all the people.

**f. Federal legislation to require state disability insurance should be enacted.**

Federal law now permits, but does not require, or encourage, state unemployment disability insurance laws. Experience under the California law has been highly beneficial to all concerned. Since December 1, 1946, when benefit payments began, \$100 million has been paid out from the state fund with a minimum of friction or disturbance, and the state fund still has a surplus of \$220 million.

Federal legislation to encourage other states to enact disability insurance would be extremely valuable.

**g. State old age security initiative.**

See Statement of Policy 3 (b), "Political Action."

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted; p. 223.

## 10. WATER AND POWER

**a. Integrated development of the Central Valley for maximum production of water and power can best be done by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, operating under the federal reclamation laws, including the 160-acre limitation.**

Disastrous floods swept through the Central Valley last fall and water which should have been stored for use this summer washed out to sea, taking with it tons of top soil and leaving damaged homes, crop lands and levees in its wake.

Plans for storing the water so wasted have been available for years, but appropriations have been lacking due to the conflicting principles of three agencies, the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, the U. S. Army Engineers and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, a private utility.

The Federation has always held that the great Central Valley is and must be de-

veloped by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation as one project with multiple purposes of flood control, irrigation and power.

Public funds are to be used for the development of these public resources, and accordingly the benefits should be distributed as widely as possible. Full observance of the 160-acre limitation in selling irrigation water, as required by federal reclamation law, is vital to wide distribution of the benefits of the system.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company has, from time to time, claimed it could develop the entire Central Valley itself; more recently, it has wanted public construction of the most expensive features, such as dams, but has demanded that power from the dams be distributed only through its lines at its profit. It has supported U. S. Army Engineers development since the Army has not attempted power distribution.

Large-scale wealthy landowners have joined with PG&E in supporting the Army Engineers because they want water or pumping power for their entire acreage, rather than for only the 160 acres (320 acres under community property) allowed under irrigation law.

From August 1 to 10, 1951, California celebrated the first full operation of the initial features of the Central Valley Project, as planned and developed by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation. The celebration began at Shasta Dam, and continued 250 miles south to the dedication August 3-5 of the Tracy Pumping Plant which

will bring Sacramento Valley water to the thirsty San Joaquin Valley, and ended 250 miles south of Tracy at Bakersfield, the southern end of the Project.

While parts of the project have been in operation since 1940, this will be the first time they will have been operated together as an integrated system.

### **b. The Federation favors settlement of the Colorado River water rights dispute by the U. S. Supreme Court.**

Southern California's rapid expansion has absorbed most of the water now available to it, and it will need all the water it is entitled to receive from the lower Colorado River water basin.

The Central Arizona Project, proposed recurrently in Congress, would require an immense expenditure of funds, estimated at \$2 billion. Its usefulness would be entirely dependent upon water which is now a matter of dispute between California and other states of the lower Colorado River Basin.

The U. S. Senate has already passed legislation which provides for the Central Arizona Project, but the House Committee has wisely decided to hold up the bill.

The Federation favors settlement of this dispute by the U. S. Supreme Court.

See also Statements of Policy, 1950 Proceedings, pages 169, 297.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 223.

## **RESOLUTIONS**

### **Support Complete Development of Central Valley Project**

**Resolution No. 1**—Presented by Pat Clancy, Alton Clem, Ed Doran, Chet Elliott, Otto Never, V. S. Swanson of Operating Engineers Union No. 3, San Francisco.

Whereas, The initiation features of the Central Valley Project are complete and water is now flowing to some of the Valley's thirsty farms; and

Whereas, These basic features were planned to meet the water needs of 1951 and are not adequate for California's present and future industrial and agricultural expansion; and

Whereas, The floods of last winter caused extensive damage on rivers not controlled by CVP dams, and valuable fresh water was wasted to the sea; and

Whereas, The welfare of workers and farmers is dependent upon the progressive and orderly development, conservation, and full use of water; and

Whereas, An outline for such conservation is found in a comprehensive report on the development of water and related resources of the Central Valley Basin, known as Senate Document 113, 81st Congress, 1st Session; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor, convened on its golden anniversary in San Diego, support this program for the development, conservation, and full use of water in the great Central Valley; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send notice of this action to

all California representatives in Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, and the American Federation of Labor, urging them to extend every effort to gain the acceptance and implementation of the Central Valley Basin Comprehensive Report.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 223. See Policy Statement 10.

#### **Increase Weekly Unemployment and Disability Benefits to \$35**

**Resolution No. 2**—Presented by J. Dan Curryer, Jack Welch, Charles Owens, Thomas Lance of Carpenters Union No. 1913, Van Nuys; W. T. Hopkins and W. F. Smith of Carpenters No. 844, Reseda.

Whereas, \$25.00 per week is far from adequate to begin to support even a family of two (2) while the wage earner is sick or disabled; and

Whereas, \$25.00 per week is also far from adequate to support a family of two (2) on state unemployment insurance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That disability and sick compensation be raised \$10.00 per week, making a total of \$35.00 per week; and be it further

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that unemployment insurance be raised \$10.00 per week, making a total of \$35.00 per week.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Filed; p. 175. See Policy Statement 9(a).

#### **Safety Laws For Roofing**

**Resolution No. 3**—Presented by Fred Elkins of California District Council of Roofers, Sacramento.

Whereas, The practice of the roofing manufacturer of packing roofing materials in 90 to over 100 lb. packages, and the method of applying said materials is endangering life, health and safety of the roofing mechanic in California; and

Whereas, The holding and handling of heavy roofing materials for long periods in a stooped or cramped position have, and are still causing strains, hernias, ruptures, piles, hemorrhoids, and over-exertion, quite common to roofing mechanics; and

Whereas, It is a known fact that the experience rating accumulating with the insurance companies in the roofing industry has, throughout the years, brought about one of the highest insurance rates and public liability premiums in the construction industry; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing and requesting

the enactment of 'safety' laws prohibiting the usage of heavy and bulky roofing materials now detrimental and extremely injurious to the roofing applicator in the application of said materials; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor send copies of this resolution to the Division of Industrial Safety urging its support in declaring or prescribing, by general or special orders, rules regulating the use of packages exceeding 65 pounds in weight when containing any and all types of slate, tile, asbestos and asphalt shingles, any and all substitute materials taking the place of roofing materials, any and all forms of slate, slag and gravel roofing materials, asphalt prepared paper, all types of asphalt, composition roofing materials, all compressed and chemically prepared roofing paper utilized in the process of roofing when used in the state of California on any structure, place of habitation or enclosure; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor also send copies of this resolution to all manufacturers of roofing materials throughout the state of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 227.

#### **Resolution No. 4**

Withdrawn by sponsors; p. 177.

#### **Enact Safety Improvements for Carquinez Bridge**

**Resolution No. 5**—Presented by G. A. Paoli, W. E. Crawford and A. Regan, Jr. of Sugar Refinery Employees Union No. 20037, Crockett; Lowell Nelson and Lewis O. Harman of Solano County Central Labor Council, Vallejo.

Whereas, The Carquinez Bridge section of Highway No. 40 is recognized as one of the most hazardous pieces of roadwork in the state of California, and the general safety of the travelling public, using this structure as the only convenient connecting link between the counties of Solano and Contra Costa, is being constantly endangered because of the high accident rate that is steadily increasing; and

Whereas, Since this three-lane "bottle-neck" that possesses four-lane northern and southern approaches has to accommodate every type of vehicle, it is especially disturbing to consider that the few new facilities added in recent years have helped to increase the rising death and accident potential that is particularly prevalent at the ever-dangerous turn,

which lies just off the southern approach of this bridge; and

Whereas, To offer a vague idea as to the enormous volume of traffic that encumbers this span daily, the commuting workers of Travis Air Base, Mare Island Navy Yard, Benicia Arsenal, Union Oil Company, American Smelting and Refining Company and the C & H Sugar Refinery, to mention only a few, are obliged to use this span as the only means of getting to and from their jobs. Thus, any improvement that can be made to adjust this situation will bolster the defense mobilization effort immensely, as it can be considered an indirect act of sabotage when an accident occurs that ties up traffic to a point where defense workers are kept from getting to their jobs; and

Whereas, All other efforts to make a major improvement here have failed, it should give impetus to us of the labor movement to take due credit if success can be attained in promoting a better traffic situation at this "hot spot" of Highway No. 40 that is constantly inviting human carnage, misery and sorrow to many of the good tax-paying citizens of the state of California; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record urging the enactment of mandatory legislation requiring the immediate installation of a thorough and adequate lighting system on the Carquinez Bridge similar to or the equivalent of that which now exists on the Golden Gate and San Francisco Bay bridges, and/or the construction of a fourth lane to relieve the unnecessary vehicle tie-ups when traffic is at its peak, and/or a provision for removal of the aforementioned ever-dangerous turn; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Federation be instructed to send copies of this resolution to the Governor of the State of California; and be it finally

Resolved, That the Executive Secretary and Legislative Representative of the Federation be instructed to secure the introduction of appropriate legislation at the next regular session of the California legislature to further this cause.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed; p. 176.

#### **Increase Safety in Projection Rooms**

**Resolution No. 6**—Presented by Chas. A. Vencill, George J. Schaffer and John Maynard of Motion Picture Projectionists Union No. 150, Los Angeles; California State Theatrical Federation.

Whereas, The Labor Code of the State of California adequately provides for the

number of cubic feet of air circulation in projection, rewind and generator rooms of moving picture theatres; and

Whereas, There is no provision in the State Code to insure that a back draft does not occur, thereby bringing the carbon monoxide back into the projection room; and

Whereas, It has been found upon investigation that the prevailing wind if of great enough velocity, and blowing in the direction of the exterior arc lamp exhaust stack it forms an impass for the exhausted gases creating a back-draft and bringing the fumes back into the projection room; and

Whereas, By the installation of automatic funnels, or hoods at the extremities of the exterior arc lamp exhaust stacks will prevent the return of carbon gases to the projection room. These devices are similar to the funnels used on shipboard to ventilate between decks. The funnels are "L" shaped and finned so that the prevailing wind may rotate them in any of the 360 degrees. They should be mounted in ball bearings to allow for ease in rotation, in this manner the funnel is turned away from the direction of the wind making it impossible for a back-draft to occur. This is an inexpensive installation and would remedy the situation; and

Whereas, In drive-in theatres in most instances the exterior arc lamp exhaust stack or duct is too close to the projection room ventilation intake duct with the result that the lamp-house exhausted gases are being drawn back into the projection room. The exhaust stacks or ducts should extend not less than 25 feet away from the projection room intake duct and be equipped with automatic directional exhaust hoods to correct; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to draw up and have introduced at the next general session of the state legislature, a bill to amend the state Labor Code to provide that directional exhaust hoods be installed on all exterior arc lamp exhaust stacks or ducts leading from projection rooms in moving picture theatres.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed; p. 176.

#### **Continue Moral and Financial Support of NFLU**

**Resolution No. 7**—Presented by George Kisling and C. H. Cary of Federated Trades & Labor Council, Fresno.

Whereas, The Ellender-Poage Bill has been signed into law by the President of the United States over the objections of organized labor of the United States, both AF of L and CIO; and

Whereas, The recent National Farm Labor Union strike of 5,000 farm workers in the Imperial Valley was forced into a state of suspension upon failure of the U. S. Secretary of Labor to order the removal of the 5,500 Mexican contract nationals as strike-breakers in accordance with Article No. 32 of the present International Agreement; and

Whereas, The Ellender-Poage Bill is intended to supersede and to broaden the recruiting base of the present International Agreement by means of allowing Mexican contract nationals to become employed in a host of other industries not immediately classified as agricultural, such as food processing, ginning, millwork, etc.; and

Whereas, This and other equally disturbing features of the Ellender-Poage Bill makes it imperative for all of organized labor within the ranks of the AF of L to expand their rural activities in a vigilant watchfulness so as to offset further disastrous inroads from being made against the collective rights of labor; and

Whereas, There is within the ranks of the AF of L here in California an organization of rural working people, the National Farm Labor Union, an organization totally dedicated unto the problems of rural and suburban peoples, and an organization which has already done much toward fighting and alerting labor as a whole unto the inherent and lurking dangers of such ill-advised legislation as the Ellender-Poage measure; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor extend its heartiest endorsement to the National Farm Labor Union for its past activities in opposing this type of slave labor legislation, and that it continue moral and financial support of the National Farm Labor Union through another year.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 217. See Resolution No. 10.

### **Oppose Contracting of Textbook and Other State Printing With Private Establishments**

**Resolution No. 8**—Presented by Wm. J. McQuillan of Printing Pressmen Union No. 60, Sacramento.

Whereas, Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 2, a resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to Section 7, of

Article IX of the Constitution of the State of California, in relation to the minimum period for the use of textbooks in the common schools throughout the state was adopted March 28, 1911; and

Whereas, Said Constitutional Amendment provided that Section 7, of Article IX of the Constitution of the State of California be amended as follows:

**Section 7:** "The Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University of California, and the Professor of Pedagogy therein and the Principals of the State Normal Schools, shall constitute the State Board of Education, and shall compile, or cause to be compiled, and adopt a uniform series of textbooks for use in the common schools throughout the state.

"The state board may cause such textbooks, when adopted, to be printed and published by the State Printing Office; and when so printed and published, to be distributed and sold at the cost price of printing, publishing and distributing the same.

"The textbooks, so adopted, shall continue in use not less than four years, without any change or alteration whatsoever which will require or necessitate the purchase of new books by such pupils"; and

Whereas, In the many years that have followed since the people of the State of California by their votes caused such constitutional amendment to become a law, the various legislatures have endeavored to enact laws which might to a great extent nullify the purposes which such constitutional amendment was intended to carry into effect, namely the adoption of a uniform series of textbooks and the publishing of same by the superintendent of state printing and printed at the state printing office; and

Whereas, For many years the practice of purchasing textbooks from eastern publishing concerns was an entrenched and costly evil; and

Whereas, During the years 1949-1951 a committee was appointed by the Senate of the State of California and designated as the Senate Interim Committee on State Printing (3 employer printers), and continued again for 1951, 1953; and

Whereas, Said Senate Interim Committee on State Printing introduced legislation in 1951 to endeavor to permit the state to contract with private printing establishments for state and textbook printing at higher costs to circumvent the present production by civil service workers, such legislation being defeated; and



Whereas, The State Printing Division has the only plant west of Chicago completely equipped to handle economically the mechanized production and binding of elementary school textbooks, and has returned tremendous savings over the years to the taxpayers of California by state manufacture of such textbooks; and

Whereas, This complete printing establishment purchased and maintained by the people of the State of California to permit expeditious handling of the printing requirements of legislative sessions, and inexpensive production of elementary school textbooks and necessary agency printing is still in danger from future restrictive legislation that may be introduced by the State Interim Committee on State Printing at the 1953 general session of the California Legislature; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor affirms its opposition to the continued attacks upon the State Printing Division by the Senate Interim Committee on State Printing, and to any future legislation by constitutional amendment or otherwise that might be introduced by said committee that would permit the contracting with private establishments for textbook and other state printing; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Governor of the State of California, and to the members of the State Board of Education.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted as amended; p. 222.

### Protect Teachers' Tenure

**Resolution No. 9**—Presented by C. Al Green, W. J. Kiser of Central Labor Council of Stanislaus County, Modesto; Earl A. Moorhead, Walter Jones of Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County, San Jose; Glen Clark, Eugene Johnson of Central Labor Council of Marin County.

Whereas, Section 20394.10 of the Education Code of the State of California provides for the dismissal of teachers in the state colleges when funds are lacking; and

Whereas, No provision in this statute gives a teacher with tenure and seniority any specific protection; and

Whereas, Gross miscarriage of justice may result due to the opportunity that is afforded to certain persons in positions of authority to follow their own whims of prejudice in making dismissals; and

Whereas, No academic freedom may exist without the rights of tenure and seniority being guaranteed to the teachers by law; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to draw up and have introduced at the next general session of the state legislature a bill amending Section 29394.10 of the Education Code so as to guarantee protection to the teachers having tenure, and furthermore, make specific provisions where dismissals are made under this section that the dismissals must follow the principle of reverse seniority.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed; p. 177.

### Support National Farm Labor Union

**Resolution No. 10**—Presented by National Farm Labor Union No. 247, Bakersfield.

Whereas, The hysterical outcries for foreign labor always have one immediate result, namely, to convince another group of skilled American farm workers to take off for other occupations; and

Whereas, At the present time thousands of farm workers who live in the San Joaquin Valley are being forced to go elsewhere to look for work, while thousands of "wetbacks" hold down the jobs in this Valley; and

Whereas, The farm workers who remain in agriculture will return to this Valley almost 100% for the cotton harvest, largely because of the improved wage rate which has resulted from the Farm Labor Union's activities in the past two years; and

Whereas, The drive of the big-grower organizations for foreign labor is a result of their insatiable desire for greater profits from cheap labor, and as such is hurting the small farmer, since it drives away the resident workers on whom the small farmer depends and gives the corporation farmer an additional competitive advantage over the small grower who hires American workers; and

Whereas, The Farm Labor Union has shown that all evidence points to the fact that there is sufficient labor to handle all the needs of California farms if it is attracted to the right place at the right time; and

Whereas, The National Farm Labor Union has shown its willingness and ability to work out a common sense labor-supply agreement with farmers who are interested in replacing chaos with common sense and in placing a value on the dignity of the human being who earns

his bread as a farm worker; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor call on the small farmers and their organizations to work out a common sense program with the AFL's union of farm workers, the NFLU, and further that the State Federation of Labor offer its good offices to those farmers interested in such a program to facilitate their conferences with the representatives of the National Farm Labor Union; and be it further

Resolved, That we call on the Governor of the state of California to take the steps necessary to see that the small farmer is able to take advantage of such a labor supply program without fear of reprisals from the large-scale farmers whose influence is so great on many state agencies.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 217.

### **Support AFL CARE Campaign**

**Resolution No. 11.**—Presented by Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, September, 1950, at Houston, Texas, recognizing the desperate need of the peoples of the war torn world for food, clothing and the tools and equipment with which to rebuild their destroyed cities; and

Whereas, The official welfare arm of the American Federation of Labor, its Labor League for Human Rights, has been contributing, through CARE, to the families of needy trade unionists throughout the world; and

Whereas, Despite the Marshall Plan funds, individual help from Americans is still needed overseas. Experts have estimated it will be many months before the long-range reconstruction programs abroad can bring any direct benefits to the average family; and

Whereas, Action is needed NOW—President Green and Mr. Matthew Woll, President of Labor League for Human Rights, one of the founding agencies of CARE, have personally endorsed a National AFofL CARE campaign, urging the membership and all affiliated bodies of the American Federation of Labor to support this appeal for the purchase of CARE packages to succor free, struggling trade unionists and their families abroad; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor wholeheartedly support this AFofL CARE Campaign by

(1) Appeal for individual purchases or contributions by the membership for CARE packages through CARE AFofL Representative, 20 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

(2) Publish and distribute AFofL CARE Campaign material regarding CARE packages, through affiliated groups to free, struggling trade unionists and their families through the purchase of CARE packages.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 224.

### **Increase Exemption under State Homestead Law**

**Resolution No. 12.**—Presented by Earl A. Moorhead, Walter Jones of Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County, San Jose, California.

Whereas, The intent of the California Homestead Law is to save the home for the families of the unfortunate, who happen to be the object of business reverses, etc.; and

Whereas, Such a law affords a fresh start, by exemption of said home from forced sale, for the payment of debts; and

Whereas, The present monetary exemption of \$7,500 is definitely insufficient due to the inflationary devaluation of the dollar, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby recognize this deficiency and proposes that the California Homestead Law be changed by the legislature to increase the exemption to \$15,000 from its present low figure.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed; p. 177.

### **In Memoriam—John F. Dalton**

**Resolution No. 13.**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Brother John F. Dalton, President of the California State Federation of Labor from 1926 to 1928, and all his life active in the cause of labor, passed away on May 12, 1951; and

Whereas, The scope of the services Jack Dalton performed for labor extended beyond the labor movement itself, and always to the credit of labor, since he was not only President of the Federation, and an officer of his own union for nearly two decades, but also served for many years as State Labor Commissioner and Chief of the State Division of Labor Law Enforcement, as president of the Los Angeles City Board of Education, and was always active in other civic and community affairs; and

Whereas, The loss of so true and fine a trade unionist, citizen and friend has saddened the hearts of all who knew his generous spirit and unwavering devotion to the labor movement; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor, by a moment of silence, express our sorrow at his loss and our gratitude for the rich years of tireless activity on behalf of organized labor he gave us, and in so doing, pay our heartfelt tribute to him and to all others of our brothers and sisters who have passed away during the last year.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 230.

#### **A. F. G. E. Organizer for Southern California**

**Resolution No. 14**—Presented by G. O. Taylor, John W. Quimby of the Central Labor Council of San Diego County; William Fritz, J. F. Hainsworth of the Government Employees Naval Air Lodge No. 1085, San Diego.

Whereas, There is a very large field in southern California for a vigorous campaign; and

Whereas, The state of California has a potential 250,000 employees in the federal service to bring into the fold; and

Whereas, The state of California has no organizer at this most opportune time; and

Whereas, A large section of the unorganized are among the majority groups who work and live in southern California; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Government Employees, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, are unable to finance the assignment of a National representative to organize these potential workers; and

Whereas, To assist in bringing these unorganized groups into the ranks of the American Federation of Government Employees affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and at the time, securing for them a greater sense of representation which we so sorely need; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to assign one American Federation of Government Employees Organizer for Southern California; and be it further

Resolved, That said organizer's duty shall be to organize new American Federation of Government Employees Lodges

and continuously put on membership drives throughout southern California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, subject matter to the Executive Council; p. 228.

#### **Urging Sponsorship of State Federation of AFL Auxiliaries**

**Resolution No. 15**—Presented by G. O. Taylor, John W. Quimby of Central Labor Council of San Diego County, San Diego.

Whereas, Auxiliaries to labor unions have proven to be of great assistance in furthering unionism, creating good public relations, informing the women of national, state and civic affairs, and combatting anti-union women's organizations such as the Women of the Pacific; and

Whereas, The Auxiliary movement in California needs a central body to bring unity of activities to all AFL Auxiliaries; and

Whereas, The organization of more AFL Auxiliaries throughout California is needed and would be a benefit to organized labor; and

Whereas, Since the women spend eighty-five percent of the pay check, they should be instructed through the Auxiliary movement as to the spending of the union dollar for union merchandise and services; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor sponsor the formation of a State Federation of AFL Auxiliaries.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.  
Adopted; p. 219.

#### **Increase Jury Fees**

**Resolution No. 16**—Presented by Robert S. Ash, E. A. Clancy of Central Labor Council of Alameda County, Oakland.

Whereas, The small amounts provided in payment of individuals serving on juries has of necessity discouraged working men and women of this state from sitting as jurors in their respective communities because of the resulting loss of wages during the period of such service, with the inevitable result that juries do not reflect a true cross-section of the representation in such communities; and

Whereas, We find that executive employees of banks, insurance companies, utilities, oil companies and railway companies serve on juries and are reimbursed their full wages by said companies; and

Whereas, Production, construction and maintenance employees do not receive such benefits; and

Whereas, As a result, the viewpoints of these corporations are frequently reflected in the verdicts; and

Whereas, When a corporation is involved in litigation, corporate interests are reflected on the jury; and

Whereas, This situation has become so inequitable that it requires remedial action; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor introduce legislation in the California state legislature that will make more equitable the payment of jury fees.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed; p. 175.

### **Support United Cerebral Palsy Program**

**Resolution No. 17**—Presented by Robert S. Ash, E. A. Clancy of Central Labor Council of Alameda County, Oakland.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has traditionally supported health and welfare projects; and

Whereas, The program of the United Cerebral Palsy has brought relief to many sufferers of this disease; and

Whereas, There are over one-half million afflicted with cerebral palsy in the United States; and

Whereas, The United Cerebral Palsy Foundation is attempting to build useful citizens of those with this disease; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby endorse the work of the United Cerebral Palsy Foundation and call upon affiliated unions to aid and assist this worthwhile organization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 224.

### **Minimum Wage in Corporations**

**Resolution No. 18**—Presented by H. V. Cleeton, Wm. H. Cole, Martin McDonnell, Wm. Pande, and George Mormile of Operative Plasterers Union No. 2, Los Angeles.

Whereas, A corporation is a creation of government and should be regulated in the control of wages and salaries for the protection of those who made it possible to exist through labor and investment in the creation of its wealth, and for protection to the buying public in the price of goods through fair competition between large and small corporations; and

Whereas, This is made possible because small corporation organization is less costly, and through good management, they could compete with large corporations when compensation for services rendered are regulated by corporation law; and

Whereas, A law regulating the disbursements of compensation for services ren-

dered to the corporation, has been needed in the business structure of this country for a good many years for the protection of the public, labor and the share holders, a minimum wage law based on a percentage of the top compensation for the same hours of service will regulate all salaries from the lowest to the highest paid by the corporation in accordance with the management's estimate of the value of their own service to the corporation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend to Congress the establishment of a minimum wage in all corporations doing interstate business, or whose stock is sold on the stock exchange doing an interstate business, the proposed minimum wage to be at least 5 percent of the highest compensation for the same hours of service.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Non-concurred; p. 217.

### **Abolish Wage Freeze**

**Resolution No. 19**—Presented by H. J. Baszozowsky, Casey E. Bowen, T. C. Canaday, Art Corazza, Jack Klein, and L. E. Hyre of Painters Union No 116, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The cost of living has jumped to astronomical heights since June 1950 because of the failure of Congress to roll back and control prices; and

Whereas, Food prices and taxes are still rising, placing an unfair burden on low income groups; and

Whereas, The present price control law is a fraud just raising prices, but only freezing wages; and

Whereas, The United Labor Policy Committee, a joint group consisting of AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods have walked out once, and are ready to do so again, from the Stabilization Board because of the unfair position that labor and the consumer have been placed in our present economy since the start of the Korean War; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to abolish the wage-freeze.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 184.

### **Opposing PG & E Rate Increase and Urging Development of Municipal Utility Districts**

**Resolution No. 20**—Presented by Earl A. Moorhead and Walter Jones of Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County, City of San Jose.

Whereas, The Pacific Gas & Electric Company is continuously increasing its monopolistic stranglehold on the power facilities of California through its brazen lobbies in the national Congress and in Sacramento, successfully defeating Bureau of Reclamation appropriations for essential power features of the Central Valleys basinwide plan; and

Whereas, The cost of federal and state lobbyists, billboard propaganda, magazine distribution and so-called public relations advertising is all included in the company's balance sheet, which forms a legal base for payment of 6% interest on capital investment, which now totals one billion two hundred million dollars; and

Whereas, P G & E consumers of electric power are now being asked to add \$37,650,000 to their annual electric bills, a 21.6 per cent increase over present rates, while the power sites which they are ripping away from the Central Valley Project would generate electricity with interest-free federal funds, provide cities and cooperative utility districts in the service areas with considerably cheaper power, and save P G & E propaganda and lobbying expense by removing these areas from the controversy of who builds what facility; and

Whereas, Santa Clara County has been declared a feasible area to receive Central Valley project power in a survey conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation in 1946 (five years ago), provided the people organize themselves into a Municipal Utility District to distribute such low-cost publicly generated power; and

Whereas, Only by organizing themselves into such a district to buy power cooperatively can the consumers of this county ever hope to win fair treatment from the P G & E in the reduction of rates; and

Whereas, The Santa Clara County Central Labor Council has appointed a special committee to work with the Water and Power Users Association to present data at coming Public Utility Commission hearings opposing the proposed 21.6 per cent P G & E electric rate increase; and

Whereas, This committee has been instructed to explore the possibility of forming a Municipal Utility District for the purpose of wholesale purchase for the consumers of this locality; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of establishing municipal utility districts throughout California as a curb on monopoly rate

increases and a service to our statewide membership.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 224.

### **Defeat Kings River Conservation District Referendum**

**Resolution No. 21**—Presented by Earl A. Moorhead and Walter Jones of Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County, City of San Jose.

Whereas, It is vital to all of California to see that our water and power facilities are conserved and pooled, and finally developed and made available to the widest number of people in accordance with the democratic policies of reclamation law; and

Whereas, A measure enacted by the 1951 state legislature, **AB 340** (Hansen), imperils the second phase of Central Valley Project development of water and power at Pine Flat Dam already authorized for construction by the U. S. Corps of Army Engineers to be operated by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation as directed by President Truman and so endorsed by the California State Federation of Labor at hearings on the measure; and

Whereas, **AB 340** calls for a referendum by December 13, 1951 of the voters of most of Fresno and Kings counties and a large portion of Tulare county, which referendum, if successful, would create a Kings River Conservation District comprising 1,100,000 acres, with power to negotiate with the federal government for Pine Flat irrigation water, to develop and distribute hydro-electric power, (including direct sale at bus bar to PG&E), thus lopping off both water and power from the Kings River from the overall Central Valley Project supply, and to issue general obligation bonds for power facilities and other installations including assessment levies for Pine Flat water storage benefits; and

Whereas, Creation of such a district would enable corporation landholders and the private power monopoly to reap disproportionate benefits from Pine Flat Dam and future installations on the Kings River at the expense of workers and small farmers in the area, and federal taxpayers in California and the nation; and

Whereas, The effect of a favorable vote on the creation of the super Kings River Conservation District would nullify for this huge area all provisions of reclamation law which limits distribution of irrigation water to farms of 160 acres (320 acres for man and wife) thus ensuring the widest possible use of water from

federally constructed projects, which further allows the use of power revenues to reduce otherwise prohibitive irrigation costs which only large-scale operators can afford, and which gives cities and cooperative public agencies priority to purchase cheap public power; and

Whereas, Organized labor, with majority vote in the area involved, is in position to cast the decisive vote to defeat this scheme to disrupt the integrated development and distribution of Kings River water and power resources in accordance with reclamation law; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor, fully aware of the critical need of cheap water and power in the economic security of California, hereby goes on record as opposing this measure, and offers our fellow trade unionists in Fresno, Kings and Tulare counties all possible help to defeat the referendum; and be it further

Resolved, That we place the Federation's full facilities at the disposal of its members in Fresno, Tulare and Kings county to the end that cooperative relationships be established between all farm and community groups working toward the defeat of this dangerous measure at the forthcoming referendum.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 224.

### **Hands Off Feather River!**

**Resolution No. 22**—Presented by Earl A. Moorhead and Walter Jones of Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County, San Jose.

Whereas, The California state legislature has proposed to spend a billion and a quarter dollars constructing a gigantic reservoir at Oroville on the Feather River, a project which is included in the ultimate Central Valley Bureau of Reclamation plan, and is essential to wise pooling of all valley water and power resources; and

Whereas, This is a betrayal of the farmers and city people of Santa Clara valley where the water table is rapidly receding, and to the people of California as a whole who must have the promised water to irrigate three million acres of presently unirrigated land, provide 8 billion kilowatts of power annually and ensure the continued prosperity of this fast growing state; and

Whereas, While contriving to promote conflicting projects such as that on the Feather River, the national and state power lobbies have succeeded in restricting Bureau of Reclamation studies for

bringing water from the already authorized American River project to Santa Clara, San Benito and Alameda counties by defeating appropriations for such studies; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor oppose any state plan for constructing portions of the projected Central Valleys water and power development program as laid out either in the current or ultimate stage, unless legislation authorizing state construction expressly provides integration with the overall Bureau of Reclamation project, to be operated under principles laid down in reclamation law, safeguarding distribution of water for smaller acreage ownership, providing for generation of public power and its sale to cities and public agencies along with the use of power revenues to reduce water costs which would otherwise be too high for the family operated farm; and be it further

Resolved, That we call on our representatives in Congress, through our State Federation of Labor, to immediately provide the Bureau of Reclamation with sufficient funds to complete its authorized study for canals to bring water from Folsom Dam on the American River to Santa Clara, San Benito and Alameda counties, as authorized in the Miller-Engle Bill which had the support of all of organized labor; and be it finally

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor expose in its publications the purpose of moves such as that on the Feather River, whereby the State Water Resources Board impedes the speedy completion of feasible projects like Folsom Dam on the American River, holding out illusions that by itself, unrelated to the integrated use of water and power from all possible sources in the Central Valleys, it can provide water or power at a price which farmers and consumers can afford to pay.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, subject matter to the Executive Council; p. 224.

### **Reestablish Close Ties With Working Farmers and Farm Organizations**

**Resolution No. 23**—Presented by Earl A. Moorhead and Walter Jones of Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County, San Jose.

Whereas, The disastrous trend of federal and state legislation for the benefit of the corporate interests makes it imperative for organized labor to find allies to support its efforts toward bettering the living and working conditions of its members; and

Whereas, Working farmers find their markets restricted and their security threatened when consumers lack the means to purchase the products which require an entire year's effort to bring to harvest; and

Whereas, Organized workers and working farmers have an equal stake in legislation curbing monopolies, protecting democratic processes, apportioning taxes so the burden falls on those best able to pay, and providing public resources at prices the majority of the people can afford to pay; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor set up an official committee for the purpose of establishing friendly relations with the working farmers of this state and the organizations and cooperatives representing the true interests of people who make their living on their own land, to the end that joint legislative action may be taken for measures of common service, and that misunderstanding leading to friction and the defeat of beneficial measures in the interest of both farmers and consumers may be stopped; and be it further

Resolved, That efforts be made to invite farmers and representatives of their organizations to address labor gatherings and that reciprocal arrangements be made to bring to farm gatherings the program of organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Referred to Executive Council; p. 216.

#### **Close Price Gap Between Producer And Consumer**

**Resolution No. 24**—Presented by Earl A. Moorhead and Walter Jones of Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County, San Jose.

Whereas, Organized labor in California should be the working partner of men and women who gain their livelihood from toiling on their own land to produce the food and fibre which city as well as farm people must have in abundance to thrive; and

Whereas, Monopoly control of processing, packing, distribution and shipping facilities is increasing its profits at the expense of working farmer and consumer alike, as a result of which the 1950 census reports there are five million less persons engaged in agricultural pursuits or living on the land, while the standard of living of wage earners steadily deteriorates because of prohibitive retail prices; and

Whereas, Misunderstanding as to the cause of this crisis is being fostered in

the press and radio to the effect that the farmer is to blame for high food prices and labor is to blame for high farm production costs; and

Whereas, The Director of Price Stabilization proposes to make a country-wide survey of wholesale and retail grocery costs and prices, which will leave untouched the squeeze on the family-operated farm by the commission houses, wholesale auctions, processors and shippers; and

Whereas, In a study conducted by the California State Bureau of Markets in 1943 it was shown that retail prices ranged from 50% to 425% above the price paid for specific fruits and vegetables checked from the time they were purchased from farmers until they reached the consumer at the retail level; and

Whereas, The California Research & Marketing Act of 1946 provides, under Title 1, for research into marketing problems such as was made in 1943 and is especially needed now when inflation is threatening the whole economic future of our economy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the Director of Price Stabilization, Michael DiSalle, to include in his proposed survey of wholesale and retail grocery costs a study of the price actually paid to farmers for specific lots of fruits and vegetables along with the price for these same items when offered at retail to the consumer, requesting the help of the California State Bureau of Markets for this purpose; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor use its good offices to the end that farmers and consumers alike understand that they are both victims of the identical forces of monopoly profiteering and that studies to substantiate this fact be made by appropriate federal and state agencies.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 185.

#### **Grade-Crossing Safety**

**Resolution No. 25**—Presented by Earl A. Moorhead and Walter Jones of Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County, San Jose.

Whereas, California is the only outstanding state which continues to tolerate a system of antiquated, dangerous federal, state, county and private roads across railroad rights of way as a result of which hundreds of auto and truck drivers and passengers are needlessly killed, maimed and injured each year

with millions of dollars in loss of property, clogging up of traffic and unnecessary tension and nerve strain to vehicular drivers; and

Whereas, The California state legislature failed to pass the necessary amendments to the Public Utilities Act to provide for state funds and authority to construct under or overpasses at the most dangerous of some 14,000 presently inadequate and unsafe railroad grade crossings; and

Whereas, The experience of other states, notably New York, with approximately the same population and vehicular traffic as California, proves that legislation authorizing the state to construct essential under or overpasses, assessing back a definite percentage to the railroads and relieving cities and counties from the major share of such burdensome costs, drastically reduces the number of deaths and accidents at railroad grade crossings; and

Whereas, The Santa Clara County Central Labor Council has been active in efforts of the local Committee for Grade Crossing Safety to have the necessary legislation passed on the basis of a formula whereby the railroads be assessed not less than 10% and not more than 20% of the cost of separations ordered by the State Public Utilities Commission; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor support a campaign that will bring to a halt the needless loss of life, injury and destruction of trucks and automobiles resulting from our do-nothing policy in this matter to the end that constructive legislation be enacted at the next session of the state legislature, in accordance with the formula worked out by the Santa Clara County Committee for Grade Crossing Safety.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Concurred in intent, subject matter to the Executive Council; p. 227.

#### **Postal Employee Bonds**

**Resolution No. 26**—Presented by Henry T. Clark and Robert C. Ryan of Post Office Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, The payment of bonds by the employees of the Post Office Department is an unjust assessment on the workers which is not in general practice in private business; and

Whereas, The bond should be paid for by the employer requiring the bonding of the employee; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring legislation which

would provide that bond premiums for postal employees be paid for by the government; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to each member of the Senate and House Post Office and Civil Service Committees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 226.

#### **Economic Justice For Retired Postal Employees**

**Resolution No. 27**—Presented by Henry T. Clark and Robert C. Ryan of Post Office Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Post Office employees having retired during the last few years are involuntary victims of the exorbitant increase in the cost of living; and

Whereas, Through diligent service to the Post Office Department they were able to retire on what at the time was considered to be a fair annuity; and

Whereas, With the increase in the cost of living the retired Post Office employee is not now able to subsist on the annuity allocated from the U. S. Civil Service Retirement Fund; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as approving a change in the existing retirement act which would allow the already retired postal employee an adjustment of annuity in an amount based on the increase in the cost of living as issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the time of retirement to present, with future adjustments computed semi-annually; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor send a copy of this resolution to each member of the Senate and House Post Office and Civil Service Committees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 226.

#### **Overtime Pay For Substitute Postal Employees**

**Resolution No. 28**—Presented by Henry T. Clark and Robert C. Ryan of Post Office Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, No legislation has yet been enacted by Congress to pay substitute postal employees time and one-half pay for overtime work; and

Whereas, Private industry does by law pay time and one-half pay for overtime employment; and

Whereas, The Post Office Department and Congress has recognized the principle of time and one-half pay for overtime to



regular full time employees; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring time and one-half pay for substitute postal employees for all hours in excess of eight (8) per day, or forty (40) per week; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress be petitioned for legislation in keeping with this aim; and be it finally

Resolved, That a letter requesting action on this matter be sent to each member of the Senate and House Post Office and Civil Service Committees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 227. See Resolution No. 93.

### **Recognition of Postal Employees' Union**

**Resolution No. 29**—Presented by Henry T. Clark and Robert C. Ryan of Post Office Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, Despite the repeal of the gag-laws, meant to give the postal employee unions recognition; and

Whereas, Despite the tremendous growth and advances made by organized labor; and

Whereas, The Postmaster General and other administrative officials of the Post Office Department are not inclined to honor union recognition unless compelled to by law; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring union recognition; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the members of the Senate and House Post Office and Civil Service Committees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 226.

### **Leave With Pay For Postal Employees Attending Union Conventions**

**Resolution No. 30**—Presented by Henry T. Clark and Robert C. Ryan of Post Office Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Post Office Department has recognized the benefits derived from permitting postmasters to attend state and national conventions with pay, without using annual leave or without pay; and

Whereas, The rank and file post office clerk conventions, both state and national, are likewise beneficial to the postal service; and

Whereas, Many of the postal employee union leaders, on small allowance, attend all conventions on vacation time, or without pay; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in recommending the rank and file post office employee be accorded the same privileges as postmasters, by attending conventions without the use of annual leave or the loss of salary.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 226.

### **Revise Federal Civil Service Retirement Act**

**Resolution No. 31**—Presented by Henry T. Clark and Robert C. Ryan of Post Office Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Post Office and federal employees have through the years been given piece-meal improvement of the Civil Service Retirement Act in amounts small but costly; and

Whereas, An overall complete revision of the Retirement Act would not only bring about long overdue economic welfare to those presently in the government service but would also be an inducement to attract efficient and industrious personnel to the government service; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the proposed changes enumerated below:

(1) Optional retirement after 25 years of service, regardless of age, at an annuity based upon 2½% of average earnings of the five highest years, multiplied by the total years of service, but not to exceed 100% in any case.

(2) Elimination of the 3% deduction per annum between the ages of 55 and 60 years.

(3) Elimination of all deductions assessed for the privilege of selecting widows and dependent's annuities.

(4) All annuities be tax exempt.

(5) Elimination of the requirement that a widow must be 50 years of age in order to obtain an annuity in the event of her husband's death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution go to each member of the Senate and House Post Office and Civil Service Committees urging its approval by these committees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 228.

**Commending California Congressmen  
For Aid in Postal Employees'**

**Pay Raise**

**Resolution No. 32**—Presented by Henry T. Clark and Robert C. Ryan of Post Office Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Post Office employees have sought a pay adjustment since November, 1950; and

Whereas, The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee proved a delaying factor in the enactment of this legislation by not taking up hearings until June 15, 1951, over seven months after introduction of **HR 244**; and

Whereas, Faithful friends in Congress did go before the House Committee and give assistance in our behalf; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in thanking Congressmen Franck R. Havenner, John F. Shelley, Clair Engle, Hubert Scudder, Clyde Doyle, Cecil King and Norris Poulson for their assistance in this long, bitter struggle.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted as amended; p. 226.

**Resolution No. 33**

Withdrawn by sponsors; p. 215.

**Cost of Living Increases in Industrial  
Accident Compensation**

**Resolution No. 34**—Presented by Stanley R. Wallace of Carpenters Union No. 1710, Mill Valley.

Whereas, The increasing tempo of defense production has increased the incidence of industrial accidents; and

Whereas, There is also a marked increase in the costs of medical treatment, hospitalization and expenses due to convalescence; and

Whereas, There is also a similar increase in the living expenses of the family of the injured worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as advocating an increase in the compensation of injured workers comparable to the increased expenses noted above, and that the present point system be revised to give more equitable compensation with particular emphasis upon consideration of nature of claimant's trade or profession when awarding of disability claims; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the committees on resolutions of the California state legislature with our expressed desire that legislation

be initiated and passed to accomplish these ends.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Concurred in intent, filed; p. 223. See Policy Statement 9.

**Unity of Labor Organizations**

**Resolution No. 35**—Presented by Stanley R. Wallace of Carpenters Union No. 1710, Mill Valley.

Whereas, The living and working standards we now have are the result of the effort of all organized labor; and

Whereas, These living standards have been achieved by a divided labor movement; and

Whereas, A united labor movement would be able to accomplish even more for the working people; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as advocating a policy of labor unity between all organized labor in the United States, with a recommendation to our National and International bodies that steps be initiated for resumption and/or continuation of discussions between AFL, CIO, the Brotherhoods, and independent unions with the objective of amalgamation of all labor organizations into one federated body; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to President Green of the AFL, President Murray of the CIO, and all presidents of Railroad Brotherhoods and independent unions with whom discussions of labor unity may be held.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 218.

**Full Pay for Jury Duty in  
Collective Agreements**

**Resolution No. 36**—Presented by Jack Goldberger of Newspaper and Periodical Drivers Union No. 921, San Francisco.

Whereas, Nothing is more characteristic of our American legal system than the impartial jury system; and

Whereas, In the words of the late Justice Murphy, "the proper junctioning of the jury system, and indeed, our democracy itself, requires that the jury be a 'body truly representative of the community,' and not the organ of any special group or class"; and

Whereas, A jury truly representative of the community is composed of a fair sampling of all one's neighbors who meet minimum qualifications, and is not made up solely of those who are supposed to be superior in some respect such as wealth or income, so that they can afford not to work at their job every day; and

Whereas, Our jury system is in the gravest danger of, and is, losing its democratic flavor and becoming the instrument of the select few, because, **on the one hand**, the high cost of living and limited total annual take-home pay forces our working brothers and sisters to decline to serve on juries because they cannot afford to lose a single day's pay, while, **on the other hand**, corporations do not make any deductions from the pay checks of their salaried officials when they serve on juries; and

Whereas, The afore-mentioned economic necessity is compelling our brothers and sisters to give up their privilege to serve on juries, and their service on juries is of the utmost necessity if our juries are to be truly representative of the community, and they are therefore being unjustly deprived of what should be one of the most cherished and prized duties of citizenship, namely, to participate in the duty of seeing to it that members of their community are accorded full justice; and

Whereas, It is interesting to note that in the District of Columbia, government employees called for jury duty are, by the laws of the District of Columbia, not only paid the usual jury duty fee, but in addition, no deduction in their federal job pay is made because they are considered on leave with pay; and

Whereas, It is of further interest to note that in a recent survey of collective bargaining agreements by the Bureau of National Affairs, in 10 percent of those agreements, public-spirited unions and employers had reached agreement whereby employees while on jury duty continue to receive their full pay or the difference between their jury duty fee and full pay; and

Whereas, It behooves this Federation to do its utmost to stop this dangerous trend in our jury system and to restore it to the properly functioning impartial democratic organization that it has been and should be; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor unanimously go on record that the jury system must be preserved as a democratically functioning institution that must not degenerate into an organ to serve the wealthy few, and that the delegates, here assembled, undertake vigorously to make as a basic part of the collective bargaining program of their respective unions, the negotiation and incorporation into their collective bargaining agreements, of a provision to the effect that employees, while on jury duty,

shall either continue to receive their full pay in addition to jury duty fees, or at least, the difference between their full pay and the jury fees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted as amended; p. 229.

### Full Pay for Jury Duty

**Resolution No. 37**—Presented by Jack Goldberger of Newspaper and Periodical Drivers Union No. 921, San Francisco.

Whereas, Nothing is more characteristic of our American legal system than the impartial jury system; and

Whereas, In the words of the late Justice Murphy, "the proper functioning of the jury system and indeed, our democracy itself, requires that the jury be a 'body truly representative of the community,' and not the organ of any special group or class"; and

Whereas, A jury truly representative of the community is composed of a fair sampling of all one's neighbors who meet minimum qualifications, and is not made up solely of those who are supposed to be superior in some respect such as wealth or income, so that they can afford not to work at their job every day; and

Whereas, Our jury system is in the gravest danger of, and is, losing its democratic flavor and becoming the instrument of the select few, because, **on the one hand**, the high cost of living and limited total annual take home pay forces our working brothers and sisters to decline to serve on juries because they cannot afford to lose a single day's pay, while, **on the other hand**, corporations do not make any deductions from the pay checks of their salaried officials when they serve on juries; and

Whereas, The afore-mentioned economic necessity is compelling our brothers and sisters to give up their privilege to serve on juries, and their service on juries is of the utmost necessity if our juries are to be truly representative of the community, and they are therefore being unjustly deprived of what should be one of the most cherished and prized duties of citizenship, namely, to participate in the duty of seeing to it that members of their community are accorded full justice; and

Whereas, It is interesting to note that in the District of Columbia, government employees called for jury duty are, by the laws of the District of Columbia, not only paid the usual jury duty fee, but in addition, no deduction in their federal job pay is made because they are considered on leave with pay; and

Whereas, It is of further interest to note that in a recent survey of collective

bargaining agreements by the Bureau of National Affairs, in 10 percent of those agreements, public spirited unions and employers had reached agreement whereby employees while on jury duty continue to receive their full pay or the difference between their jury duty fee and full pay; and

Whereas, It behooves this Federation to do its utmost to stop this dangerous trend in our jury system and to restore it to the properly functioning impartial democratic organization that it has been and should be; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor unanimously go on record that the jury system must not degenerate into an organ to serve the wealthy few, and the Federation sponsor and promote the enactment of legislation by the state of California requiring employers to grant their employees, who are called for jury duty and serve on juries, leave for jury service and to pay such employees the difference between their full pay and the jury duty fees received by the employee.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed; p. 175.

#### **Safety Ordinances for Pipe Trades**

**Resolution No. 38**—Presented by Herman J. Duerst and Dan MacDonald of California Pipe Trades Council, San Jose.

Whereas, Many hazardous conditions exist in the state of California, due to the improper installation of heating, refrigeration piping and equipment; and

Whereas, Installations of this kind are detrimental to the safety and well-being of the citizens of California; and

Whereas, The establishment of ordinances covering heating and refrigeration would help to maintain the high standards of our industry; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse this proposal and instruct the incoming officers to render any assistance that may be necessary to the officers of the California Pipe Trades Council in furthering this program.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted as amended; p. 227.

#### **Commend NFLU for Its Work in Imperial Valley**

**Resolution No. 39**—Presented by Walter I. Welden of Imperial Valley Central Labor Council, El Centro.

Whereas, The National Farm Labor Union has conducted a strike among the resident farm laborers of the Imperial Valley for better wages, working condi-

tions, and job protection against the thousands of "wetbacks," and contract Mexican Nationals; and

Whereas, This strike was initiated on May 24, 1951, after a month of fruitless attempts by the union to get the Imperial Valley Farmers Association to meet with the union peacefully and amicably; and

Whereas, The National Farm Labor Union was forced to go on strike, and all during the strike conducted its operations in a manner that not only drew praise from the labor movement, but from city, county, state, and national law enforcement officials, together with other public officials and the general public as well; and

Whereas, The National Farm Labor Union would have won a clearer-cut victory in the early stages of the strike had Secretary of Labor, Maurice Tobin, acted when he should have in removing contract Mexican Nationals from behind the picket lines; and

Whereas, In the face of government obstacles as well as several organizational and financial difficulties, the National Farm Labor Union is patiently and effectively winning its way in the Imperial Valley agriculture; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record commending the effective work of the National Farm Labor Union in the Imperial Valley, which will not only redound to the benefit of that union, but to the benefit of the entire labor movement as well.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 217. See Resolution No. 10.

#### **Organization Campaign in Southern Service Laundries**

**Resolution No. 40**—Presented by Raymond W. Tucker, Daniel J. Molls, Ernest J. Leupp, Dale Rycraft, Jr., Raymond A. Walsh, and Robert H. Fox, Jr., of Operating Engineers No. 63, Los Angeles; Floyd M. Buckalew and Charles R. Goldstein of Laundry Workers No. 52, Los Angeles; Jack J. Williams, Robert C. Kinsey, Joseph Caramagno, and John Leggieri of Laundry Drivers No. 928, Los Angeles; Jack DePo and Luther Daniels of Service & Maintenance Employees No. 399, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The firm, operating as Southern Service Laundries, Inc., and composed of approximately 29 plants in various cities and towns throughout Southern California, using different trade names, has established a record over a long period of years of being notoriously anti-labor; and

Whereas, Southern Service defied a ruling of the War Labor Board in World War II by refusing to bargain for union security with its employees; and

Whereas, Wayne Morris, at that time head of the 10th Regional War Labor Board, cited them as jeopardizing our economy; and

Whereas, Southern Service has consistently paid their employees low wages and worked them long hours without additional compensation; and

Whereas, Southern Service has created chaos in the industry by disruptive competitive practices; and

Whereas, These practices have seriously jeopardized wages and working conditions throughout the laundry industry; and

Whereas, Such practices contribute to the instability of wage structures in all other industries; and

Whereas, Southern Service employees have appealed to legitimate AFL trade unions for representation against low wages, long hours and miserable working conditions; and

Whereas, Collective bargaining would materially benefit the employees of Southern Service and the employees of the entire industry in southern California; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor approve an intensive organizational campaign to be put into effect by all the unions involved in the laundry industry in southern California for the purpose of organizing the employees of Southern Service; and be it further

Resolved, That all local unions of the American Federation of Labor in southern California give their utmost assistance in bringing this organization about; and be it further

Resolved, That all Central Labor Councils in Southern California give every assistance and cooperation to the unions involved in this organizational campaign; and be it finally

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor assist in this organizational drive wherever and in whatever way it can.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted; p. 217.

### **Elimination of Carbon Monoxide Gases From Motor Vehicles**

**Resolution No. 41**—Presented by Harold E. Redding of Carpenters Union No. 1622, Hayward.

Whereas, The number of motor vehicles in the state of California is steadily increasing, and in the last decade has doubled in number and there is every indication that the number of motor vehicles will double again in the next decade; and

Whereas, The poisonous exhaust gases from motor vehicles is becoming an ever increasing menace to public health as evidenced by eminent medical authorities in public statements; and

Whereas, It is necessary that steps be taken immediately to attempt to alleviate this menace to public health; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of instructing its executive officer to conduct extensive research on the subject of eliminating, at least partially so, the poisonous carbon monoxide gases emitted by internal combustion motors at ground level; and be it further

Resolved, That the executive officer of the California State Federation of Labor does attempt to have legislation enacted for partial elimination of carbon monoxide gases coming from internal combustion motors based on the information gained from the research.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Concurred in intent, filed, subject matter to the Executive Council; p. 176.

### **U. S. Foreign and Domestic Policy to Be Policy of Peace and Peaceful Coexistence of All Nations**

**Resolution No. 42**—Presented by Stanley R. Wallace of Carpenters Union No. 1710, Mill Valley.

Whereas, The present United States foreign policy appears to be a policy of arming our friends and rearming our recent enemies, of building war bases in distant lands and stockpiling atom bombs, arms, planes and ships at home with the declared intention of resorting to violent and destructive war as the settlement of some future dispute; and

Whereas, Our present domestic policy seems to be the destruction of constitutionally-guaranteed rights of freedom of speech, press association and assemblage, with the excuse that such suppression of our freedom is necessitated by impending war; and

Whereas, The experience of organized labor over many years of bargaining with their employers has demonstrated that all disputes, whatever their origin and however serious, may be settled by negotiation sincerely entered into; and

Whereas, Our years of experience have demonstrated also that in no case do acts of violence or even violent reaction to provocative acts of violence, avail in the final settlement of disputes between men, whether these disputes be economic, religious or political; and

Whereas, Our reading of world history as well as our own experience in recent wars has convinced us that, in dealing with our fellowmen, in no case is war profitable (except to munitions manufacturers), nor does it finally settle the dispute which started it; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that our national foreign and domestic policy be altered to its former and traditional policy of peace and the peaceful coexistence of all nations, thus reverting to the proven efficacy of sane and sincere negotiations and settlement of existing political and economic differences between nations; and be it further

Resolved, That the acting Secretary of the convention be hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of State of the United States, and to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Washington.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Non-concurred; p. 186.

#### **Oppose Efforts to Curtail Outdoor Advertising on Highways**

**Resolution No. 43**—Presented by Julius L. Bence of Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 831, Los Angeles; C. C. Garrett of Bill Posters No. 32, Los Angeles; California State Theatrical Federation.

Whereas, The same groups of people; namely, the Garden Clubs of California, Women of the Pacific, etc., are again attempting to bring about anti-billboard and painted outdoor advertising legislation, which we have been successful in the past in defeating with the help of this California State Federation of Labor and central labor councils; and

Whereas, It appears that these groups again feel inclined to destroy and curtail this medium of advertising on the highways which gives work to thousands of our brother members; and

Whereas, It is a known fact that numerous sums of monies are brought into this state through this medium, which is spent here for materials and labor; and

Whereas, The advertising firms themselves pay great sums in taxes into the state treasury; and

Whereas, No good could be gained by adding the unemployed members of this highly skilled craft to the unemployment rolls if this medium of advertising was destroyed, causing hardship on a great number of these members and their families; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposing any legislation tending to curtail, stop or destroy outdoor advertising on the highways; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor here assembled go on record that it will assist the various affiliated unions whose members are employed in the outdoor advertising field in their efforts to stop any legislation tending to destroy the livelihood of these members of our local unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 229.

#### **Organizational Assistance to NFLU**

**Resolution No. 44**—Presented by Bee Tumber, Al Whorley, Frances Brown, Lolita Grande Cheney of Culinary Alliance and Bartenders Union No. 498, Santa Barbara.

Whereas, The trade unions of California have a long history of interest in the improvement of conditions of the state's agricultural workers, and at various times organizing campaigns have been sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor to bring these workers into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, In 1936, the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, upon the recommendations of its officers, voted to increase its per capita by one cent (1c) and to allocate such funds to assist in the organization of agricultural workers and other unorganized industries; and

Whereas, By the year 1940, the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor reported that assistance had been given in the organization of over 65,000 cannery and packing shed workers, and that the State Federation had given support to this campaign to the extent of providing 18 organizers to bring these agricultural workers into the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, In the year 1946, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor chartered a national farm labor union for the purpose of extending trade unionism to agricultural field workers throughout the nation; and

Whereas, Officers of the California State Federation of Labor immediately invited the newly chartered National Farm Labor Union to come into the state of California for the purpose of beginning a campaign to unionize workers employed on the 17,000 large-scale farms producing over 65 percent of the state's marketable agricultural products, and employing the vast majority of the state's 250,000 field workers; and

Whereas, The officers of the California Federation of Labor, the various central bodies, the local unions, and the membership of these unions, in the many crafts and trades, have given loyal support to the efforts of the National Farm Labor Union to organize the agricultural workers, notably in the long strike against the powerful DiGiorgio Fruit Corp., the cotton pickers' strike of 1949, the tomato field workers' strike of 1950, and the recent struggle against the "wetback" labor conditions in the Imperial Valley; and

Whereas, These actions have now laid the basis for an all-out campaign to bring the benefits of trade unionism to the state's agricultural workers, and have developed leadership and capable organizers direct from the field workers in this state, who are qualified to undertake such activities; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its incoming officers to give full consideration to requests for organizational assistance in conducting a full-scale campaign to bring into the American Federation of Labor the 250,000 unorganized agricultural workers of the state of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 217. See Resolution No. 10.

### **Six-Hour Day for Teachers**

**Resolution No. 45**—Presented by Ed M. Ross and Gene Dopp of Teachers Union No. 771, Oakland.

Whereas, The union labor movement has established a legally defined working day for its members in industry and in other phases of our economy; and

Whereas, The traditional school day has been a six-hour day, but not legally defined as such; and

Whereas, Teachers must, in addition to their regular classroom duties, spend an average of two or more hours outside of school hours in preparation for class instruction and on clerical duties such as correcting papers, etc.; and

Whereas, Voluntary assignments to extra duties such as policing games, spon-

soring clubs, attending night meetings, coaching sports and plays, etc. on the teachers' own time without extra compensation are now being made involuntary assignments; and

Whereas, There is nothing in the law which can prevent the theoretical assignment of teachers 24 hours a day and seven days a week to school duties without extra compensation (as a Sacramento school administrator has claimed); and

Whereas, The cause of labor is not served by teachers who instruct the children of labor and the future labor force under such enforced working conditions and the totalitarian philosophy underlying them; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of a legally defined teaching day for public school teachers of six hours per day and thirty hours per week; and be it further

Resolved, That assignments beyond the six-hour day be on a voluntary basis and subject to extra compensation at the rate of at least time and one-half; and be it still further

Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to give this resolution wide publicity to the end that it will help counteract the campaign by reactionary interests to extend the work day and week of teachers without extra compensation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 222.

### **Negro to be Federation Vice President**

**Resolution No. 46**—Presented by Ted Mann and Max Chernin of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Past conventions of the California State Federation of Labor have gone on record to eliminate discrimination on account of race, creed or national origin; and

Whereas, Great strides of progress have been made in removing bars of discrimination and segregation, especially regarding Negro workers; and

Whereas, The present critical world situation makes it possible and necessary to progress toward further democracy in our Federation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor take such action to further the integration of Negro workers into the California State Federation of Labor, by electing a Negro to the office of vice-president at this convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 222.

### **Rent, Price and Profit Roll-Back**

**Resolution No. 47**—Presented by Ted Mann, Max Chernin of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Profits are skyrocketing, prices are mounting and taxes are climbing, but wages are frozen; and

Whereas, A system of controls that freezes wages and fails to halt inflation, is not equality of sacrifice but sacrifice of labor on the altar of profits; and

Whereas, While they are sacrificing, free Americans will not tolerate evasion of sacrifice by rich and selfish interests; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor demand that real profit control and real price control, as well as an equitable tax program must accompany any wage regulations intended to stabilize the economy; and be it further

Resolved, That rents, prices and profits be rolled back to the status quo before the Korean War; and be it further

Resolved, That unless and until such action is passed by Congress, this convention go on record to reject any wage freeze but to resume normal collective bargaining processes.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 184.

### **Support and Participate in Community Chest Campaigns**

**Resolution No. 48**—Presented by Herman Eimers and George Hardy, Building Service Employees No. 87, San Francisco; and Jimmy Murphy and Roland Powell, Hospital Workers No. 250, San Francisco.

Whereas, The membership of the American Federation of Labor throughout the entire nation has traditionally supported health and welfare projects and taken an active interest in voluntary health and welfare agencies; and

Whereas, It is desirable that the members of the AFL take their rightful place in all plans and programs to improve the health and social well-being of their communities; and

Whereas, Most local Community Chests and Councils, recognizing the advantages of maintaining and increasing organized labor's participation in the activities, plans and programs of voluntary health and welfare agencies, have promoted programs to bring about such cooperation through representation from organized labor on the boards, budget study and other committees of such agencies; and

Whereas, In many communities the members and officers of the AFL are taking an increasing interest and participation not only during campaign drives but in "year 'round" labor-management relationships; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon its affiliated local unions and their membership, in all communities where local Community Chests and Councils exist, to urge the participation of organized labor in these activities, to join in related labor-management programs and to support loyally, actively and generously the local Community Chest campaigns.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 224.

### **Eliminate Disqualification of Seasonal Workers Under Unemployment Insurance Act**

**Resolution No. 49**—Presented by Glen Hedberg, William Silva, Harry Finks, George Cole, Mike Elorduy, and Alex Luscutoff of Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento; Vernon L. Pankey and Chester L. Oliveria of Cannery Workers No. 750, Oakland.

Whereas, Section 53 of the Unemployment Insurance Act of the state of California destroys the rule and basis of unemployment insurance because, under this section, thousands of workers are unable to meet the seventy-five percent (75%) of the base-period wages in a single calendar quarter; and

Whereas, Unemployment insurance claimants in this category are not eligible for benefits unless period wages equal thirty (30) times their weekly benefit amounts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to seek the enactment of a new section that will offer more equitable conditions to all claimants for unemployment insurance.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed; p. 175.

### **Eliminate Waiting Period and Increase Unemployment and Disability Weekly Benefits**

**Resolution No. 50**—Presented by Glen Hedberg, William Silva, Harry Finks, George Cole, Mike Elorduy, and Alex Luscutoff of Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento; Vernon L. Pankey and Chester L. Oliveria of Cannery Workers No. 750, Oakland.



Whereas, Present unemployment and disability weekly benefits are inadequate in view of the cost of living rise and medical fees; and

Whereas, The one-week waiting period is unnecessary and works a hardship on the working people; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of amending Sections 54 and 57 of the Unemployment Insurance Act to eliminate the one-week waiting period and to increase the weekly benefits to forty-five dollars (\$45.00) a week, and so instruct its legislative committee.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed; p. 175.

### **Eliminate Waiting Period in Workmen's Compensation Law**

**Resolution No. 51**—Presented by Glen Hedberg, William Silva, Harry Finks, George Cole, Mike Elorduy, and Alex Luscutoff of Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento; Vernon L. Pankey and Chester L. Oliveria of Cannery Workers No. 750, Oakland.

Whereas, An employee who is injured must wait seven days before compensation begins and does not receive benefit payments for the first week of disability in those cases where disability is less than forty-nine (49) days; and

Whereas, Such emergency causes the worker inconvenience and adds cost to his living and hardship due to loss of income through no fault of his own; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to secure such legislation necessary to change the compensation laws that will compensate the injured workers from the first day of injury.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed; p. 175.

### **Include Pregnancy Under Unemployment Disability Insurance Act and Increase Benefits**

**Resolution No. 52**—Presented by Glen Hedberg, William Silva, Harry Finks, George Cole, Mike Elorduy, and Alex Luscutoff of Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento; Vernon L. Pankey and Chester L. Oliveria of Cannery Workers No. 750, Oakland.

Whereas, Section 201 of the California State Unemployment Insurance Act, known as the Disability Section, does not include coverage for women in pregnancy; and

Whereas, Pregnancy is a common cause of disability for many working women and is a natural condition with which working women are bound to be confronted during their employment; and

Whereas, Pregnancy being a very definite disabling cause, it should be as much as any other disabling cause entitling a woman worker to unemployment compensation disability payments; and

Whereas, There is now available a surplus of millions of dollars for payments; and

Whereas, This fund has been built up by workers' contributions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Federation's legislative committee to exert its efforts and influence during the next session of the California state legislature to secure a change in Section 201 of the Unemployment Insurance Act to include pregnancy as one of the disabling causes for benefits for a period not to exceed a total of five months of disability during pregnancy and after birth; also to amend Section 209 so as to provide twelve dollars (\$12.00) for each day hospitalized, but not in excess of thirty (30) days.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed; p. 175.

### **Establish Labor Committees on Education**

**Resolution No. 53**—Presented by Ed. M. Ross and Gene Dopp of Teachers Union No. 771, Oakland.

Whereas, To paraphrase the theme of UNESCO—anti-unionism begins in the minds of school children and it is in their minds that an understanding of the objectives of labor must begin; and

Whereas, Boards of education, school administrators and teachers have little understanding of the aims and objectives of the labor movement; and

Whereas, Much of the misunderstanding and distrust of the labor movement could be eliminated by more active cooperation between local labor movements and their school departments; and

Whereas, Every Central Labor Council and large union should have its own Committee on Education to meet frequently with the local school board or school education committee; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend that Central Labor Councils and the local unions affiliated with them

set up Education Committees and work in close cooperation with similar committees in their respective school departments; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer be directed to send this resolution and recommendation to Central Labor Councils, and to print the recommendation in the Weekly News Letter.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 222.

### **Eliminate Waiting Period for Workmen's Compensation**

**Resolution No. 54**—Presented by John Douglas, Ethel Potter, Lola Chantler, Minnie Jarrard of Laundry Workers Joint Council Union No. 2, San Diego.

Whereas, The California State Workmen's Compensation Act is designed for the protection and welfare of all workers and thereby all union members; and

Whereas, Under the present law, injured workers must wait a period of seven (7) days before becoming eligible for wage benefits, which, due to increased living costs, is too long a period of time to wait, bringing unnecessary hardship to workers and members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have introduced at the 1953 session of the state legislature a bill to relax this section of benefits, so as to provide the workers with wage benefits immediately upon injury.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed; p. 175.

### **Protest Establishment of Leading Stationary Engineman and Building Trades Foreman in Civil Service**

**Resolution No. 55**—Presented by Richard Ramage and George F. Bonner of California Council of State Employees Union No. 56, Sacramento.

Whereas, The Department of Mental Hygiene and the State Personnel Board are considering the establishment of the positions of Leading Stationary Engineman and Building Trades Foreman; and

Whereas, Various groups have protested the establishment of the said positions; and

Whereas, Prevailing trade practices indicate that positions of foreman should be established in each respective trade classification; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor protest the establishment of the positions of Leading Stationary Engineman and Building Trades Foreman in the State Civil Service; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor request the establishment of the position of foreman in each trade classification.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted as amended; p. 227.

### **Public Employees Union's Right to Organize and Represent**

**Resolution No. 56**—Presented by Richard Ramage and George F. Bonner of California Council of State Employees Union No. 56, Sacramento.

Whereas, The American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees has established and does maintain bona fide local unions in many divisions of the government of the state of California; and

Whereas, Some department, division, and agency heads refuse to recognize the elemental rights of a labor union, to organize, represent, and generally improve the conditions of its members; and

Whereas, The present conditions are detrimental to the continued growth of organized labor among public employees; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the Governor of the state of California to issue a proclamation, setting forth in specific terms, labor's rights in the public service, and directing all state officials to cooperate with bona fide labor unions; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor support and assist the activities of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees in its efforts to organize public employees and to benefit its members in the state of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted as amended; p. 227.

### **Culinary Classification in State Service**

**Resolution No. 57**—Presented by Richard Ramage and George F. Bonner of California Council of State Employees Union No. 56, Sacramento.

Whereas, The psychiatric technicians in the state hospitals are being worked out of class as culinary workers; and

Whereas, In many cases these attendants who work in the kitchen are not replaced in their regular ward duties; and

Whereas, It has been the contention of the labor movement that the culinary crafts are a classification in themselves; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor

instruct the Secretary to request the State Personnel Board to reclassify all positions pertaining to the kitchen on a culinary basis, and that trained psychiatric technicians be returned to their specialized work in the wards.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 227.

### **Pay Twice a Month For State Employees**

**Resolution No. 58**—Presented by Richard Ramage and George F. Bonner of California Council of State Employees Union No. 56, Sacramento.

Whereas, All industrial and other employers are required to have paydays at least twice per month; and

Whereas, The Public Works Division of Highways and Minor Construction Crews and other departments of state service pay two times per month; and

Whereas, It does work a hardship, especially to the lower-paid workers in state service, to be paid only once a month; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Legislative Representative to have introduced at the 1953 session of the state legislature a bill providing that the State of California pay its employees on a uniform, twice-a-month basis.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed; p. 176.

### **State Employees' Right to Counsel and Craft Representation at Hearings And Investigations**

**Resolution No. 59**—Presented by Richard Ramage and George F. Bonner of California Council of State Employees Union No. 56, Sacramento.

Whereas, It has been the procedure in some agencies of the Department of Mental Hygiene to fix blame and punishment on employees because of their mistakes, then letting the matter drop, rather than to determine and eliminate where possible the causes of such errors; and

Whereas, Often the employee is forced to make statements, which are recorded, in front of large groups of administrative personnel, prior to State Personnel Board action; and

Whereas, The employee is often not afforded the right of counsel in such cases; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to demand the right of counsel for all state employees during investigations and inquiries which

may, can, or will lead to action before the State Personnel Board, or civil or criminal courts; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor demands and reaffirms the right of bona fide local unions to represent their members in such cases.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 228.

### **Reorganization of Nursing Service By Mental Hygiene Department**

**Resolution No. 60**—Presented by Richard Ramage and George F. Bonner of California Council of State Employees Union No. 56, Sacramento.

Whereas, The Department of Mental Hygiene is reorganizing the nursing service of the hospitals; and

Whereas, Certain of the plans are, or will be, detrimental to the welfare of the present employees, among these the establishment of a superstructure of supervisors from the registered nurse classification series, which can and does provide excessive supervision of psychiatric technician personnel at great cost to the taxpayer; and

Whereas, The employees have and are protesting certain of these changes; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to insist that the Department of Mental Hygiene, in establishing new organization in the hospitals, consult with the California Council of State Employees to protect the rights of employees, and observe the fundamental principles of seniority in assignments, and career and promotional opportunities in the Civil Service; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor will assist and support the California Council of State Employees in its efforts to protect the rights and future of its members.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, subject matter to the Executive Council; p. 228.

### **Support Modesto State Hospital Employees**

**Resolution No. 61**—Presented by Richard Ramage and George F. Bonner of California Council of State Employees Union No. 56, Sacramento.

Whereas, The employees at the Modesto State Hospital have protested the existence of poor working conditions, and detrimental personnel relationships and appointments at the hospital; and

Whereas, Their protests have been presented to the Superintendent and Medical Director of the Hospital, Dr. Ralph G. Gladen, MD, to no avail; and

Whereas, Dr. Gladen broke off negotiations with the local union accusing it of bad faith, when in fact it was he who had dealt in bad faith; and

Whereas, The Director of Mental Hygiene has indicated that the situation at Modesto is ridiculous; and

Whereas, Dr. Gladen is considered to be unfair to organized labor by the local and the council, after a hearing by a board of inquiry; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the action of the local, protest the existing conditions at the hospital, and instruct the Secretary to call upon the Department of Mental Hygiene to take immediate action and concrete steps to improve the situation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, subject matter to the Executive Council; p. 223.

#### **Five-Day Week For Bank Employees**

**Resolution No. 62**—Presented by William Purciarele, Ralph A. McMullen, Ernie Voigt, L. M. Wickland, Walter S. Davis, and L. B. Hoffman of Plumbers Union No. 78, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor as one of its great objectives advocates the establishment of the five-day week for all wage earners including those not organized for collective bargaining; and

Whereas, All banks in this area, with the exception of the Bank of America, have placed in experimental operation the five-day week during the months of July and August for their employees; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the stand of these banks in favor of the five-day week, even though it be for a limited period, and urge that it may be extended for the entire year; and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn as unfair the action of the Bank of America in non-concurrence in this humane experiment and its action as unjust to the great majority of its employees who are not organized for collective bargaining to enforce fair and equitable working conditions; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution

be sent to local head offices of the Bank of America.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 217.

#### **Increase Remuneration of Members Of Barbers' Board**

**Resolution No. 63**—Presented by Alvin L. Holt and Frank LeCain of Barbers Union No. 295, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The 1949 session of the California Legislature enacted into law, with the approval of the Governor, a bill which provided for the substitution of the term "Investigator" for the original term "Inspector" as set forth in the Business and Professions Code in relation to the practice of barbering and the administration of the act; and

Whereas, The intent and purpose of this amendment to the barber law was to secure an increase in monthly compensation, commensurate with that of investigators for other Boards and Commissions of the Department, for the barbers employed by the barber board in the enforcement of the act; and

Whereas, The State Personnel Board has interpreted this amendment in a manner contrary to the original intent and purpose of the sponsors, and the author and also the members of the legislature, which has resulted in securing practically no improvement in remuneration for the registered barbers who are employed by the Board who generally are members of the Barbers' International Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as authorizing and urging the officers of the Federation to do all in their power and ability through investigation and otherwise to bring about the realization of the original intent and purpose of the said act of the state legislature in the 1949 regular session.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Referred to the Executive Council; p. 176.

#### **Equality of Sacrifice Under Government Controls**

**Resolution No. 64**—Presented by William H. Knight and Edmund Hansen of California State Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers, San Francisco; California State Council of Culinary Workers.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States passed the Defense Production Act of 1950 for the stated purpose of protecting the internal economy during the period of international emergency; and

Whereas, The purpose of the Act is to control inflation; and

Whereas, The sole purpose of wage controls is to make price controls possible; and

Whereas, The Act has been so distorted by price exemptions and legal markups that the Act has become an instrument of wage control with little price control; and

Whereas, Such disparity between wage and price control will not only create inflation, but creates a wider differential in purchasing power between employee and employer; and

Whereas, In addition to discrimination in wage and price controls, withholding taxes are being increased and additional consumers' taxes are being considered; and

Whereas, This entire program decreases the standard of living of the working people of America with no equality of restrictions against employers; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that all necessary effort be expended and all necessary support be given to the American Federation of Labor in its demand for equality of sacrifice under emergency controls, including necessary amendments to the Defense Production Act and equality of treatment under the regulations issued through the various agencies created by the Act.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 184.

#### **Forest, Soil and Water Conservation**

**Resolution No. 65**—Presented by William H. Knight and Edmund Hansen of California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, AFL, San Francisco.

Whereas, Most of the remaining forests in the United States are on the West Coast; and

Whereas, Government studies have demonstrated that the excess cutting of timber has resulted in floods with consequent property damage and the loss of water supply, and further, that such excess cutting of timber has resulted in soil erosion, destroying valuable lands; and

Whereas, The basic problem lies in the excess cutting of forest timber; and

Whereas, There exists a Federal Sustained Yield Unit Act with the intent and purpose of maintaining a constant supply of forest timber; and

Whereas, In spite of the intent of this Act, forest timber is being cut at a more

rapid rate than it is being replaced; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend and endorse a more stringent enforcement of existing regulations controlling the cutting of forest timber, and further, we recommend and endorse additional regulations to the extent necessary to ensure the purpose of maintaining a sustained growth of forest timber; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be submitted to the various state and federal agencies concerned, the United States Forest Service, the Federal Bureau of Reclamation, Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan, and the Congressional Committees on Public Lands.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 229.

#### **Compensate Jurors With Full Daily Wage**

**Resolution No. 66**—Presented by James E. Brooks, Derwin E. Moss, J. C. Dial, L. B. Flanigan and Gunnar Benonys of Carpenters Union No. 36, Oakland.

Whereas, The small amounts provided in payment of individuals serving on juries has of necessity discouraged working men and women of this state from sitting as jurors in their respective communities because of the resulting loss of wages during the period of such service, with the inevitable result that the juries do not reflect a true cross-section of the representation in such communities; and

Whereas, When a corporation is involved in litigation, corporate interests are reflected on the jury; and

Whereas, This situation has become so inequitable that it requires remedial action; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the following proposed law: That all persons performing jury duty shall be paid their regular daily salary, provided that no person performing such duty shall be paid less than \$10.00 per day.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed; p. 175.

#### **Oppose Coverage of Painters By T-H Act**

**Resolution No. 67**—Presented by J. W. Peeler and Leroy Patterson of Painters Union No. 5, Hollywood.

Whereas, Due to the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court upholding the National Labor Relations Board in its action against Building Trades and af-

fecting the Building Trades, it is now assumed by the NLRB that the building trades crafts are subject to all directives and decisions of the NLRB; and

Whereas, Should the Painters be forced to comply with the directives of the infamous Taft-Hartley Act, we would practically be without an agreement; and

Whereas, It has been stated on the floor of the U. S. Senate by the equally infamous author of the Taft-Hartley Act that the act was not designed to cover the building trades crafts; and

Whereas, It would be impossible, due to the short duration of our jobs, to hold elections for bargaining rights, and it would inflict a restriction not imposed upon those already held so rigidly in compliance with the Taft-Hartley Act; and

Whereas, It would eliminate our work order and hiring halls system and force us to permit men to work on jobs for 30 days and enjoy our conditions without joining the union; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in support of the Painters' position that before they accede to the unjust demands and directives of the NLRB, they pursue every legal means at their command, and if necessary, carry their fight to the U. S. Supreme Court, since by no stretch of human imagination are Painters engaged in interstate commerce, and therefore are not subject to the directives of the NLRB.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 218.

#### **Include Students in Hawaii in Annual Scholarship Competition**

**Resolution No. 68**—Presented by Central Labor Council of Honolulu, Honolulu, T. H.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has established three annual scholarships to be competed for by high school seniors in public, private, and parochial schools of the state of California; and

Whereas, These scholarships were established in an effort to assist outstanding students in obtaining a higher education, and to promote a better understanding of the American labor movement; and

Whereas, Nowhere else in the United States is there greater need for a better understanding of the American labor movement than in the Territory of Hawaii; and

Whereas, Although the Honolulu Central Labor Council and many local unions are affiliates of the California State Fed-

eration of Labor, high school seniors of Hawaii were not included in the competition for the aforementioned scholarships; and

Whereas, The establishment of a scholarship in Hawaii would help tremendously in promoting the program of the American Federation of Labor in Hawaii; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor create and administer, through its Education Committee, an annual scholarship to be competed for by the high school seniors in public, private, and parochial schools in the Territory of Hawaii.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted as amended; p. 222.

#### **Fair Employment Practices**

**Resolution No. 69**—Presented by Gunnar Benonys, Jack Dials, James Brooke, Lem Flanagan, Dervin Moss, Wm. Wheeler, of Carpenters Union No. 36, Oakland.

Whereas, A Federal FEPC law is essential for the elimination of discrimination in employment relations based upon race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry, and the right to work is tied up with the right to live which is God-given; and

Whereas, The 67th convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 1948, reaffirmed its position of supporting the movement for federal fair employment practices legislation and called upon the 81st Congress to enact legislation for an effective Fair Employment Practices Commission; and

Whereas, The exact wording above was unanimously adopted by the American Federation of Labor and inserted in hearings of the House of Representatives in 1949 (H.R. 4453) on page 300; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor's 1950 Executive Council recommended and urged adoption of the following statement of policy as guides to ourselves and our representatives:

"Fair Employment Practices Commissions are needed to eliminate discrimination in employment, a state statutory commission with enforcement powers is needed for really effective work. Ten states now have such commissions."; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as recommending legislation for a sound Fair Employment Practices Commission, with enforcement powers; and be it further

Resolved, That the legislative representative for the Federation be instructed to prepare and introduce at the next session of the state legislature, effective fair employment legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That a Fair Employment Practices Committee be formed, composed of a cross-section of our representatives from northern and southern parts of the state, whose prime function shall be to conduct and coordinate an educational and publicity campaign with the view of accomplishing these objectives. Financial support of this committee shall be from contributions so designated by our affiliates.

Referred to Committee on Legislation. 1st and 2d Resolveds, concurred in intent, filed; p. 175.

3d Resolved re-referred to Committee on Resolutions, filed; p. 221. See Policy Statement 7.

#### **Endorse Activities of Joint Committee on Migratory Labor Standards**

**Resolution No. 70**—Presented by Cecil O. Johnson and O. T. "Bud" Satre of San Pedro-Wilmington Central Labor Council, San Pedro; Henry Hansen and Edward Doran of Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County, Stockton; Walt Ragan and Amos E. Price of Central Labor Council-Santa Monica Bay District, Santa Monica; C. E. Devine, Central Labor Council of Orange County, Santa Ana; G. O. Taylor and John W. Quimby of Central Labor Council, San Diego; Thomas A. Small and Wm. H. Diederichsen of Central Labor Council of San Mateo County, San Mateo; James T. Mann and Ray Beck of Central Labor Council, Watsonville; James T. Harvey of Building and Construction Trades Council of Sacramento-Yolo Counties, Sacramento; Sam L. Hefley and J. T. Lee of Central Labor Council of Riverside County, Riverside; Marysville Central Labor Council, Marysville; Lloyd Childs and J. C. Reynolds of Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council, Oakland; James C. Ellis of Central Labor Council, Merced; Dick E. McDonald and Barney F. Kathman of Central Labor Council, Santa Barbara; Butte County Central Labor Council, Oroville; Clyde Thomas, James D. Bald, Vance Harold, Warren Underwood, Bert Simmonds, Herbert V. DeMott of Butchers No. 551, San Pedro; Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 582, Santa Ana; Typographical No. 579, Santa Ana; Letter Carriers No. 737, Santa Ana; Harry N. Sweet and Arthur K. Hutchins of San Gabriel Valley Central Labor Council, Pasadena; Michael R. Callahan and Clayton Kendall, Bartenders No. 686, Long Beach; Albin J. Gruhn and Lucille Pope of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka; Al-

bin J. Gruhn and Lucille Pope, Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka; Otto E. Nevers, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco; Thomas G. Harvey, Laborers No. 185, Sacramento; California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, Through organization and sacrifice, the working men and women of the United States of America have created a high standard of living for themselves and their children; and

Whereas, These high standards of living must be still advanced; and

Whereas, The maintenance and advancement of these standards are at present threatened by the employment of foreign labor illegally in this country under conditions just short of peonage and by the employment of migratory workers, citizens of this country, for wages and under conditions destructive alike of life and morality; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the activities of the Joint Committee on Migratory Labor Standards, Inc., in its endeavor to place in effect its objective as follows:

1. The migration of persons seeking employment into an area with a sufficient supply of local labor should, if possible, be lawfully prevented. When it cannot be lawfully prevented, it should be lawfully discouraged.
2. When a shortage of labor exists in an area, the migration of labor into an area should be lawfully limited insofar as possible to the number of persons actually needed.
3. Under no circumstances should persons migrating into a labor market area work for less than the highest prevailing wage paid for similar work in that area.
4. Under no circumstances should conditions be less favorable to the employee than the most favorable conditions of employment for similar work in the area.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions. Adopted; p. 219.

#### **Oppose Leasing of Concessions in San Francisco Park and Recreation Department**

**Resolution No. 71**—Presented by James C. Symes and Al Devincenzi of Union Label Section, San Francisco; Municipal Park Employees No. 311, San Francisco.

Whereas, The recreation and park facilities of the city and county of San Fran-

cisco are known throughout the nation for their natural beauty and excellent service to the public; and

Whereas, These sources of pleasure and recreation have been the means in a large way of helping the authorities in keeping down child delinquency and crime; and

Whereas, It has come to the attention of the San Francisco Municipal Park Employees Union Local 311 that attempts have been made to lease out various concessions in the Park and Recreation Department; and

Whereas, For years and years it has been the policy of the Park Commission to serve the public with wholesome food at a nominal cost and to serve same with competent help who are residents of the city and county; and

Whereas, If these concessions were leased out, experienced civil service employees would be laid off and the cost of refreshments and meals would be increased beyond the reach of the citizens and visitors; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record as opposing the leasing out of any concessions in the Park and Recreation Department in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, and the Park and Recreation Department of the city and county of San Francisco.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 228.

### **Weekly News Letter to Publicize Union Label**

**Resolution No. 72**—Presented by James C. Symes and Al Devincenzi of Union Label Section, San Francisco.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor, recognizing the value of diligently supporting Union-Labeled merchandise, Union Shop Cards, and Union Services; and

Whereas, In conformance with Section 6, Article 2 of the California State Federation of Labor Constitution, it has been the procedure of the California State Federation of Labor at past conventions to have the Union Label Investigating Committee pass upon the delegates as to whether they have conformed with the regulations of the California State Federation of Labor by having five Union Labels on their wearing apparel or person; and

Whereas, Great and increasing difficulty is being experienced, especially in the smaller communities, to secure Union Label wearing apparel or merchandise, with results that our union people are compelled to purchase sweatshop, borderline, non-union wearing apparel and merchandise; and

Whereas, Our immediate problem is to retain the interest of Union-Label conscious consumers and carry on a vigorous campaign to increase the demand for Union Label goods and Union services. "Eternal vigilance" is necessary to maintain American union standards. At this time, it is vital to the entire labor movement to continue efforts urging all members of unions and their families to constantly demand the Union Label Shop Card, and Union Service Button. If we do not spend our high wage purchasing power for Union-Made-in-America products and Union services, we cannot expect fair employers to continue to pay union wages and maintain the working conditions that all our members enjoy; and

Whereas, By withholding our support from unfair manufacturers and merchants and by patronizing only firms that display the Union Label, Shop Card, and Service Button, American workers have the best guarantee for security of their jobs, wages, and working conditions; and

Whereas, Follow groundwork has already and is continuously being done by the Union-Label Section of San Francisco, with results that more Union-Labeled goods and products can be had in San Francisco than in any other part of the country; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that the Weekly News Letter shall publish items on why we should demand the Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.  
Adopted; p. 219.

### **Teach Courses on Organized Labor in Public Schools**

**Resolution No. 73**—Presented by G. O. Taylor and John W. Quimby of Central Labor Council, San Diego.

Whereas, The general welfare of our country is dependent upon the cooperation of all elements of our peoples. Such cooperation can be had when each group understands and respects each other group. Information is the foundation upon which understanding and respect are based; and

Whereas, At the present time there is limited public information about, and un-



derstanding of, the objectives of organized labor. Our public schools do not teach the objectives, achievements, and history of organized labor, and that the first free public schools in America were established by labor. Indeed, the curricula of our schools contain distortions and misinformation about organized labor. Thus there is fostered a growing anti-labor sentiment, and laboring people, which includes most of us, are degraded, humbled and shamed. This, despite the axiomatic fact that all progress is based upon labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does recognize the need in the curricula of our free public high schools and colleges for courses in the history, objectives, methods and attainments of organized labor; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention does condemn the practice of slanted teaching in our schools whereby the aims, methods and practices of organized labor are distorted and misrepresented; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the California State Federation of Labor are hereby instructed and directed to make every effort to have courses on organized labor included in the curricula of our schools, and that true and factual information only be taught, without distortion or bias.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 222.

#### **Equality of Sacrifice Under Defense Production Act**

**Resolution No. 74**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The pattern of selfishness extending throughout the nation's mobilization program must be broken; and

Whereas, The time has come to stop piling the entire burden on the housewife, wage earner, office worker, farmer, pensioner and small businessman; and

Whereas, Management of the economic affairs of the United States and mobilization of our nation's resources must be taken out from under the control of the agents of concentrated wealth; and

Whereas, In order to accomplish these things, the present inadequate and unworkable Defense Production Act must be rewritten, strengthened and given realistic extension; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor address the Senators and Congressmen

from the state of California demanding that the Defense Production Act and other laws, affecting the mobilization of defense, be revised and amended upon the principle of equality of sacrifice to incorporate the following specific points:

1. Dollars-and-cents ceiling price control.
2. Subsidies and food price controls.
3. Controls of quality of merchandise.
4. A limit to high-price lines and guarantees of continued production of moderate and low-price lines.
5. National rent control laws for both residential and commercial properties.
6. Adequate enforcement of price regulation.
7. Control of commodity speculation.
8. Elimination of selective controls.
9. Taxation based on ability to pay, and equal treatment for all.
10. Protection for small business.
11. Full utilization of skills of all workers, abolishment of discrimination and prohibition of a labor draft.
12. Authority for Wage Stabilization Board to settle disputes between Management and Labor.

And be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all affiliated organizations, urging adoption and similar action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 184. See Resolution No. 64.

#### **Oppose Wire-Tapping**

**Resolution No. 75**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Certain public officials attempted to influence the recent session of the California state legislature to enact legislation which would permit the tapping of telephone wires in private residences and offices at the discretion of local law enforcement officers; and

Whereas, The state legislature refused to adopt these proposed laws which would infringe upon the privacy of businessmen and citizens; and

Whereas, Regardless of the failure to induce the legislation to adopt such un-American laws, certain public officials are proceeding in the practice of secretly installing microphones surreptitiously in offices and private homes; and

Whereas, Such practices are followed at the discretion of police officials without obtaining a search warrant or necessary court order, in violation of the guaran-

tees in the Bill of Rights against unreasonable searches and invasion of privacy without a proper warrant; and

Whereas, The private telephones of union officers have been illegally tapped and microphones have been placed in union offices by law enforcement agencies for the purpose of spying upon union affairs; and

Whereas, No adequate legal remedy exists to stop such practices without putting every citizen thus imposed upon to unreasonable expense and litigation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor condemn all proposals for legislation to legalize installing microphones in offices and private homes or tapping telephone wires as an invasion of the privacy of the citizens of the United States without due process of law and without court supervision or proper authority; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor demand that the Attorney General of the state of California and that every district attorney protect the privacy of the citizens of the United States by immediately putting a stop to such practices by law enforcement agencies.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 222.

### **Enforce Anti-Trust Laws to Eliminate Monopoly**

**Resolution No. 76**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Our constitutional guarantees of spiritual and individual freedom are hollow and meaningless unless we preserve our economic freedom; and

Whereas, Today this freedom is threatened by an overwhelming concentration of economic power; and

Whereas, Power that controls the economy should be in the hands of elected representatives, not in the hands of an industrial oligarchy; and

Whereas, No service is rendered to our country, if in mobilizing itself against an aggressive totalitarianism abroad, it permits itself to be delivered to the mercies of monopolies at home; and

Whereas, To avoid the dangers of a garrison state, the people must be vigilant against monopoly during the period of mobilization emergency; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor

call upon the President of the United States and the federal Attorney General to enforce with the utmost vigor the anti-trust laws and the principles those laws express; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to protest to the President of the United States and the Congress against the domination of the defense mobilization program by agents of concentrated economic power.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 229.

### **Urging Excess Profits Taxes**

**Resolution No. 77**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford, of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Profits have reached their highest level in history, at a time when this nation, together with the rest of the world, faces a terrible crisis; and

Whereas, The people of the United States are prepared to make any sacrifice necessary to bring their country through this crisis; and

Whereas, Their sacrifices will be unavailing if big business continues to use the defense effort as an opportunity for piling up profits; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor demand that each California Senator and Congressman vote for effective excess profits taxes in order to prevent big business from exploiting the present emergency at the expense of the American people.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted as amended; p. 185.

### **Protect Low Income Wage Earners Under Wage Stabilization**

**Resolution No. 78**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The members of trade unions are especially concerned, in view of the high cost of living, with the plight of the workers in the lower income group; and

Whereas, Because of runaway inflation, workers in the lower income groups have been especially discriminated against by the present rules on wage stabilization, which provide for percentage increases, which do not permit these workers to bring their wages into line to meet the prevailing high cost of living; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as demanding that the wage stabilization program be amended to in-

sure a dollar-and-cent wage increase in the lower income groups, which is in keeping with increases in the cost of living; and be it further

Resolved, That sub-standard wages be adjusted, in order to meet the prevailing high cost of living, and that no wage stabilization legislation be enforced upon wage rates under \$1 per hour until such time as the meager pay of low wage workers catches up with prices.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 184.

### Equalize Tax Burden

**Resolution No. 79**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The amortization, or tax rebate, program used by big business to drain from the government treasury money needed in national defense is one of today's major crimes against the people; and

Whereas, The tax laws that affect adversely and unfairly the livelihood of small business, labor and the consuming public must be changed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor institute an educational campaign among local unions and councils to call Congressional attention to this national taxation scandal, with the aim of equalizing the tax burden in accordance with the principles of equality of sacrifice and ability to pay; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention pledge the willingness of wage earners to pay a just share of the national defense bill, but to fight unyieldingly for laws to close the loopholes which permit big business to escape its obligations.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 185. See Policy Statement 1(f) and Resolution No. 119.

### Inflation

**Resolution No. 80**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, High prices mean fewer guns and tanks for our soldiers, fewer houses for our workers, less food and clothing for our children; and

Whereas, High prices fall most heavily on the lowest income groups and force all living standards down, and high prices endanger small businesses, cut production, and make economic stability an impossibility and equality of sacrifice a farce; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor

call upon Congress to attack the problem of inflation honestly and energetically, with laws effectively ending war profiteering and restoring the purchasing power of the American people; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention call upon the organizations represented here to do everything within their power to bring this grave matter to the attention of Congress and the people of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 185.

### Urging Equitable Price Control Law

**Resolution No. 81**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Congress has failed to enact a law which will control the cost of living; and

Whereas, The Defense Production Act makes real price control impossible; and

Whereas, This poorly written and inadequate law is being administered by big business for big business in a manner which guarantees inflation, legalizes outright robbery, and puts the respectable stamp of patriotism on criminal profiteering; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor demand of Congress and the national administration a new law which provides for dollars-and-cents price control; and be it further

Resolved, That such a new law be fairly administered in such a way as to give equal voice to labor, consumers, farmers and small business and to prevent domination by big business.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 185. See Resolution No. 80.

### Civil Rights Program

**Resolution No. 82**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The United States traditionally has been a haven for peoples of all colors, religious beliefs and nationalities to escape persecution and oppression; and

Whereas, The Korean conflict demonstrates that communist and fascist totalitarianism is attempting to enslave the minds and bodies of more and more millions of human beings; and

Whereas, The voice of American democracy can be strengthened in its appeal to the oppressed peoples of the world by a firm stand in our laws against lynching, poll-tax, segregation and discrimination; and

Whereas, The AFL has consistently gone on record favoring the protection of human life and human rights; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in support of effective laws on national, state and local levels, and of broadening, strengthening and enforcing existing laws:

1. For the protection of all civil liberties.
  2. To eliminate lynching.
  3. To abolish the poll-tax as a prerequisite for voting.
  4. To prohibit discrimination or segregation in all public places and amusements—theatre, sports, recreation, beaches, transportation, restaurants, hotels.
  5. To prohibit segregation and discrimination in housing, schools, colleges, hospitals, armed services, property ownership, civic or professional organizations.
  6. To prohibit job discrimination.
  7. To provide for inter-cultural education in the schools, and for government workers dealing with the public, such as employment service and law enforcement agency personnel.
- And be it further

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor reactivate the State Federation permanent committee to combat intolerance; this committee to coordinate the activities of all AFofL councils and unions in California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to forward notice of this action to all California Central Labor Councils, Leagues for Political Education and Labor Committees to Combat Intolerance, and be it finally

Resolved, That the Convention recommend that these above-mentioned bodies work in their respective communities with democratic organizations in the community for the achievement of this program.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 221.

#### **Emergency FEPC by Presidential Executive Order**

**Resolution No. 83**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, During the struggle against communist aggression and totalitarianism, the necessary maximum mobiliza-

tion of our resources is attainable only if every citizen is given the opportunity of making the maximum contribution; and

Whereas, The manpower shortage in the nation makes it imperative that wise and efficient use be made of all labor resources; and

Whereas, Insufficient and inefficient use is now being made of sizable untapped labor resources such as men over 50, women over 35, handicapped workers and members of minority groups; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor in convention after convention has gone on record favoring federal legislation for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission to eliminate discrimination in industry and labor organizations; and

Whereas, The World War II FEPC, established by Presidential Executive Order, had a successful record; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring an Executive Order, establishing an Emergency Fair Employment Practices Commission pending the enactment of permanent equality in employment legislation, providing complete enforcement powers in order to have full utilization of manpower without regard to color, country or origin of ancestry, religion, sex or age; and be it further

Resolved, That the Government establish machinery to enforce Section 18 of the Walsh-Healey Act which prohibits discrimination in employment under all government contracts; and be it finally

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to communicate the action of this convention to President Truman.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 221. See Policy Statement 7.

#### **Support Conservation Programs**

**Resolution No. 84**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California State Department of Education and the State Department of Natural Resources have established a system whereby the study of conservation has become a part of the public school curriculum; and

Whereas, The 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor adopted a resolution urging that organized labor cooperate in making a success in this new and seriously needed study; and

Whereas, The rapidly diminishing water supplies in California and throughout the nation, due to floods and soil erosion, require that the general public immediately understand the necessity for the protection of forests, soil and pasture lands to preserve the priceless watersheds; and

Whereas, Officials of public schools, forestry departments, state and national parks, water and power departments, and other conservation organizations, stand ready to furnish illustrated lectures, with slides, motion pictures, etc., now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge all affiliated councils, unions, and auxiliaries to arrange to have such speakers appear at the earliest possible meetings of the organizations, and assist in providing public meetings for the purpose of informing the general public of the serious need for conservation, which fundamentally means the protection of life, industry and employment, and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor take an active part in the annual regional conferences held under the auspices of the State Board of Education and the State Board of Conservation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 229.

### **Oppose Labor Draft**

**Resolution No. 85**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There are certain military, big business and government forces which seek to use present manpower shortages as an excuse to foist a labor draft upon the country; and

Whereas, A labor draft means discrimination toward minority groups, union smashing and the beginning of dictatorship; and

Whereas, Our battle against communism is part of the fight against the domination of men's lives and labor by concentrated power while our fight against a labor draft is against dictatorship from another direction; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor continue to insist on full representation on policy-making boards considering manpower problems; and be it finally

Resolved, That this convention go on record as unalterably opposed to a labor draft.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 185.

### **AFL Cooperation With Churches**

**Resolution No. 86**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The social creed of the major religious organizations, Catholic, Protestant and Jewish, are identical with many of the social aspirations of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The official declarations of the major religious denominations express as their goal human brotherhood; and

Whereas, Traditionally, the central motive of the American Federation of Labor is likewise the brotherhood of man; and

Whereas, Representatives of religious denominations have at many times aided organized labor in bringing to bear the moral authority of organized religion for the correction of social injustices; and

Whereas, At this critical juncture in human history in which the strength of all our resources is pitted against the threat of totalitarian dictatorship, communist and fascist alike, we need the broadest unity of labor and every ethically responsible element in the community; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor record itself as encouraging the utmost cooperation between American Federation of Labor unions and representatives of religious organizations in civic and community effort to reenforce the ideals, aspirations and program of liberty and democracy toward the preservation and advancement of which we are mutually dedicated.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 224.

### **Ease Periodical Physical Examination of Drivers**

**Resolution No. 87**—Presented by N. Cohn, N. J. Del Cioppo, R. E. Grant, G. Kelly, E. Lotti, W. R. White of Chauffeurs Union No. 265, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Public Utilities Commission of the state of California is the governing body of many fields of trucking and transportation; and

Whereas, The Public Utilities Commission has from time to time adopted very strict laws governing the operation of trucks and other fields of transportation; laws requiring strict physical medical examinations, such as General Order No. 98 of the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California provides; and

Whereas, These very same orders of the Public Utilities Commission tend to ultimate removal of drivers from their jobs due to the inability of passing all the strict regulations of General Order No. 98 requiring periodical physical examinations; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor, through the medium of its officers, call upon the Public Utilities Commission to amend its position that where drivers are able to perform their work in safety, the periodical physical examination shall not prevail.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 229.

### **Bonding Facilities for Postal Employees**

**Resolution No. 88**—Presented by Eugene S. Pickett and Oscar Frazier of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Private industry has for years been providing, whenever necessary, payment of premiums for bonding of employees; and

Whereas, Private industry has found many savings in time and money by providing their own bonding facilities; and

Whereas, The Post Office Department would find immense benefits for itself and its employees by setting up facilities for bonding, and gain from the example set up by private industry; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as calling upon the Post Office Department to establish bonding facilities for its employees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 226. See Resolution No. 26.

### **Parking Space for Postal Employees**

**Resolution No. 89**—Presented by Eugene S. Pickett and Oscar Frazier of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Post Office Department does not provide parking space for employees' cars; and

Whereas, Due to the large number of employees that are required to work nights in the larger offices, when public transportation is not always available; and

Whereas, Employees are often required to park in high priced parking lots, or else risk their cars being stolen or damaged by parking on the streets; and

Whereas, Many offices in the larger cities are not located near a parking lot,

and parking on the streets in the vicinity is prohibited; and

Whereas, A great many private industries, realizing the absolute necessity of employees driving their cars to and from work, provide parking space for their employees; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of and seek legislation that the Post Office Department be required to provide parking lots for postal employees, and that these parking lots be supervised by the Post Office Department.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 226.

### **Overages to Offset Shortages for Window Clerks**

**Resolution No. 90**—Presented by Eugene S. Pickett and Oscar Frazier of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Under the present Postal regulations, window clerks are required to make up out of their own pockets for all shortages in their stocks; and

Whereas, All overages in a window clerk's stock are confiscated by the Postal Department; and

Whereas, All window clerks are bonded, with bond premiums paid by the clerk himself; and

Whereas, The present situation is obviously unfair, in that window clerks are often required to pay for the mistakes of station examiners, and are not covered by the bonding companies; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of a Departmental ruling, or Congressional legislation if necessary, that all overages of each individual clerk be credited against his shortages.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 226.

### **Promotion of Postal Employees to Supervisory Positions Through Seniority and Written Examinations**

**Resolution No. 91**—Presented by Eugene S. Pickett and Oscar Frazier of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The selection of supervisors under the present method has long been a source of contention between administration and employee groups; and

Whereas, The present system of selecting supervisors has been considered unsatisfactory for years because it does not provide a fair chance of promotion to all eligible employees; and

Whereas, The present method of promotion has resulted in the selection of men that frequently were unfitted to carry out their duties; and

Whereas, Under the present system employees are often promoted to supervisory positions because of political affiliations, favoritism or social obligations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring, and use their utmost influence for passage of legislation whereby written examinations covering a knowledge of Postal laws and regulations, the Postal Guide, a practical knowledge of Post Office working procedure, and with special attention being directed to that part of the examination which will test an applicant's temperament for the position; and be it further

Resolved, That a point system be established for years of service, said points to be added to the applicant's grade made in the written examination and the applicant with the highest grade, plus his points, be given the first opportunity of promotion.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 227.

#### **Optional Retirement After 25 Years of Service**

**Resolution No. 92**—Presented by Eugene S. Pickett and Oscar Frazier of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The present retirement law grants civil service employees with thirty (30) years of service the right to retire at the age of sixty (60), or the right to retire at the age of sixty-two (62) with fifteen (15) years or more of service; and

Whereas, This law tends to keep an employee in the service to an age that he is denied the enjoyment of retirement; and

Whereas, The present retirement law causes inequalities inasmuch as employees entering the service at an early age must work forty (40) years or more before reaching the age of sixty (60) to be eligible to retire with full annuity; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of and seek Congressional legislation permitting civil service employees optional retirement with full annuity after twenty-five (25) years of service, regardless of age or roster title, said option to be exercised by the employee.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 228.

#### **Time and a Half for All Postal Employees Employed on an Hourly Basis**

**Resolution No. 93**—Presented by Eugene S. Pickett and Oscar Frazier of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The principle of time and one-half for overtime is one that has been established in every industry for many years to prevent employers using employees in excess of their regular work day, and to more equally distribute the work by employing more employees for shorter hours; and

Whereas, Our own employer, the United States Government, recognizes the justice of this principle through the Wagner Fair Employment Act, yet neglects to accept it in its relations with its own employees, namely the Post Office employees, employed on an hourly basis; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of immediate legislation for time and one-half for all hours of work performed in excess of eight (8) hours in one day, and all hours of work performed in excess of forty (40) hours in one week for all employees employed on an hourly basis in the Post Office Department.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 227.

#### **Collective Bargaining Rights For Federal Employees**

**Resolution No. 94**—Presented by Eugene S. Pickett and Oscar Frazier of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Hundreds of thousands of federal employees belong to labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Under federal law these organizations are granted the right to organize; and

Whereas, At the present time these organizations are merely condoned by the various departments and agencies of the government, and are not considered as bona fide labor organizations, and are not treated as such; and

Whereas, Bills have been introduced in both houses of Congress, namely **HR 554**, **HR 571** and **S 563** amending the Lloyd-LaFollette act to grant collective bargaining to federal employee organizations, and forcing officials of government and agencies to recognize these organizations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of these bills and lend its full support thereto.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 228.

### Pay Raise For Postal Employees

**Resolution No. 95**—Presented by Eugene S. Pickett and Oscar Frazier of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Postal employees have not been granted a raise in pay since October 1949; and

Whereas, Since that date the cost of living has risen over 12%, as well as a substantial increase in taxes; and

Whereas, Most financial experts and government officials predict that the cost of living will go up another 10% this fall; and

Whereas, The House of Representatives has already passed a bill calling for an increase of 12½% in taxes, and said bill is now waiting Senate approval to become law; and

Whereas, Thousands of postal employees are forced to seek outside employment or quit the Postal Service in order to make a decent living; and

Whereas, The Postmaster General recently stated before the Senate Civil Service Committee that postal employees need a 21% raise to bring them up to outside industry, and to give them a decent standard of living; and

Whereas, In November 1950, a bill was introduced in Congress granting postal employees a 17% raise, which has since been cut to 8.8% by the Senate Civil Service Committee; and

Whereas, This bill granting a raise to postal employees is still being kicked around in the House of Representatives, while postal employees are still trying to get action on a bill long overdue; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor and support a 17% pay raise for all postal employees; and be it further

Resolved, That in case this bill has not been passed by both houses of Congress before this resolution has been presented on the floor of the state convention, that the convention send telegrams to the House Minority Leader, the House Majority Leader, the Senate Minority Leader and the Senate Majority Leader.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted as amended; p. 227.

### Lower Social Security Retirement Age to 55

**Resolution No. 96**—Presented by James C. Symes and Al Devincenzi of Union Label Section, San Francisco.

Whereas, The federal Social Security Act is one of the most humane and progressive enactments of the Congress of the United States, and

Whereas, The present act does not provide for old age and survivors' insurance benefits to workers who have not reached the age of sixty-five; and

Whereas, Experience has proven that thousands of our workers find it impossible to get employment after they have reached the age of fifty, and because that advanced age makes it impossible for them to get employment, their only solution is that in most cases, they are compelled to be a burden on their families or wards of some charitable institutions; and

Whereas, It has become impossible for a worker who has reached the age of fifty to get employment, and the period of waiting to become eligible for social security benefits is of great deprivation, as industry has made it almost impossible for any worker to secure employment after they have reached the age of fifty; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor direct its officers to incorporate in its American Federation of Labor legislation program a provision urging Congress to amend the Federal Social Security Act so as to reduce the age of payment of old age insurance benefits from sixty-five to fifty-five.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 223.

### "We Don't Patronize" List

**Resolution No. 97**—Presented by Paul Nicely of Paint Makers' Union No. 1232, Los Angeles.

Whereas, All of the paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturing plants of San Francisco and Marin counties are organized into Brotherhood of Painters Local No. 1071; and

Whereas, All of the paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturing plants of Alameda, Contra Costa and Sonoma counties are organized into Brotherhood of Painters Local No. 1101; and

Whereas, All (but one, DuPont's) of the paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturing plants of Santa Clara and San Mateo counties are organized into Brotherhood of Painters Local No. 1053; and

Whereas, Such situation, in order to provide fair and healthy competition be-



tween employers and a more equitable standard of living for the poorly paid Los Angeles paint, varnish and lacquer makers, should be identical in the Los Angeles paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturing center; and

Whereas, Dual organizations realize this too, such as the CIO and the Chemical Workers International, to the effect that they too have embarked on organizing drives within our jurisdiction that will, if successful, tend to disrupt the industry as well as weaken the Brotherhood of Painters in this respect; and

Whereas, The 1950 Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood of Painters endorsed full cooperation by all member unions to those fighting to organize their craft or protect their craft from jurisdictional raids; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor empower its Executive Council to place on the Federation's "We Do Not Patronize" list any employer found guilty of engaging in actions that seriously tend to injure any affiliated union; provided however, that such employer be first given the opportunity of appearing before the Council to present his position.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.  
Adopted as amended; p. 219.

#### **Award West Coast Shipyards Fair Share of Navy Work**

**Resolution No. 98**—Presented by T. E. George and R. J. Brennan of Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, Since the end of World War II, continuous efforts have been made to win the assignment of shipbuilding contracts to the private yards of our state; and

Whereas, Such efforts have centered on the danger to national defense of a policy of not maintaining well dispersed shipyards, staffed with at least a nucleus of skilled workmen which could rapidly be expanded in the event of an all-out war; and

Whereas, Until recently such efforts have been unsuccessful, the agencies of government contending that the principle was desirable but not practicable under the limited peacetime program of shipbuilding; and

Whereas, The agencies of government contended the more efficient yards were in another section of our country and such dispersal to the yards of our state and area would be a real blow to those best qualified to build ships in a limited peacetime economy; and

Whereas, The Korean episode and the threat of a new all-out war were ac-

companied by the congressional adoption of a program calling for the building of 35 Mariner (Fast Cargo) type vessels for the Maritime Administration and for the building of 170 and the repair of 291 others for the Navy; and

Whereas, On July 26, 1951, the Maritime Administration did assign 5 of its Mariner type contracts to Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation of San Francisco, announcing its interest in the dispersing of shipbuilding to all areas as an aid to national defense; and

Whereas, The Navy, having a much larger program, \$2,500,000,000, has taken no action to effectuate a similar policy; and

Whereas, Of the between 42% and 52% of our country's shipbuilding during World War II compiled by our West Coast private yards, a substantial proportion were built by those within our state; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor do hereby resolve that the private yards of our state be assigned a fair share of the Navy work in the interest of the security of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent the President of the United States, the Secretary of Navy, the Secretary of Defense, the Navy Bureau of Ships, and to all Congressmen and both Senators from the state of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 229.

#### **Materials Needed for School Construction**

**Resolution No. 99**—Presented by T. E. George and R. J. Brennan of Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The population of the state of California has increased by almost 4,000,000 during the past 10 years; and

Whereas, As a result thereof, the elementary and high schools of California are inadequate to afford proper education to the young people of this state; and

Whereas, The colleges of California are so overcrowded that the youth of this state are being deprived of any opportunity to secure technical and professional training to fit them to cope with the demands of modern life and industry, or to successfully serve the military and naval establishments of our country in a time of rapidly growing military science; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to request the National

Production Authority to use its efforts to make materials available for construction of schools, junior colleges, colleges, and universities (facilities) in California; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be dispatched to all Congressmen and both Senators from our state, and to the National Production Authority.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 222.

### **Rehabilitation of Handicapped Forty Years and Older**

**Resolution No. 100**—Presented by T. E. George and R. J. Brennan of Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The population of the United States has doubled since 1900, and the number of persons over 65, and proportionately over 40, has almost quadrupled. In 1900, four Americans in almost every 100 were over 65; today the proportion is almost 8 in 100; and

Whereas, While the percentage of the population 65 or older is increasing, the trend in the relative number of workers whose age is 65 or older is decreasing. In 1890, the percentage of men 65 or older in the labor force was 68.2%; in 1950, it was 45%; and

Whereas, In 1948 about 3,500,000 of the 11,500,000 persons 65 and over had no income of their own; and of the 7,500,000 with some income, almost half had less than \$500 a year; and

Whereas, Since illness is no respecter of age, persons in the middle and later years are more apt to be disabled. In one comprehensive study, the rate of acute and chronic illness among persons over 65 was 279 in 1000, as compared with 171 among persons of all ages; and

Whereas, The failure of older persons to secure adequate rehabilitation services is due to: (1) the inadequacy of federal and state public funds, and (2) the action of public and voluntary agencies in concentrating on the rehabilitation of younger persons whose problems are more easily solved; and

Whereas, It is realized that many of our older persons have not had an opportunity to earn social security benefits; and

Whereas, Any plan for mobilization of our nation's manpower must include this group of disabled of 40 or over, both in the interest of our country's security and in the interest of the economic and social gains to be derived by the older

handicapped persons; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor do urge and encourage the expenditure of larger sums at both the federal and state level for the rehabilitation of the handicapped individual of 40 years or over; and be it further

Resolved, That local agencies, both public and private, be requested to lend additional efforts to the solution of this problem.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 223.

### **Strengthen Narcotics Laws**

**Resolution No. 101**—Presented by T. E. George and R. J. Brennan of Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The increase in narcotic addicts among people has become a matter of deep concern to many parents over the nation and to the United States Treasury's Bureau of Narcotics; and

Whereas, The Bureau of Narcotics has only 200 men to cover the entire United States; and

Whereas, The Bureau gives as the main reason for narcotic trafficking and the resultant addiction to narcotic habits, the light prison sentences given to dope peddlers, and is urging a minimum sentence of 5 years for any second offense and at least 10 years for a third offense; and

Whereas, Young addicts tend to associate with criminals and become active criminals through the need to secure narcotics; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as approving a strengthening of the narcotics law through increasing the penalties for persons convicted of selling narcotics; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the members of the California delegation in Congress and to both Senators from our state.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 229.

### **Adequate Laws to Halt Crime**

**Resolution No. 102**—Presented by T. E. George and R. J. Brennan of Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The revelations of the Senate Crime Investigating Committee have shocked the whole country and have shown all too clearly that graft, gambling,

bribery, and organized crime are eating at the very foundation of this nation's democracy; and

Whereas, Such conditions could not have come into existence but for the condoning of disrespect for law, for the moral callousness of too large a segment of our population, or without the knowledge and, at least, the tacit consent of the authorities and the law enforcement officers; and

Whereas, Our government and our way of life are threatened unless there is a return to honesty, decency, and respect for law, and to the once high moral standards which made this country great; and

Whereas, We recognize that adequate laws are necessary but not the sole answer to the problem; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon our federal, state, county and municipal governments to see that such additional laws as are needed to cope with the underworld be speedily enacted; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the authorities and law enforcement officers to see without fear or favor that the laws are observed; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent the members of the California Congressional delegation and to the Governor of our state.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 229.

#### **General Paint Corporation of Los Angeles**

**Resolution No. 103**—Presented by John R. Shoop of the Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Makers No. 1071, San Francisco; and, Paul H. Nicely of the Paint Makers Union No. 1232, Los Angeles; and Paint Makers Union No. 1053, San Francisco.

Whereas, The General Paint Corp. of Los Angeles has engaged in actions that have been detrimental to Paint Makers Union No. 1232; and

Whereas, The General Paint Corp. of Los Angeles has shown by actions, as well as words, that it does not care for and is not friendly to Brotherhood of Painters Unions in that area; and

Whereas, The General Paint Corp. was found by District Council of Painters No. 36 to have contracted to have their new factory in Los Angeles painted by a non-union contractor, thus injuring union painters as well as union contractors; and

Whereas, The General Paint Corp. of Los Angeles has refused to recognize Paint Makers Union No. 1232 as the bar-

gaining agent for their employees and has refused to sign a contract with this Union of the Brotherhood of Painters; and

Whereas, Vice-President Marsh and President Jones of the General Paint Corp. did state in clear and unmistakable terms to Special Organizer Jack Kopke of the Brotherhood that they did not want their men in the Brotherhood of Painters; and

Whereas, The General Paint Corp. has engaged attorneys to take actions against the Paint Makers Union No. 1232 and the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and the Brotherhood of Teamsters, thus proving the company's anti-union attitude; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor make this matter a part of its record and proceedings.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.  
Referred to the Executive Council; p. 220.

#### **Economic Controls**

**Resolution No. 104**—Presented by Ladies Garment Workers No. 55, Los Angeles; Emma Goodman, and Isidor Stenzor of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 58, Los Angeles; Moe Solomon of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Fannie Borax, Mae Hamilton and Stella Batkus of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Joe Oviedo of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Ladies Garment Workers No. 266; Max B. Wolf of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; John Ulene of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Edna Roberts of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Margaret Lepage and Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Marion Hawkins of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The 82nd Congress has recently enacted a Defense Production Act which seriously endangers defense production because of its many unwise and unfair provisions; and

Whereas, In this Act, American workers, American consumers, and small businessmen are made the victims of the heartless determination of big business to wring the last penny of profit out of the carnage that faces the world; and

Whereas, The only possible result of the Act must be runaway inflation resulting in untold personal suffering and national detriment; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor declares the Defense Production Act of 1951 unfair, discriminatory legislation which can bring only harm to the American people; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention urges Congress to ameliorate this condition by the enactment of proper legislation which will really control inflation, provide for equality of sacrifice from all elements of the economy, and insure a steady flow of goods and services without further impoverishing the working people through effective dollars and cents price controls and rollbacks to pre-Korean levels; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention recommends that such new legislation be implemented by administrative officials who are concerned with the welfare of all the people, and that the labor movement, as the only organized voice of the workers and consumers in America, be given suitable and adequate representation on all bodies charged with regulating the economic life of the nation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 184. See Resolution No. 64.

### **Increase Activity of LLPE**

**Resolution No. 105**—Presented by Ladies Garment Workers No. 55, Los Angeles; Emma Goodman, and Isidor Stenzor of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 58, Los Angeles; Moe Solomon of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Fannie Borax, Mae Hamilton and Stella Batkus of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Joe Oviedo of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Ladies Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; John Ulene of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Edna Roberts of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Margaret Lepage and Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schnieder of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Marion Hawkins of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The legislature of the state of California and the Congress of the United States are both in the hands of reactionary forces hostile to the best interests of the working people of America; and

Whereas, Newspapers, radio, television, the movies, and other instruments con-

veying information and ideas are largely in the hands of these same reactionary forces denying the people access to adequate information on the issues on which they vote; and

Whereas, Organized labor through its prestige and status provides the only means with the resources necessary to counteract anti-labor and anti-social propaganda; and

Whereas, Reactionary legislative bodies in the future will constantly effect greater and more injuries against the labor movement specifically, and all people generally; and

Whereas, This trend toward reaction in government can only be reversed through the intelligent and persistent political activities of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor recognize that political action and political education is a permanent responsibility of organized labor; and be it further

Resolved, That Labor's League for Political Education be placed immediately into full-time activity examining and explaining issues to the union membership and public generally; and be it further

Resolved, That Labor's League for Political Education begin immediately to canvass the field of potential candidates for public office who will further labor's political program; and be it further

Resolved, That budgetary requirements for the kind of campaign needed for victory be formulated and implemented with the least possible delay.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Concurred in intent, filed, subject matter to the LLPE Executive Council; p. 216.

### **Labor Committees to Combat Intolerance**

**Resolution No. 106**—Presented by Ladies Garment Workers No. 55, Los Angeles; Emma Goodman, and Isidor Stenzor of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 58, Los Angeles; Moe Solomon of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Fannie Borax, Mae Hamilton and Stella Batkus of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Joe Oviedo of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Ladies Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; John Ulene of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Edna Roberts of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Margaret Lepage and Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schnieder of the

Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Marion Hawkins of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Intolerance for reasons of race, religion, and nationality is a blot upon the principles of American democracy; and

Whereas, Every case of tension in human relations due to bigotry occurring in America is emphasized and is utilized as anti-American propaganda in every country in the world, giving a false and distorted impression of life in this country; and

Whereas, It has been proven beyond doubt time after time that the forces actively promoting racial and religious hatred are the same forces who bitterly oppose the objectives of organized labor; and

Whereas, American workers are sure to suffer from any activity which disturbs their solidarity and loyalty to each other; and

Whereas, The Central Labor Councils of San Francisco and Los Angeles have established Labor Committees to Combat Intolerance for the purpose of educating the members of AFL unions against the dangers of discrimination and promoting inter-cultural understanding and harmony; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor pledge all possible aid to existing Central Labor Council Labor Committees to Combat Intolerance, and urges all other central labor councils, or, where advisable, trades councils or local unions, to establish and operate such Labor Committees to Combat Intolerance.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 221. See Resolution No. 82.

### **Expand Workers' Education**

**Resolution No. 107**—Presented by Ladies Garment Workers No. 55, Los Angeles; Emma Goodman, and Isidor Stenzor of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 58, Los Angeles; Moe Solomon of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Fannie Borax, Mae Hamilton and Stella Batkus of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Joe Oviedo of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Ladies Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; John Ulene of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Edna Roberts of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Margaret

Lepage and Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schnieder of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Marion Hawkins of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The successful functioning of the labor movement is dependent upon an alert well-informed membership; and

Whereas, Members of unions do not find available to them the knowledge and information necessary for the well-being of the labor movement in the common media of general information; and

Whereas, Planned, well considered training is necessary to supplement field experience in the development of future officers of the labor movement; and

Whereas, Public institutions of education, notably the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California, have achieved some success in developing programs in workers' education; and

Whereas, Institutes such as the recent State Federation of Labor Institute at Santa Cruz, and institutes developed by individual unions, however successful, do not reach a large enough body of the membership of affiliated unions to fill the need of workers' education for union members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby instructs its incoming Executive Council to expand the educational activities of the California State Federation of Labor and to work out plans providing for broad programs covering those fields of education which will contribute to members' understanding and knowledge about the functions and objectives of the labor movement; and be it further

Resolved, That this program be so designed that it can be put into effect on local union levels through the assistance of the California State Federation of Labor and bodies it designates for this purpose.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 223.

### **Civil Rights Legislation**

**Resolution No. 108**—Presented by Ladies Garment Workers No. 55, Los Angeles; Emma Goodman, and Isidor Stenzor of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 58, Los Angeles; Moe Solomon of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Fannie Borax, Mae Hamilton and Stella Batkus of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Joe Oviedo of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 97,

Los Angeles; Ladies Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; John Ulene of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Edna Roberts of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Margaret Lepage and Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schnieder of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Marion Hawkins of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, In many portions of these United States large numbers of American citizens are still deprived of the rights and privileges guaranteed them under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States of America; and

Whereas, In the name of white supremacy, numerous acts of violence are perpetrated against the Negro people; and

Whereas, This denial of basic democratic rights is exploited to the fullest extent by communist elements all over the world to the end that American customs and policies are not clearly understood in many foreign countries; and

Whereas, The organized labor movement has always stood strongly behind the principles of full and equal rights for all people; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its incoming Executive Council to take what steps are necessary to urge immediate enactment of federal legislation to discontinue poll taxes in those states where the poll tax is still exacted, to make lynching or other acts of mayhem resulting from mob action, offenses punishable by federal courts, and other legislation designed to give the full protection of the Constitution to all Americans.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Re-referred to Committee on Resolutions; p. 157.  
Filed; p. 221. See Policy Statement 7.

### Fair Employment Practices

#### Legislation

**Resolution No. 109**—Presented by Ladies Garment Workers No. 55, Los Angeles; Emma Goodman, and Isidor Stenzor of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 58, Los Angeles; Moe Solomon of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Fannie Borax, Mae Hamilton and Stella Batkus of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Joe Oviedo of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 97,

Los Angeles; Ladies Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; John Ulene of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Edna Roberts of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Margaret Lepage and Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schnieder of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Marion Hawkins of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The military struggle in which our nation is currently engaged, and preparations for any military crisis which might arise in the future require a tremendous increase in industrial output; and

Whereas, There is now a tremendous waste in manpower through the refusal of some employers to hire workers of minority races, or when hiring them failure to provide them with job opportunities other than menial, unskilled occupations; and

Whereas, Such waste of skills is harmful to defense preparation and detrimental to the morale of a large section of our population; and

Whereas, Such unfair and discriminatory treatment to workers who are members of minorities is contrary to our principles of democracy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the incoming Executive Council to exert all means at its command to effect the establishment of Fair Employment Practices legislation, providing for an end to the evils described above, on both state and national levels.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Filed; p. 177. See Policy Statement 7.

### Continuation of Child Care Centers

**Resolution No. 110**—Presented by Ladies Garment Workers No. 55, Los Angeles; Emma Goodman, and Isidor Stenzor of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 58, Los Angeles; Moe Solomon of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Fannie Borax, Mae Hamilton and Stella Batkus of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Joe Oviedo of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Ladies Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; John Ulene of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Edna Roberts of the Ladies Garment

Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Margaret Lepage and Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schnieder of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Marion Hawkins of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Employment of women in industry will be increased constantly during coming months; and

Whereas, Many mothers of young children will be unable to take their places in industrial activity unless they are provided with some means of securing care and protection for their children during working hours; and

Whereas, The California system of child care centers has provided a successful solution to this problem in the past; and

Whereas, There has been in the California legislature during recent sessions strong opposition to the continuance of these child care centers on the part of reactionary, anti-labor elements there; and

Whereas, More than ever before the welfare of the people requires that continuation of child care centers be assured; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of the continuation of child care centers and urge that legislation be enacted extending this plan.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed; p. 177.

#### **Endorse Activities of Jewish Labor Committee**

**Resolution No. 111**—Presented by Ladies Garment Workers No. 55, Los Angeles; Emma Goodman, and Isidor Stenzor of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 58, Los Angeles; Moe Solomon of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Fannie Borax, Mae Hamilton and Stella Batkus of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Joe Oviedo of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Ladies Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; John Ulene of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Edna Roberts of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Margaret Lepage and Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schnieder of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los

Angeles; Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Marion Hawkins of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Over half a million Jewish workers in the United States are affiliated with the Jewish Labor Committee; and

Whereas, The Jewish Labor Committee has within the organized labor movement of the United States been an effective force in opposing totalitarian philosophies and activities; and

Whereas, The Jewish Labor Committee has been directly responsible for the rescue of and asylum for many European labor leaders, who were aided in their flight from the prison camps of the nazis, the fascists, and the communists; and

Whereas, This organization has since the conclusion of World War II provided material assistance, bringing new hope to the working masses in the war ravaged countries; and

Whereas, The Jewish Labor Committee has been in the vanguard in this country in the fight against bigotry and discrimination; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the activities of the Jewish Labor Committee and call upon its affiliated councils and unions to extend full cooperation to this organization in the discharge of its valuable work.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 229.

#### **The City of Hope**

**Resolution No. 112**—Presented by Ladies Garment Workers No. 55, Los Angeles; Emma Goodman, and Isidor Stenzor of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 58, Los Angeles; Moe Solomon of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Fannie Borax, Mae Hamilton and Stella Batkus of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Joe Oviedo of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Ladies Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; John Ulene of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Edna Roberts of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Margaret Lepage and Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schnieder of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles;

Marion Hawkins of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The City of Hope, the non-sectarian sanatorium at Duarte, California, has from its beginning been of tremendous service to members of the labor movement in need of medical care; and

Whereas, In addition to its historic service in curing the sick from tuberculosis and other chest diseases, the City of Hope has now established a Cancer Center to alleviate suffering from that dread disease; and

Whereas, The City of Hope provides its services free of charge, and maintains as its only condition of admission the need for its services without regard to nationality, race, or religion; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor congratulates the City of Hope on the great advance it has made in the establishment of a Center for those who suffer from Cancer, and commends the City of Hope to all affiliated councils and unions for their support of this worthy, humanitarian institution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 223.

#### **Fraternal Greetings to Histadrut**

**Resolution No. 113**—Presented by Ladies Garment Workers No. 55, Los Angeles; Emma Goodman, and Isidor Stenzor of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 58, Los Angeles; Moe Solomon of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Fannie Borax, Mae Hamilton and Stella Batkus of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; Joe Oviedo of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; Ladies Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; John Ulene of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Edna Roberts of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Margaret Lepage and Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schnieder of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Marion Hawkins of the Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Organized labor throughout the free world has provided great material and spiritual aid to the forces struggling to establish the State of Israel; and

Whereas, The government of Israel is composed largely of elements drawn from organized labor; and

Whereas, The organized labor movement of Israel, the Histadrut, is the organization of all the working masses in that nation; and

Whereas, The Histadrut, or Israeli Federation of Labor, in addition to providing economic protection and security to Israel's workers, plays a vital role in the functioning of the State of Israel; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor extend its fraternal greetings to the Israeli Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention endorse the activities of the Histadrut organizations in California as humanitarian, democratically inspired projects designed to build a better life for the hundreds of thousands of Jewish workers who are reestablishing their existence there.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 229.

#### **Opposing Reduction in Recreation Commission Budget**

**Resolution No. 114**—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Lucille Pope of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, There is a tendency upon the part of legislators to slash budgets for certain departments during the present defense program; and

Whereas, Included among the budgets slashed is that of the State Recreation Commission, whose services become ever more vital during the period of mobilization and dislocation of normal family life; and

Whereas, It is the rightful responsibility of the State Recreation Commission to assist communities in the organization and development of sound off-post recreation programs for the men and women of the armed forces; and

Whereas, It is also the rightful responsibility of the State Recreation Commission to increase its service to communities so that they can adequately meet the recreational needs of our defense production workers and their families; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposed to the recent reduction in the budget of the State Recreation Commission; and be it further



Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to such state officials and agencies as the Secretary of the Federation may deem proper.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 229.

### **Increase Pensions for Aged and Blind**

**Resolution No. 115**—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Lucille Pope of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The continued spiraling cost of living has seriously curtailed the purchasing power of those who are recipients of state aged and blind assistance; and

Whereas, The present \$75.00 maximum monthly allowance for the aged and blind is inadequate to meet their legitimate needs; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging that the present \$75.00 monthly maximum of state assistance to the aged and blind be raised to at least \$100.00; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of this Federation be authorized to take such steps as they may deem necessary to accomplish the objective of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed; p. 176.

### **Condemn False "Labor Publications"**

**Resolution No. 116**—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Lucille Pope of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, Certain advertising solicitors have been misleading many businessmen in this state by obtaining ads in so-called state and local labor publications under the guise that they are official publications of local AF of L unions and councils; and

Whereas, It has been found that these so-called labor publications do not have the official sanction of the State Federation of Labor, the central labor councils or local AF of L unions; and

Whereas, The continuance of this practice by these so-called labor publications is a threat to the legitimate labor press and to the entire AF of L movement of this state; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as condemning the actions of these advertising solicitors and their so-called state and local labor publications; and be it further

Resolved, That this 49th convention call upon the affiliated local unions and councils of the Federation to activate a campaign against these solicitors and so-called labor publications who are using the name of organized labor without authorization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 229.

### **Reaffirm Support of United Nations**

**Resolution No. 117**—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Lucille Pope of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The United Nations' prompt action in meeting aggression in Korea has brought new hope to the freedom-loving people and nations throughout the world; and

Whereas, The United Nations is the international vehicle upon which the nations of the world can journey together in a common effort to eliminate aggression and totalitarian tyranny and to bring about the peace that the vast majority of citizens of all nations so desire; and

Whereas, The United Nations and its respective world agencies can be an effective instrument in bringing about a solution to the world's economic problems with the resulting higher standard of living for the peoples of all nations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its support of the United Nations; and be it further

Resolved, That the United Nations be commended for the position it has taken in refusing to yield to the demands and threats of communist totalitarian aggressors; and be it finally

Resolved, That the Secretary send copies of this resolution to such officials of the United Nations and the United States Government as he deems proper.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 187.

### **Health Insurance Act**

**Resolution No. 118**—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Lucille Pope of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The President of the United States and the Governor of the state of California are included among the public officials who have joined with organized labor in openly declaring themselves in favor of a prepaid medical and health plan under government auspices; and

Whereas, Declarations without a well-organized program to carry them out to a successful conclusion are meaningless to the welfare of the people; and

Whereas, The logical group to organize this program and carry the fight to the electorate is the trade union movement, which has fostered most of this country's social advancements; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as reaffirming its determination to bring about the enactment of a law to provide for a prepaid medical and health plan; and be it further

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor authorize the Executive Council to take whatever steps it deems necessary to bring about an early enactment of such a prepaid medical and health plan.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed; p. 176.

#### **Income Tax Law Based on Ability to Pay**

**Resolution No. 119**—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Lucille Pope of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, A considerable number of state legislatures have adopted resolutions calling for an amendment to the federal Constitution which would establish a ceiling of 25% on federal income taxes; and

Whereas, The enactment of such a 25% ceiling would only act to benefit those in the very high income brackets who are best able to pay; and

Whereas, The reduction of the tax of the high income group would have to be made up by increasing the tax of the low income group or by the enactment of such regressive taxation as sales or excise taxes; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposing the proposed constitutional amendment to place a 25% ceiling on income tax paid by the high income groups; and be it further

Resolved, That this 49th convention declare itself in favor of an income tax law based upon ability to pay and against any regressive taxation such as sales and excise taxes which hit at those least able to pay.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 185.

#### **Slum Clearance and Low-Cost Housing**

**Resolution No. 120**—Presented by Helen Wheeler, A. T. Gabriel, Roy Howard, Jack

McLaughlin and Lucille Kelly of Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Low cost decent housing is a number one domestic problem in our nation; and

Whereas, It is a basic American right for each and every family to enjoy decent shelter; and

Whereas, Domestic well-being and happiness are extremely important in this period of international stress; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of the following program:

1. That we urge the governmental agencies involved to speed up and engage in widespread slum clearance and low cost housing programs.
2. That government-financed war housing in population centers or where evidence points to continued need for such housing, **that such housing** be constructed for permanent and not for temporary use.
3. That support be given to a governmental assistance program to relieve the present hardship on the middle income groups.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 219.

#### **Sanitation in Public Eating Houses**

**Resolution No. 121**—Presented by Helen Wheeler, A. T. Gabriel, Roy Howard, Jack McLaughlin and Lucille Kelly of Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The labor movement has always been vitally concerned with those problems affecting not only itself but the general public as well; and

Whereas, The general overall sanitary conditions of public eating houses is very important to the employees of such places as well as the general public; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of those programs directed at better sanitation in public eating houses.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 229.

#### **Fair Employment Practices**

**Resolution No. 122**—Presented by Helen Wheeler, A. T. Gabriel, Roy Howard, Jack McLaughlin and Lucille Kelly of Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The right of every individual to a decent and abundant life is one of the foundations upon which this nation was founded; and

Whereas, This basic American ideal has been denied to scores of our fellow Americans because of their race or nationality; and

Whereas, It is fundamentally important that America prove to the world that she is capable of putting into practice all tenets of her democratic ideals; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of effective fair employment practices legislation in the following order of preference and importance: firstly, at the federal level; secondly, at the state level; and thirdly, at the local level.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 221. See Policy Statement 7.

### **Rent Control Program**

**Resolution No. 123**—Presented by Helen Wheeler, A. T. Gabriel, Roy Howard, Jack McLaughlin and Lucille Kelly of Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Inflation has already reduced the purchasing power of the American people to the point of creating unnecessary hardships and dissatisfaction with our economy; and

Whereas, If rent controls were lifted on those dwellings now under control, the same inflationary spiral now in effect would continue upwards; and

Whereas, In those areas where rent controls have been lifted rents have increased; and

Whereas, In this present period when undoubtedly there will be migrations of our citizens creating greater area shortages with its inflationary effects; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of the following rent control program:

1. That effective rent control legislation be passed by the national congress placing controls on all rental units,
2. That in the event such legislation is not passed by the national congress then we petition the state legislature to pass such legislative controls,
3. That in the event such legislation is not passed by either the national or state governments, then we petition

local units of government to pass such legislation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 185.

### **Central Arizona Project**

**Resolution No. 124**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor adopted a statement of policy urging the settlement of the dispute over the waters of the Lower Colorado River Basin by the U. S. Supreme Court prior to the construction of the Central Arizona project; and

Whereas, Attempts are still being made to obtain approval of Congress for the construction of the Arizona Project; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its previous action and instruct the officers to oppose any legislation authorizing the construction of the Central Arizona Project.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 224.

### **Oppose Further Wage Freeze or Controls**

**Resolution No. 125**—Presented by Helen Wheeler, A. T. Gabriel, Roy Howard, Jack McLaughlin and Lucille Kelly of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Effective price controls have been practically abolished by Congressional action, leaving the consuming public at the mercy of profiteers; and

Whereas, Increased taxation due to the war program will further lower the living standards of the laboring people; and

Whereas, Profits for business and industry continue to rise by leaps and bounds while wages lag far behind due to the restrictions of the Wage Stabilization program; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposed to any further wage freezing or wage controls by the Wage Stabilization Board.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 184.

### **Legislation in Regard to Suits by a Union**

**Resolution No. 126**—Presented by Otto E. Sargent of Building and Construction Trades Council of Santa Clara County, San Jose.

Whereas, Under the statutes of the state of California, as the same now ex-

ist, a union can be sued in its proper name but cannot sue in its proper name; and

Whereas, It is highly inconvenient to bring a representative or class suit on behalf of the members of a union; and

Whereas, The federal government by legislation has authorized suits both by and against unions in their proper names; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor adopt as its policy to urge the enactment of appropriate legislation authorizing suits by a union, or labor organization in the name of the said union or labor organization.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Referred to the Executive Council; p. 177.

#### **No-Lockout Clause to Accompany No-Strike Clause in Agreements**

**Resolution No. 127**—Presented by Otto E. Sargent of Building and Construction Trades Council of Santa Clara County, San Jose.

Whereas, An examination of the existing collective bargaining agreements of this state discloses that many of the said agreements contain an agreement on the part of the respective unions not to engage in a strike, but contain no agreement on the part of the employer not to engage in a lockout; and

Whereas, Employers have in the recent years frequently locked out their employees; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor adopt the following: that any unions which agree not to engage in a strike during the term of a collective bargaining agreement should also insist upon an agreement by the employer not to engage in a lockout during the same period of time, and the legal staff of the State Federation of Labor is instructed to prepare a suitable clause forbidding lockouts and other employer action and forward the same to the affiliated unions, together with their recommendation that the same be used whenever a no-strike clause is embodied in a contract.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 218.

#### **State Hospital Employees' Retirement After 25 Years**

**Resolution No. 128**—Presented by California State Hospital Employees Union No. 519, Ukiah.

Be it Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation

of Labor go on record in support of the following:

All employees of mental institutions in the state of California who are members of the State Retirement System, shall be permitted to retire after twenty-five years of service at whatever figure is actuarially advisable.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Re-referred to Committee on Resolutions, p. 157.  
Adopted; p. 227.

#### **Housing Program**

**Resolution No. 129**—Presented by District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The first year of the current emergency has demonstrated a lack of consideration of the need for housing in a defense economy; and

Whereas, The preference given to industry in the allocation of material has jeopardized the continuance of the construction industry and is resulting in an uneconomic waste of the skilled construction labor; and

Whereas, The lack of suitable family housing for defense workers is preventing defense industries from making full use of their existing industrial facilities; and

Whereas, Credit restrictions in the housing field are preventing the families housed in temporary government housing and sub-standard housing from acquiring homes of their own; and

Whereas, The lack of family housing adjacent to isolated defense and industrial facilities will prevent the adequate manning of such facilities; and

Whereas, The lack of suitable family housing in agricultural areas encourages agricultural labor to leave this field of employment and delays the stabilization of agriculture; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommends that the State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor use their best efforts to secure the adoption of the following program by the government agencies involved:

That adequate reserves of steel, copper and other materials on the C.M.P. list be reserved each quarter to permit housing construction to continue; and

That present restrictions on credit terms in housing be relaxed to permit maintenance of a volume of housing sufficient for normal growth, in-migration of defense workers, in-migration of workers for supplementary industries and service trades and the continued transfer of families from temporary war housing and veterans housing; and

That the low-rent housing program be permitted to continue to develop to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing for families now in sub-standard housing; and

That where market conditions prevent or delay the construction of private housing for rental and sale at prices workers can afford to pay because of uneconomic risks discouraging private investment and finance that adequate housing be developed by the federal government on a directly operated basis or through local housing authorities; and

That where war housing is constructed in isolated areas it be suitable for family living and designed for removal at the expiration of need; and

That war housing projects in established communities be of permanent design and construction; and

That when construction or expansion of defense facilities or industrial plants is planned there be concurrently a co-ordinated development of plans for suitable housing; and

That the Rural Non-Farm Housing Program under the Housing Act of 1949 be used to stabilize agricultural labor in California and to prevent loss of available labor in this important segment of our economy because of the lack of decent family housing in the areas of employment.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 219.

### **Condemning Role of U. S. Department of Labor in Farm Workers' Strike**

**Resolution No. 130**—Presented by Walter I. Welden of Construction and General Laborers Union No. 1119, El Centro.

Whereas, The strike by the National Farm Labor Union in the Imperial Valley has brought to light fundamental issues that affect all labor, not only in California, but in the rest of the nation as well; and

Whereas, The large scale employment of illegal aliens ("wetbacks") and the huge program for the importation of thousands of Mexican nationals to work under contract for the farming interests and, possibly, also for industrial interests as well; and

Whereas, These "wetbacks" and Mexican nationals are being used by anti-labor employers to prevent the organization of farm workers and to hinder the normal operation of organized trade unions in both the construction industry and in the miscellaneous crafts; and

Whereas, The control of the movement and placement of these many thousands

of foreign nationals is under the direction and supervision of the United States Department of Labor in conjunction with the State Department of Employment; and

Whereas, The Farm Workers' strike in the Imperial Valley has exposed the true nature of the Department of Labor and the California State Department of Employment by allowing Mexican contract nationals to work as strikebreakers when American farm workers were out on strike; and

Whereas, The United States Department of Labor and the California Department of Employment further certified during the strike, 500 additional Mexican contract nationals, part of 1,500 to come in, to fill the places of American farm workers who left their jobs because of the strike; and

Whereas, These actions amply prove that the United States Department of Labor as well as the California Department of Employment respond to pressure of the anti-labor Associated Farmers, rather than fulfill the obligation and purpose of their office, which is to protect the laboring people, who, through their organized trade unions, created the Department of Labor and the State Department of Employment Service; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor refuse to admit, or honor as guests, or as guest speakers, any representative of the United States Department of Labor, or of the California Department of Employment; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the 1951 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Non-concurred; p. 219.

### **Federation to Assist in Formulating Agreement Between AFL and Free Trade Unions of Mexico**

**Resolution No. 131**—Presented by Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Friendly relations between the labor movement of the United States of America and the labor movement of the Republic of Mexico is deemed highly important, and the continued friendly relations between the American Federation of Labor in the United States of America and all free trade and labor unions of the Republic of Mexico may be enhanced by a closer relationship between the major labor organizations in their respective countries; and

Whereas, Recent conferences concerning this relationship, which were held in Mexico City, March 29 through April 5, 1951, and later at El Paso, Texas, on March 31, 1951, between representatives of the Confederacion de Obreros y Campesinos de Mexico and representatives of the American Federation of Labor, developed tentative understandings and agreements with relation to entry of Mexican workers into the southwestern territory of the United States bordering the Republic of Mexico; and

Whereas, This tentative understanding embodied the principle that Mexican workers entering the borders of the United States should make application to become members of the American Federation of Labor unions to which their trades or callings qualify them in accordance with the laws, practices and usages of the respective International Unions of the American Federation of Labor when requisitioned; and

Whereas, (1) Further agreement was reached, as follows: Each worker entering the territory of the United States for the performance of work should enter under the protection of the American Federation of Labor unions and should receive wages and working conditions not lower than those established by the American Federation of Labor unions.

(2) It should be stipulated that no workers from the Republic of Mexico should enter the boundaries of the United States of America who are affiliated with the Communist Party or who advocate and sponsor the partyline principles, or, who shall engage in subversive activities against the United States of America.

(3) Facilities must be established along the International border both by the Mexican labor organizations and the American labor organizations, to properly assure compliance with the terms of any agreement that may be reached, and Mexican workers entering the boundaries of the United States would be returned to the Republic of Mexico upon proper showing by the American labor movement of non-compliance; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its officers to assist in the formulation of such an agreement between all other free trade and labor unions and the American Federation of Labor by instituting conferences and participating in meetings of border State Federations of Labor, respectively: Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California; and be it further

Resolved, That meetings shall be arranged in such border cities as deemed

right and proper and that the machinery of the central bodies in these border cities be activated, where such action is deemed desirable by the local central labor union; and be it further

Resolved, That conferences be proposed through the American Federation of Labor, J. L. Rhodes, Southern Regional Director, 416 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Georgia, who has been authorized by President William Green to represent the American Federation of Labor in this program between the representatives of the State Federation of Labor of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California, to which officers of the free trade and labor unions of Mexico shall be invited; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded immediately to the above named State Federations of Labor, to Mr. Rafael Ortega, Secretario-General of the Confederacion de Obreros y Campesinos de Mexico, of Mexico City, to President William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and to all leaders of the free trade and labor unions of Mexico who are now cooperating with the A F of L.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 230.

### **Oppose Wage Freeze Unless Corporation Dividends Are Also Frozen**

**Resolution No. 132**—Presented by Aage H. Peterson, Gordon E. Taylor, Harold W. Gillespie, Joseph F. Eberle, Wm. E. Harshman, John A. Ward of Boilermakers Union No. 92, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Congress has enacted legislation freezing wages, known as the "Wage Stabilization Act," which legislation has a two-fold purpose; namely, the disabling of organized labor's ability to bargain collectively for wage increases, and eventually the ultimate destruction of organized labor, by nullifying its bargaining powers; and

Whereas, Wages seem to be the only thing frozen by Congress, considering the continued rise in the cost of living index, thereby decreasing the purchasing power of the wage earner; and

Whereas, Corporations are declaring stock dividends up to two for one, increased quarterly and annual dividends, and, according to the financial papers, industry is making more money than at any time in history, and such corporation profits are not subject to any similar freezing legislation; and

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States of America was written to prohibit class legislation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record to petition for legal action by the American Federation of Labor to declare the unconstitutionality of this class legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That the AFofL and its constituent unions go on record against freezing wages unless stock dividends and increased cash dividends of corporations be frozen by comparable legislation; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all of the Federation's affiliated unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 184.

### **Increase Salary of Secretary-Treasurer**

**Resolution No. 133**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has become the largest Federation in the country; and

Whereas, The scope of its activities is constantly broadening; and

Whereas, The duties imposed upon the Secretary-Treasurer are becoming ever more burdensome and demanding; and

Whereas, The compensation received by the Secretary-Treasurer is far less than that received by executive officers of other state federations of labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby amend Section 3, Article IX of the Constitution so as to read:

"The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive a salary of \$1500 a month."

Referred to Committee on Constitution.  
Adopted; p. 177.

### **Policy on Defense Training**

**Resolution No. 134**—Presented by California State Conference of Painters.

Whereas, The experience of World War II has shown that there were diverse opinions and methods as to how the training for war workers should be carried on; and

Whereas, This resulted in many instances to work against the best interest of the war effort such as in (1) the hoarding of labor, (2) training for jobs that were not filled, and (3) training for skills that were not used; and

Whereas, Secretary of Labor Tobin has in General Order 48 provided: (a) The Director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship

shall provide promotional and technical assistance for improving the skills and utilization of workers on the job, including apprentices, in defense and essential civilian industry.

(b) The Director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship shall formulate plans, programs, and policies for improving the skills and utilization of workers on the job, including apprentices, in defense and essential civilian industry.

(c) The Director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and the Director of the Bureau of Employment Security shall cooperate in identifying training needs for defense activities.

(d) The Director of the Bureau of Employment Security, with the technical assistance of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, the Director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and other appropriate bureaus, shall recommend to the Secretary of Labor the occupations critical to meeting the labor requirements of defense and essential civilian activities; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as giving its unanimous cooperation to the Secretary of Labor and the program of the Bureau of Apprenticeship; and be it further

Resolved, That our undivided support be given to the principle that all defense training be done on the job wherever and whenever possible; and be it further

Resolved, That all defense training be carried on under the guidance and with the approval of the Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of Labor, the Director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, the Chief of the California Division of Apprenticeship Standards, and the Senators and Congressmen from California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 185.

### **Permanent Disability Payments for Dermatitis**

**Resolution No. 135**—Presented by California State Conference of Plasterers and Cement Masons.

Whereas, Countless numbers of plasterers and cement finishers are annually afflicted with the occupational disease dermatitis, that is, skin poisoning; and

Whereas, Dermatitis is in most instances a disease, where, if once the skin resistance is broken, the person afflicted can never again work in contact with the substances causing such condition; and

Whereas, Under the workmen's compensation statutes of this state an occupational disease is, and should be compensable; and

Whereas, The Industrial Accident Commission, while recognizing said disease for payments of temporary disability compensation; and

Whereas, The Industrial Accident Commission does not recognize said condition for purposes of payment of permanent disability awards; and

Whereas, The purpose of workmen's compensation is to both reimburse victims of industry's mishaps and fit them for work again, rather than sacrificing them on the altar of industrial progress; and

Whereas, The preponderant group of persons afflicted with this condition are long-time members of the trade and too old to learn a new trade or otherwise rehabilitate themselves; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor make every effort to secure through the Industrial Accident Commission, the courts and the legislature, permanent disability payments for persons afflicted with dermatitis, the amount depending upon the afflicted person's age and the possibility of rehabilitating himself.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted as amended; p. 230.

### 100% Union Labor Policy

**Resolution No. 136**—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers.

Whereas, It is the basic purpose of trade unions to bargain collectively with employers, to negotiate agreements establishing fair standards of wages, hours and working conditions; and

Whereas, Friendly and cooperative relations between unions and management are an important factor in successful collective bargaining; and

Whereas, It is necessary to the establishment of such friendly and cooperative relations between unions and management that management recognizes, not only through its signed agreements with unions, but by its understanding and acceptance of the principles of trade unionism, that the basic purpose of trade unions is equitable and that it must be accomplished in order to protect and preserve the relationship of employee to employer necessary to the maintenance of our free society; and

Whereas, It is eminently desirable that management state its understanding and acceptance of the principles of trade unionism by means of a formal policy declaration, thus establishing a background of good faith and good will in col-

lective bargaining and in all relations between unions and management; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record commending all firms and organizations who adopt a 100% union labor policy and formally make known such labor policy.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 218.

### Continue Fight Against Communism and Fascism

**Resolution No. 137**—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers.

Whereas, Communism and fascism, at home and abroad, are threatening the existence of free democratic society in the United States and in all other liberty-loving countries; and

Whereas, Communists in Russia and its satellite countries are resorting to the same methods of persecution and oppression as the nazis, suppressing freedom of religion and freedom of expression; and

Whereas, This policy, manifesting itself in many ways, is resulting in the ruthless persecution of Jews, Catholics and peoples of other religious faiths; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby rededicate itself to the fight against communism, fascism, and all other un-American ideologies; and be it further

Resolved, That the convention pledges itself to continue the struggle for the preservation of democracy, with all that it guarantees in terms of freedom of press and of speech, freedom of religion, and freedom of petition and assembly; and be it finally

Resolved, That we continue our efforts against those un-Americans who in furthering communist or fascist propaganda would weaken our democratic society by turning class against class, religion against religion, native against foreign born, or white against people of other races.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 187.

### Regulation of Service Industries by Wage Stabilization Board

**Resolution No. 138**—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers.

Whereas, Under the Defense Production Act of 1950 the government has declared an emergency and has established certain wage and price controls; and

Whereas, The policies and regulations of the Wage Stabilization Board, while being opposed as a whole by the labor



movement on the basis that they require an unequal sacrifice by industry and labor, are inappropriate in the service trades and are discriminatory against lower paid groups for the following reasons:

(a) The regulations permit increases on a percentage basis only, which has the effect of widening wage rate differentials between the lower paid employees in service trade industries and higher paid employees in manufacturing and basic defense industries, with the result that, contrary to the objectives of the labor movement to improve the economic status of the lower paid groups, the reverse is true and such differentials are being widened with the resultant creation of substandard industries.

(b) The policies and regulations have been built around national industries' problems with the objective of increasing the production of war commodities and of transferring manpower to defense industries. The results of this approach have been to overlook the application or appropriateness of such policies or regulations to the essential services such as the restaurant-hotel industry, department stores, grocery stores, meat stores, laundries, etc. The service industries are not cohesive as a single national industry and each area or single employer or single union contract within an area is being treated under existing regulations so that further inequities are created.

(c) The Defense Production Act and the regulations of the Wage Stabilization Board state as their purpose the elimination of inequities and the maintenance of stability within areas and industries. Under this objective the Wage Stabilization Board has indicated its intention to establish wage rate inequity procedures and so far has failed to do so. Due to the highly competitive nature of service industries, consisting of small employers with a constant turnover of employees, the existing regulations of the Wage Stabilization Board are inappropriate because they create further wage rate inequities rather than eliminate existing inequities.

(d) Wage Stabilization Board consideration of needs beyond the existing formulas have been restricted to industry problems such as railroads, shipbuilding, meat packing, and lumber. No consideration of service industry problems on an over-all basis has been given by the Wage Stabilization Board; and

Whereas, As a result of the above outlined policies and regulations, the service industries are not receiving equality

of treatment with manufacturing and basic defense industries; and

Whereas, It is the objective of the labor movement to work toward equality of justice under the law; therefore be it

**Resolved**, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor adopt this resolution in convention and that the California State Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies work towards the following program:

1. The attaining of immediate consideration to determine wherein the existing regulations are inappropriate to all service industries; with specific reference to the hotel and restaurant industry.

2. The adoption of appropriate regulations to provide equal treatment to the lower paid employees in service industries.

3. The establishment of wage rate inequity procedures on an area basis within the jurisdiction of Regional Wage Stabilization Boards.

; and be it further

**Resolved**, That copies of this resolution be sent to the American Federation of Labor for its consideration and action at the American Federation of Labor Convention in September 1951, and that copies be sent to Charles E. Wilson, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, Eric Johnston, Economic Stabilization Administrator, the Wage Stabilization Board, and to the AFL International Unions whose members work in the service trades.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 186.

#### **In Memoriam—Floyd M. Billingsley**

**Resolution No. 139**—Presented by California State Theatrical Federation.

Whereas, Brother Floyd M. Billingsley, Third International Vice-President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, passed away on May 2, 1951; and

Whereas, Throughout many years' association with the labor movement, Brother Billingsley was ever a staunch supporter of the principles of the American Federation of Labor and, as an officer of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators during an especially critical period for labor, rendered a great service to the cause of organized labor; and

Whereas, His passing is greatly mourned by his friends as well as the entire membership of the labor movement,

who have lost a true friend and capable leader; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor will miss the wise counsel and advice of one who so truly devoted and dedicated his life to the organized labor movement; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor, upon adjourning, stand in silent tribute to the memory of Brother Floyd M. Billingsley; and be it further

Resolved, That an appropriate scroll be prepared embodying the text of this resolution and be presented to the widow of the late Floyd M. Billingsley.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 230.

### **Proper Inspection of Motion Picture Film**

**Resolution No. 140**—Presented by California State Theatrical Federation.

Whereas, In the interest of public safety all motion picture film leaving a film exchange should be inspected; and

Whereas, In recent years many film distributors have ignored this safety factor; and

Whereas, If this practice is allowed to continue many innocent theatre patrons as well as motion picture projectionists will be exposed to great bodily harm; and

Whereas, No expense should be spared in protecting theatre patrons and personnel; and

Whereas, Competent craftsmen are available to see that motion picture film is properly inspected if allowed to do so; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing suitable state legislation requiring all motion picture film when leaving a film exchange for public exhibition to be properly inspected; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to draft legislation to be introduced at the next session of the California legislature covering inspection of motion picture film.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed; p. 176.

### **Defeat Invasion of Radio and Television by NABET**

**Resolution No. 141**—Presented by California State Theatrical Federation.

Whereas, Roy Tindall, as spokesman for NABET, has just declared open war

on all crafts and guilds, AF of L and independent, in the radio and television field; and

Whereas, NABET now intends to invade the jurisdiction of film and television writers, producers, production assistants, scenic and graphic artists, and later, unless stopped, even that of actors and musicians; and

Whereas, It is now clear that NABET has no intention of living at peace with the crafts and guilds in the amusement industries, but plans to wage constant aggressive war against well established craft jurisdictions; and

Whereas, Such reckless disregard by NABET for the long and established jurisdiction of others, unless opposed, can lead only to disruption, joblessness and even chaos in the television industry, to the detriment of both workers and management; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to oppose this invasion by NABET, and instruct the Secretary to introduce the resolution at the next American Federation of Labor convention so that all members of the American Federation of Labor may be acquainted with the peril that exists to legitimate trade unions in the television field that they may govern their actions accordingly and be on the alert for any NABET or independent move in their community.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted as amended; p. 218.

### **Special Election to Vote on Cross-Filing**

**Resolution No. 142**—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, the present laws in the state of California provide that candidates for state and national elections may cross-file for party affiliation, allowing them to appear on the ballot representing both parties; and

Whereas, Primary elections have been intended for the selection of candidates for each party for general elections; and

Whereas, The petition circularized opposing cross-filing had a sufficient number of signatures to place the subject before the voters; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct all officers and delegates of unions to petition the Governor to issue a call for a special election on this subject before the next general election.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Non-concurred; p. 216.

**Resolution No. 143**

Withdrawn by sponsors; p. 228.

**Resolution No. 144**

Withdrawn by sponsors; p. 228.

**Revoke Wage Freeze**

**Resolution No. 145**—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, The working people of America are daily struggling to maintain a decent standard of living; and

Whereas, Prices have continued to rise, adding to the already high cost of living and the ever-increasing profits of the large corporations; and

Whereas, The wage freeze has been used as an excuse by the employers to refuse justified wage increases; and

Whereas, The wage freeze and other such measures due to the war situation are establishing government and law by edict instead of by democratic processes; and

Whereas, The fundamental right of collective bargaining is threatened with extermination by the application of this wage freeze; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor conduct a campaign to revoke the government wage freeze; and be it further

Resolved, That the right of collective bargaining be continued as the method of negotiation with the employers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 185.

**Negotiate Shorter Day or Week**

**Resolution No. 146**—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, Modern methods of manufacturing and installation of materials used in the building and construction industry have a normal tendency to create conditions of unemployment in the building and construction industry; and

Whereas, Such conditions of unemployment can only be overcome by shortening the work day or week; and

Whereas, The time to negotiate clauses in agreements which will guard against the vicissitudes of unemployment is when times are at least relatively good; and

Whereas, Now is the time for a concerted effort to insert clauses in the various agreements which will provide for a

shorter work day or week when the actual need arises; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of making every effort to negotiate clauses which will provide for a shorter work day or week when the need arises; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the California State Federation of Labor make every effort to expedite the foregoing policy.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted; p. 230.

**Defeat Congressman John Phillips for Re-election**

**Resolution No. 147**—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, The people of the state of California are entitled to the leadership of a Congressman who will promote with vigor a program of sound, liberal social legislation; and

Whereas, The incumbent, John Phillips, has repeatedly betrayed the confidence and trust reposed in him by the people of Orange, Riverside and Imperial counties; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor vividly remembers the failure of Congressman Phillips to stand forthright for the interests of working people in the following respects:

1. Congressman Phillips voted for the infamous Taft-Hartley Act.
2. Over the opposition of the AFL, Congressman Phillips voted to kill public housing.
3. Congressman Phillips voted to kill controls on food, etc., so vital to working people.
4. The record shows that Congressman Phillips has a 100% record of voting against the interests of working people on all decent legislation sponsored by the AFL.
5. Although he had no real evidence except the vicious demands of greedy landlords, Congressman Phillips ignored the tragic plight of wage-earners and voted to decontrol rents.

and

Whereas, Congressman Phillips must be defeated for re-election to Congress; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for the defeat of Congressman Phillips.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, subject matter to the LLPE Executive Council; p. 217.

### **Urge U. C. Extension Division to Display Allied Printing Trades Union Label**

**Resolution No. 148** — Presented by Southern California Allied Printing Trades Conference.

Whereas, A substantial portion of the printed material used by the Extension Division of the University of California (in Berkeley as well as Los Angeles) now displays the Allied Printing Trades Union Label; and

Whereas, The printing plants of the State of California in Sacramento and the printing plant of the University of California in Berkeley are entitled to use the Allied Printing Trades Union Label; and

Whereas, Both of these printing plants now display the Allied Printing Trades Union Label on a large portion of the material printed in each respective plant; and

Whereas, Under these circumstances, it is possible for the University of California Extension Division to procure the Allied Printing Trades Union Label on all printed matter; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to use every possible means to influence the University of California to adopt a policy of displaying the Allied Printing Trades Union Label on all printed matter for the Extension Division.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.  
Adopted; p. 220.

### **Support Printing Trades Unions in Struggle Against Bellflower Herald-Enterprise**

**Resolution No. 149** — Presented by Southern California Allied Printing Trades Conference.

Whereas, Long Beach Typographical Union No. 650 is engaged in a struggle to maintain decent wages and working conditions within their jurisdiction and members of the Allied Printing Trades have joined together to resist the attempts of the publishers of the Bellflower Herald-Enterprise to tear down the prevailing wage scales and working conditions of printing trades workers; and

Whereas, Many business concerns operating under union contracts, in the fairly well organized Bellflower area, are financing the struck Bellflower Herald-Enterprise by continuing to advertise in it, thus indicating their desire to forestall additional activities in Bellflower and surrounding communities; and

Whereas, The fight of the Allied Printing Trades Unions of Long Beach has developed into a struggle between the printing unions and an anti-union publisher that is being assisted by the California Newspaper Publishers Association and local and chain business organizations; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing the fight of the printing trades unions in Bellflower and urge all affiliated unions and their memberships to assist and cooperate with the striking unions; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention support an educational program for skilled and unskilled workers in the Bellflower area to the end that all will support an authorized labor dispute.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, subject matter to the Executive Council; p. 230.

### **Change Existing Wage Regulations**

**Resolution No. 150**—Presented by California State Council of Retail Clerks.

Whereas, The United Labor Policy Committee has ended its boycott of defense agencies, and a reconstituted Wage Stabilization Board is now meeting; and

Whereas, It is imperative that prompt action be taken by the Wage Stabilization Board to alleviate many distressing problems affecting wage earners; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby call upon the Wage Stabilization Board to make the following changes in existing wage regulations:

1. Raise the 10 percent ceiling established by General Regulation No. 6;

2. Formulate realistic standards to eliminate inequities and correct hardship cases;

3. Formulate realistic standards for approval of fringe benefits outside of the 10 percent limitation.

4. Exempt employer contributions to pension plans and health and welfare plans from the scope of wage controls. This point merits speedy action because (a) pension and welfare plans are not inflationary, but on the contrary contribute to economic stability; and (b) existing wage controls are preventing the establishment or improvement of such plans, thereby having an adverse effect upon the health and welfare of the community; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the United Labor Policy Committee, the members of the Wage Stabili-

zation Board, and to all Congressmen and Senators.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 185. See Policy Statement 1(c).

### **Enact Sincere Price Stabilization Program**

**Resolution No. 151**—Presented by California State Council of Retail Clerks.

Whereas, The threat of international communism, as particularly manifested in the Korean crisis, requires that our national economy be mobilized for defense and requires huge expenditures for armament, munitions and other implements of war as a protection against the threat of world totalitarianism and as a defense of our basic liberties and standard of living; and

Whereas, The foregoing huge expenditures are estimated to reach \$50 billion a year in the production of nonconsumable items and merchandise of war and destruction; and

Whereas, The serious inflationary aspects of such expenditures have already been seen and could, if not checked, cause grave hardships to the American worker in the cost of living and create untold demoralization and weaken the internal fibre of our country; and

Whereas, The need and desirability of a sincere price control is now manifest and it is against basic morality to allow profiteering; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge that Congress enact a sincere price stabilization program which would give the administrator of such a program suitable authority to fix, establish or roll back prices of merchandise and services which in any manner affect the cost of living, and that there be established suitable enforcement machinery so that black-marketing or bootlegging will not exist and as further assurance that there will be no war millionaires; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be dispatched by this convention to the Congressional committees of both Houses of Congress which presently are considering the question of price control, and that all other members of Congress within reach be notified of the sentiments expressed in this resolution, and that this resolution be forwarded to all the local unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor for similar action and that all locals be instructed to urge their representatives in Congress not only to support our sentiments, but to be diligent in their capacity in Congress and to be present at all sessions when such legislation or, as a matter of fact, any legislation is considered.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed; p. 185. See Policy Statement 1(c).

### **Relax Order M-4-A**

**Resolution No. 152**—Presented by California State Council of Lathers.

Whereas, The National Production Agency has recently issued an order for the reduction of the use of steel, copper and aluminum for private industry on construction; and

Whereas, The reason given for this order is a shortage of these materials for defense; and

Whereas, There is evidence that there is sufficient amount of these materials for both defense and the private construction industry; and

Whereas, Order M-4-A, if not relaxed, would, and is even now creating unemployment for union building tradesmen; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its officers to work with the building trades unions in an effort to relax order M-4-A to the point where employment of building trades men is in balance with defense needs of material.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted as amended; p. 186.

# ROLL OF DELEGATES TO THE 1951 CONVENTION

This comprises the completed roll call of the 1951 convention, following the additions and changes made through the supplementary reports of the Committee on Credentials on successive days of the convention. In it is given the name of the city in which each local union and council is located, the name of the union or council represented and its total vote, the names of the delegates, and the vote each delegate was entitled to cast.

## ALHAMBRA

Electrical, Utility Workers No. 47 (127)  
Charles J. Sanders, 127

## ANAHEIM

Barbers No. 766 (435)  
H. J. Harkleroad, 217  
E. D. Pittsenbarger, 218

## ARCATA

Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2808 (958)  
Stanley Jordan, 479  
Louis Sedlacek, 479

## AUBURN

Tri-Counties Building Trades Council (2)  
E. P. Park, 1

## AVALON

Painters No. 1226 (50)  
Hugh J. Campbell, 50

## BAKERSFIELD

Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)  
J. R. Copeland, 1  
Butchers No. 193 (303)  
Harold W. Hodson, 101  
Charles A. Hohlbein, 101  
Clyde Ketchum, 101  
Carpenters No. 743 (1066)  
Walter E. Bronson, 533  
G. A. McNearney, 533  
Central Labor Council (2)  
Thomas J. Ott, 1  
Harold Hodson, 1  
Farm Labor Union No. 247 (6)  
Hank Hasiwar, 3  
Tim Parker, 3  
Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers No. 220 (400)  
Walter E. Downs, 133  
Jess L. Hulse, 133  
Jess E. Newsom, 134  
Painters No. 314 (300)  
Fred F. Conrad, 150  
Gene N. McQueen, 150  
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 460 (495)  
William H. Thurm, 495  
Retail Clerks No. 137 (151)  
Thomas J. Ott, 151

## BARSTOW

Theatrical Stage & M. P. Operators No. 730 (50)  
Harry K. Beauford, 50

## BERKELEY

Painters No. 40 (137)  
Clarence Vezey, 68  
A. L. King, 69

## BORON

Chemical Workers No. 85 (436)  
Clio E. Vary, 436

## BURBANK

Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 694, (400)  
Dick Lacy, 133  
Fred Klaiber, 133  
Bill Lacy, 134  
Oper. Plasterers No. 739 (394)  
George Seay, 197  
Ernest Baltzell, 197

## CAMARILLO

State Hospital Employees No. 923 (50)  
J. E. Upchurch, 25  
Opal Upchurch, 25

## CHESTER

Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs. No. 3074 (266)  
Raymond Casebeer, 133  
Merald M. Murchison, 133

## CHICO

Motion Picture Projectionists No. 501 (14)  
E. M. Lewis, 14

## CHULA VISTA

Theatrical Stage & M. P. Operators No. 761 (44)  
Marvin Barker, 22  
Harry Blanton, 22

## CORONA

Sales Drivers, Food Processors & Warehousemen No. 952 (227)  
Dick DeVogelaere, 113  
Lee Kearney, 114

## CROCKETT

Sugar Refinery Emp. No. 20037 (1345)  
W. E. Crawford, 448  
A. Regan, Jr., 449  
F. S. Miller, 448

## DELANO

Farm Labor Union No. 254 (18)  
G. L. Lenard, 9  
Ted Natera, 9

## EL CAJON

Carpenters & Joiners No. 2398 (299)  
Norman Schroeder, 75  
Page Nelson, 75  
Howard Snyder, 75  
Philip Conard, 74

## EL CENTRO

Bldg. & Construction Trades Council (2)  
R. L. Sessions, 1  
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1070, (223)  
R. L. Sessions, 223  
Central Labor Council (2)  
Walter I. Welden, 1  
Const. & Gen. Laborers No. 1119 (289)  
Walter I. Welden (289)

Theatrical Stage Employees No. 656 (50)

Paul R. Steward, 25  
Norman Morris, 25  
Truck Drivers, Warehousemen & Helpers No. 898 (300)  
Robert F. Braendlin, 100  
Ferdinand Bergrud, 100  
Patrick Kitching, 100

## EL CERRITO

Teachers No. 866 (183)  
J. Paul McGinnis, 183

## EL MONTE

Carpenters & Joiners No. 1507 (2001)  
James L. Reddy, 667  
V. C. Mathis, 667  
M. H. Carpenter, 667  
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 39, (70)  
Donald Langley, 23  
Margaret L. Roper, 23  
Harry O. Brown, 24  
Hod Carriers & Laborers No. 1082 (594)  
Hubert E. Whitaker, 594  
Painters No. 254 (211)  
William M. Glover, 106  
Clare Eley, 105

## EUREKA

Central Labor Council (2)  
Albin J. Gruhn, 1  
Lucille Pope, 1  
Cooks & Waiters No. 220 (437)  
Lucille Pope, 145  
Allan Kilpatrick, 146  
Elona Haney, 146  
Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers No. 181 (105)  
Albin J. Gruhn, 105  
Teamsters, Warehousemen & Auto Truck Drivers No. 684 (594)  
S. F. Burke, 594

## FRESNO

Bartenders Union No. 566 (229)  
Frank Antonucci, 229  
Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)  
Paul L. Reeves, 1  
Charles Robinson, 1  
Butchers Union No. 126 (500)  
Gene Brower, 250  
Fred P. Medaris, 250  
California State Conference of Painters (2)  
W. R. Morris, 1  
Central Labor Council (2)  
George Kising, 1  
C. H. Cary, 1  
Cooks No. 230 (256)  
Leo Vuchinich, 128  
George Reitz, 128  
Creamery Empls. & Drivers No. 517 (500)  
Ted C. Wills, 250  
John C. Vaz, 250

- Culinary & Hotel Service Workers No. 82 (845)  
Geo. Rollis, 422  
Helen L. Root, 423
- Distillery, Rectifying & Wine Workers No. 45 (250)  
Wallace D. Henderson, 250
- Dried Fruit, N. P. Dehydrators & Warehousemen No. 616 (1379)  
Emil Mertlik, 689  
Henry Hoff, 690
- Electrical Workers No. 100 (162)  
Otto Rieman, 162
- General Teamsters No. 431 (3423)  
H. A. Macdonald, 1711  
Marshall King, 1712
- Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers No. 294 (840)  
Charles Robinson, 420  
H. T. Petersen, 420
- Iron Workers No. 155 (389)  
C. D. Casebeer, 389
- Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 246 (542)  
Paul L. Reeves, 542
- Retail Food, Drug, Liquor Clerks No. 1288 (800)  
George Kisling, 800
- GARBERVILLE**
- Shingle Weavers No. 2835 (49)  
Orville Sarrett, 49
- GILROY**
- Painters No. 1157 (38)  
Otto E. Sargent, 38
- GLENDALE**
- Brick & Clay Workers No. 774 (1500)  
Jos. J. Bonar, 250  
U. Herrera, 250  
Earle Eden, 250  
Robt. Downing, 250  
Cecyle Boothe, 205  
Natalie Keeping, 250
- Carpenters & Joiners No. 563 (1802)  
Jack O'Neill, 600  
Earl M. Galpen, 601  
Wm. Miller, 601
- Cement Finishers No. 893 (75)  
L. G. Schoonover, 75
- Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 324 (615)  
Beulah Johnston, 615
- Painters & Decorators No. 713 (188)  
Tom Farrar, 94  
George Kruithof, 94
- GREENVILLE**
- Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2647 (195)  
R. Giesick, 195
- HANFORD**
- Carpenters No. 1043 (153)  
Elmer P. Smith, 76  
Arthur L. Red, 77
- HAYWARD**
- Carpenters & Joiners No. 1622 (1501)  
Harold E. Redding, 751  
Leon McCool, 750
- Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 823 (916)  
Leroy V. Woods, 458  
Floyd Attaway, 458
- Glass Bottle Blowers No. 53 (14)  
Earl R. Davis, 7  
Charles S. Wells, 7
- HOLLYWOOD**
- American Federation of Radio Artists (300)  
Robert Vandiver, 75  
Robert Regan, 75  
Ed Baltimore, 75  
Al Hunter, 75
- Broadcast, Television & Recording Engineers No. 45 (68)  
George A. Mulkey, 34  
Leonard McNamara, 34
- Bldg. Service Employees No. 278 (373)  
John J. Lyons, 373
- Make-up Artists No. 706 (300)  
Stanley L. Campbell, 300
- Motion Picture Costumers No. 705 (158)  
Ted Ellsworth, 79  
Lloyd Ritchie, 79
- Motion Picture Editors No. 776 (803)  
John W. Lehnners, 803
- M. P. Photographers No. 659 (300)  
Robert Bryan, 300
- M. P. Studio Cinetechnicians No. 789 (339)  
Harry M. Shiffman, 169  
Paul E. O'Bryant, 170
- M. P. Studio Elec. Technicians No. 728 (1000)  
Charles Futoran, 500  
James Tante, 500
- M. P. Studio Laborers No. 727 (150)  
Albert K. Erickson, 150
- M. P. Studio Mechanics No. 468 (391)  
Ralph W. Peckham, 195  
Tolliver V. Sheffield, 196
- M. P. Studio Projectionists No. 165 (271)  
George J. Flaherty, 271
- Office Employees No. 174 (1200)  
Max J. Krug, 600  
Leroy Patterson, 600
- Painters No. 5 (666)  
J. W. Peeler, 333  
Jack Adams, 333
- Property Craftsmen No. 44 (1416)  
Roy M. Brewer, 284  
B. C. "Cappy" Du Val, 283  
Rose G. Powers, 283  
Warren Dalley, 283  
Joseph Singleton, 283
- Screen Actors Guild (5000)  
John Dales, Jr., 1090  
Pat Somerset, 1000  
Tudor Williams, 1000  
George Chandler, 1000  
Ronald Reagan, 1000
- Screen Extra's Guild (3616)  
Richard H. Gordon, 602  
Edd X. Russell, 602  
Curtis J. Hyans, 603  
Kenner Kemp, 603  
Wm. H. O'Brien, 603  
George Barton, 603
- Studio Electricians No. 40 (375)  
Lawrence R. Drew, 125  
Bert W. Thomas, 125  
Frank Moore, 125
- Studio Grips No. 80 (300)  
James L. Noblitt, 300
- Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399 (1101)  
Ralph H. Clare, 551  
James H. Elbert, 550
- Studio Utility Employees No. 724 (400)  
H. C. Rohrbach, 80  
L. C. Helm, 80  
S. V. Sadler, 80  
L. C. Davies, 80  
J. E. Day, 80
- Theatrical Stage Employees No. 683 (1000)  
Robert H. Garton, 1000
- HUNTINGTON PARK**
- Butchers No. 563 (700)  
R. S. Graham, 116  
J. J. Rodriguez, 116  
Wayne D. Cornwell, 117  
Frank Verdugo, 117  
Gunnar Hansen, 117  
Arthur Eaton, 117
- Glass Bottle Blowers No. 100 (88)  
Stockton Thomas, 88
- Glass Bottle Blowers No. 114 (157)  
Jas. M. Wilder, 53  
Jim McDonald, 52  
Al Lecock, 52
- Glass Bottle Blowers No. 125 (203)  
W. Wallace Chisholm, 50  
Robert Fletcher, 51  
J. A. Grady, 51  
Wm. Morris, 51
- Glass Bottle Blowers No. 145 (47)  
Chas. L. Thornton, 47
- Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146 (275)  
Howard Rose, 68  
Arthur Wooley, Jr., 69  
Josephine Allen, 69  
Bruce Bradley, 69
- LA JOLLA**
- Carpenters & Joiners No. 1358 (196)  
Carey H. Copeland, 65  
Neil Mohler, 65  
J. J. Herr, 66
- LOMPOC**
- Chemical Workers No. 146 (331)  
Cal Warner, 82  
Victor Kolding, 83  
Betty Lou Ramirez, 83  
Frank Winter, 83
- LONG BEACH**
- Bakers No. 31 (320)  
Herman Neilund, 320
- Barbers No. 622 (141)  
Max Simmons, 141
- Bartenders Union No. 686 (500)  
Michael R. Callahan, 250  
Clayton Kendall, 250
- Bricklayers No. 13 (100)  
James A. Hayes, 100
- Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)  
B. P. Deavers, 1  
Jas. J. Twombly, 1
- Cement Finishers Union No. 791 (241)  
W. P. Evans, 241
- Central Labor Council (2)  
Edward L. Brown, 1  
G. A. Lahlum, 1
- Chauffeurs, Sales Drivers Etc., No. 572 (700)  
Richard J. Seltzer, 116  
Homer Hixon, 116  
Chester Washburn, 117  
Elton Cole, 117  
W. W. Donaldson, 117  
Irving Miller, 117
- Chemical Workers No. 40 (274)  
M. De Mello, 91  
Leonard Moore, 91  
Ray W. Conroy, 92
- Culinary Alliance No. 681 (3291)  
Jack T. Arnold, 548  
Kathryn Arnold, 548  
J. A. Mitcheck, 548  
Clayton R. Smith, 549  
Juanita McDougale, 549  
Barbara Perry, 549
- Gen. Truck Drivers, Chauffeurs No. 692 (250)  
Ted Merrill, 83  
Bill Good, 83  
Rushell Blansett, 84
- Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers No. 507 (1250)  
L. C. Gibbs, 209  
Glenn K. Buss, 209  
J. V. Brimhall, 208  
L. T. McGinnis, 208  
E. M. Mueller, 208  
C. C. Evans, 208
- Lathers No. 172 (129)  
C. B. Gariss, 129
- Motion Picture Projectionists No. 521 (67)  
Alonzo S. Bennett, 67
- Municipal Employees No. 112 (367)  
Daniel J. Scannell, 367

- Painters Union No. 256 (1008)  
James H. Blackburn, 168  
Carl Fletcher, 168  
Clyde O. Vinyard, 168  
Wayne J. Hull, 168  
Peter McArthur, 168  
Ernest B. Webb, 168
- Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 343 (313)  
Bryan P. Deavers, 313
- Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 494 (687)  
L. N. Burdett, 687
- Printing Pressmen No. 285 (48)  
Harry Sewell, 24  
James Wagner, 24
- Roofers Union No. 72 (68)  
Ray Foster Haddock, 68
- Typographical No. 650 (100)  
Robert M. Hall, 100
- United Garment Workers No. 56 (193)  
Violet Smith, 96  
Mary H. Barbineau, 97
- LOS ANGELES**
- Advertising & Public Relations Employees No. 518 (58)  
Harry Lea, 29  
Sydney C. Krams, 29
- Asbestos Workers No. 5 (200)  
A. E. Hutchinson, 100  
C. C. Appletill, 100
- Bakers No. 37 (2033)  
Ray C. Gulick, 406  
Daniel E. Conway, 406  
Lee R. Ivey, 407  
Amos E. Price, 407  
Ora V. Bryan, 407
- Bakery & Confectionery Wkrs. No. 400 (450)  
A. T. Feddersen, 225  
William A. Ring, 225
- Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 276 (1469)  
Henry J. Becker, 734  
Charles Lang, 735
- Barbers Union No. 295 (500)  
Alvin L. Holt, 250  
Frank LeCain, 250
- Bartenders No. 284 (2360)  
Dick Stovall, 1180  
Clay H. Moss, 1180
- Beer Drivers & Helpers No. 203 (300)  
George F. Leonard, 150  
Wm. E. Brockhagen, 150
- Bill Posters No. 32 (55)  
C. C. Garnett, 55
- Bollermakers Union No. 92 (1000)  
Aage H. Petersen, 166  
Gordon E. Taylor, 166  
Harold W. Gillespie, 167  
Joseph F. Eberle, 167  
Wm. E. Harshman, 167  
John A. Ward, 167
- Bookbinders No. 63 (125)  
George E. Smith, 62  
Walter R. Stansberry, 63
- Brick & Clay Workers No. 661 (115)  
Carl J. Dehart, 115
- Brick & Clay Wkrs. Dist. Council No. 11 (2)  
M. J. Raimondo, 1  
Wm. I. Van Patten, 1
- Bricklayers No. 2 (400)  
J. E. Neve, 200  
G. F. Ryan, 200
- Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)  
Ralph A. McMullen, 1  
Lloyd A. Mashburn, 1
- Bldg. Material & Dump Truck Drivers No. 420 (1600)  
Wm. J. Barry, 800  
Fred Hunziker, 800
- Building Service Employees No. 193 (50)  
Ted Camp, 25  
Frances Camp, 25
- Building Service Employees, Calif. State Council (2)  
Susan D. Adams, 1
- Cabinet Makers & Millmen No. 721 (2033)  
William Sidell, 2033
- Carpenters & Joiners No. 25 (2186)  
A. Connors, 364  
W. R. McCoy, 364  
Max Witt, 364  
J. A. Wilk, 364  
C. T. Lehmann, 365  
H. Schmidt, 365
- Carpenters & Joiners No. 929 (363)  
Henry F. Wedekind, 182  
Roy E. Fankboner, 181
- Carpenters & Joiners No. 1976 (1314)  
J. M. Stephenson, 657  
R. H. St. John, 657
- Cement Masons No. 627 (865)  
Martin J. Nelson, 288  
Wm. W. Haslwanter, 288  
Jesse H. Macias, 289
- Central Labor Council (2)  
W. J. Bassett, 1  
Thomas Ranford, 1
- Chemical Workers No. 11 (339)  
Wm. F. Reardon, 339
- Cleaners & Dye House Wkrs. No. 11 (10)  
John W. Kramer, 10
- Cloak Makers Union No. 55 (270)  
John Aruffo, 135  
Hyman D. Langer, 135
- Commercial Telegraphers No. 48 (250)  
C. A. Walters, 250
- Cooks Union No. 468 (2000)  
Willard E. Beaman, 500  
Thomas M. Gammel, 500  
Paul E. Greenwood, 500  
Frank R. James, 500
- Dairy Empl. Plant & Clerical No. 93 (1490)  
Mark S. Whiting, 248  
Elvan O. Moen, 248  
Malcolm Bertrand, 248  
Clinton C. Shaffer, 248  
Alexander Kellas, 249  
Vernon Dandridge, 249
- Department and Variety Store Employees No. 777 (411)  
Herschel J. Womack, 206  
Andy J. Anderson, 205
- Dining Car Employees No. 582 (374)  
Marshall Brooks, 187  
Wm. E. Pollard, 187
- Displaymen & Commercial Decorators No. 1154 (230)  
George I. Wilson, 115  
Wm. Grant, 115
- Dist. Council of Carpenters L. A. County (2)  
Robert J. O'Hare, 1  
Earl E. Thomas, 1
- Dist. Council of Chemical Workers No. 5 (2)  
Wm. F. Reardon, 1
- Electrical Workers No. B-11 (1500)  
Ed L. Brown, 250  
Al Dawson, 250  
J. W. Gromme, 250  
Harry Jacobs, 250  
J. E. MacDonald, 250  
Charles Raack, 250
- Electrical Workers No. B-18 (600)  
B. E. Carvello, 100  
L. B. Hoffman, 100  
O. G. Harbak, 100  
A. J. McFerrin, 100  
Lloyd Steele, 100  
E. P. Taylor, 100
- Elevator Constructors No. 18 (168)  
R. W. Williams, 84  
C. W. Ricks, 84
- Film Exchange Employees No. B-61 (132)  
William A. Ring, 132
- Fire Fighters No. 748 (27)  
Fred Ball, 27
- Firemen & Oilers No. 152 (50)  
Browne C. Hamilton, 25  
Joseph C. Fallon, 25
- Fitters, Welders & Helpers No. 250 (916)  
Samuel Weisberg, 458  
Jack Williams, 458
- Food Prossors, Packers, Warehousemen & Clerical Empls. No. 547 (102)  
Walter R. Richison, 102
- Freight Drivers Union No. 208 (500) (500)  
John W. Filipoff, 100  
Sidney H. Cohen, 100  
Neal Evanikoff, 100  
Aldo C. Pisetti, 100  
Robert B. Savage, 100
- Freight Handlers Clerks & Helpers No. 357 (500)  
Edmund Garcia, 166  
Jack Valoff, 167  
Gene Blackwell, 167
- Fruit, Produce Drivers & Warehousemen No. 630 (500)  
Carl J. Windschanz, 83  
V. F. Chapman, 83  
Pete Nickoliesen, 83  
Robert L. O'Brien, 83  
Ernie Flickinger, 84  
William Andrews, 84
- Glass Bottle Blowers No. 129 (14)  
George G. Royal, 14
- Government Employees No. 1167 (50)  
Edward Newton, 25  
E. Dale Maurice, 25
- Government Emp., Pacific S. W. Dist. Council (2)  
Joseph B. Heffern, 1  
E. J. Newton, 1
- Gunit Workers No. 345 (140)  
Al Smith, 140
- Hay Haulers, Dairy Employees, & Helpers No. 737 (100)  
Thomas E. Case, 100
- Hod Carriers No. 300 (3750)  
Ed Martin, 625  
Joe Chacon, 625  
Gilbert Martinez, 625  
George Lawrence, 625  
Charles E. Jackson, 625  
C. L. Williams, 625
- Hotel Service Employees No. 765 (450)  
J. W. Buzzell, 150  
Harry A. Weisman, 150  
Jack I. Card, 150
- House, Bldg. & Gen. Movers No. 923 (199)  
D. D. Miles, 199
- Ice Drivers & Cold Storage Whsemen No. 942 (153)  
Irvin N. Gustafson, 51  
Charles A. Neal, 51  
Victor B. Quinn, 51
- Iron Workers, Shopmen No. 509 (62)  
John L. Hammock, 31  
G. J. Sliney, 31
- Laborers, So. Calif. Dist. Council (2)  
W. Loyd Leiby, 1
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 58 (270)  
Emma Goodman, 135  
Isidor Stenzor, 135
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 84 (500)  
Moe Solomon, 500
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 96 (200)  
Fannie Borax, 66  
Mae Hamilton, 67  
Stella Batkus, 67
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 97 (500)  
Joe Oviedo, 500
- Ladies Garment Wkrs. No. 451 (100)  
John Ulene, 100



- Ladies Garment Wkrs. No. 482 (225)  
Edna Roberts, 225
- Ladies Garment Wkrs. No. 483 (50)  
Margaret LaPage, 25  
Harry Scott, 25
- Ladies Garment Wkrs. No. 496 (225)  
Alfred Schneider, 225
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 512 (25)  
Marion Hawkins, 25
- Lathers No. 42 (220)  
C. J. Haggerty, 73  
C. W. Flanders, 73  
George Donnelly, 74
- Lathers No. 42-A (1165)  
Barton W. Davidson, 1165
- Lathers, So. Calif. Dist. Council (2)  
Geo. M. Donnelly, 1
- Laundry & Dry Cleaning Workers No. 52 (300)  
Floyd M. Buckalew, 150  
Chas. R. Goldstein, 150
- Laundry, Line Supply & Dry Cleaning Drivers No. 928 (500)  
Jack J. Williams, 125  
Robert C. Kinsey, 125  
Joseph Caramagno, 125  
John Leggieri, 125
- Laundry Workers Joint Council No. 2 (2)  
Robert S. Mathers, 1
- Lino. Carpet & Soft Tile Wkrs. No. 1247 (570)  
Rudy Mangel, 570
- L. A. Editorial Assoc. No. 1 (166)  
L. Lyons, 83  
Ralph Roddy, 83
- L. A. Co. Fire Dept. Employees No. 1420 (236)  
Paul Clark, 78  
James Cudlip, 79  
Roland Atwood, 79
- L. A. Co. Mechanical Super. Emp. No. 180 (50)  
Darwin L. Wright, 25  
Sid Sanford, 25
- L. A. Park & Recreation Dept. Employees No. 517 (79)  
O. D. Welt, 79
- L. A. Water & Power Employees No. 233 (99)  
Charles F. Gerhard, 99
- Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs. No. 2288 (3741)  
Wm. H. Knight, 623  
Harry N. Sweet, 623  
N. G. Cordill, Jr., 623  
C. P. Hermeyer, 624  
John T. Smith, 624  
Andrew A. Shubin, 624
- Mailers No. 9 (275)  
W. J. Bassett, 275
- Meat Cutters Union No. 421 (2083)  
Geo. M. Swan, 1041  
Glenn Gilbreath, 1042
- Meat & Provision Drivers No. 626 (520)  
A. J. Menard, 260  
Charles A. Potter, 260
- Metal Trades Council of So. Calif. (2)  
A. J. Timmons, 1
- Miscellaneous Employees No. 440 (2360)  
Harvey Lundschen, 787  
John L. Cooper, 787  
Rita Finn, 786
- Mortuary Employees No. 151 (14)  
Joseph C. May, 7  
Walter W. Meyer, 7
- Moving Picture Projectionists No. 150 (650)  
Chas. A. Vencill, 217  
Geo. J. Schaffer, 217  
John Maynard, 216
- Municipal Crafts, Council of Federated (2)  
B. A. Mitchell, 1
- Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403 (50)  
J. T. Gardner, 50
- Musicians No. 47 (4666)  
Kelly Shugart, 4666
- Newspaper Pressmen No. 18 (380)  
T. Q. McCollem, 127  
Boyd Rogers, 127  
Sidney Carle, 126
- Office Employees No. 30 (250)  
Anne K. Sweet, 62  
Bernice E. Dandridge, 62  
Winnifred Ranford, 63  
Pearl A. Holt, 63
- Office Employees L. A. Co. No. 187 (50)  
Cora M. Tracy, 25  
Gladys M. Bowers, 25
- Operating Engineers No. 12 (5100)  
R. E. Bronson, 850  
F. A. Judd, 850  
Harry Browitt, 850  
W. C. Carroll, 850  
H. M. McNeal, 850  
B. I. Turner, 850
- Operating Engineers No. 63 (600)  
Raymond W. Tucker, 100  
Daniel J. Molles, 100  
Ernest J. Leupp, 100  
Dale Rycraft, Jr., 100  
Raymond A. Walsh, 100  
Robert H. Fox, Jr., 100
- Paint Makers No. 1232 (35)  
Paul Nicely, 35
- Painters, Dist. Council No. 36 (2)  
Joseph W. Peller, 1  
O. T. Satre, 1
- Painters No. 116 (1435)  
H. J. Baszozowsky, 240  
Casey E. Bowen, 239  
T. C. Canaday, 239  
Art Corazza, 239  
Jack Klein, 239  
L. E. Kyre, 239
- Painters Union No. 434 (293)  
Roy Smith, 97  
Henry Skelton, 98  
Leo Kelley, 98
- Painters No. 1037 (79)  
William B. Bell, 79
- Painters Union No. 1348 (270)  
Max Cherin, 135  
Ted Mann, 135
- Paper Handlers No. 3 (71)  
George O. Rudy, 71
- Photo Engravers No. 32 (400)  
John P. Thunen, 400
- Pipe Trades, So. Calif. Dist. Council (2)  
Herman J. Duerst, 1
- Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 2 (700)  
H. V. Cleeton, 140  
Wm. H. Cole, 140  
Martin McDonnell, 140  
Wm. Pande, 140  
George Mormile, 140
- Plumbers No. 78 (2266)  
William Furciarele, 377  
Ralph A. McMullen, 377  
Ernie Voigt, 378  
L. M. Wickland, 378  
Walter S. Davis, 378  
L. B. Hoffman, 378
- Post Office Clerks No. 64 (400)  
Oscar Frazier, 200  
Eugene Pickett, 200
- Printing Pressmen No. 78 (550)  
Harry C. Stark, 137  
Chas. Hall, 137  
Francis Sanders, 138  
Preston T. Wilson, 138
- Printing Specialists and Paper Converters (1000)  
Patrick J. Morgan, 334  
John Donovan, 333  
Edward Balsz, 333
- Printing Trades Council (2)  
Walter R. Stansberry, 1  
Harry C. Stark, 1
- Provision House Workers No. 274 (600)  
Joseph A. Spitzer, 300  
Frank Aiello, 300
- Public Employees, So. Calif. Council (2)  
Daniel J. Scannell, 1
- Public Service Carpenters No. 2231 (79)  
F. Chas. Boling, 79
- Railway Carmen No. 601 (330)  
R. O. Johnson, 330
- Reinforced Iron Workers No. 416 (150)  
Frank Vaughn, 150
- Retail Clerks, Food Div. No. 770 (8904)  
Lee Barbone, 1484  
Gus DeSilva, 1484  
Bob Madray, 1484  
Carroll Weathers, 1484  
Eugene Rochford, 1484  
Sally Bolotin, 1484
- Retail Milk Drivers & Salesmen No. 441 (2151)  
Wm. E. Nissen, 358  
James E. Prange, 358  
Frank Mormino, 358  
Melvin Thal, 359  
Henry Starr, 359  
R. L. Warren, 359
- Service & Maintenance Employees No. 399 (572)  
Jack DePo, 286  
Luther Daniels, 286
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 108 (2446)  
C. C. Artman, 816  
Hiram Algure, 815  
Carliss Rios, 815
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 371 (752)  
Frank W. Grice, 376  
C. F. Mall, 376
- Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 831 (50)  
Julius L. Bence, 50
- Sportswear & Cotton Garment Wkrs. No. 266 (458)  
Margaret Finger, 114  
Labelle Goepfert, 114  
Nathan Stern, 115  
Sigmund Arywitz, 115
- Sprinkler Fitters No. 709 (177)  
J. L. Swab, 177
- Stage Employees No. 33 (200)  
Carl G. Cooper, 200
- Steel, Paper House, Chemical Drivers, etc. No. 578 (200)  
Howard L. Barker, 40  
Burrel Davis, 40  
Raymond Nye, 40  
Lester O. Wilson, 40  
Arthur Ryan, 40
- Stereotypers No. 58 (200)  
Wm. Ray Ledford, 100  
John D. Inlow, 100
- Street, Elec. Railway & M. C. Operators No. Div. 1277 (1083)  
Victor Munyer, 181  
A. L. Burke, 181  
J. E. Bohler, 181  
Walter A. Powell, 180  
J. L. Carmichael, 180  
George S. Nixon, 180
- Structural Iron Workers No. 433 (275)  
Jack Keron, 275
- Teachers No. 1021 (157)  
Kay Bell, 157
- Teamsters, Joint Council No. 42 (2)  
Paul D. Jones, 1  
C. W. Chapman, 1
- Typographical Union No. 174 (1400)  
George H. Bowling, 234  
Henry E. Clemens, 234  
Peter Leon, 233  
Fred Mowbray, 233  
John A. Powers, 233  
Joe Solomon, 233
- United Garment Workers No. 125 (500)  
Carolyn S. Sly, 250  
Adele V. Sterling, 250

**Van, Storage & Furniture Drivers**

No. 389 (769)  
 Ray W. Frankowski, 384  
 Dewey Copelan, 385  
 Walters No. 17 (2491)  
 Chas. S. Barrett, 2491

**Waitresses Union No. 639 (3000)**

Marie O'Keefe, 500  
 Evelyn Murphy, 500  
 Mae Stoneman, 500  
 Grace Finnigan, 500  
 Mary Pilgram, 500  
 Clara Gurney, 500

**Western Warehouse & Produce Council (2)**

George E. Mock, 1  
 Thomas L. Young, 1

**Whsle. Delivery Drivers & Salesmen's Union No. 848 (2216)**

Thos. L. Pitts, 369  
 Gay Lillifloren, 369  
 James L. Porritt, 369  
 Wm. Dodson, 369  
 G. F. Hendricks, 370  
 Hugh Williams, 370

**Wholesale Grocery Warehousemen No. 595 (234)**

Sam Becker, 78  
 Herman Frank, 78  
 L. L. Sylvalne, 78

**Wholesale Salesmen, Dairy & Frozen Foods Drivers No. 306 (500)**

Henry A. Merritt, 83  
 Daniel B. Peters, 83  
 Harry R. Young, 83  
 Clyde E. Watson, 83  
 Charlie Powers, 84  
 John G. Marshall, 84

**Window Cleaners No. 349 (125)**

Robert F. Bongertz, 62  
 Hugo Stock, 63

**Women's Union Label League No. 36 (2)**

Irene Burgoon, 1  
 Margaret Brown, 1

**LOYALTON****Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2695 (257)**

L. P. Cahill, 257

**MARTINEZ****Allied Hospital Employees No. 251 (153)**

Freda Roberts, 153

**Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)**

Howard Reed, 1  
 Alton C. Clem, 1

**Carpenters No. 2046 (275)**

Victor R. Pease, 275

**Central Labor Council (2)**

Freda Roberts, 1  
 Hugh Caudel, 1

**Construction Laborers No. 324 (1000)**

John A. Cespuglio, 166  
 Robt. A. Skidmore, 166  
 Ronald D. Wright, 167  
 Clarence C. Cowell, 167  
 Salvatore J. Minerva, 167  
 Herbert J. Shoup, 167

**General Truck Drivers No. 315 (1786)**

Erle E. Carter, 446  
 Thomas Thompson, 446  
 Jack Ahern, 447  
 John J. Sheridan, 447

**Painters Union No. 741 (175)**

Russ Roberts, 175

**Plumbers Union No. 159 (332)**

Wm. H. Dimler, 166  
 Archie Virtue, 166

**MARYSVILLE****Teamsters Union No. 137 (1250)**

Gerald A. Shearin, 416  
 Herbert W. Howell, 417  
 John J. Sweeney, 417

**MAYWOOD****Glass Bottle Blowers No. 148 (183)**

Harold W. Olson, 91  
 Luther Espley, 92

**MERCED****Carpenters & Joiners No. 1202 (214)**

James C. Ellis, 214  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 James C. Ellis, 1

**MILL VALLEY****Carpenters No. 1710 (28)**

Stanley R. Wallace, 28

**MODESTO****Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)**

D. L. Meyers, 1  
 C. C. Krakow, 1

**Cannery Workers No. 748 (400)**

H. C. Torreano, 80  
 Wesley M. King, 80  
 Richard A. DeFord, 80  
 Elmer Whittle, 80  
 Clifton Martinez, 80

**Carpenters & Joiners No. 1235 (313)**

D. L. Meyers, 156  
 C. C. Krakow, 157

**Central Labor Council (2)**

C. Al. Green, 1  
 W. J. Kiser, 1

**Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 429 (100)**

C. A. Green, 100

**Teamsters No. 386 (1700)**

W. J. Kiser, 1700

**MONTEREY****Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 483 (500)**

Royal E. Hallmark, 250  
 George S. Rice, 250

**Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific (950)**

Joseph Perry, 950

**NAPA****Bartenders & Culinary Wkrs. No. 753 (233)**

Ernest Collicutt, 233

**Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)**

Louis A. Buck, 1  
 F. Schoonmaker, 1

**Carpenters & Joiners No. 2114 (324)**

Fred Schoonmaker, 324

**Central Labor Council (2)**

Ida Ernst, 1  
 Edgar Drown, 1

**Hod Carriers & General Laborers No. 371 (263)**

Louis A. Buck, 65  
 Edgar Brown, 66  
 W. W. Jinks, 66  
 William M. Foster, 66

**United Garment Wkrs. No. 137 (193)**

Hazel Jones, 96  
 Ida Ernst, 97

**United Garment Wkrs. No. 197 (192)**

Hannah Morgan, 192

**NEWARK****Stove Mounters No. 61 (348)**

Manuel J. Vargas, 348

**OAKLAND****Alameda Co. School Employees No. 257 (181)**

Frank Stearns, 181

**Auto & Ship Painters No. 1176 (228)**

Leslie K. Moore, 114  
 William Champion, 114

**Bakers, Ninth District Council (2)**

Herman Neilund, 1

**Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432 (602)**

Les Benham, 201  
 Sam McHugh, 201  
 Les Summerfield, 200

**Barbers No. 134 (445)**

Chris A. Silva, 223  
 Sigvald J. Olsen, 222

**Bartenders No. 52 (1332)**

James F. Murphy, 333  
 Steven J. Revliak, 333  
 John F. Quinn, 333  
 Joseph J. Canale, 333

**Boilermakers No. 39 (500)**

T. P. McClelland, 250  
 James Smith, 250

**Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)**

Lloyd Child, 1

**Bricklayers No. 8 (150)**

James Purvis, 150

**Building Service Empls. No. 18 (1442)**

W. Douglas Geldert, 480  
 Cheridah B. Geldert, 481  
 Edna E. Lallement, 481

**Butchers No. 120 (750)**

Francis Roberts, 250  
 James V. Cantando, 250  
 Sylvan Thornton, 250

**Cannery Workers No. 750 (3631)**

Vernon L. Pankey, 1815  
 Chester L. Oliveira, 1816

**Carpenters & Joiners No. 36 (2809)**

Gunnar Benonys, 468  
 Jack Dials, 468  
 James Brooks, 468  
 Lem Flanagan, 468  
 Derwin Moss, 468  
 Wm. Wheeler, 469

**Carpenters & Joiners No. 1473 (564)**

William F. Marshall, Jr., 564

**Carpet, Linoleum & Soft Tile Workers No. 1290 (255)**

Glenn A. McIntire, 255

**Central Labor Council (2)**

Robert S. Ash, 1  
 Edwin A. Clancy, 1

**Chauffeurs No. 923 (510)**

Anthony R. Barbour, 510

**Clerks & Lumber Handlers No. 939 (75)**

William W. Paterson, 75

**Const. & General Laborers No. 304 (2000)**

Jay Johnson, 334  
 O. B. Oas, 334  
 Harry Lago, 333  
 Charles Rogers, 333  
 Paul L. Jones, 333  
 Howard Bostwick, 333

**Cooks' No. 228 (2000)**

H. J. Badger, 400  
 Jack Faber, 400  
 P. L. Sander, 400  
 Art Letschman, 400  
 Harry Goodrich, 400

**Culinary Workers Alliance No. 31 (3255)**

Al Cutler, 1628  
 Iva A. Kenney, 1627

**Dining Car Cooks & Waiters No. 456 (166)**

T. W. Anderson, 166

**Electrical Workers No. B-595 (1250)**

S. E. Rockwell, 416  
 Dan Ryan, 417

Karl Eggers, 417

**Federated Fire Fighters of California (2005)**

S. H. Shawyer, 334  
 M. J. Terry, 334  
 Louis DeVecchio, 334  
 R. D. Dean, 334

D. W. Shukraft, 334

R. W. Larimer, 335

**Floor Layers No. 1361 (100)**

Harry C. Grady, 100

**Garage Employees No. 78 (300)**

Wm. F. York, 300

**Glass Bottle Blowers No. 137 (94)**

John D. Rooks, 47

James A. Duncan, 47

**Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141 (325)**

Gratalee Reese, 162

Elaine Alameda, 163

**Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers No. 166 (250)**

Abel M. Silva, 125

Homer Beerbower, 125

Ice Wagon Drivers & Helpers No. 610 (87)  
 William F. Belding, 43  
 Robert White, 44

Iron Workers No. 378 (68)  
 M. K. Henry, 68

Laundry Workers Union No. 2 (687)  
 Walter East, 171  
 Eddie Maney, 172  
 Harold Green, 172  
 Marie Sinkey, 172

Milk Wagon Drivers Union 302 (600)  
 W. E. Daniels, 100  
 Raymond Cirmell, 100  
 Jeffery Cohelan, 100  
 Willard Nelson, 100  
 Harry Powell, 100  
 Alfred Silva, 100

Motion Picture Operators No. 169 (84)  
 Al Daul, 42  
 Irving S. Cohn, 42

Newspaper & Periodical Drivers No. 96 (275)  
 Edwin A. Clancy, 275

Office Employees No. 29 (600)  
 Marilyn E. Anglin, 600

Painters, Dist. Council No. 16 (2)  
 Leslie Moore, 1  
 Clarence Vezey, 1

Paint Makers No. 1101 (115)  
 Jack Kopke, 38  
 Peter Ceremello, 38  
 Jim Zuker, 39

Printing Pressmen No. 125 (216)  
 E. D. Lawrence, 108  
 Fred Brooks, 108

Printing Specialists & Paper Converters No. 382 (1400)  
 Herbert Hewitt, 700  
 Ted Ahl, 700

Printing Trades Council (2)  
 Ted Ahl, 1

Retail Food Clerks No. 870 (1200)  
 Robert S. Ash, 1200

Roofers No. 81 (250)  
 William Phalanger, 125  
 Arthur Sagala, 125

Sheet Metal Workers No. 216 (500)  
 Percy L. Hand, 167  
 Robt. E. Quinn, 167  
 J. Earl Cook, 166

Sheet Metal Workers No. 355 (200)  
 Aaron R. Stewart, 66  
 Louis Martin, 67  
 Alfred Teixeira, 67

Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers No. 886 (600)  
 T. E. George, 300  
 R. J. Brennan, 300

Sleeping Car Porters (200)  
 C. L. Dellums, 200

Steamfitters No. 342 (500)  
 James Martin, 83  
 William Weber, 83  
 John A. Carr, 83  
 John Bennett, 83  
 Willard Scott, 84  
 John Matheis, 84

Street Carmen No. 192 (2000)  
 F. V. Stambaugh, 666  
 Emil Scala, 667  
 W. M. Castleberry, 667

Teachers Union No. 771 (97)  
 Ed M. Ross, 49  
 Gene Dopp, 48

Teamsters No. 70 (5851)  
 George M. King, 976  
 Frank A. De Martini, 975  
 Wm. Rodgers, 975  
 Wm. Cabral, 975  
 Ernest Clifford, 975  
 Elwood F. Heaney, 975

Theatrical Employees No. B-82 (100)  
 Joe Connelly, 100

Theatrical Janitors No. 121 (98)  
 Frank Figone, 98

Theatrical Stage Employees No. 107 (50)  
 W. D. Sangster, 25  
 William Daul, 25

Typographical Union No. 36 (443)  
 C. Roy Heinrichs, 221  
 Jack Jasper, 222

Typographical Unions Calif. Conference (2)  
 C. Roy Heinrichs, 1

Univ. of Calif. Empls. No. 371 (100)  
 David C. Sharman, 100

Warehousemen No. 853 (854)  
 W. D. Nicholas, 427  
 T. F. Connor, 428

#### OLIVE VIEW

L. A. County Dept. of Charities,  
 No. 347 (200)  
 Arthur J. Meller, 200

#### OROVILLE

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 654 (301)  
 Marion L. Davis, 100  
 Edward A. Doyle, 100  
 E. Roberta Doyle, 101

Central Labor Council (2)  
 Edward A. Doyle, 1  
 Roberta B. Doyle, 1

#### PALM SPRINGS

Carpenters & Joiners No. 1046 (146)  
 Leo Cruse, 48  
 James Adams, 49  
 Harry Armstrong, 49

#### PASADENA

Central Labor Council (2)  
 Harry N. Sweet, 1  
 Arthur K. Hutchings, 1

Culinary Wkrs. & Bartenders No. 531 (1332)  
 Hilton Porter, 666  
 Edith Glenn, 666

Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers No. 439 (603)  
 Otto L. Emerson, 603

Meat Cutters Union No. 439 (285)  
 Lee Johnson, 72  
 Ray Hollingsworth, 71  
 Russell Robinson, 71  
 Robert Bean, 71

School Dist. Empls. No. 606 (140)  
 L. F. Houseman, 140

Typographical Union No. 583 (140)  
 Arthur K. Hutchings, 140

#### PETALUMA

Bartenders & Culinary Wkrs. No. 271 (277)  
 Earl P. Byars, 138  
 Hubert Teague, 139

Beauticians No. 419A (50)  
 Lily Bone, 50

Central Labor Council (2)  
 E. P. Byars, 1  
 Lily Bone, 1

Poultry & Egg Wkrs. No. 364-B (150)  
 Mabel Hinson, 150

#### PITTSBURG

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 822 (573)  
 Benny Wagner, 573

Plasterers & Cement Masons No. 825 (50)  
 W. E. Robbie, 50

#### POMONA

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 111 (76)  
 Edgar N. Du Vall, 38  
 Judy O'Brine, 38

Hod Carriers, Bldg. & Common Laborers No. 806 (215)  
 C. W. Svendsen, 215

Machinists Union No. C-1586 (111)  
 F. B. Dunmire, 27  
 L. R. DeWolf, 28  
 D. O. Townsend, 28  
 Richard Lamb, 28

Painters & Decorators No. 979 (161)  
 Sam K. Williams, 161

#### PORTERVILLE

Carpenters & Joiners No. 2126 (151)  
 Earl Blackwell, 76  
 Hugh Wise, 76

#### REDDING

Central Labor Council  
 Luther A. Sizemore, Jr., 1  
 Chas. R. McDermott, 1

Culinary Workers No. 470 (541)  
 Chas. R. McDermott, 541

Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs. No. 2608 (279)  
 Luther A. Sizemore, Jr., 139  
 Henry E. Anderson, 140

#### REDONDO BEACH

Carpenters & Joiners No. 1478 (948)  
 (948)  
 Dale Keys, 474  
 John Metzler, 474

#### RENO, NEVADA

Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2903 (37)  
 Edmund Hansen, 37

#### RESEDA

Carpenters & Joiners No. 844 (251)  
 W. T. Hopkins, 125  
 W. F. Smith, 126

#### RICHMOND

Barbers No. 508 (66)  
 Hugh Caudel, 66

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 595 (1418)  
 Bernice S. Cooper, 354  
 Gus. P. Keller, 354  
 D. E. Robinette, 355  
 Mary R. Sullivan, 355

Boilermakers No. 513 (200)  
 Ernest M. King, 50  
 Fred B. Kross, 50  
 Clifton C. Dorris, 50  
 Lon Boyett, 50

Electrical Workers B-302 (672)  
 T. J. Ryan, 224  
 D. B. Leonard, 224  
 Norman Breuillot, 224

Fabricated Metal & Enamelware Wkrs. No. 18524 (44)  
 A. Rodriguez, 22  
 James E. Bridges, 22

Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific (438)  
 John Hawk, 438

Office Employees No. 243 (154)  
 Frank F. Randall, 154

#### RIVERSIDE

Barbers Union No. 171 (75)  
 D. Bruce Ellis, 75

Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)  
 Elmer J. Doran, 1  
 Anthony Sanders, 1

Carpenter's Union No. 235 (475)  
 D. A. Bitner, 237  
 C. W. Mitchell, 238

Central Labor Council (2)  
 Sam L. Hefley, 1  
 J. T. Lee, 1

Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers No. 1184 (750)  
 H. R. Cotner, 375  
 Sam L. Hefley, 375

Painters, Dist. Council No. 48 (2)  
 Sam K. Williams, 1

Retail Clerks Union No. 1167 (800)  
 Ted Phillips, 400  
 Jack Pesch, 400

**SACRAMENTO**

Bakery & Con. Workers No. 85 (548)  
 Thomas Zerill, 548  
 Bartenders No. 600 (600)  
 Walter G. Victor, 600  
 Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)  
 James T. Harvey, 1  
 Board of Education Empls. No. 258 (98)  
 Otto Rousch, 98  
 Bookbinders No. 35 (162)  
 Joseph J. Selenski, 162  
 Calif. State Fed. of Teachers (2)  
 J. Paul McGinnis, 1  
 Cannery Wrkrs. & Warehousemen No. 857 (3815)  
 Glen Hedberg, 635  
 William Silva, 636  
 Harry Finks, 636  
 George Cole, 636  
 Mike Elorduy, 636  
 Felix A. Norman, Jr., 636  
 Carpenters No. 586 (1910)  
 C. Hall, 318  
 A. N. Allen, 318  
 M. A. Rossi, 318  
 A. Kion, 318  
 B. G. Rugg, 319  
 R. W. Schenken, 319  
 Carpenters, Dist. Council (2)  
 J. B. Russell, 1  
 Chauffeurs, Teamsters & Hlprs. No. 150 (3129)  
 Ray A. Flint, 626  
 Albert A. Marty, 626  
 Willis Thatcher, 626  
 Fred Simonsen, 626  
 Marvin Beskeen, 625  
 Const. & Gen. Laborers No. 185 (500)  
 Harry Sherman, 166  
 Thomas G. Harvey, 167  
 Albert Seidel, 167  
 Cooks Union No. 683 (536)  
 George Mikovich, 536  
 County Employees No. 146 (100)  
 James L. McCormack, 100  
 Electrical Workers No. 340 (250)  
 A. C. Burlingame, 83  
 C. H. Crawford, 83  
 Chas Svec, 84  
 Iron Workers Bay Dist. Council (2)  
 J. E. Austin, 1  
 Iron Workers No. 118 (233)  
 C. R. Burton, 233  
 Labor Council (2)  
 Harry Finks, 1  
 J. L. R. Marsh, 1  
 Laundry Workers & Dry Cleaners No. 75, (366)  
 Earl Young, 366  
 Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 3170 (300)  
 Thomas J. Kearney, 300  
 Misl. Employees No. 393 (696)  
 Ralph P. Gross, 696  
 Motion Picture Projectionists No. 252, (50)  
 H. L. Lewis, 50  
 Painters Union No. 487 (375)  
 W. R. Morris, 187  
 J. L. R. Marsh, 188  
 Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 447 (300)  
 William M. Francis, 300  
 Printing Pressmen No. 60 (100)  
 Cal J. Doggett, 50  
 Wm. J. McQuillan, 50  
 Retail Clerks Union No. 588 (866)  
 Jas. F. Alexander, 866  
 Roofers No. 47 (50)  
 Albert L. Gruwell, 50  
 Roofers, State Council (2)  
 Fred Elkins, 1  
 Stage Employees No. 50 (50)  
 Ross Hood, 50  
 State Empls. Council No. 56 (2)  
 Richard Ramage, 1

State Employees No. 375 (66)  
 Jerry Olrich, 33  
 James L. McCormack, 33  
 Theatre Employees No. B-66 (133)  
 Evelyn E. Stickels, 133  
 Typographical Union No. 46 (214)  
 Walter J. Moran, 214  
 Waiters & Waitresses No. 561 (734)  
 Harry Miller, 734  
 Wholesale Plumbing House Employees No. 447—Aux. (85)  
 John Hutcheson, 85

**SALINAS**

Bartenders No. 545 (90)  
 Alfred J. Clark, 90  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 A. J. Clark, 1  
 Culinary Workers No. 467 (257)  
 Bertha A. Boles, 257  
 Laundry & Dry Cleaners No. 258 (100)  
 Chas. Keegan, 100  
 Painters No. 1104 (151)  
 Laurence Wendelken, 75  
 Henry Tavares, 76  
 Retail Clerks No. 839 (244)  
 Garold F. Miller, 244  
 Teamsters & Warehousemen No. 890 (540)  
 Peter A. Andrade, 270  
 Raymond Burditt, 270

**SAN BERNARDINO**

Carpenters & Joiners No. 944 (1144)  
 J. W. Howard, 572  
 W. B. Raglund, 572  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Earl Wilson, 1  
 Mike Schley, 1  
 Chauffeurs, Teamsters No. 467 (625)  
 Stewart B. Mason, 312  
 O. B. Robbins, 313  
 City School Maintenance Empl. No. 1076 (45)  
 Frank Marek, 45  
 Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 535 (100)  
 Harry E. Griffin, 50  
 Alice V. Griffin, 50  
 Electrical Workers No. 477 (150)  
 John M. Carney, 75  
 Harold J. Becker, 75  
 Hod Carriers & Laborers No. 783 (730)  
 Elmer J. Doran, 122  
 J. H. Hickox, 122  
 Walter Neff, 122  
 James McGraw, 122  
 Floyd M. Jones, 121  
 Ray M. Wilson, 121  
 Lathers No. 252 (107)  
 Ivan Lee Buck, 107  
 Moving Picture Projectionists No. 577 (50)  
 Harry E. Reynolds, 25  
 Carl R. Douglas, 25  
 Office Employees Union No. 83 (50)  
 B. W. Phillips, 50  
 Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 364 (301)  
 Paul Weeks, 150  
 Louis Couvillier, 151  
 Theatrical Stage Employees No. 614 (50)  
 Earl Wilson, 25  
 Lester F. Harris, 25

**SAN DIEGO**

Allied Printing Trades Conference, So. Calif. (2)  
 George E. Smith, 1  
 Allied Printing Trades Council (2)  
 John P. Yoso, 1  
 John J. Walsh, 1

Bakers Union No. 315 (500)  
 Vernon E. Allen, 100  
 Roy Olson, 100  
 Arthur Yarnon, 100  
 Charles Redding, 100  
 Laura N. Allen, 100  
 Barbers Union No. 256 (200)  
 Chas. F. Bliss, 67  
 Harry H. Bonham, 67  
 James H. Riley, 66  
 Bridgemen No. 229 (110)  
 Leonard L. Kitchen, 36  
 Juel D. Drake, 37  
 John G. Wilbur, 37  
 Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)  
 W. J. DeBrunner, 1  
 M. J. Collins, 1  
 Building Material & Dump Truck Drivers No. 6 (1000)  
 C. Wernsman, 334  
 Dennis J. Boyle, 333  
 John S. Lyons, 333  
 Bldg. Service Employees No. 102 (433)  
 E. J. Gund, 144  
 Rayfield F. Russell, 144  
 Pogle von Gund, 145  
 Butchers Union No. 229 (1000)  
 T. L. Goodbody, 166  
 Max J. Osslo, 166  
 L. S. Ecker, 167  
 J. B. McFaden, Jr., 167  
 J. Ray Jackson, 167  
 Arthur Meyers, 167  
 Carpenters No. 1296 (1289)  
 S. K. Hiatt, 214  
 C. C. Hall, 215  
 Nels O. Norem, 215  
 Bill Parker, 215  
 Herb Stokes, 215  
 Wm. Walker, 215  
 Carpenters No. 1571 (765)  
 Geo. E. Farmer, 127  
 Ben A. Small, 127  
 Walter F. Johnson, 127  
 Herman Boettger, 128  
 Glen B. Major, 128  
 Chester Rhodes, 128  
 Carpet Lino. & Resilient Tile Workers No. 1711 (50)  
 Robert H. Rees, 16  
 Richard Rees, 17  
 Geo. G. White, 17  
 Chauffeurs, Garage & Automotive Employees No. 481 (500)  
 Lee E. Trice, 84  
 Charles C. Gilbert, 84  
 Otto D. Sosinski, 83  
 John O'Neill, 83  
 Everett Gamble, 83  
 Charlie Ward, 83  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 G. O. Taylor, 1  
 John W. Quimby, 1  
 Commercial Telegraphers No. 150 (11)  
 Antonio A. Penuelas, 11  
 County & Municipal Employees No. 127 (388)  
 Stanley Gue, 64  
 Otto Hahn, 64  
 Chalmers Chilson, 65  
 Clifford Hedge, 65  
 Frank Hauser, 65  
 Alphonse Conte, 65  
 Culinary Alliance & Hotel Service Employees No. 402 (2689)  
 Dudley Wright, 448  
 Lucy I. Galaski, 448  
 Josephine Benson, 448  
 Alice Bodfish, 448  
 Irene Murphy, 448  
 Mary Jeffress, 449  
 Dist. Council of Carpenters (2)  
 Leone E. Palmer, 1  
 T. H. Crumley, 1  
 Electrical Workers No. B-465 (550)  
 George W. Clark, 91  
 Albert E. Parent, 91  
 Charles C. Layman, 92  
 Vincent Kettner, 92  
 Harold Brown, 92  
 Frank Borton, 92

- Electrical Workers No. B-569 (1000)  
M. L. Ratcliff, 250  
Al Wickman, 250  
K. E. Garnett, 250  
Frank Hennon, 250
- Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific (2000)  
Lester Balingier, 334  
George Ledesma, 334  
Jack Tarantino, 333  
Lucille Adams, 333  
Rose Mendoza, 333  
Ernest Azhocar, 333
- Floorlayers No. 2074 (102)  
Frank O. Edwards, 51  
Marshall H. Barrett, 51
- Gov't Employees No. 1054 (87)  
Arthur Desjardins, 44  
Stuart Shea, 43
- Government Employees No. 1085 (54)  
Wm. Fritz, 27  
J. F. Hainsworth, 27
- Hod Carriers No. 89 (2421)  
Beryl E. Thompson, 404  
Wallace Armstrong, 404  
Solomon Johnson, 404  
R. R. Richardson, 403  
Carlos Gonzales, 403  
John P. Felix, 403
- Lathers Union No. 260 (127)  
J. D. Hume, 42  
A. O. Olson, 42  
J. R. Geisler, 43
- Laundry & Dry Cleaning Workers No. 259 (5)  
Robert S. Mathers, 5
- Mailers No. 75 (27)  
R. P. Sides, 13  
Jack Pyle, 14
- Millmen's Union No. 2020 (473)  
C. C. Crandall, 157  
Albert Packard, 158  
C. O. Taylor, 158
- M. P. Projectionists No. 297 (76)  
Charles D. Collins, 38  
E. H. Dowell, 38
- Musicians No. 325 (350)  
Chas. E. Baker, 70  
George Baldwin, 70  
Edwin G. Mann, 70  
Reg. D. Fifer, 70  
George E. Nagle, 70
- Office Employees No. 139 (55)  
John T. Saucier, 55
- Operating Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 346 (508)  
Jess Jessup, 84  
Claude Pierce, 84  
Paul Robertson, 85  
Henry Walton, 85  
William Thomason, 85  
John Rouse, 85
- Painters Union No. 333 (542)  
H. C. Baker, 180  
J. A. Lee, 181  
Wm. K. Burke, 181
- Printing Pressmen No. 140 (65)  
Albert J. Delderich, 32  
Walter I. Hardy, 33
- Retail Clerks No. 1222 (500)  
Phil J. Scott, 83  
Virginia E. Scott, 83  
Marvin W. Brown, 83  
Herbert C. Langfeldt, 83  
Walter R. Stringham, 84  
Ardys Rees, 84
- Roofers No. 45 (15)  
Leonard A. Hepp, 7  
Jesse A. Morris, 8
- Roofers Union No. 553 (109)  
Howard E. Spitz, 109
- Sales Drivers, Helpers & Dairy Employees No. 683 (1000)  
Larry M. Smith, 166  
Fred M. Walkden, 166  
Ralph S. Murphy, 167  
Gordon Bourne, 167  
Wm. Moody, 167  
Chas. Nicholas, 167
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 206 (135)  
John A. Cochran, 45  
L. A. Dowell, 45  
R. S. McLin, 45
- Shipwrights, B. B. & Caulkers No. 1300 (236)  
J. P. Nielsen, 59  
Fred L. Applegate, 59  
Louis A. Williams, 59  
Henry Sage, 59
- Stationary Engineers No. 526 (200)  
G. W. Huntridge, 100  
O. H. Williamson, 100
- Stereotypers Union No. 82 (50)  
Harold Keagle, 25  
John P. Yost, 25
- Street, Electric Railway & M. C. Operators No. 1309 (522)  
Merlin Gerkin, 174  
R. E. Scriber, 174  
H. D. Curl, 174
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs & Warehousemen No. 542 (500)  
J. P. Foteet, 250  
John Quimby, 250
- Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122 (45)  
Thomas F. McGillin, 45
- Walters & Bartenders, No. 500 (735)  
John W. Brown, 147  
W. E. Pierson, 147  
George Georgeon, 147  
Frank Jensen, 147  
Patrick Higgins, 147
- SAN FRANCISCO**
- Asbestos Workers No. 16 (150)  
Emmett Meehan, 75  
L. M. Russell, 75
- Bakery Wagon Drs. & Salesmen No. 484 (886)  
Wendell J. Phillips, 221  
Clarence J. Walsh, 221  
David J. Walker, 222  
Walter Del Carlo, 222
- Barbers No. 148 (1000)  
M. C. Isaksen, 334  
Jos. H. Honey, 333  
Walter W. Pierce, 333
- Bartenders No. 41 (2943)  
Roy Kenny, 491  
Arthur Dougherty, 491  
Arthur Neergaard, 491  
Wm. G. Walsh, 490  
Anthony Anselmo, 490  
Peter Angl, 490
- Bay Cities Metal Trades Council (2)  
Joseph Roberts, 1
- Bill Posters & Billers No. 44 (54)  
Loyal H. Gilmour, 27  
Jack P. Durie, 27
- Blacksmiths & Helpers No. 168 (300)  
J. J. Harrington, 300
- Bookbinders No. 31-125 (450)  
Fred Dettmerring, 225  
Christine Mitchell, 225
- Bottlers Union No. 896 (1500)  
Wm. H. Ahern, 375  
Anton J. Ziegler, 375  
John Felciano, 375  
Fred Long, 375
- Brewers, Malsters & Yeast Wrks. No. 893 (118)  
Walter J. Gillies, 59  
Fred Parker, 59
- Brewery Drivers No. 888 (500)  
Anthony Schurba, 500
- Bldg. & Construction Trades Council (2)  
J. L. Hogg, 1  
A. F. Mailloux, 1
- Bldg. Material & Const. Teamsters No. 216 (400)  
Frank W. Lambertsen, 100  
John E. Moore, Sr., 100  
Henry P. Schwab, 100  
James F. Ward, 100
- Bldg. Service Employees No. 87 (1200)  
Herman Elmers, 600  
George Hardy, 600
- Butchers Union No. 115 (900)  
Milton S. Maxwell, 900
- Butchers No. 508 (1483)  
Robert Egler, 1483
- Calif. Pipe Trades Council (2)  
Herman J. Duerst, 1  
Dan MacDonald, 1
- Calif. State Council of Retail Clerks (2)  
Larry Vail, 1
- Carpenters, Bay Co. Dist. Council (2)  
C. R. Bartalini, 1  
Clement A. Clancy, 1
- Carpenters No. 22 (2500)  
Robert J. Cairns, 1250  
John J. Welsh, 1250
- Carpenters No. 483 (1120)  
Lewis F. Stone, 1120
- Carpenters & Joiners No. 2164 (500)  
Stephen I. Gifford, 500
- Central Labor Council (2)  
Joyce LeVan McCabe, 1  
Sam Haas, 1
- Chauffeurs No. 265 (2307)  
N. Cohn, 385  
N. J. Del Ciooppo, 385  
J. E. LeCours, 385  
G. Kelly, 384  
E. Lotti, 384  
W. R. White, 384
- Cleaners & Dyers, Calif. State Council (2)  
Kathleen Novak, 1  
Richard Meyers, 1
- Cleaning & Dye House Workers No. 7 (500)  
Henry M. Romiguere, 166  
Carrie Murphy, 167  
Albina Baker, 167
- Cloakmakers Union No. 8 (275)  
Charles Silver, 275
- Const. & Gen. Laborers No. 261 (1000)  
John Casey, 166  
Jack Murphy, 166  
George Ellis, 167  
Jerry Sullivan, 167  
Mike Hallinan, 167  
Dan O'Keefe, 167
- Cooks Union No. 44 (2976)  
C. T. McDonough, 496  
Wm. Kilpatrick, 496  
Joe Belardi, 496  
Fred Heindl, 496  
Gene Gerardo, 496  
James LaFrance, 496
- David Scannel Club, Inc., No. 798 (1611)  
Willis Norman, 537  
Bernard Lenhart, 537  
Robt. F. Callahan, 537
- Dental Technicians of No. Calif. No. 24116 (80)  
Lew C. G. Blix, 80
- Electrical Workers No. 6 (1250)  
Ralph Bell, 416  
Charles J. FoeHN, 417  
Allan Pultz, 417
- Electrical Workers No. B-1245 (550)  
Merritt G. Snyder, 275  
W. A. Smith, 275
- Elevator Constructors No. 8, (150)  
Leon A. Pascal, 75  
Frank J. Murphy, 75
- Elevator Operators & Starters No. 117 (325)  
Phillip J. Deredi, 325
- Film Exchange Employees No. B-17 (100)  
Anthony L. Noriega, 100
- Garage Employees No. 665 (1000)  
F. L. Manning, 250  
Fred Clark, 250  
Jack Nelson, 250  
Harry F. Starling, 250
- Government Employees No. 922 (54)  
T. M. Gillin, 27  
John Condon, 27

- Government Employees No. 1251 (152)  
Norman Bott, 76  
Sada Parish, 76
- Hospital & Institutional Workers No. 250 (600)  
Jimmy Murphy, 300  
Roland Powell, 300
- Hotel Service Workers No. 283 (2914)  
Bertha Metro, 971  
Aline Henderson, 971  
Frank S. Fitzgerald, 972
- Ice Wagon Drivers & Helpers No. 519  
Chas. P. McDonald, 68  
Paul Trautmann, 69
- Iron Workers No. 377 (200)  
A. F. Mailloux, 200
- Jewelry Workers No. 36 (150)  
Richard L. Parino, 50  
Henry Free, 50  
Douglas Kline, 50
- Laborers, No. Calif. Dist. Council (2)  
Harry Sherman, 1  
George W. Gibbs, 1
- Laundry Workers No. 26 (2600)  
Lawrence Palacios, 1300  
Thillie Clifford, 1300
- Lumber & Sawmill Workers, Calif. State Council (2)  
Wm. H. Knight, 1  
Edmund Hansen, 1
- Lumber & Sawmill Workers Central Calif. Dist. Council (2)  
A. C. Jensen, 1  
L. F. Jacobsen, 1
- Lumber Clerks & Lumbermen No. 2559 (510)  
A. C. Jensen, 255  
L. F. Jacobsen, 255
- Mailers Union No. 18 (200)  
Paul Welton, 200
- Master Furniture Guild No. 1285 (400)  
Jack H. Sparlin, 200  
K. R. Richter, 200
- Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 90 (1200)  
Captain C. F. May, 1200
- Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 (1218)  
Fred J. Wettstein, 203  
Charles R. Brown, 203  
Edward J. Dennis, 203  
Wm. R. Hart, 203  
Frank J. McGovern, 203  
Thos. Morrison, 203
- Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 (3297)  
A. T. Gabriel, 660  
Roy Howard, 660  
Lucille Kelly, 659  
Jack McLaughlin, 659  
Helen Wheeler, 659
- Moving Picture Machine Opers. No. 162 (162)  
John A. Forde, 162
- Musicians Union No. 6 (1000)  
Charles H. Kennedy, 334  
A. Ray Engel, 333  
Arthur Landau, 333
- Newspaper & Periodical Drivers No. 921 (510)  
Jack Goldberger, 510
- Office Employees No. 3 (200)  
Vera Mahoney, 100  
Phyllis Mitchell, 100
- Operating Engineers No. 3 (3750)  
Fat Clancy, 625  
Alton Clem, 625  
Ed Doran, 625  
Chet Elliott, 625  
Otto Never, 625  
V. S. Swanson, 625
- Operating Engineers No. 39 (1500)  
C. C. Fitch, 375  
Leo Derby, 375  
Emil Winter, 375  
Frank O. Brantley, 375
- Operating Engineers, Calif. State Branch (75)  
N. J. Carman, 37  
W. C. Willis, 38
- Painters, Dist. Council No. 8 (2)  
R. H. Wandelt, 1  
John O'Dea, 1
- Painters Union No. 19 (750)  
Harry L. Bigarani, 187  
Joe Fitzpatrick, 187  
Jerome Lewis, 188  
Thomas J. Kervin, 188
- Painters Union No. 1158 (1260)  
L. Don Fuller, 315  
W. Kristofferson, 315  
Gerald Downing, 315  
Jack Backer, 315
- Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Mkr's. No. 1071 (400)  
John R. Shoop, 400
- Pharmacists Union No. 838 (400)  
Homer L. Asselin, 400
- Pile Drivers No. 34 (500)  
Ole A. Stortroan, 500
- Plasterers No. 66 (300)  
John H. Smith, 300
- Plumbers & Pipe Fitters No. 38 (3000)  
Cyrus Dempsey, 1000  
Gus Katsarsky, 1000  
Joe Mazzola, 1000
- Post Office Clerks, No. 2 (758)  
Henry T. Clark, 379  
Robert C. Ryan, 379
- Postal Employees, No. Calif. Legis. Comm. (2)  
Robert C. Ryan, 1
- Postal Supervisors No. 88 (221)  
Herman Weirich, 221
- Printing Pressmen No. 24 (727)  
Arthur Sanford, 727
- Printing Trades Council, Calif. (2)  
John F. Kelly, 1  
Fred Dettmering, 1
- Printing Spec. & Paper Converters No. 362 (1000)  
William L. Cline, 500  
Mark J. Fiore, 500
- Professional Embalmers No. 9049 (120)  
Phil A. Murphy, 120
- Professional Salesman No. 1597 (22)  
Luther Scott, 22
- Retail Cigar & Liquor Clerks No. 1089 (400)  
George W. Johns, 400
- Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278 (656)  
Walter T. Meehan, 109  
George Maloney, 109  
Joseph V. Fucile, 110  
Eugene J. Johnson, 110  
James J. Maher, 109  
Felton Asmussen, 109
- Retail Dept. Store Empls. No. 1100 (1800)  
John Blalotta, 360  
Bernard Colomba, 360  
Pearl Gilmore, 360  
Leona Graves, 360  
Hollis Mitchell, 360
- Retail Fruit & Vegetable Clerks No. 1017 (300)  
Allen Brodke, 150  
Henry Savin, 150
- Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648, (1900)  
C. H. Jinkerson, 316  
Robert A. Hunter, 316  
Warren Geo. Desepte, 317  
Maurice Hartshorn, 317  
Elsie MacDougall, 317  
George E. Kent, 317
- Retail Shoe & Textile Salesmen No. 410 (400)  
William Anthony, 400
- Roofers Union No. 40 (175)  
Fred J. Lippman, 87  
Victor F. Yurgelis, 88
- Sailors Union of the Pacific (5333)  
Harry Lundeborg, 1333  
Ed Turner, 1333  
Glen Peterson, 1333  
Charles Brenner, 1334
- Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350 (499)  
Fernando Buss, 499
- Scrap Iron, Metal, Salv. & Waste Material Workers No. 965 (64)  
Jack Streit, 64
- Seafarers, Guards & Watchmen (100)  
Jack Caspers, 100
- Shipfitters No. 9 (500)  
Samuel C. Crawford, 500
- Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 510 (201)  
Richard H. Wendelt, 201
- Teamsters Union No. 85 (2500)  
Edward Wafford, 500  
W. J. McLaughlin, 500  
Tom Leonard, 500  
Joseph Powers, 500  
Tim Ryan, 500  
Joseph J. Diviny
- Teamsters Joint Executive Council No. 7 (2)  
Joseph J. Diviny, 1
- Theatrical Employees No. B-18 (530)  
Nell Joyce, 530
- Theatrical Fed. Calif. State (2)  
Pat Somerset, 1  
Wm. P. Sutherland, 1
- Theatrical Janitors No. 9 (100)  
Ellis Cheney, 100
- Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 784 (50)  
Wm. P. Sutherland, 50
- Typographical Union No. 21 (1000)  
J. D. Baird, 167  
C. M. Baker, 167  
J. L. Bartlett, 167  
Herbert Drescher, 167  
Victor Myers, 166  
N. E. Price, 166
- Union Label Section (2)  
James C. Symes, 1  
Al Devincenzi, 1
- United Garment Workers No. 131 (500)  
Nellie Casey, 125  
Kathryn V. Granville, 125  
Lillie Rogers, 125  
Dorothy Gonsalves, 125
- Walters & Dairy Lunchmen No. 30 (3747)  
Alfred C. Armstrong, 750  
Jacob Holzer, 750  
Joseph Wilder, 749  
Peter Lallas, 749  
S. J. Williams, 749
- Waitresses Union No. 48 (5205)  
Frankie Behan, 868  
Elizabeth Kelley, 868  
Hazel O'Brien, 868  
Lucille O'Donnell, 867  
Jackie Walsh, 867  
Margaret Werth, 867
- Warehousemen No. 860 (2364)  
John R. McBride, 1182  
Raymond H. Johnson, 1182  
Daniel V. Flanagan
- Watchmakers Union No. 101 (200)  
George F. Allen, 200
- Web Pressmen's Union No. 4 (200)  
C. E. Bowen, 66  
C. J. Falvey, 67  
J. F. Kelly, 67
- Western Conference of Specialty Unions (2)  
Patrick J. Morgan, 1  
Herbert Hewitt, 1
- Western Federation of Butchers (2)  
Barney Mayes, 1
- Window Cleaners No. 44 (200)  
M. L. Anglin, 100  
A. R. Schenk, 100

**SAN JOSE**

Barbers Union No. 252 (170)  
 Anthony Agrillo, 85  
 Paul Lazetera, 85  
 Barbers & Beauticians, Calif. State  
 Council (2)  
 Jos. H. Honey, 1  
 Anthony Agrillo, 1  
 Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council (2)  
 Otto E. Sargent, 1  
 Butchers No. 506 (1063)  
 Earl A. Moorhead, 355  
 Fred L. Fecl, 354  
 E. L. Courtright, 354  
 Cannery Workers No. 679  
 (6326)  
 Patricia Diani, 3163  
 Don Sanfilippo, 3163  
 Carpenters, Dist. Council (2)  
 C. G. Van Straaten, 1  
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 316 (1690)  
 Geo. W. Jackson, 845  
 Henry Houck, 845  
 Cement Laborers No. 270 (1807)  
 G. B. Miller, 302  
 John Taylor, 301  
 H. L. Gilmore, 301  
 Pat Myers, 301  
 A. E. Hall, 301  
 Wm. Zalabak, 301  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Earl A. Moorhead, 1  
 George Jenott, 1  
 Dairy & Creamery Employees No.  
 304 (500)  
 Leon V. Dunn, 500  
 Electrical Workers No. B-332 (175)  
 Louis Clausius, 175  
 Freight, Const. Gen. Drivers &  
 Helpers No. 287 (1200)  
 Fred Hofmann, 400  
 Albert Winters, 400  
 Al Larin, 400  
 Laundry Workers No. 33 (229)  
 Anna M. Perry, 229  
 Lumber & Planing Mill Workers  
 No. 3102 (240)  
 James Roberts, 240  
 Office Employees No. 94 (62)  
 Jeannette Zoccoli, 62  
 Painters Union No. 507 (560)  
 Milton W. Love, 560  
 Plumbers Union No. 393 (250)  
 Robert C. Barrett, 63  
 Dan MacDonald, 63  
 H. J. Mitchell, 62  
 E. J. Geuy, 62  
 Retail Clerks No. 428 (1187)  
 Victor J. Lazzaro, 1187  
 Roofers Union No. 95 (111)  
 W. C. Hunychey, 111  
 Sales Delivery Drivers & Ware-  
 housemen No. 296 (829)  
 George W. Jenott, 829

**SAN LUIS OBISPO**

Carpenters & Joiners No. 1632 (183)  
 Louis Kreinbring, 183

**SAN MATEO**

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No.  
 340 (1000)  
 Thomas A. Small, 500  
 Toy L. Smith, 500  
 Building Service Employees  
 No. 81 (131)  
 Alfred E. Kelly, 131  
 Butchers No. 516 (175)  
 Edwin F. Michelsen, 175  
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 162 (1065)  
 J. F. Cambiano, 533  
 E. W. Honeriah, 532  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Thomas A. Small, 1  
 Wm. H. Diederichsen, 1  
 Const. & Gen. Laborers No. 389  
 (196)  
 Chas. Benton, 98  
 Glen Hopper, 98

Electrical Workers No. 617 (100)  
 W. H. Diederichsen, 50  
 J. S. Van Winkle, 50  
 Printing Pressmen No. 315 (54)  
 Jay Sheldon, 27  
 Richard McAllister, 27  
 Theatrical Stage Empls. No. 409  
 (12)  
 John Turturici, 12

**SAN PEDRO**

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 591 (366)  
 William J. Mulligan, 366  
 Butchers No. 551 (1000)  
 Clyde Thomas, 166  
 James D. Bald, 166  
 Vance Harold, 167  
 Warren Underwood, 167  
 Bert Simmonds, 167  
 Herbert V. De Mott, 167  
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 1140 (731)  
 George T. Yoder, 182  
 Richard L. Roscher, 183  
 Charles Brown, 183  
 Harold Armstrong, 183  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Cecil O. Johnson, 1  
 Culinary Alliance No. 754 (545)  
 Kitty Howard, 91  
 Billie McReynolds, 91  
 Goldie Price, 91  
 Beulah Class, 91  
 Mickey Dekors, 91  
 Maud Gray, 90  
 Lumber & Sawmill Workers  
 No. 1407 (500)  
 Roy Brewer, 500  
 Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 18 (62)  
 F. C. Meyer, 62  
 Painters & Decorators No. 949 (87)  
 E. P. Green, 43  
 K. R. Richter, 44  
 Pile Drivers No. 2375 (500)  
 H. W. Walker, 250  
 Ed T. Hirt, 250  
 Plasterers & Cement Finishers No.  
 838 (272)  
 D. L. "Joe" Reid, 272  
 Retail Clerks Union No. 905 (1111)  
 Haskell Tidwell, 555  
 Edna E. Johnson, 556  
 Seine & Line Fisherman's Union of  
 the Pacific (114)  
 John Calise, 114  
 Shipyard Laborers No. 802 (551)  
 E. L. Congo, 137  
 L. McClain, 138  
 Charles Mercer, 138  
 Don Santucci, 138  
 Waitresses Union No. 512 (539)  
 Mary J. Olson, 135  
 Bernice Hoagland, 135  
 Edna Waugh, 135  
 Myrtle Petrasich, 134

**SAN RAFAEL**

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No.  
 126 (668)  
 Eugene Johnson, 133  
 Wm. H. Fischer, 133  
 Earl Webb, 134  
 Thomas C. Clark, 134  
 Elsie Jensen, 134  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Glen Clark, 1  
 Eugene Johnson, 1  
 Gen'l Truck Drivers No. 624 (1408)  
 H. Glen Clark, 704  
 Gilbert Riersgaard, 704  
 Lathers, Calif. State Council (2)  
 Rex B. Pritchard, 1

**SANTA ANA**

Beet Sugar Workers No. 20748  
 (173)  
 C. E. Devine, 173  
 Building & Construction Trades  
 Council (2)  
 Thomas L. Byrd, 1

Carpenters No. 1815 (812)  
 H. R. McGuire, 406  
 R. W. MacInnis, 406  
 Carpenters, District Council of  
 Orange Co. (2)  
 C. I. Bartholomew, 1  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 C. E. Devine, 1  
 Electrical Wkrs. No. 441 (250)  
 Geo. D. Leydecker, 83  
 L. B. Morrell, 83  
 Dex V. Jewett, 84  
 Hod Carriers No. 652 (771)  
 James J. Hart, 129  
 L. R. Conzelman, 129  
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